CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter focuses on presenting the theories related to the study of code switching. It discusses the definitions of sociolinguistics, bilingualism, code, code mixing, code switching, and possible reasons for code switching, and review of previous study.

2.1   Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the relationship between language and society (Trudgill in Tagliamonte 2006: 21)has observed that sociolinguistics is an attempt to find correlation between social structure and linguistic structure and to observe any changes that occur. Therefore, sociolinguistics is the relationships between language and society. It means that investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal of a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function. Therefore, sociolinguistics is the study or the discussion of language in relation with the member of society. It can be said that sociolinguistics discusses about language in all aspects, especially for variation in language.

'Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that takes language as an object of study' (Jendra, 2010:6). While Trudgill in Safarina says that sociolinguistics is that part of linguistics wich is concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon (2010:6).There are many phenomena and varieties in societydealing with using language. One of them is code switching that commonly occurs in

bilingual ormultilingual society. This research uses some theories which is related to this research.

Sociolinguistics explains the characteristic of each variety which have the relevant relation to society. The approach to sociolinguistics should include everything from considering "who speak (or writes), what language (or what language variety), to whom, when and to what end" (Fishman in Hamsiah 2008:7). On the other words, sociolinguistics is related to the context of the language it self.

According toHymes in Hamsiah(2008:7) social context is using the mnemonic device *SPEAKING* (*setting, participant, ends, act sequences, participant, ends, act sequences, key, instrumentalities, norm, and genre)*. They are (1) setting and scene. This component explores two aspect of context: the physical setting in which it takes place and the scene i.e., the participants' sense of what is going on when this practice is active. Analyzing the setting and scenic qualities of the practice helps ground the analyses in the specific contexts of social life; (2) The various kinds of participants in communicative events-senders and receivers, addressors and addressees, interpreters and spokesmen and the like; (3) This asks about two ends: the goals participants may have in doing the practice, and the outcomes actually achieved; (4) Act sequences of component invites a careful look at the sequential organization of the practice, its message content, and form; (5) The keys are emotional pitch, feeling, or spirit of the communication practice; (6) Instruments or channel is shared by various participants, linguistics, kinesics, musical, interpretative, interactional, and other; (7) There are two senses

of norms that may be relevant to a communication practice: habit and the appropriate thing to do; (8) A genre communication involves identifying the practice as a type of a normal genre such as verbal dueling, or a riddle, or a narrative.

2.2   Bilingualism

Bilingualism is common throughout the word. A person who speaks a single language will automatically use varieties of his language. As a material fact, he is also bilingual, Spolsky(2001: 45), states;

> While it is the case that even speakers of a single language (putative monolinguals) controls various stiles and level of that language, it is very common tha people develope some knowledge and ability in a second language and so become bilingual. The simplest definition of a bilingual is a person who has some functional ability in a second language. This may vary from a limited ability in one or more domains, to very strong commad of both languages (which is sometimes called balanced bilingualism).

Bloomfield in Chaer and Agustina states bilingualism is the speaker's ability using two languages in the same quality (2010:85). It means that bilingualism could occur where someone is able to communicate in two or more languages and (s)he uses those two or more languages in his interaction one another. In other words, bilingualism happens where people use other languages as the additions of the first language in order to ease their communication. Bilingualism happens in community as a result of language contact. Recently bilingualism has become a phenomenon which can be found in our society. There is no guarantee that one society only uses one particular language eventhough this society has only one particular language. In one community someone often finds

multifactor contacts; thus, it causes bilingualism to occur in their interaction one another.

2.3   Code

In everyday interaction, people usually choose different codes in different situation. Each appropriate to a set a role relationship, within the context of a set of domains (Bell 1976:105). They may choose a particular code or variety because it makes them easier to discuss a particular topic, regardless where they are speaking.

Code itself is neutral because code does not have interpretation that are arise emotion. Wardhaugh (2006: 88) states that code can be used to refer to any kinds of system that two or more people employ for communication. Code will be something we may want to call a language accessed by the speaker.

Moving code can be used to intimate the correlation or to desperate in the formal or informal situation, because of that, it is possible if moving code makes general impression. When people open their mouth, they must choose a particular codethat cannot be avoiding to do so. Moreover,it can   and will shift, as the need arises, from one code to another (Wardhaugh, 2006: 88).

In conclusion, a code has a meaning as a set of language choice that is used to convey meaning in certain situation or condition.

2.4   Code Mixing

Code mixing occurs when the conversants use both languages together to extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance (Wardhaugh, 2006: 100). We can also say it occurs when we incorporate small units (words or short phrases) from one language to another one.In the line with Wardhaugh, Spolsky states that bilinguals often develope a mixed code (2001: 49).

Furthermore, Chaer and Agustina (2010: 115) states that code-mixing is only occured when someone uses only one word or phrase that different from the base language. From the definition, the form of code mixing are word and phrase.From some definiton above, code-mixing and code-switching have the same definition, as cited by Wardhaugh that code-switching (also called code-mixing) can occur in conversation between speakers' turns or within a single speaker's turn(Wardhaugh, 2006: 100).

2.5   Code-Switching

Human is a social creature and they need to interact one another. In daily communication, people frequently find others speak different languages. People cannot avoid that one community consists of various ethnic, cultures, social background, dialect, and knowledge. Through those factors, the language which is used by one community is probably different from other. It is a fact that people never use one language in communication.

In relation with bilingual, there is an outstanding phenomenon in studying language in society; it is called code switching. Code switching is the inevitable consequence of bilingualism. Anyone who speaks more than one language chooses between them according to the situation. People usually select the appropriate code when and where they should select a particular language in communication. However, normally a person chooses a language which is comprehensible to the hearer.

The most general description of code switching is the switch from one code to another or to mix codes even within sometimes very short utterances and thereby create a new code in a process(Wardhaugh, 2006: 100). In line with Wardhaugh's definition 'that code-switches can take place between or even within sentences, involving phrases or words or even parts of words' (Spolsky, 2001: 49). When someone using a word or a phrase from language A in language B is a case of switching.

From theories above, one can conclude that code-switching is the shift from one language to another within a conversation or utterance or even within sentences involving phrases or words or even parts of words. In the context of teaching theQuranand Hadithat LDII, a means of communication by language teachers when the need arises.

2.5.1 The Variation Types of Code-Switching

The researcher decided to use the types of code switching based on Wardhaugh's theories. According to Wardhaugh(2006: 100),there aretwo types of code switching, they are:

2.5.1.1 Inter- sententially: when it occurs between sentences.

2.5.1.2 Intra-sententially:when it occurs within a single sentence.

2.6   The Possible Reasons for Code Switching

The researcher decided to classify the reasons based on Wardhaugh's theories and the other sourcessince they are relevant with this research. The researcher adopted one reason fromWardhaugh (2006: 100), for bilinguals to switch their language, that relevant to this research. Is for markinga major identitygroup of speakers who must deal with more than one language in their common pursuits.

2.7   Review of Previous Study

This part will present similar study in order to avoid unnecessary duplication to enlarge our knowledge about sociolinguistics. The study is expected to the reader compare with the previous study about code switching and code mixing. The study was written by YayukAnikNurhaniah (2004), in which she observed Indonesian – English Code Mixing in "Kawanku" magazine. She identifies there are five types of Indonesian – English in the magazine. First of all, it was found six forms of word. There are: noun, verb, adverb, adjective,

conjunction, and exclamation. Second is phrase. Third is hybrid. Forth is word reduplication. Fifth is idiom. The last is clause.

Another study is conducted by UswatunKhasanah (2005). She described English – Indonesian Code Mixing and Code Switching Performed by TV Presenter in MTV Program at Global TV. She found that the program gives a lot of advantageous for Indonesian. Every TV presenter has different ways of using languages. A presenter of new program uses language informally. Thus, each program has its own art of broadcasting language, which reflects it is characteristic.

Another study about code switching and code mixing is conducted by Romadhon (2008, *passim*) in Madurese Wedding Ceremony. He found that the purposes are:

- a) avoiding misunderstanding
- b) using another language is more effective
- c) depending on the situation
- d) having incompetence in finding appropriate words
- e) having lack of appropriate word (vocabulary), and
- f) showing friendly feeling to the listener.

The newest study is conducted by NovitaAprilliya (2008). She described about Code Mixing and Code Switching by TV presenters in MTV Ampuh at Global TV. In the study, Novita tried to find out the context of each language phenomenon performed by TV presenters of MTV program namely. She includes the reason that the presenters demonstrated code mixing and code

switchingbecause of several contexts. They are participant. They are the people who get involved in this discourse (speaker and hearer), topic of conversation that the information carried in the message, and the function is the purpose of interaction. The context really trigger of code mixing and code switching in the presenting the programs.

From the previews study above, this research is focused on code switching observed is in the formal situation, in which the purposes are mostly for the education ones. On the other hand, this reseaerh will identify the purposes of code switching in teaching the Quran and Hadithat LDII in Kraton KrianSidoarjo. This research will make use of some reasons to analyse the possible reasons for executing code-switching which are adopted from Wardhaugh (2006: 100) and Romadhon (2008, *passim*); *i. e.* marking identity, avoiding misunderstanding, lacking appropriate words, and showing friendly feeling to the listener, after identifying the forms of code-switching in question.