

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, I will explain the theories that support and strengthen this research. The theory of sociolinguistics, bilingualism, utterance, code-switching proposed by Wardhaugh and Holmes, also the theory of code-mixing proposed by Muysken are explained in detail in this chapter to help me answer the research problems.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the subfield of linguistics that studies the relationship between community and language in relation to the use of language itself in society. Putri (2017, p.8) states that sociolinguistics is derived from two words, namely sociology and linguistics. Sociology studies society, whereas linguistics studies languages. Sociology is the objective and scientific study of humans in society from the perspective of the institutions and social processes that exist in society. Sociology seeks to explore how society originates, arises, and continues to exist. Linguistics is a branch of science that studies language or a field of science that takes language as its object of study.

According to experts, there are several definitions of sociolinguistics. Trudgill cited in Yuliana et al. (2015, p.48) states that “sociolinguistics is a subfield of linguistics that discusses language as a cultural and social phenomenon.” In addition, Wardhaugh and Fuller (2015, p.1) explains that “Sociolinguistics is the study of how language functions in our everyday life, in our casual conversations and the media we interact with, and the existence of social norms, policies and laws that govern language.”

Holmes cited in Aryadi (2020, p.1), states that sociolinguistics studies the relationship between community and language, how people speak differently in distinct social contexts, concerned with identifying the social functions of language and how it is used to convey social meaning, examining how people use language in distinct social contexts provides a wealth of information about how language functions and about the social relationship within communities.

Chaer and Agustina cited in Utami (2021, p.6), states that sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary study between linguistics and sociology, two empirical research fields close to society. Meanwhile, Spolsky cited in Sagala et al. (2022, p.70), explains that sociolinguistics studies the interaction of language and society, language variations, and people's perceptions of different languages.

Based on the definitions of several experts mentioned above, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is the study of linguistics that involves the community as language users and sociolinguistics studies how language is used to communicate between community members to exchange ideas and interpersonal interaction between members of a community.

Sociolinguistics is different from the sociology of language. They both may look the same, but they both have their differences. Sociolinguistics is more concerned with the actual language use in society, whereas social factors are more of a concern in the sociology of language.

Sociolinguistics is concerned with the study of the relationship between language and society with the aim of understanding the structure of language and the function of language in communication. The goal of the sociology of language is to discover ways to better understand social structures through the study of language (Wardhaugh, 2015, p.15).

2.2 Bilingualism

Bilingualism is the ability of a person to use two languages simultaneously when communicating with other people. A person who can speak two languages is called bilingual, while the ability to speak two languages simultaneously is called bilingualism. There are several definitions of bilingualism according to experts. Bloomfield cited in Chaer and Agustina (2014, p.85), explains that bilingualism is the ability of a speaker to use two languages equally well. Myers-Scotton cited in Rianda (2017, p.9), defines bilingualism as the use of two or more languages adequately to conduct a limited casual conversation. Meanwhile, Nordquist cited in Utami (2021, p.7), states that bilingualism is the ability of individuals or community members to use two languages effectively.

Based on the definitions of several experts above, it can be concluded that bilingualism is the ability of an individual or speaker to use two different languages. A person must master both languages to be able to use two different languages. The first is his/her own mother tongue or his/her first language, and the second is another language that is his/her second language.

2.3 Utterance

An utterance is a sentence spoken by an individual or a speaker. Utterance is always in spoken form or verbal, and representation of utterance is in written form. Irham (2019, p.1) states that utterance is pure sound directly from a person speaking, which can be in the form of words, sentences, or ideas that come out of human mouths that have meaning. The communication process could run well if the utterances conveyed by the speaker can be understood by the listener exactly as what the speaker intended. Miscommunication occurs between speakers and listeners if listeners have different perceptions.

2.4 Code-Switching

Code-switching is an event of switching from one language to another in a conversation. According to Mahootian cited in Yuliana et al. (2015, p.48), “Code-switching is a linguistic phenomenon commonly occurring in bilingual and multilingual speech communities”. It means that code-switching is a language phenomenon that is common in bilingual or multilingual communities.

According to Holmes cited in Wibowo et al. (2017, p.16), “Code-switching occurs when a speaker switches their language from one language to another. Code-switching is switched essentially between sentences”. Based on my understanding, code-switching is when a speaker switches their native language to a foreign language and the switching occurs between the sentences conveyed by the speaker.

According to Susanto cited in Afryanti et al. (2021, p.499), “Code-switching is the process that involves the alternative use of two languages or linguistic varieties in the same speech or conversation”. It can be concluded

that code-switching is a process when a speaker uses two different languages alternatively in a conversation.

2.4.1 Types of Code-Switching

The type of code-switching used as a reference in this study is based on Wardhaugh's theory which consists of metaphorical code-switching and situational code-switching based on reasons of people in doing the code-switching or code-mixing. The details are explained as follows:

a. Metaphorical Code-Switching

Metaphorical code-switching is a code-switching that takes place when changing has an impact on the topic or situation that both controlled it. Changing the topic also necessitates changing the language or situation (Wardhaugh, 2015, p.98). This type of code-switching usually happens unpredictably. According to Wardhaugh as cited in Sinaga et al. (2020, p. 39) metaphorical code-switching occurs when the topic changes and affects the use of language and the situation. The following is an example of a short dialogue which explains metaphorical code-switching.

Joice : How was the exam?

Salma : It's a piece of cake. *Oh iya, kita mau makan dimana?*

Joice : *Kita makan di Solaria aja, yuk.* I'm starving.

From the example of dialogue above, the switching happens because the change of the topic. The first topic is talking about exam. Then, Salma switch her language from English to Indonesian language by saying "*Oh iya, istirahat nanti kita mau makan dimana?*" to change the topic of the conversation. The metaphorical code-switching happens if the speakers change the topic and situation.

b. Situational Code-Switching

Wardhaugh and Fuller (2015, p.98) states that situational code-switching happens when a speaker uses one language in one situation and another language in different situation, but it does not involve a change of a topic in conversation. Situational code-switching occurs due to the presence of a new person with a domain or a situation in which a speaker switches from one language to another (Holmes, 2017, p.35). I can conclude that this type of code-switching occurs when the language change based on the situation, but it does not include changing the topic. The following is an example of short dialogue which explains the situational code-switching.

Mega : I think we should wait for her.

Nova : Maybe she will be here in a few minutes. *Oh, itu dia orangnya.*

Silvy : *Hai! Maaf telat, tadi macet di jalan.*

Based on the example of the dialogue above, Nova switches her language from English to Indonesian language when Silvy comes. The switching occurs because there is a new participant, that is the third person. So, I conclude that situational code-switching occurs when there is a change in situation because of a new participant join the conversation, but it does not change the topic.

2.5 Code-Mixing

According to Wardhaugh as cited in Afryanti (2021) states that code-mixing is mixing one element without changing topics in two codes (languages) that appear in one sentence in informal interactions. It means that code-mixing is the mixing of two languages that occurs in one sentence in an informal conversation.

Muysken as cited in Sagala et. al (2022, p.70) defines code-mixing as the act of using words and grammatical structures from two different languages in the same sentence. It can be concluded that code-mixing is when someone uses two languages in the same sentence when communicating with other people.

2.5.1 Types of Code-Mixing

The type of code-mixing used as a reference in this study is based on Muysken's theory which consists of insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. The details are explained as follows:

a. Insertion

The first type of code mixing according to Muysken (2000) is insertion. Muysken as cited in Afryanti (2021, p.502) defines insertion as the process of inserting an element such as words or entire constituents from one language to another, whether oral or written. In some cases, bilinguals may not know the meaning of foreign language words in their native language which makes them to do insertion code-mixing. Insertion occurs when a lexical item (word or phrase) from one language is inserted into another language. Muysken as cited in Rianda (2017, p. 13) also states that the characteristic of insertion is usually in the form of a single word such as a morphologically integrated noun or adjective. The following is the example of insertion code-mixing.

*“I just looked for **“pasar”** on the map.”*

Based on the example above, the speaker uses English as the native language. The word *“pasar”* which is Indonesian language is inserted in the middle of the sentence, so it can be categorized as insertion.

*“Gue **boring** banget, nih. Kita ke café, yuk!”*

Based on the example above, the dominant language is Indonesian language. The word *“boring”* which is English is inserted in the middle of the sentence. Therefore, it can be categorized as insertion. However, this example is an example of using code-mixing incorrectly. The word *“boring”* should be *“bored”* because the word *“boring”* in Indonesian language means *“membosankan”*. Meanwhile, in this context, the speaker wants to say that he is bored (*bosan*), not boring (*membosankan*).

b. Alternation

The second type of code-mixing according to Muysken (2000) is alternation. In contrast to insertion, alternation is a mixing strategy in which two languages remain separate in an utterance. Alternation code-mixing occurs when constituent from language A is followed by constituent from language B (Utami, 2021, p.12). The following is the example of alternation code-mixing.

“I want to drink, saya ingin minum.”

Based on the example above, the speaker uses English, then he switches from English to Indonesian language. Thus, it can be categorized as alternation code-mixing because two languages remain separate in one utterance and constituent from language A (English) is followed by constituent from language B (Indonesian language).

“Jika ada yang ingin disampaikan, mari kita berbicara eye to eye”

Based on the example above, the speaker uses Indonesian language, then he switches from Indonesian language to English. Therefore, it can be classified as alternation because two languages remain separate in one sentence. However, the phrase “eye to eye” in the sentence is incorrect. The speaker wants to say, “berhadapan langsung” or “berbicara empat mata” in Indonesian Language. In English, it should be “face to face”.

c. Congruent Lexicalization

The third type of code mixing according to Muysken (2000) is congruent lexicalization. Muysken as cited in Afryanti (2021, p. 503) states that congruent lexicalization happens when the two languages share grammatical structures. Usually, the words from both languages are inserted randomly in a sentence and the pattern is A-B-A-B. The following is the example of congruent lexicalization.

*“For your information, **besok kita ada meeting jam 10 pagi.**”*

Based on the example above, the speaker uses English and Indonesian language in one sentence with the pattern A-B-A-B. Thus, it can be categorized as congruent lexicalization because the words from both languages (English and Indonesian language) are inserted randomly in one sentence.

*“Saya punya ketertarikan dalam dunia **entertain** sehingga saya menjadi **singer**”.*

Based on the example above, the speaker uses English and Indonesian language in one sentence with the pattern A-B-A-B. Therefore, it can be classified as congruent lexicalization. However, the word "entertain" in the sentence should be "entertainment" because the word "entertain" is a verb which means "*menghibur*" in Indonesian language, while the meaning of the speaker is "*dunia hiburan*", then it should be "entertainment" which means "*hiburan*" in Indonesian language.

2.6 Factors Affecting Code-Switching and Code-Mixing

Hoffman as cited in Sinaga et. al (2020, p. 39) states that there are several factors that influence people to mix or switch their language with other languages. The details are explained as follows:

a. Talking about a particular topic

Sometimes, people use one language to talk about a particular topic in a conversation because they feel more comfortable to express their ideas or feelings in a different language. For example, A and B are Sundanese. Sometimes they speak in Indonesian language, but sometimes they probably speak Sundanese to discuss something personal. Certain topics can trigger someone to mix or switch their languages in a conversation.

b. Quoting somebody else

People change the code sometimes to express or quote proverbs, famous expressions or to follow the words of some famous figures. The switch is like the set of quotes and only involves the words claimed by the speaker which were spoken by the person being quoted.

c. Interjection

Interjection is a word or expression inserted into a sentence to express strong emotion, surprise, or to get attention from people. Interjection is a short exclamation like: Hey! Look! Well! etc. It has grammatical value but is commonly used by a speaker.

d. Express solidarity or being emphatic about something

Usually, when someone, especially bilingual, wants to empathize with something, that person will switch from their second language to their first language, either intentionally or unintentionally because the speaker feels more comfortable empathizing or talking about emotional things in their first language.

e. Repetition used for clarification

Most people, especially bilingual often repeat words or sentences to emphasize a message they want to convey. In addition, they repeat words or sentences to clarify their speech. It means that someone tries to repeat sentences that have been spoken in one language and then repeat them in another language. On the other hand, repetition serves to repeat messages from one code to another literally or in a slightly modified form.

f. Expressing group identity

Code-switching or code-mixing can also be used to express the identity of a group. In other words, the way of communication in a community is different from people outside that community. For example, the way of

communication of academic people within their group is distinctly different from other groups.

g. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

When people especially bilinguals or multilinguals talk to each other, there will be a lot of code-switching or code-mixing occurs in a conversation. They aim to make communication run smoothly and their messages can be understood by the other person. Messages in one language are repeated in another language with a modified form.

In addition, Holmes as cited in Simamora et. al (2022, p. 80) states that there are four factors that influence people to use variation of language, they are (1) the participants (who speaks and to whom), (2) the setting (the social context of the conversation), (3) the topic (what people are talk about), and (4) the function (the purpose why the speakers talk the topic).

2.7 Previous Related Studies

Studies about code-switching and code-mixing have been conducted many times by other researchers. I use five previous studies that brought up code-switching and code-mixing as the topic to strengthen analysis in this research.

The first previous study related to code-switching and code-mixing is written by Wibowo, et. al, (2017). The research is entitled “Analysis of Types Code Switching and Code Mixing by the Sixth President of Republic Indonesia’s Speech at the National of Independence Day”. This research used qualitative method. The problem of this research is to determine what types of code-switching and code-mixing used by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s speech and to determine the dominant type of code-switching and code-mixing found in SBY’s speech. The writers used the theory of code-switching proposed by Poplack and theory of code-mixing by Muysken. The result of the research showed that there are 18 data categorized as intra-sentential code-switching and 6 data categorized as insertion code-mixing. Those are the most dominant code-switching and code-mixing used by SBY in his speech.

The second previous study is written by Sinaga and Hutahean (2020) entitled “An Analysis of Code Switching Used by Reza Arap on Deddy Corbuzier’s YouTube Channel”. This research used qualitative method based on content analysis. The problem of this research is to determine the types of code-switching and the dominant type of code-switching and code-mixing used by Reza Arap on Deddy Corbuzier YouTube Channel. The researchers found 25 data from Deddy's YouTube channel which were analyzed using Wardhaugh's theory, and from these data the researcher got the results: situational code-switching and metaphorical code-switching with situational code-switching of 15 (60%) and metaphorical code-switching of 10 (40%).

The third study is written by Yuliana, et. al, (2015). The research is entitled “Code-Mixing and Code-Switching of Indonesian Celebrities: A Comparative Study”. This research used qualitative and quantitative method to analyze data. The problem of this research is to find out the types of code-switching and code-mixing used by Indonesian celebrities in their conversation. The writers used the theory of code-switching proposed by Poplack and theory of code-mixing proposed by Muysken. The writers divided the data into two groups. Most of the types of code mixing used in Group I were insertions. Meanwhile, in group II, insertions were used in most cases and alternation were rarely used. Congruent lexicalization was not used in either Group I or Group II. Intra-sentential code-switching was commonly used, less often extra-sentential. Both preferred to use insertions for code-mixing and intra-sentential for code-switching.

Another related study about code-switching and code-mixing is conducted by Utami in 2021 entitled “Code-Switching and Code-Mixing Used by Boy William in “Drinks with Boy” YouTube Videos”. This research used qualitative approach. The aim of the research is to determine the types of code-mixing and code-switching used by Boy William in Drinks with Boy YouTube Videos and the factors causing Boy William using code-switching and code-mixing in his conversation. The research used the theory of code-switching proposed by Wardhaugh and Hudson, such as metaphorical code-switching and situational code-switching. The code-mixing theory used in this study is Muysken theory

which consists of insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. The results showed that there were 46 data, including 16 data of code-switching and 30 data of code-mixing. There were several factors Boy William uses code-switching and code-mixing, they are: a) talking about a particular topic; b) repetition; c) the speaker; d) the interlocutor; e) the intention of clarifying; f) expressing group identity.

The last study about code-switching and code-mixing is conducted by Afryanti, et. al, (2021) entitled “A Study of Code-Switching and Code-Mixing Used by YouTube Channels: A Comparison of Indonesian Youtubers”. The qualitative method was used in this research. The writers used the theory of code-switching proposed by Poplack and theory of code-mixing by Muysken. The results showed that group 1 mostly used code switching and code mixing with a total of 288 pieces of data. Group 2 used code switching and code mixing with a total of 262 data. The most dominant type of code switching used by the two groups was intra-sentential, as many as 154 data. The less dominant type of code mixing used was the insertion of a total of 253 data.

This research has some similarities to the previous studies above. However, the difference between this research and previous studies mentioned above is that they use Indonesians such as president and celebrities as research objects, while this study analyzes code-switching and code-mixing carried out by a native speaker from Scotland, Dale Philip, as object of this research.