CHAPTER 2
FRAMEWORK OF THE THEORIES

In this chapter, I will explain the theories which are related to code switching and code mixing. The theories of code switching and code mixing are described in detail to help me to answer the research question as mentioned in the previous chapter.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Chaer and Agustina (2010, p.2), explains linguistics is the study of language that takes language as the object of the study. I summarize that it happen because linguistics examines the elements of language. In linguistics, there is a branch that studies humans and language, it is called sociolinguistics.

Chaer and Agustina (2010, p. 2), states sociolinguistics is the study of inter-discipline among sociology and linguistics, two fields of an empirical study that are close to society. Based on my understanding, sociolinguistic is the study of language that is related to the use of language in society. According to Chaer and Agustina (2010, p.3), tells sociolinguistics focuses on differences in the use of language in society, so an object can be language learning another language. As an object in sociolinguistics, language can not be seen as languages, but rather as a means of communication between communities. I summarize that every activity in society is related to the use of language.

Nababan (1993, p.2), states the term sociolinguistics consists of two elements there are socio and linguistic. Socio means social or relating to society, while linguistics means the study of languages, especially about the elements or structures of language. From the explanation above on my understanding, sociolinguistic is concerned with the use of language that is related to social factors. Based on Chaer and Agustina (2010, p.4), besides sociolinguistics, also there is use the term sociology of language. Many consider the two terms are the same thing, but the two things are different. The term sociolinguistics is used because the research belongs to the field of linguistics, while sociology of

language uses if the research belongs to the field of sociology. Based on my point of view, sociolinguistics is more concerned with the actual use of language, while sociology of language is more concerned with the social factor.

According to Fishman (1972, p.7) in Chaer and Agustina (2010, p.3), sociolinguistics has three characteristics in the study such as the characteristics of language varieties, language functions, and speakers that constantly interact and change one another within a speech community. From the explanation above, sociolinguistics is the study of language related to the use of language in society.

2.2 Bilingualism

Merriam Webster (2020, para. 1) explains that bilingualism is the ability to speak two languages. Based on my understanding, bilingualism is a human way how a person can speak two languages to others. Bilingualism can be examined as the possession of the individual. Based on Baker (2001, p.3), tells that a person may be able to speak only one language in practice. Alternatively, the individual may regularly speak two languages, but competence in one language may be limited. I summarize that person or individual can speak only one language competently, but the individual does not have the same competence as the native language.

Nordquist (2020, para. 1) explains that bilingualism is the ability of an individual or the members of a community to use two language effectively. Based on the explanation of Nordquist, I summarize that the meaning of effectively is the people or listener will understand easily about the conversation if the individual or speaker conveys a good explanation in their languages.

2.3 Definition and Types of Code Switching

2.3.1 Definition of Code Switching

Hymes in Chaer and Agustina (2010, p. 107), states that code switching has become a common term for an alternate of two or more languages, varieties of language, or even speech styles. On my understanding, code switching happens when someone switch or change the dialect while the conversation. Myers-Scotton (2006, p.239) in Rianda

(2017, p. 10) states that code switching is the use of two language varieties in the same conversation. From the explanation above I summarize that code switching is the use of two or more languages in one conversation where the speaker understands the language into which switching occurs.

Thelander in Chaer and Agustina (2010, p. 115), states that code switching is the use of two or more languages by a speaker in the same communication. The statement implies that code switching is a language material that consists of two or more languages spoken by the speakers in the same conversation. Code switching happens consciously because of a certain reason or motivation.

2.3.2 Type of Code Switching

There are two types of code switching which are argued by Wardhaugh and Hudson such as metaphorical code switching and situational code switching. As the explanation written below:

a. Metaphorical Code Switching

According to Wardhaugh (2015, p. 98), metaphorical code switching is a code switching that occurs when switching has affected the topic and situation which both controlled it, also change a topic requires that change of language or situation. From the explanation above Based on my point of view, metaphorical code switching occurs when the speaker changes the topic in the language used.

For example, A and B are classmates, initially, they are using formal language while discussing lessons, and they change their topic about Korean drama. So, automatically they change the use of language from formal to informal. This type of code switching occurs if the speakers change the topic and situations.

b. Situational Code Switching

Based on Holmes (2017, p.35), situational code switching happens because of the presence of a new person with a domain or social situation, which a speaker may switch from one language to another

language as a signal of ethnicity or group membership. On my understanding, situational code switching happens when the language change according to the situation and there is no topic change. For example, as cited in Holmes (2017, p.35), John and Sarah are in conversation, and Mere comes in the middle of the conversation. So, Sarah switches from English to Maori:

John: She said she might be a bit late but actually I think that's her arriving now.

Sarah: You're right. *Kia ora Mere. Haere mai. Kei te pehea koe?*
(HI MERE. COME IN. HOW ARE YOU?)

Mere: *Kia ora e hoa. Kei te pai*. Have you started yet?
(HELLO MY FRIEND, I'M FINE)

Based on the example above Sarah switches her language from English to Maori during the conversation, to show solidarity for Mere is coming in Maori. So, I summarize that situational code switching may be related to a particular participant, the switch indicates a change in a social situation and takes positive of the presence of a new participant.

2.4 Definition and Types of Code Mixing

2.4.1 Definition of Code Mixing

Nababan (1993, p. 32), states that code mixing is a language condition when people mix two or more languages or varieties language in speech act or discourse without any situations which mixing of these languagea. From the explanation above code mixing is mix two or more languages in speech act without any elements that require the mixing of language. According to Chaer and Agustina (2010, p.114), code mixing is the main code or basic code that uses and has the function, while another code is involved in language usage only for pieces of a word without any function as a code. Based on my understanding, code mixing happens when the speakers uses a phrase, word, or clause from another language in the middle of the utterance.

Nababan (1993, p.32) states that code mixing usually happen in informal situations. I summarize that the meaning of informal situation is when the speakers' speech or behavior is relaxed and friendly such as with a friends. Muysken (2000, p. 4), explains that code mixing is asking to the code switching between turns or utterances. The explanation above means that code mixing is similar with code switching because the two events are commonly used in bilingual society.

2.4.2 Types of Code Mixing

Based on Muysken (2000, p. 9), code mixing is divided into three types which are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. As explained below:

a. Insertion

The first type of code mixing, based on Muysken (2000, p. 3), is insertion. He states that insertion of material (entire constituents or lexical items) from one language into a structure from the other language. This is means that insertion occurs when lexical items from one language are incorporated into another. The lexical items of language are words (noun, preposition, adjectives) or phrases.
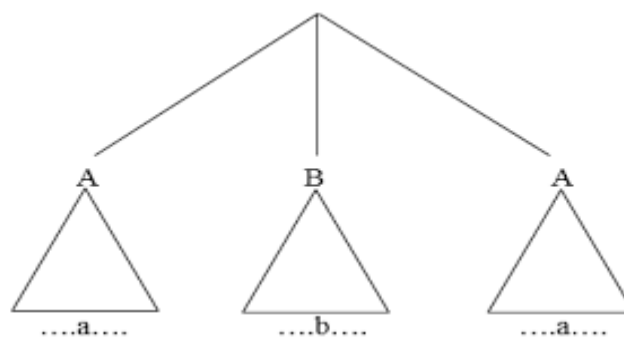

Figure 2.1 Illustration of Code Mixing Insertion

Muysken (2000, p.7)

In figure 2.1, A is the lexical of the first language, and B represents lexical items of the second language that has been inserted in the utterance by the speaker. An example of this type can be seen as follows:

*"tapi aku nggak mau dengerin lagu-lagu **One Direction** sendiri."*

From the example above, the speaker uses Indonesian language as the first language. Then English words "One Direction" were inserted in the middle of the sentences. Based on figure 2.1, A represents the sentence *"tapi aku nggak mau dengerin lagu-lagu"* and *"sendiri"*, then B refers to "One Direction". Therefore, the type of code mixing used in the utterance is insertion.

b. Alternation

The second type of code mixing based on Muysken (2000, p. 3), is alternation between structures from the other languages. Based on my point of view, alternation occurs when the structure of two languages alternated the grammatical and lexical level. Also, alternation can happen in one sentence.
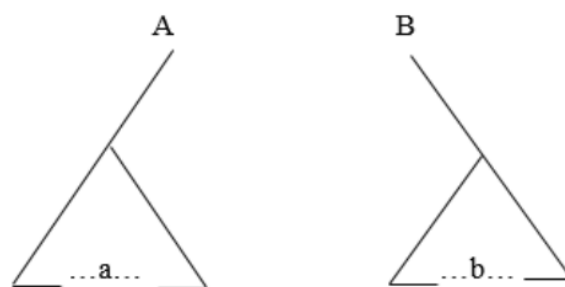

Figure 2.2 Illustration of Code Mixing Alternation

Muysken, (2000, p.7)

In figure 2.2, Muysken (2000, p.7) states that in this situation, a constituent from language A (with words from the same language) is followed by b constituent from B language. I summarize that A and B represent two languages. It represents alternation in the utterance produced by the speaker. The example of this type as follows:

*" **Okay I'll tell you**, apa yang lagi gua dengerin banget"*

According to the example, the speaker uses English in the first part of his utterance, and then he switches the code to Indonesian language. In this case, the speaker might focus on the main point of his utterance by utilizing his first language.

c. **Congruent Lexicalization**

The last type of code mixing based on Muysken (2000, p. 3), congruent lexicalization is the languages share the grammatical structure of the sentences, fully or in part. The explanation above means that congruent lexicalization refers to the situation of two languages that share grammatical structures that might be filled lexically from either language.
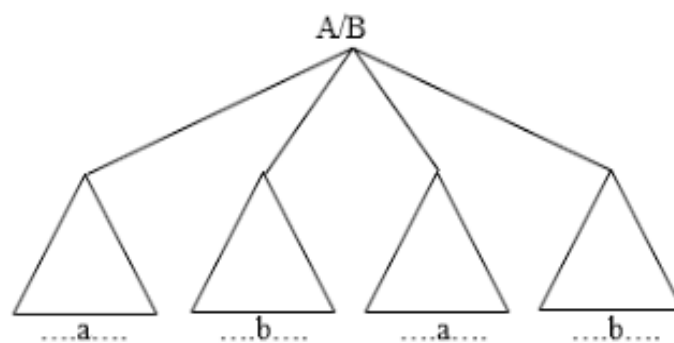

Figure 2.3 Illustration of Code Mixing Congruent Lexicalization

Muysken (2000, p. 8)

In figure 2.3, Muysken (2000, p.8) states the grammatical structure is shared by languages A and B, and words from both languages English and Indonesian are inserted more or less randomly. I summarize that the speaker tends to combine two languages in the part of the utterance based on A-B-A-B pattern. The example of this type as follows:

*" **of course** ditemani sama **my parents** yang selalu dukung aku"*

According to the example, the speaker uses English (A) and Indonesian language (B) in his utterance. The words from both languages are inserted randomly in one sentence.

2.5 Causing Factor of Code Switching and Code Mixing

According to Chaer and Agustina (2010, p. 108-111) and Hoffman (1991, p.116) in Rianda (2017), there are several causing factors for people to switch and mix the languages:

a. **The speaker**

Chaer and Agustina (2010, p. 108) state the speaker usually uses code switching to get the benefit from their actions. Based on my point of view, the speaker uses code switching because they have a specific intention because there is a sense of similarity in the language used. For example, in Indonesia we usually find someone who uses the local language to communicate with the interlocutor, it happens to convey a purpose and to get the benefit from a sense of quality in the speech community.

b. **The interlocutor**

Based on Chaer and Agustina (2010, p. 9), interlocutors can affect code switching because the speaker wants to compensate for the language skill of interlocutors. For the explanation above, I summarize that it happens because of fewer language skills of the interlocutor or might be not his first language.

c. Changing the situation with the presence of the third person

Chaer and Agustina (2010, p.9) state the presence of the third person can lead code mixing and code switching because of the different language backgrounds used in communicating among the speaker and interlocutor. Based on my understanding it happens because there is some obvious change in the situation such arrival of new person.

d. Change of language style

Code switching and code mixing also can happen when a change of language or situation from formal to informal. It is because they feel free and more comfortable to express their message in other languages that is not their native language. For example, a medical patient uses Indonesian language when he asks the doctor about his disease and switches to informal varieties when they talk about daily activity.

e. Change of topic discussion

In bilingual society, people often switch from one code to another code. People usually like to use one language to discuss a certain kind of topic. For example, when people in conversation, they often speak another language to talk about an experience or to ask condition. However, it probably changes when they talk about homework.

f. Repetition

In a bilingual, we use both languages or from one code to another code that we master to say the same language. Repetition is used when the speaker wants to clarify the message. The function is not only to describe what the speaker says but also to strengthen and emphasize the message.

g. Expressing group identity

Hoffman (1991, p.116) in Rianda (2017, p.21), states that expressing group identity is usually used in code switching and code

mixing by academic people to express group identity. Based on my understanding it happens because the speaker wants to shows his or her capability in English and to signify that the way of communication of academic people different from the other groups.

h. To strengthen request or command

Hoffman (1991, p.116) in Rianda (2017,p.21), states that code switching and code mixing are used to strengthen a command since the speaker feels more powerful than the listener. Based on my point of view, it happened because the speaker wants to strengthen the request or command in order to sound more polite and show the power on someone else.

i. Intention of clarifying

In bilingual society, code switching and code mixing are usually occured because the use of two or more languages is useful for clarifying something that is being discussed to make the information easily understood.

j. Talking about particular topic

Hoffman (1991,p.116) in Rianda (2017,p. 19), states that people usually use one language to discuss a certain kind of topic. I summarize that it can be said people do this because they feel free to convey their thoughts by using the language that the addressee is also familiar with it.

2.6 Literature Review

One of the similar researches is found on the article titled "Code Switching and Code Mixing used by Boy William in Breakout Music Program at Net TV" by Dara Rianda (Rianda, 2017). This research aims to evaluate the use of code mixing and code switching by Boy William in Breakout Music. That research uses 2 episodes of Breakout Music program which is classified by several clauses, sentences and, paragraphs. The methods she uses are understood easily by the readers.

Another similar research found is written by Ridwan Nova Ria (2016) titled "Code Switching and Code Mixing in The Lyrics of Bondan Prakoso Featuring Fade 2 Black's Songs". That research uses three albums of Bondan Prakoso featuring Fade 2 Black's songs. The researcher explain the forms as well as the reason for phenomena of code switching and code mixing that occurs in Bondan Prakoso's songs lyrics. But unfortunately, Ridwan Nova Ria uses "Wikipedia" as the source of Bondan Prakoso's profile, where "Wikipedia" is one of the sources that are a less reliable source and not only used by experts.

Another similar research found is written by Detti Lismayanti (2016) titled "An Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing Used by Radio Announcers at L-Bass Radio 96,7 MHZ IAIN Bengkulu". This research aims to identify code switching and code mixing used by radio announcers. The strength point of her research is she chooses four radio announcers of L-Bass 97,6 IAIN Bengkulu which broadcasts English educational programs as the research participant. A descriptive qualitative method was used as the method analysis in her research, and the method she has used can be understood easily by the readers.

The similarity of the three kinds of researches mentioned above is to explain the form or type of code switching and code mixing. The advantage of conducting this research is I want to give some information regarding code switching and code mixing and it is causing factors so that the readers can understand easily the reasons Boy William uses code switching and code mixing in "Drinks With Boy" on YouTube.