CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents review of related literature: sociolinguistics, bilingual, code, code switching and previous study.

A. Sociolinguistics

According to Ronald Wardhaugh in "An Introduction to Sociolinguistics" (2006), The field of sociolinguistics explores how language is used in society. Over the past four decades, the most fruitful research has come from figuring out how different linguistic variations are seen in society. Fishman (1972) defined sociolinguistic is the study of language varieties, the characteristic of their function and the characteristics of their speaker as these three constantly interact, change and changes one another within a speech community. Furthermore, Fishman stated that sociolinguistic should encompass everything from considering "who speaks (or writes) what language (or what language variety) to whom and when and to what end".

B. Bilingual

Bilingualism is a phenomenon where people having more than one language (Wardhaugh, 2006). Prefix "bi-" means "two" meanwhile "lingual" mean language so bilingual is two languages. In another word bilingualism may be defined as the

ability of speakers to speak or communication in two different languages. People from various nation and various ethnics may speak many languages despite not being their mother languages.

Bloomfield (1933) stated that someone is considered as a bilingual person when the speaker has ability to speak equally well using two languages. In other words, someone can be considered as bilingual if they can master two or more languages. At least someone should be able to speak their first language (mother tongue) and the second is another language or second language in the same performance level.

C. Code

Richards and Schmidt (2013) stated that code is a term which is used instead of language, speech variety, or dialect. It is sometimes considered to be a more neutral term than the others. Richards and Schmidt also mentioned that people use code when they want to emphasize the uses of language or lect in a particular community. For example, there is a man speaks two languages: Indonesian and Javanese. The uses one code (Javanese) when talking to his friend or family and uses the other code (Indonesia) at work.

In sociolinguistic, language can be referred as code. A code is a neutral term which can be used to indicate a language or lect. Lect is another name of language variety. Wardhaugh (2006) defined that code can be considered as a system used for communication between two or more parties used on any occasions. It means

that when two or more people communicate with each other, they use a code that used for communication, so both of them can understand by sharing the same system.

D. Code Switching

1. The Definition of Code Switching

Code switching is a change of language from one language or language variety into another done by the speaker or writer (Richards and Schmidt, 2013). Code switching can take place in conversation when one speaker uses one language and the other speaker answers in a different language. According to Duran (1994), code switching is probably strongly related to bilingual life and may appear more or less concurrently in the life of the developing language bilinguals especially when they are aware of such behavior and then decide whether to use it depends on their purpose.

2. The Type of Code Switching

According to Holmes (2017), there are two types of code switching:

a. Situational code switching

Situational code switching occurs according to the situations. The language changed when they speak in different situations. Basically, they use one language for one situation and use another in a different situation. A conversation or discourse's situation, such as a change in participant, subject, or setting, influences situational code switching. There are more

factors that affect situational code switching. The factors may be the differences in power and status between groups of language speaker from outside the content of the particular interaction. For example:

(1) Change in Participant (Power Difference)

- *Before supervisor enters (Indonesian)*

  Ani: "Eh, nanti kita makan di luar aja, yuk?"

  Dina: "Boleh, aku juga laper banget."

- *After supervisor arrives (English)*

  Boss: "Good morning, ladies. What are you up to?"

  Ani: "Good morning, Sir. We're just discussing lunch options."

  Explanation:

  The speakers switch to English because a person with higher status joins. The switch shows respect and formality, which is expected in workplace situations.

(2) Change in Setting (Outside vs Inside the Classroom)

- *Outside (Indonesian):*

  Lecturer: "Liburan kalian seru nggak?"

  Student: "Seru banget, Pak."

- *Inside (English):*

  Lecturer: "Alright, let's begin. Today's topic is language variation."

  Explanation:

This shift exemplifies situational code-switching triggered by a change in participant and a corresponding power/status differential. The presence of a superior who uses English imposes a more formal register, prompting the speakers to accommodate the higher-status participant by switching codes.

(3) Change in Topic (Casual to Professional Subject)

- *Before topic change (Indonesian)*

  Mia: "Gue udah capek banget hari ini."

  Jun: "Sama. Rasanya pengen langsung tidur."

- *Topic changes (English)*

  Mia: "By the way, have you sent the client report yet?"

  Jun: "Not yet. I'm still checking the final layout."

Explanation:

Although the participants and setting remain constant, the subject matter shifts from informal to professional. English, being associated with the workplace and formal communication, is chosen to align with the new topic. This aligns with Holmes' explanation that situational switching can be driven by topic-related shifts in domain.

b. Metaphorical code switching

Metaphorical code switching is a type of code switching that a proficient bilingual speaker could perform. It is due to the unpredictable nature of metaphorical code switching. Code switching occurs quickly in

metaphorical code switching, which is typically used to reflect rhetorical talent in communication. Effective communication is a skill that is used to influence or persuade others. Metaphorical code switching may enrich someone's speech. Besides, metaphorical code switching is thought to work as a conversational strategy to assist conversational acts such an apology, request, complaint or refusal. For example:

(1) Apology

Emily: "I'm really sorry about what I said earlier.

Aku nggak bermaksud nyakitin kamu, beneran."

Explanation:

The switch to Indonesian enhances the emotional depth and intimacy of the apology. While English serves the formal opening, the native language is employed to deliver affective meaning and strengthen empathy.

(2) Complaint

Liza: "We've been waiting for almost two hours! Kenapa sih mereka lama banget? Gini terus tiap janji!"

Explanation:

The use of Indonesian adds expressiveness and solidarity to the complaint. The language shift indicates the speaker's intent to align emotionally with the listener and intensify dissatisfaction.

(3) Request

Ken: "Can you please help me carry this?

Tolong banget, cuma kamu yang bisa bantu sekarang."

Explanation:

The switch to Indonesian functions as a politeness strategy and adds a layer of closeness and urgency. It softens the request and enhances its persuasiveness by evoking familiarity and emotional appeal.

According to Hamers and Blanc (2000), there are three types of code switching: inter-sentential code switching, intra-sentential code switching, and tag switching.

a. Inter-sentential code switching

Inter-sentential is code switching that involves switching at sentential boundaries, where one clause or sentence is in one language and the next clause or sentence is in the other. Holmes (2017) defined inter-sentential code switching is switching at sentence boundaries, or use only short fixed phrases or tags in one language on the end of sentences in the other language. It involves switching at sentential boundaries, where one clause or sentence is in one language and the next clause or sentence is in the other language (Van Dulm, 2007). For example:

(1) "Ruangan ini nyaman banget ya. *It is comfy and clean*."

(2) "Tahun kemarin tuh aku ingin ke Bali. *But it ruined because of covid*."

(3) "Besok jangan lupa ke rumahku ya! *Let's have a great party!*"

b. Intra-sentential code switching

Holmes (2017) stated that intra-sentential code switching occurs only within sentences at points where the grammars of both codes match each other. While Hamers and Blanc (2000) stated that intra-sentential code switching takes place within the clause boundary.For example:

(1) "Siapa yang pernah jatuh cinta sama seseorang yang nggak bisa kita miliki*, even though we know it won't work out*?

(2) "Aku harap kamu nggak apa-apa, *but I know I can't really do much because of my own flaw*s."

(3) "Iya kan? Dia ngomong kayak gitu tanpa mikir, *and it was honestly so cringe.*"

c. Tag switching

Tag switching or extra-sentential is code switching that involves attaching a tag, such as: "you know", "I mean", from one language to an utterance entirely in the other language (Hamers and Blanc, 2000). Extra-sentential code switching involves attaching a short expression (tag) from one language to an utterance entirely in the other language. Tag switching involves the insertion of a tag in one language into an utterance which is otherwise entirely in other language. For example:

(1) "*By the way*, tadi habis makan pakai apa?"

(2) "*I mean,* aku tadi berangkat sekolah sempet ketemu orang gila di perempatan lampu merah."

(3) "Jadi nanti kamu tuh cuman perlu ngerjain soal 1 sampai 10, *okay*?"

The researcher uses Hamers & Blanc's (2000) theory because their classification clearly divides code-switching into three structural types:

(1) Inter-sentential code switching

(2) Intra-sentential code switching

(3) Tag switching

This framework suits the research objective, which is to identify and categorize the types of code switching used by Kureiji Ollie in her YouTube videos. The analysis focuses on how the switching occurs structurally within or between sentences, making Hamers & Blanc's typology the most appropriate choice.

On the other hand, Holmes' theory is more suitable when the research emphasis is on why people code-switch — focusing on social functions such as expressing solidarity, status, or shifting topics and settings (i.e., situational and metaphorical code-switching). Since this study separates the type and reason of code switching, Holmes' framework is not used for analyzing types.

Instead, the reasons for code-switching in this study are analyzed using Hoffman's (1991) theory, which provides a more detailed breakdown of functional motivations behind code switching (e.g., topic change, quoting, emphasis, repetition, etc.).

3. The Reeason of Code Switching

There are several reasons for switching from one language to another. Code switching occurs in the community because the switcher knows that the use of

either of two languages has its value in terms of suitability. The switcher tends to take a "middle path" when there is a situation which makes the switcher using both languages in the single conversation. According to Hoffman (1991), there are 10 reasons why people code switch:

1. Talking about a particular topic

People sometimes choose to speak in one language rather than another while discussing a specific topic. A speaker may feel more comfortable and freer expressing their emotional feelings in a language other than their native language. Girsang (2015) stated that this kind of situation can be found in some countries such as Singapore and Malaysia. In Singapore, people use English to discuss business matters or trading, whereas Mandarin is used for international "Chinese" communication. Meanwhile, Malaysian uses Malay for the regional language and Tamil is one of republic's main language of important ethnic groups.

2. Quoting somebody else

A speaker tends to quote a famous expression, proverb or saying of some famous figures. In Indonesia, people quote the famous figure mostly from countries that speak English. The code switch usually only involves the expression or the quotes which is claimed by certain figure. For example:

A: "Aku habis nonton film, ceritanya romantis banget. Jadi, karakter utamanya itu tiap mati hidup lagi di dunia yang sama tapi di *timeline* yang berbeda. Hebatnya dia tetap mencintai orang yang sama. (I've watched a film which is so romantic. So, every time the main character

dies, he will be resurrected in the same world but the timeline is different. The good thing is, the main character still loves their current crush."

B: "Wih, berasa kayak *I love you in every universe* itu sih. (Woah, that is like *I love you in every universe*.)"

In this conversation, B replies A with a famous quotes said by famous character from a film, it is "I love you in every universe".

3. Being emphatic about something

When people want to be emphatic about something, they will concious or unconsciously talk using their first language than their second language. There are also people who talk using the second language rather than their first language. The reason is they feel is is easier to express their sympathy by using their first or second language. For example:

A: "Ayahku terkena kecelakaan pagi ini. (My father caught in incident this morning)"

B: "*Man, I feel bad for him. I hope he will be okay.*"

4. Interjection

Interjection is a word or statement inserted into a sentence to express surprise, strong emotion, or to draw attention to something (Girsang, 2015). The examples of interjection are: Damn!, Hey!, Well!, Look!, and so on are. They have no grammatical value, yet they are frequently used by speakers, usually more in spoken than written. Interjections and sentence connectors can occasionally be identified by language switching and mixing among

bilingual or multilingual people. It is possible that it'll happen by accident. For example:

A: "*Damn!* aku lupa nggak ngerjain PR!"

B: "Salah sendiri kemarin goleran terus."

5. Repetition used for clarification

In order to make sure people understand better about what we say, we need to repeat our sentence. Making a clear clarification can be conveyed by stating both of languages (codes) that we master. Repetiton is not only for clarifying, but also emphasizing the message we want to convey. For example:

A: "Aku harus fokus. *I need to focus.*"

The utterance "Aku harus fokus" and "I need to focus" share the same meaning but in different languages.

6. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

There will be a lot of code switching when a bilingual or multilingual person speaks to another bilingual or multilingual person. They use code switching to ensure that the content of their speech flows smoothly and is easily understood by the interlocutor. A message from one code is replicated in a slightly different form in the other code.

7. Expressing group identity

The use of code switching can express the group identity. The way of talking of a certain group of people may indicate that they are different from

another group. For example, there is a community which consists of many groups of people who speak using different languages.

8. To soften or strengthen request or command

Switching code can strengthen a command and makes the speaker feel more powerful than the listener because they can use a language that everybody cannot (Saville-Troike, 2006). Indonesian people switch Indonesian into English because it does not sound as direct as Indonesian and English is not Indonesian's native language. It means that code switch may soften the request (Girsang, 2015).

9. Real lexical need

People tend to switch to another language because there was no equal translation for the word that would best describe their thoughts, experiences and feelings. According to Hoffman (1991), this happened because there was no equal translation for the word in another language. For example:

A: "Do not surprise me or I will be *latah.*"

In this case, we switch the language from English to Indonesia because we don't know the equal word of *latah.*

10. To exclude other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience

Sometimes people desire to speak with their circle of friends or a certain group of people. In order to avoid the interference from the parties not involved in the conversation who may object them, they will exclude those people by using a language that not everyone understands.

E. **Previous Study**

1. The first study, titled "CODE SWITCHING BY KIMMY JAYANTI IN "iLook" PROGRAM ON NET TV" conducted by Nuri Afina Rahmaniah in 2016. According to the study, there were three types of code switching used by Kimmy Jayanti: Inter-sentential switching (41,93%), intra-sentential switching (62,90%), and tag switching (16,12%). While for the reasons: talking about a particular topic 71.92%, quoting somebody else 1,75%, showing emapthy about something 3,5%, interjection 8,77%, repetition used for clarification 3,5%, expressing group identity 5,36%, and intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor 5,26%.

2. The second study, titled "CODE SWITCHING ON THE UTTERANCES IN CINTA LAURA IN "BROWNIS" TALK SHOW" conducted by Sahidul Irpandi in 2019. We can find out that there were three types of code switching used by Cinta Laura: tag switching 26%, intra-sentential code switching 33,3% and inter-sentential code switching 40,7%. The most dominant was inter-sentential. There were six functions of code switching that used by Cinta Laura: interjection 55,6%, message qualification 0%, reiterarion 11,1%, addressee specification 11,1%, quotation 0% and personalization or objection 22,2%. The most dominant of function was interjection.

3. The third study, titled "AN ANALYSIS OF CODE SWITCHING BETWEEN ENGLISH AND INDONESIA LANGUAGE IN TEACHING

PROCESS OF SPEECH ON THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS AT THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY NORTH SUMATERA" conducted by Rini Agustiana Nasution in 2018. Based on the study, it can be found that among three types of code switching, the most dominant is inter-sentential switching which was spoken 97 times, meanwhile intra-sentential is 67 times and tag switching is 29 times. The result of lecturer's code switching functions: topic switch 66 times, affective function 54 times and repetition function 77 times.

4. The fourth study, titled "THE ANALYSIS OF CODE SWITCHING IN ''HOLOLIVE ID GEN 1'' VIRTUAL YOUTUBER" conducted by Abinda Oksa Syelima in 2023. The results of the study revealed a total of 53 utterances identified in the video content of Hololive ID Generation 1. The overall percentage showed that inter-sentential switching was the most dominant type, accounting for approximately 45.28% of the occurrences. This was followed by intra-sentential switching at 33.96%, and tag switching at 20.75%. These figures together make up a full 100% of the identified instances.

5. The fifth study, titled "THE USE OF CODE SWITCHING IN "ZHAFIRA AQYLA" YOUTUBE CHANNEL" conducted by Putri Miftakhul Rahmani in 2023. The analysis of the "Zhafira Aqyla" YouTube channel identified three types of code switching: intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, and tag switching. Among these, intra-sentential switching appeared as the most dominant type, with a total of 118 utterances. This was

followed by inter-sentential switching with 28 utterances, and tag switching as the least frequent, with 20 utterances. In terms of function, five main purposes of code switching were observed. The most frequently occurring function was talking about a particular topic, which appeared in 85 utterances. This was followed by the intention to clarify speech content for the interlocutor with 43 utterances, interjections with 23 utterances, repetition for clarification with 12 utterances, and finally, being emphatic about something, which occurred in only 3 utterances.