

CHAPTER 2

THEORYTICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, explain theoretical concepts related to sociolinguistics, bilingualism, code, code switching, code mixing. These theories will help me in explaining this research.

2.1 Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistics is the study of the user and usage of language, the location of language use, the grammatical level of language, the varied implications of contact with two or more languages, and the variety and timing of language use. Aside from that, this science explains why people communicate in different social context. According to Hudson (1980:4), sociolinguistics as the study of language in relation to society, implying (intentionally) that sociolinguistics is part of the study of language. Sociolinguistics is studying the link between language and society, attempting to explain why individuals talk differently in different social situations, as well as characterizing the social roles of language and how it is used to communicate social meaning (Holmes, 2013) .

2.2 Bilingual

Bilingual is a person's ability to communicate with other people using two languages. To be able to use two languages, a person must master the two languages first. The two languages are the first language or mother tongue, the first language they learned since childhood. A second language is another language that is acquired after acquiring a first language with relatively perfect language mastery. According to Boomfield (1993), bilingual person is a person who masters two or more languages with mastery that resembles that of a native speaker.

Then, a person who can speaks two language usually tends to switch or mix language codes during a conversation. The code that emerges is considered a conversation strategy by the community. According to Heller (2007: 150), this

strategy is related to the use of strengthening or increasing speech actions such as requests, rejections, diversions, topics, elaborations, comments, validation, or clarification. Therefore, it can be concluded that bilingual is the cause of code switching and code mixing.

2.3 Code

Before discussing code switching and code mixing, we must know or understand the basic concept of the code itself. Code is also one of the language phenomena studied in pragmatics. Code is a term that can refer to language, dialect, sociolect, or variety of language (Sumarsono, 2004: 201). According to Pateda (1987: 83), code is a process that occurs, both with the speaker and the interlocutor. It can be said that code refers to language and every variation of language.

2.4 Definition of Code Switching

According to Wardaugh (2006:30), in the bilingual community code switching is a transition phenomenon from one language to another. In education, code switching can be defined as the practice of switching between languages. Code switching occurs in someone's speech naturally. There are people who code-switch unconsciously because of their ability to use more than one language, there are also those who do it because they deliberately want to emphasize what they are saying.

According to Suwandi (2010:86), code switching can occur in a conversation when a speaker uses one language and the conversation partner answers in another language. It can be concluded that code switching is a condition of using one or more languages by incorporating fragments or elements of other languages without anything requiring mixing of the languages and is done in a relaxed state.

2.5 Types of Code Switching

According to Poplack (1980), there are three types of code switching that can be identified, they are inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, and tag switching.

2.5.1 Inter-sentential Switching

Musyken (2011) defined inter-sentential switching as the code-switching that happens between two isolated sentences or two corresponding clauses that belongs to the same utterance. This code switching is used in different sentences and in two different languages. So inter-sentential occurs when someone switches from one language to another language in a different sentence. This type of code switching can also occur when two bilingual speakers are having a conversation, one speaker uses language A and the other uses language B, both speakers understand both languages.

Example of Inter-sentential as follow:

- Speaker A: “Kalo boleh tau kamu lagi sibuk apa sekarang?”
- Speaker B: “*I'm just finishing my term paper*”
- Speaker C: “Hai, long time no see.”
- Speaker D: “*Iya, kita udah lama enggak ketemu ya.*”

In the example above, you can see that speakers A and B are having a conversation in two different languages. When speaker A asked in Indonesian, speaker B answered in English. Meanwhile, in the second example, speaker C greets in English, and speaker D answers in Indonesian. The four speakers above understand both languages. So, it can be said that inter-sentential switching occurs when the speaker and the interlocutor use two different languages.

2.5.2 Intra-sentential Switching

Intra sentential is a type of code switching that occurs within a clause or sentence. In this case, speakers can replace clause parts, lexical elements, or even morphemes. This type of code switching occurs within sentences or clauses or word boundaries or phrases. According to Poedjosoedarmo et al. (2013), The intrasentential code switching is switching at the clause, phrase or word level if no morphophonological adaptation occurs. This type of code switching can be said to occur in the middle of a sentence, without interruption. When a speaker engages in

this kind of code switching they usually transition between languages without pause.

Example of Intra-sentential as follow:

- “*I cannot tell you how many people came at me*, yang coba ceramahin gw like pake hadis ini pake quran ini.”

In the example above, the speaker uses English at the beginning of the sentence, then at the end of the sentence he uses Indonesian. There is a transfer of language in the same utterance.

2.5.3 Tag Switching

Tag switching occurs when a speaker makes a language switch but involves inserting an exclamation mark, parenthesis, or brackets in the same sentence. This type of code switching also known as emblematic switching (Appel and Muysken, 1987: 118). According to Romaine (1995:122), Tag switching involves the insertion of a tag in one language.

Example of Tag switching as follow:

“Well... Dia sebenarnya baik tapi kurang ganteng aja.”

“Sebenarnya itu pilihan kalian, Right”

“Tasnya bagus banget. Thanks!”

The utterances that speaker said above contains the English tags. Tag switching can mean inserting tags in a sentence, while the entire content of this sentence is in another language.

2.6 Definition of Code Mixing

Code mixing is the use of language units from one language to another language to expand language style or language variety, which includes the use of words, clauses, idioms, greetings, etc. Code mixing can be interpreted as mixing fragments of words, phrases and clauses of one language into another language that

is being used. According to Nababan (1993:32) code mixing is the use of two languages or more than two languages, language varieties in relaxed situations between the speaker and the other people who have a close relationship to each other. Muysken (2000) in Harya (2018) emphasizes that in general code mixing also includes the fusion of the lexicon and grammar of two languages in one utterance. Code mixing takes place without changing the topics and usually can include the variety of the language for example grammatical structures or phonology.

2.7 Types of Code Mixing

Muysken (2000: 1) states that there are three types of code mixing which are found in bilingual speech community. There are Insertion, Alternation, Congruent Lexicalization.

2.7.1 Insertion

Insertion is a type of code mixing which refers to the act of inserting materials in the form of lexical elements and constituents of a language into a different language structure. According to Muysken (2000: 3) The lexical items of language are words (noun, adjective, preposition) or phrase.

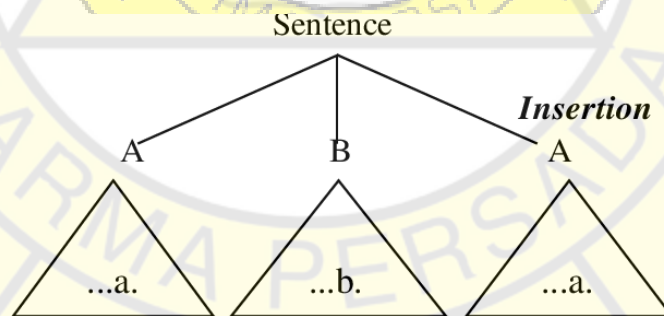


Figure 1. The Tree Diagram of Insertion

Based on Figure 1, it can be seen that A and B refer to two different languages, with A functioning as the dominant language for forming sentences and B functioning as another language that will be inserted into the dominant

language or A. Each language A and language B may be filled in from elements of language A and language B

The Example of Insertion:

- “Omongan dia itu **bullshit** jadi jangan dipercaya.”
- “Kenapa dia **salty** banget pas ngomong sama gw.”

In the example above, the words **Bullshit** and **Salty** are English words in the middle of Indonesian words. Usually speakers do Insertion because they are not familiar with the meaning of the word or do not find the right equivalent word in their native language.

2.7.2 Alternation

Alternation occurs when the structure of two languages changes itself, either grammatically or lexically in the language structure. Alternation can occur at the clause level. Alternation happened in one sentence (Muysken, 2000: 96).

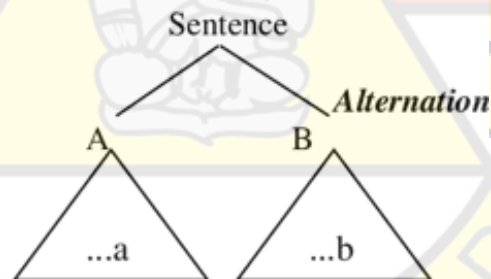


Figure 2. The Tree Diagram of Alternation

Based on figure 2 above, it can be seen that alternating sentences are divided into two different language structures. Each structure may be filled with elements of both languages. The structure of language A has elements of word a from language A while the structure of language B has elements of word b from language B.

The Example of Alternation:

“Ini dia lagu pilihan dari saya *and check it out.*”

In the example above, we can see that “*and check it out.*” Is dependant clause. the speaker mixes Indonesian language that they used with English in the middle of the utterances.

2.7.3 Congruent Lexicalization (Dialect)

According to Muysken (2000) congruent lexicalization occurs when the two languages share grammatical structures. Congruent lexicalization only affects the dialect in the pronunciation of foreign words or it could be said that the way of pronunciation is influenced by the speaker's own main language. In this case there is almost no change in words, phrases or clauses. Changes occur only because there is the influence of regional languages in it.

The Example of Congruent Lexicalization:

- “Berita yang disampaikan ternyata *hoax.*”
- “Jangan lupa hpnya di-*charge* sebelum berangkat.”

In the example above, in the words Hoax and Charge, which are English words, there is no change in terms of word structure, grammar or phrases. However, phonologically the speaker pronounces the two words in a dialect that is influenced by the speaker's main language style.

2.8 Previous Related Studies

Previous research was conducted by Utami, N (2020) in his research entitled "CODE SWITCHING USED BY TYSON JAMES LYNCH IN "ENTERTAINMENT NEWS" ON NET TV". This type of research is descriptive, using a qualitative approach. The similarity between previous research and this research is that the type and method of research approach used both use qualitative descriptive methods. Meanwhile, the difference between previous research and the

research I conducted is the focus of the research. In previous research, the focus of the research was to find the types of code switching, which type of code switching is most dominantly used, and the reasons why speakers switch from one language to another, whereas in the research I conducted, the focus of the research was to find the types of code switching and code mixing, then looking for the types of code mixing and code switching that are the most dominant ones used.

In previous research conducted by Nahak, Y., & Bram, B. (2022) in his research entitled "CODE-MIXING AND CODE-SWITCHING UTTERED BY CINTA LAURA IN OKAY BOSS TRANS7'S TALK SHOW". Similar to previous research conducted by Utami, N. (2020), this type of research is descriptive using a qualitative approach method. What previous research has in common with previous research is the type and method of research approach used, both of which use qualitative descriptive methods. Meanwhile, the difference between previous research and the research I am doing now is the focus of the research. In previous research, the focus of the research, apart from looking for switching codes and mixing codes, was also to find out the function of switching codes and mixing codes in the speaker's sentences. whereas in the research I conducted, the focus of the research was to find the types of code switching and code mixing, then looking for the types of code mixing and code switching that are the most dominant ones used.

Previous research was conducted by Sentana, A (2022) in his research entitled "CODE-SWITCHING ANALYSIS IN THE NOVEL A VERY YUPPY WEDDING." This type of research is descriptive, using a qualitative approach. The similarity between previous research and the research I conducted is that the type and method of research approach used both use qualitative descriptive methods. difference from previous research with Meanwhile, the difference between previous research and the research I conducted is the research object. Previous research used a novel book and used the conversations in the novel as data, whereas the research I conducted used video interviews as the research object and used the conversations in the interview as data to be processed. The focus of previous research was to determine the types of code switching and the factors that influence code switching

in the novels studied. Meanwhile, this research aims to find out what types are used and the dominant types of code switching and code mixing.

