CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED TO LITERATURE

Related to code switching and code mixing in the language of conversation between the two of Breakout presenters, the writer has considered some related theories, of which the writer choose to use them for a framework of her analysis.

2.1 Language

Language is a thing that uneasily to define. There are many sources have different explanation in difining language. Mayr (2008:17) states that language is a resource for making meaning or metafunction. She divides the types of metafunction of a language in three points.

First, language is used to organize, understand, and express our perceptions of the world. This function is called the ideational function. In analyzing this function we would be asking to ourselves how is the social world represented? Who is presented as the responsible for actions in important events (Ex: Wars). How are belief and ideologies encoded in language?

Second, language is also used to enable us to communicate with other people. This one is called the interpersonal function. It is used to take on role (Ex: expert - lay person, parents - child, teacher - student) and to express and

understand feelings, attitudes and judgments. Questions we might ask here are what kind of relationship is expressed between speaker and listener or reader and text. For example, a conversation between lecturer in giving materials to the students during the class. Is the discourse in formal or informal?

Thrid, language is used to create coherent and cohesive text both in spoken and written. This textual function concerns how bits of information are foregrounded or backgrounded, taken as given or presented as new, choosen as topic or theme.

Further, Wardhaugh's opinion says that a language is what the members of a particulary society speak. In this case, each society has different form of language in use.

2.2 Sociolinguistics

The definitions of sociolinguistics may have similar perception in the view of some sociolinguists. Based on Coupland's view, sociolinguistics refers to studying language in society or language in its social context (2007:5). Similary, Hudson (1996:4) describes that sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society. Meanwhile, Wardaugh defines sociolinguistics as the study of language use within or among groups of speakers (2010:118). He also states that sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and how languages function in communication (2010:12).

In addition, Chomsky as it quoted in Wardhaugh (2010:133) asserts that sociolinguistics is all about trying to work out either the social significance of various uses of language or the linguistics significance of various social factors.

2.3 Language Variation

It will always be there is a variation amongst the speakers of any languages in the way they use their language. Languages provide a variety of ways of saying the same thing, addressing, greeting others, describing things, paying compliment, and so on. Sometime, the variations are indicated by linguistics differences in terms of sound (phonological) and structure (grammar). But this statement is contradicted by Chambers, he says "the variants that occur in everyday speech are linguistically insignificant, but socially significant" (2004:3). He gives an example in an introductory discussion as it shows below:

> *Addonis saw himself in the mirror.*
> *Addonis seen hisself in the mirror.*

These examples hear unsually sentences that we use in our daily conversation. But we may can see that in a dialogue of a play or a stanza of a poem. Coupland (2007: 20) tries to comentary these example, he says that these example clearly make the point that the different linguistics form can express what is referentially the same meaning, while social nuaces are present. Then, he elaborates his explanations as it follows:

> Chambers is pointing out that the grammatical
> meaning of past tense in English can be expressed
> either by *saw*, which is conventionally 'standart'
> linguistic usage, or by *seen*, described as "non

standart" usage. Different forms of the reflexive pronoun *himself* versus *hisself* stand in the same meaning to each other. The linguistic or referential meaning is unchanged whichever form is spoken, but Chambers points out the sentences convey very different social meanings and sociolinguistic significance (2007:20)

The importance of language variation in our daily life is a great matter in the field of sociolinguistics. The study of language variation tell us important thing about languages and how they change (Wardhaugh 2006:137). In addition, Wardhaugh's statement is strenghtened by Coupland. He claims that the canonical study of language variation and change will always remain a pillar of sociolinguistics, but it need not to be an autonomous paradigm (2007). It helps us to understand how and why change occurs in language.

2.4 Style

The term of style cannot be separated in the field of sociolinguistics. Style is a pivotal construct in the study of sociolinguistics (Rickford and Eckert 2001:1). As we live in this world where people live in a society, we always speak or act differently because of some relatively permanent aspect of our identity as group members. According to Coupland in his book *Style : Language and Identity*, style refers to ways of speaking. This statement also embraced by Rickford. He states that style is about what people do, act and interpret the meaning of what is being said (2001:103). In another opinion Irvine (in Rickford 2001) points out "whatever styles are in language or elsewhere, they are apart of a

system of distinction, in which a style contrasts with other possible styles, and the social meaning signified by the style contrasts with other social meanings".

2.5 Code Switching

The occurance of code switching and code mixing mostly appear in bilingual communities. The ability of using two or more languages sometimes make them switch and mix their language in their communication. The similiraty of code switching and code mixing is on the using of two languages or more. Based on Wardhaugh's view (2006:98), "code switching (also called code mixing) can occur in conversation between speaker's turn or within a single speaker's turn". He also states that code switching is the process of people in selecting a particular code whenever they choose to speak and they may also decide to switch from one code to another or to mix codes within sometimes a short utterance and thereby create a new code (Ibid:2006).

Then, Gal in Wardhaugh (1988:247) says, "code switching is a conversational strategy used to establish, cross, or destroy group boundaries; to create, evoke, or change interpersonal relation with their rights and obligations". Meanwhile, Trousdale (2010:97) defines code switching as the linguistics situation where the speaker will alternate between two varieties (or codes) in conversation with others who have a similar linguistics repetoire.

The term code switching also can be defined as "the use of more than one language in the course of a single communicative episode" (Heller in Sebba, Mahootian, and Jonsson 1988:1).

2.5.1 Types of Code Switching

According to Wardhaugh's theory (2010), there are three types of code switching. They are as follows:

2.5.1.1 Situational Code Switching.

Situational code switching occurs when the language used change according to the situation which conversants find themselves. Here means a speaker speaks one language in one situation and another in different one. No topic change is involved. (Ibid:2010)

2.5.1.2 Methaporical Code Switching

Methaporical code switching occurs in a single situation, but adds meaning to such components as the role relationship, which is being expressed. In anoher opinion, Blom and Gumperz (1971) which is quoted by Pahruli states that methaporical code switching is where the choice of language that determines the situation. Furthermore, Wardhaugh says that methaporical code switching is a change of a topic requires in the language used we have (2002:103). The point of this statement is that some topics may be discussed in either code, but the choice of code adds the distinct meaning to what is said about the topic.

2.5.1.3 Conversational Code Switching

Conversational code switching or intrasentential code switching or is recognized as code mixing is a switch of codes within a simple utterance without any associated topic change.

In another views, Hoffman (1991: 112) as it quoted in Cakrawarti devides the types of code switching based on the scope of switching where the languages take place. He mentions that there are three types of code switching. They are as follows:

2.5.1.4 Intersentential Code Switching

This types of code switching occurs at a clause or sentence boundary, where each sentence or clause is in one language or the other. (Ibid:1991)

2.5.1.5 Emblematic Code Switching

In this type of code switching, tags and certain set phrases in one language are inserted into an utterance otherwise in another. (Ibid:1991)

2.5.1.6 Establishing Continuity with The Previous Speaker

This type occurs to continues the utterance of previous speaker, as when Indonesian speaker speaks in English and the other speaker tries to respon in English also. (Ibid:1991)

2.6 Code Mixing

The phenomenon of code mixing is just as common style among mulitilingual country such as Indonesia. Some authors refer to code mixing as a synonim of intrasentential code switching (Lanz 2011), while the others say that code mixing is also for code switching and borrowings (Pfaff 1979). Holmes (2012:47) states that code mixing suggests the speaker is mixing up codes

indiscriminately, or perhaps because of incompentence, whereas the switches are very well motivated in relation to the symbolic or social meanings of the two codes. According to Genesse in Cantone (1989:162) language mixing or known as code mixing refers to the coocurance from elements of two language or more in a single utterance. This statement also in accordance with Hoffman's view. He maintains (in Cakrawarti 2011:13) that code mixing is the switches occuring within a sentence. Moreover, Nababan (in Cakrawarti 2011:14) says "code mixing is found mainly in informal interactions". Thus, it can be stated that code mixing is a mixing of two codes or languages without a change of topic and occurs within a single sentences.

2.6.1 Types of Code Mixing

There are several types of code mixing. Muysken (2000) defines three types of code mixing, they are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization.

2.6.1.1 Insertion

In his views, insertions occur when lexical items from one language are incorporated into another. The example of insertion (Indonesian/English): It occurs when speaker talks about the factor that affect the price of the ticket football match. (Ibid:2000)

> "Tergantung *team*, terus juga tergantung *event*"
> (*It depends on the team and on the event*)

2.6.1.2 Alternation

The second type of code mixing proposed by Muysken (2000) is alternation. It occurs when structures of two language are alternated indistinctively both at lexical and grammatical level. For instance: It happens when the presenter talks about a singer that becomes a judge in an audition. He uses the expression of "I know, so" to introduce the rest of his utterance in his first language.

"*I know, so*, Demi Lovato ini dia sekarang jadi juri di X-Factor USA"
(*I know, so, now Demi Lovato is becoming a judge on X-Factor USA*)

2.6.1.3 Congruent Lexicalization

This type refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structure which can be filled lexically with elements from either language. For example when a speaker states that the software that he usually uses to covert his music file has expired (Ibid:2000).

"*software* gua buat *convert file wav* jadi *mp3* uda *expired*"
(*my software for converting wav files to mp3 has expired*)

2.7 The Reason for Doing Code Switching and Code Mixing

The people surely have the reason why they switch and mix their native language into English. Here are some reasons for bilinguals to switch and mix their languages according to Hoffman's theory. Hoffman in Cakrawarti (1991:116) mentions them are as follows :

2.7.1 Talking about Particular Topic

People sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one langauge 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 (Ibid:1991).

2.7.2 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 (Ibid:1991).

2.7.3 Being Emphatic about Something (Express Solidarity)

As usual, when someone who is talking using a language that is not his native langauge 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 that in his first language (Ibid:1991).

2.7.4. Interjection (Inserting Sentence or Sentence Connector)

Interjection is words or expressions, which are inserted into a sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion , or to gain attention. Interjection is a short exclamation like: Darn!,Hey!, Well!, Look!, etc. They have no grammatical value but the 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 (Ibid:1991).

2.7.5. Repetition Used for Clarification

When a bilingual or multilingual person wants to clarify his speech so that it will be understood better by listener, he can sometimes use both of the languages (codes) that he masters to say the same message. Frequently, a message in one code is repeated in the other code literally. A repetition is not only served to clarify what is said, but also to amplify or emphasize a message (Ibid:1991).

2.7.6 Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for Interlocutor

When 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 run smoothly and can be understood by the listener. A message in one code is repeated in the other code in somewhat modified form (Ibid:1991).

2.7.7 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, hte way of communication of one community is different from the people who are out of the community (Ibid:1991).

2.7.8 To Soften or Strengthen Request or Command

For Indonesian people, mixing and switching Indonesian into English can also function as a request because English is not their native tongue, so it does not sound as direct as Indonesian. However, code mixing and code switching can also strengthen a command since the speaker can feel more powerful than the listener because he can use a language that everybody can not (Ibid:1991).