## CHAPTER II
## REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses the definition of the speech community, bilingualism, and code-switching, types of code-switching using Hoffman's theory, reasons for bilinguals to switch their code using Hoffman's theory, and the previous of studies.

### A. The Speech Community

According to Spolsky, the speech community is all the people who speak a single language and to share notions of what is same or different in phonology or grammar.[2] The member of the speech community uses a single language to share an idea to the other members.

Wardhaugh defines that speech community requires that only a single language be spoken (and employ a very restrictive definition of language in doing so) and that the speakers in the community share some kind of common feeling about linguistic behavior in the community that observe certain linguistic norms.[3]

According to Wardhaugh, a speech community is no more than some kind of social group whose speech characteristics are of interest and can be described in a coherent manner.[4] Because of the system, the speech community can be analyzed within the context of language. So in the speech community, it may also have a phenomenon of code-switching.

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[2] Spolsky, B. 1998. *Sociolinguistics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.p.24
[3] Wardhaugh, Ronald. 1986. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.p.114
[4] Ibid,.p.113

## B. Bilingualism

Nowadays bilingualism has become a phenomenon that has taken place in many parts of the world. We can find many people speak two or more languages. They are able to speak the language in an informal or formal situation. This usually happens to people who move from another place, visitors, or children whose parents are from different cultures.

According to Harimurti Kridalaksana, *"Bilingualism (Bahasa kedua) adalah penggunaan dua bahasa atau lebih oleh seseorang atau oleh suatu masyarakat."*[5] Bilingualism is interrelated with the individual and society by two languages, how both of language used and how they are studied, while the people that interrelated in are called bilingualism or bilingual. One bilingual individual may use a word from language A in language B in case of switching, but when many people do, even speakers of B who don't know A are likely to pick it up. At this stage, especially if the pronunciation and morphology have been adopted, we can say that the word has been borrowed.[6]

Someone who uses two languages looks at bilingualism as a personal and social problem because of the different culture and structure of two languages. They are difficult to be learned and acquire bilingualism in their life.

One of the factors that cause someone to come to be bilingual is educational background. For Indonesians, the language used at home is often different from the language used at school. For example, they use regional language when they are at home, while Indonesian is used at school. Not only

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[5] Kridalaksana, Harimurti. 1982. *Kamus Linguistik*, Jakarta: PT. Gramedia.p.26
[6] ibid, p. 49

educational background is the cause of bilingual but also mixed marriage and immigration.

## C. Code Switching

As mentioned previously, using a certain code is a consistency which had been avoided by bilinguals or multilingual people, the speaker in the speech community wants to counterbalance the other speakers. Thus, in the multilingual community such as Indonesian may also change any kind of code as many as they can to counterbalance which the speakers faced.

According to Wardhaugh, code-switching is a term in linguistics referring to using more than one language or dialect in conversation.[7] There are two types of code-switching, namely *situational code-switching and metaphorical code-switching.*[8]

## D. Types of Code-Switching using Hoffman's Theory

Hoffman shows many types of code-switching based on the juncture or the scope of switching where languages take place. Those are intersentential switching, emblematic switching, and establishing continuity with the previous speaker. Each type will be described as follow:

## 1. Intersentential Switching

This kind of code-switching occurs between clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in one language or other, as when an adult

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[7] Wardhaugh, Ronald. 1986. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. Oxford: Katerprint Co.Ltd.Oxford.p.103
[8] Ibid, p. 102-103

Spanish-English bilingual says: "*Tenia zapatos blancos, un poco,* they were off-white, you know."[9] The utterance is started in Spanish then followed with a sentence in English. This switching kind is classified into inter-sentential switching.

## 2. Emblematic Switching

In this kind of code-switching, tags, exclamation and certain set phrases in one language are put into an utterance otherwise in another, as when a Panjabi/English says: "*it's a nice day*, hana?" (hana= isn't it). *Another example is when an adult Spanish-American English says: "…oh!* Ay! *It was embarrassing! It was very nice, though, but I was embarrassed!"*

In a sentence of one language, the speaker inserts the single words or phrase from another language. In the Indonesian context, the sentence *'Aduh sorry ya? Aku gak sengaja'* is an emblematic code switching the word *'sorry'* is an adjective in English. For some people in Indonesia, it is a common word said by people to apologize in a non-formal communication.

## 3. Establishing Continuity with the Previous Speaker

This kind of code-switching occurs to continue the utterance of the previous speaker, as when one Indonesian speaker speaks in English and then the other speaker tries to respond in English as well. Yet, that speaker can also switch again to Bahasa Indonesia.

For instance:

Speaker   1: I can't get leave him 'coz I love him so much….

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[9] Hoffman, C. 1991. *An Introduction to Bilingualism*. New York: Longman. p. 112

Speaker 2: Correct! You got the point! *Kata 'banget' itulah letak permasalahanmu sekarang ini.*

From the example, the speaker 2 used establishing continuity from other language or foreign language which is inserted in the spoken language of the speaker or continue from the common language used by the speaker, *'correct! You got the point!'* Then switches to another language. *'kata banget itulah letak permasalahan sekarang ini'.*

### E. Reason for Bilinguals to Switch Their Code using Hoffman's theory.

When code switching or code mixing occurs, the motivation or reasons for the speaker is an important consideration in the process. According to Hoffman, there are many reasons for the bilingual or multilingual person to switch their languages. Each kind of reasons will be described as follows:[10]

### 1. Talking about a Particular Topic

People sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. Sometimes, a speaker feels free and more comfortable to express his/her emotional feelings in a language that is not his/her everyday language. The case can be found in Singapore, in which the English language is used in daily activities.

Example of a French-English bilingual:

'Va chercher Mare (go and fetch Mare) *and bribe him* avee un chocolat chaud (with a hot chocolate) *with cream on top.*

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[10] Ibid. p. 115

## 2. Quoting Somebody Else

A speaker switches code to quote a famous expression, proverb, or saying of some well-known figures. The switch involves just the words that the speaker is claiming the quoted person said. The switch like a set of quotation marks. In Indonesian, those well-known figures are mostly from some English-speaking countries. Then, because many Indonesian people nowadays are good in English, those famous expressions or saying can be quoted intact in their original language. For example:

An adult Spanish-Catalan bilingual:

'… y si dices "perdòn" en castellano, se te vulelve la mujer y te dice:' ('… and if you say "sorry" in Castilian Spanish, the lady turn to you and say:')

'*En català* ('In Catalan!')

## 3. Being Emphatic about Something (Express Solidarity)

As usual, when someone who is talking using a language that is not his native language suddenly wants to be emphatic about something, he either intentionally or unintentionally will switch from his second language to his first language. Or, on the other hand, he switches from his second language to his first language because he feels more convenient to be emphatic in his second language rather than in his first language.

Example:

A Catalan-Spanish bilingual, in response to a Spanish speaker who had said ' y se van a molestar, ¿no? No tiene por qué'

('They are going to be annoyed, aren't they? [But] there is no reason why they should'):

'Bueno! Si que tienen por qué. ('Well! They do have a reason')

'O sigui, o l'encenen amb nosaltres o…' ('I mean, either they have the bonfire with us or…')

## 4. Interjection (Interesting Sentence Fillers or Sentence Connectors)

Interjection is words or expressions, which are inserted into a sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention. The interjection is a short exclamation like Darn! Hey! Well! Look! etc. They have no grammatical value, but speaker uses them quite often, usually more in speaking than in writing. Language switching and language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connector. It may happen unintentionally.

The following is an example of the usage of interjection in sentences:

Indonesian-English

Dompetku ketinggalan di taksi! *Shit!*

(My wallet was left in the taxi! Shit!)

## 5. Repetition used for Clarification

When a bilingual or multilingual person wants to clarify his speech so that it will be understood better by the listener, he can sometimes use both of the languages (codes) that the masters to say the same message. Frequently, a message in one code is repeated in the other code literally. Repetition is not only served to clarify what is said but also to amplify or emphasize a message.

For example English-Hindi[11]

> A father calling his small son while walking through a train compartment,
>
> "Keep straight. *Sidha jao*" (Keep straight).

## 6. Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for Interlocutor

When a bilingual or multilingual person talks to another bilingual/multilingual, there will be lots of code switching and code mixing occurs. It means to make the content of his speech runs smoothly and can be understood by the listener. A message in one code is repeated in the other code in somewhat modified form.

> Example:
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> Cristina (4:0); (introducing her younger brother to a new friend of hers)
>
> 'This is Pascual' [paskwál]
>
> Friend: 'what's his name?' (i.e. she didn't catch it)
>
> Cristina: '*pascua!l*' [pəskwæl]
>
> Friend: 'Oh…'

## 7. Expressing Group Identity

Code-switching and code mixing can also be used to express group identity. The way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings are obviously different from the other groups. In other words, the way of communication of one community is different from the people who are out of the community.

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[11] Gumperz,J. 1982. *Discourse Strategies: Studies in Interactional Sociolinguistic 1*. New York: Cambridge University press. P, 78

Example of expressing group identity is belonging to a bilingual community, like Estonians in Sweden or Puerto Ricans in the USA, and solidarity with such a group. Code-switching seems to be quite frequent among teenagers in immigrant communities. This has been shown in studies carried out, for instance, among guest worker communities in Germany. Another example, even members of majority groups (in this case, young whites in London) may switch (into Jamaican Creole) in order to be accepted by a particular group.

## F. The Previous of the Study

This research uses several kinds of researchers related to code-switching which aimed to strengthen the analysis. The first thesis related to code switching and code mixing analysis is written by Cakrawati in 2011 entitled "Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing in the Teenlit Canting Cantiq by Dyan Nuranindya" published by Diponegoro University. The research method used is descriptive qualitative. There are two problems that are answered here. The first problem is what are types of code switching and code mixing and the second problem is the reasons of code switching and code mixing.

This research uses the theory of code switching and code mixing proposed by Hoffman, a theory that shows reasons of certain code switching and code mixing choosen and some additional reasons by Saville-Troike. This research finds that there are ten types of code switching and code mixing in the Teenlit Canting Cantiq. They are intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, emblematic switching, intra-lexical code mixing, establishing continuity with the

previous speaker, and involving a change of pronunciation. There are ten motives of using code switching and code mixing, such as talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something (express solidarity), interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors), repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, expressing group identity. To soften or strengthen request or command, because of real lexical need, and to exclude other people when a comment is intended for limited audience.[12]

The second research which is related to code switching and code mixing is written by Yolla Shinta Noera from State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga in 2017 entitled "The Analysis of English Code Switching and Code Mixing used by Maudy Ayunda". It uses descriptive qualitative method. There are three questions which are answered, they are: what are types of code switching and code mixing used by Maudy Ayunda in video Question and Answer with @MaudyAyunda (part 1) and (part 2): Student Life at Oxford, what are the reasons of using code switching and code mixing in the video Question and Answer with @MaudyAyunda (part 1) and (part 2): Student Life at Oxford, and it there are any interference in Maudy Ayunda's utterances as the impact of code switching and code mixing usage.

This research uses the theory of code-switching and code-mixing forms proposed by Hoffman and a theory that shows reasons for code-switching which is proposed by Hoffman and some additional reasons of code mixing by

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[12] Cakrawati, Dias astute, 2011. *An Analysis of code switching and code mixing in the teenlit canting cantiq by dyan nuranindya.* Semarang: Diponegoro Uneversity

Ohoiwutun. This research found code-switching, code-mixing, and interference as the impact of code switching and code mixing usage. It can be concluded that are two types of code-switching, three types of code-mixing, six reasons of using code-switching and code-mixing, and three types of interference. [13]

[13] Noerani, Yolla Shinta, 2017. *The Analysis of English Code Switching and Code Mixing used by Maudy Ayunda.* Yogyakarta: State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga.