

CHAPTER II

Related of Literature Review

This segments discuss the pattern of code switch of language, and the factor is affecting code switch. Above all else, the writer chooses of survey related writing worried with regards to Sociolinguistics, Language Desicion, Bilingualism, Code Switch, Social Personality, Language Shifting, The Pattern of Language, and The Factor of Code Switching. It likewise encases past study.

A. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistic may not be insperable from local area and language since they have association the two of them. Dialects are the way of humans to cooperation or communication, on the opposite, local area is a media to apply language, or normally individual calls the meeting among user of language. Sociolinguistics are an interdisciplinary science (between sociology and linguistics), the two fields of empirical science have a very close relationship. In general, it can be said that sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary field of science that studies language in relation to the use of that language in society. It can also be said that sociolinguistics studies and discusses the societal aspects of language, in particular the differences in societal factors. As Janet Holmes (2013) said that sociolinguistic is the study of relationship between language and society (Holmes, 2013).

The manners in which human communication is dictated by human condition, while their talking take places. Individuals decision their language which is accurately with the circumstance wherein they are talking, who they are addressing, and how close their connection with the listeners. By with respect to thie variables, individuals might pass on the message in various ways or in various language assortments. Trudgill (2000: 21) describes that sociolinguistic is the types of linguistic which is concerned with language as social and cultural phenomenon.

In other to get more apprehensible study, the author also gives an several theories that explains the patterns and the factors of the switching of code. The hypothesis is particularly from Joshua Fishman and Janet Holmes. Before the author clarified profoundly about the patterns and the elements of code switches, the author gives portrayal about language decision, bilingualism, code switch, social personality, and language shift that connected each other with hypothesis about code switch.

B. Language Decision

Language decision can be interpreted as picking a language in view of dominating more than one language. Holmes (2013: 24) clarifies that language decision is a determination of language connection that occurred in numerous speech societies. It may be characterized that individuals in local area generally use language decision to impart things. Evenmore, in multilingual community, individuals utilize over than one languages. Along these lines, the utilizing more than one language by the speaker in correspondence settle on them utilized a language decision. In other words, they will pick one language while communicate with others.

Fundamentally individuals consistently plan to decision language when they talk. Individuals switch language into different dialects, and they utilize diverse language in various setting. They attempt to help themselves to be better about speak with others. Agreeing with David in Jurnal "*Language Choice And Language Attitude In A Multilingual Arab Canadian Community: Quebec–Canada: A Sociolinguistic Study*" depicted that language decision is impacted by a few factors like areas, speakers, theme and spot, and so forth. (Dweik & Qawar, 2015: 4).

Human are social creatures who are constantly bound to a specific gathering of individuals called a communities. A specific local area has its own attributes including the method of communications, this local area is known as a speech societies.

C. Bilingualism

According Alwasilah (2005: 9) explained, that bilingualism is a part of applied linguistic studies which contains the phenomena of bilingualism, such as: definition and characteristics of bilingual speakers, code switching, language transferred, etc. The phenomena isocured by individual who utilize two dialects or more. Nonetheless, characterizing bilingualism is tricky in light of the fact that people with various bilingual attributes can be delegated bilingual. Meanings of bilingualism range from insignificant capability in two dialects, to a potential progressed level speakers work and show up as local speakers like speakers of two dialects.

Each human has a language to speak with other, even they can utilize one language or more when they impart. Events of language use where speaker does not want to experience failure in conveying certain message, or events of using language alternately (human

interaction) are also called bilingualism. As Haugen (in Malabar, 2015: 23) says that two dialects of one language in bilingualism is also called bilingualism.

D. Code switching

Wardhaugh (2006: 1) states when at least two individuals speak with one another in discourse, people may call the communication framework that they utilize is a code. In human activities, individuals are able to utilize specific codes to interface with one another. Individuals normally pick various codes relying depend on the circumstance and furthermore audience members, the objectives are to facilitate with correspondence. At the point when individuals converse with others in various circumstances and conditions, ordinarily impact us to make a code choice (language choice). At times we blend a few dialects in with different dialects to work with correspondence. There are numerous ways of making a language decision, one of the code choices is switch of code and mix of code.

According to Ronald Wardhaugh (2006: 88) codes are able to be portrayed as "a framework utilized for correspondence between at least two individuals utilized the specific code on any event". Code happens when there is specific event that impacts individuals to choose their language. It implies that the circumstance is deciding the code happens.

Futher, (1980, cited in Hamers, 2000: 259) identifies three types of code switching in term of what part of a speech act is switched into another language:

1. Extra sentential code switching which involves the insertion of the tag "*Ok.., Gua lagi butuh banget bantuan nih*". The example is English-Indo whereas code switching occurs by inserting the tag such as "OK" into a clause or utterances.
2. Intersentential code switching which involves a switch a clause or sentence boundary. For example, "*Tapi magang diperusahaan asuransi, what do you think?*". The first clause are using Indo and the next utterance using English. It can be concluded that intersentential involves a switch a clause or sentence boundary.
3. Intra sentential code switching which involves switches of different types of occurring within the clause boundary, including word boundary. For example: **dimark-up, memvalue kan**

Related explanation in above, we may understand the terms of the switching of code and code blending. The two of them clarify how individuals switch and blend their dialects or languages in correspondence. According to Holmes (2013: 35) code switching is obvious

changed by speakers; in a domain or social situation. Switching of code happens while the talkers shift their languages starting with one language then onto the next. It is switch basically among utterances. the switches roused by the personality and connection among memberships usually express a move a long togetherness.

In other hands, the mixing of codes are combining of two dialects or languages in which one of the languages must be the mother tongue languages and the other is just pieces, or phrases without any function. Kridalaksana (in Malabar 2015: 48) states that code mixing is using a particular language from one language to another language to develop language style or varieties including the use of word, phrase, idiom,slang, and the rest.

Among code switch and code mix use two dialects, the language people use depends on the language and societal background. People speak differently according to their background and it is often possible to relate aspects of a person's speech to their place of origin, education and even occupation among others.

E. Social Personality

Language here and there turns into the indication of social class. Speeches are a signals of social personality. According Stacy Churchill (in Holmes, 1999: 45) explains that linguistics is related with social and cultural. In society, however, language has elements which are reflecting the community characteristics of the talker, the interlocutor, even the relationship among individuals. Therefore utterances that contain as items that tell the listener howsthe talker sees the characteristics, and errors are a violation of the norms given in the speech.

several sensible limitations should be applied, and the delimited reach here is what treat the language personality relationship.. As Joseph (In Edwards, 2009:20) has portrayed to, language and personality are "at last indivisible". For sure, since the language is a vital to the human condition, and since numerous analysts contend that it is the most salient distinguishing of characteristic of human species. It appears to be probable that several studies of personality should surely include some consideration.

F. Language Shift

Language shifting, sometimes referred to as language transfer or language switching or assimilation, is a process by which a community of speakers shift from one language to

another. According to Malabar (2015: 80) explains that language shifting is a sociolinguistic phenomenon that happens because of language contact. Language contact usually involves the problem of language use by the speech community which can occur due to displacement from one speech community to another. It means, language shift happens when a local area does not keep up with their language, yet slowly embraces another. It very well may be brought about by political, financial, and social changes that happen inside a local area. It likewise can be shaped by traveler networks. As Holmes (2013: 54) states that “migrant families provide an obvious examples of the process of language shift”.

Language shift generally refers to the process by which one language displaces another in the linguistic repertoire of a community (Holmes, 2013: 72). It means, language shifts are the cycles by which a speech society within a contact circumstance progressively quits utilizing one of its two dialects for the other. As Fishman (1999: 1) states that language shift as a process whereby intergenerational continuity of the heritage language proceeding negatively, with fewer and fewer users; as a talker, peruser and writers even understanding each generations.

In view of the clarification over, the process of language shifting may happen assuming the talkers are bilingual or multilingual. At times, language shifts happen because of imigration. Individuals are moving from a nation, where individual naturally has a languages. It makes it hard for them to talk with their new society. The circumstance urges them to learn and utilize another dialect. Along these lines, when they need to connect with community, individuals will alter their local language with another dialect.

G. The Pattern of Code Switching

the switching of code is fundamentally processing from one areas to another. Holmes, (2013: 24)said the theoretical idea of domains allude to bunches of kinds of connection applicable to a particular local area at explicit timeframe. This bunches of communication types require one explicit language as default decision. Subsequently, Fishman (in Holmes, 2013: 24) distinguished and decided the example of language in five spaces. There are:

1. Family area: Families communication, it will be situated in the settings of home, some exemplary of participants will be clearly family groups, and exemplary topic will be family activity, for instance: while a spouse converses with husband, husband-kin, children-parents, and the rest.

2. Friendships area, the setting of the communications will be in a class, bazaar, and etc.
3. Religions area: religious, religious lectures by cleric at the mosque, church, and the other.
4. Educational area: the setting it will be in a class, school, or courses. For illustrate: when the lecturer spoke to the students.
5. Employments area: the setting it will be in a office, for instance: when the leader or manager speaked with their worker.

H. The Factors of Code Switching

As per (Holmes, 2013: 60-63), coming up next are a few factor that can be contributing in language shifting and language maintenacce, they are:

A. Economic factors

Financial elements are the reason for in general social pattern. Acquiring works are the conspicuous financial justification behind learning another dialect. The prevailing language guaranteed and promising some monetary security. At the point when you ace the prevailing or the greater part language locally, you can get the undeniable degree of occupations without any problem.

B. Social Factors

The predominant language is related with economic wellbeing and renown. The individual who is overpowers the prevailing language will partake in the advantaged position, from one perspective, the minority will be minimized. Since no one needs to be underestimated, they are compelled to become familiar with another dialect which is predominant in their general public.

C. Political factors

The political variables incorporated the strain of institutional spaces like nation, school, even also medias. Now and again, school were organized to get familiar with another dialects, particularly the public language or worldwide language. Furthermore, the tensions have been perceived with a dialects having lower statu used in the general public, monetary or political. In the twentieth century, several societies have phenomenal power which result in another loosing of their own dialects.

D. Demographic factors

The factor of demography are additionally significant in ascertaining the speeds of language shifting. Protection from language shift will in general endure longer in rustic regions than in metropolitan regions. This is somewhat an impression of the way that provincial gatherings will more often than not be longer disconnected from political power, and they can meet a large portion of their social necessities in ethnic or minority dialects.

E. Attitudes and Values

The shift of language will in general be more slow among networks where some language is exceptionally esteemed, particularly on the off chance that the language is viewed as a significant personality's image. An uplifting outlook upholds endeavors to utilize minority dialects in different spaces, and this assists individuals with opposing strain from the larger part gathering to change to their language. Where to have status locally, it will assist with keeping up with the language since language will be contemplated over within glory.

I. The Previous Study

To help the investigation, the essayist represents a few past examinations identified with the two fields of studies that are utilized in this exploration. The past examinations additionally expose how the current rresearch contrasts from the past research.

Firsly, the past study is from the journal by Andriyani et al. (2019) under the title “An Analysis of codes used by the moslem speech community of Telagamas Village, Subagan, Karangasem”. This research is about codes in telagamas village. This study was conducted by qualitative research, the sample is the people around telagamas village. In collecting data, the researcher used two technique namely observation and interview. The data were analyzed using observation sheet in a form of table. The results of this study indicated that there are three kinds of code used by the moslem people in Telagamas Village base on 610 utterances that had been analyzed, in Sasak language, Baliness, and Indonesia. In addition, there were 46 utterance categorized as code switching and

code mixing used in telagamas village. Both of code switching (70%, 32 utterances was categorized) and mixing (30%, 14 utterances was categorized).

Secondly, the previous study is from thesis article Nafi'ah (2013) under the title "An Analysis of code switching in the Novel Miss Pesimis by Alia Zalea". This research is about code switching in the novel. This study was conducted library study with qualitative approach because all of data are in the form of word and data collection method used was documentation. The result of this study indicated that there are several types of code are used in novel misspesimis, those are: inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, emblematic, establishing continuity with the previous speaker and involving a change pronunciation. Moreover, the writer was indicated second reason problems, those are: in expressing group identity, emphatic about something, talking particular topic, interjection code switching, etc.

The fourth previous study comes from journal of Kasim et al. (2019) under the titled "The kinds of functions of code switching in a thesis defense examination". The research investigated the acts of code switching by lecturers and student in thesis defense examination. The study involved five participants (four lecturers and one student) of English department. Data from recordings were used to analyse the types and functions of code switching. The types of code switching were analysed based on poplack, and the functions of code switching were analysed based on the theories by Gumpers, Hoffman and Holmes. The result showed that there were three types of code switching found in 109 example during the interactions between the lecturers and student, they were: intra-sentential switching (77.06%), inter-sentential switching (15.59%) and tag switching (7.33%). In terms of the functions code switching, the researcher identified from 68 switches, they were: addressee specification at (22, 05%), followed by interjection (16.17%), loan word (16.17%), message qualification (11.76%), etc. At the least, it can be concluded that in this case, code switching allowed the participants achieve a wide range of important and interesting ends in the discourse.

Meanwhile, from the previous research above, all researchers analyzed the switching of code in society straightforwardly in one spaces. In this research, the

specialist expects to break down the pattern of code switch furthermore the factor of code switch in a film. The hole between the past study and this current reseach may be seen from the objects and the theorities that helps the analysis. Merry Riana: Mimpi Sejuta Dolar film as an item has its own pre-greatness. Albeit, the length of this film is only one hours thertheen minute. however, this film can give a decent executed media to see how code switch has developed and grown through the fundamental person in this film.