CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter provides a review of the research which includes an overview of code-switching to support the research.

2.1 Bilingualism

Bilingualism cannot be separated from multilingualism. Bilingualism and multilingualism are widespread phenomena that happen because of necessity but rarely appropriately useful levels of competence. They imply both increased and decreased opportunities for interpersonal and intercultural exchange: multilingualism can, of course, expand possibilities on an individual level, but a world with many languages is also one where communication issues exist. Although the majority of people at least have a basic understanding of different languages, we typically need translation in such a world.

According to the book by Hoffman (1991), bilingualism has a variety of descriptions, interpretations, and definitions. Bilingualism also has two-sided effects, positive and negative connotations for us. Even some definitions of bilingualism come to contradict one another. Weinreich (1968) stated bilingualism is the practice of alternately using two languages, and bilingualism is the person involved. Li Wei (2013) discusses the complexity of bilingualism and multilingualism, emphasizing that these phenomena can occur at both societal and individual levels. Bilingualism, according to his discussion, involves the coexistence, contact, and interaction of different languages. This coexistence can happen within a society, where various languages are spoken, or within an individual, who may be bilingual or multilingual.

On the other hand, following Bloomfield's and Weinreich's theory Mackey agreed with the definition stated by Weinreich and preceded by Bloomfield concerning the degree of proficiency. Mackey (1970) also stated that he believes bilingualism should be viewed as the simultaneous use of two or more languages by the same person.
2.2 Code-Switching

2.2.1 What is Code-switching?

Wardhaugh (2006) defines code as a language or dialect people use in communication between two or more parties. This means code is how people choose their word selection to deliver their speech well. In the book of Wardhaugh (2006) Gal refers to codeswitching as a conversational strategy used to establish, cross, or destroy group boundaries; to create, evoke, or change interpersonal relations with their right and obligations, this means code-switches could happen to facilitate people to gain precious relationship though having language decay. Moreover, he also stated in his book that "People who are bilingual or multilingual or multilingual do not necessarily have the same abilities in the language (or varieties); in fact, that kind of parity may be exceptional." This supports the idea that code-switches could happen in bilingual and multilingual people.

According to Hoffman (1991) in his book, he stated that code-switching is an aspect of bilingual speech that is the most creative and interesting. Code-switching may happen because of language decay. People are inclined to switch their language because they are not acquiring the language well. He also defined code-switching as a situation that involves the alternate use of two languages or linguistic varieties within the same utterance or during the same conversation. Switching one language to another language is not only categorized as switching, it could be included as mixing. Thus, what is the difference between code-switching and code-mixing? In this book, McLaughlin (1984) also pointed out the difference between mixing and switching by defining code switches as language changes occurring in a phrase or sentence, otherwise, code-mixes refer to a shift that happens within sentences that only involve single lexical items.
The other definition of code-switching is code-switching as language mixing by people who speak two or more languages in a discourse, that is not changing the topic and the interlocutor of the discourse (Poplack, 2001). She also states that code-switching could happen to any person at each level of linguistic structure. (MacSwan, 2017) also stated that codeswitching is a speech style in which bilingual alternate languages between or within sentences.

From some definitions of code-switching according to these experts, it can be concluded that code-switching is a language switch between two or more people in a discourse or communication. Code-switches could happen to any person at any level of language ability without any exception. It is a common phenomenon that happens to bilingual and multilingual people and a thing that cannot be kept off.

2.2.2 Types of code-switching

Code-switching occurred in the conversation may differ, Hoffman (1991) in his book state there are three types of code-switching; the first type of code switching:

1. Inter-sentential switching

Inter-sentential switching refers to switching between languages at the sentence or clause level. Simply, it happens when a speaker switches their language in different sentences or clauses.

This is an example of inter-sentential switching:

a) An English–German–Spanish trilingual

Mother: ‘Na, wie war’s beim Fußball?’ (‘How was the football?’)

Pascual (9:3): ‘Wir haben gewonnen. Unsere Seite war ganz toll. Ich war der (‘We won. Our team was brilliant. I was . . .’)
goalie. I stopped eight golas. They were really hard ones. (and
turning towards the pan on the cooker he continued) ‘Was gibt’s zu essen?’ (‘What are we eating today?’)

b) An adult Spanish–English bilingual:

‘Tenia zapatos blancos, un poco, they were off-white, you know.’

The examples are inter-sentential switching because as you can see from the first sentence, the switching happens between the sentences or clauses. Example (a) and (b) use other languages in the first sentences and English in the next sentences. Inter-sentential switching is simply a language switch between complete sentences or a full clause.

2. Intra-sentential switching

The second type of code-switching according Hoffman (1991) is Intra-sentential switching. Intra-sentential switching refers to language switches within a single sentence. This switching occurs when the speaker switches their language within a sentence.

This is the example of intra-sentential switching according to Hoffman’s book.

a) Spanish - English bilingual:

‘I started going like this. Y luego decía (and then he said), look at the smoke coming out of my fingers

b) French–English bilingual:

‘Va chercher Marc (go and fetch marc) and bribe him avec un chocolat chaud (with a hot chocolate) with cream on top’

From what you can see in examples (a) and (b) the examples are intra-sentential switching. It is proved by the switches in the sentences.

3. Tag switching (Emblematic switching)

The third type of switching according to Hoffman (1991) is Emblematic switching. Emblematic switching is when a word or phrase from one language is used within another, but the body
of the sentence is still written in the first language. When a speaker utilizes a word or phrase from another language to convey a particular meaning or effect, they are engaging in code-switching.

This is the example of tag switching according to Hoffman in his book;

a) **Spanish – Catalan bilingual:**
   ‘Hay cuatro sillas rotas y’ (‘There are four broken chairs and’)
   **prou!’ (‘That's enough!’)

b) **Adult Spanish – American English speaker:**
   ‘. . . oh! Ay! It was embarrassing! It was very nice, though, but I was embarrassed!’

In examples (a) and (b) you can see the emblematic switching or exclamation in another language from the sentences.

Besides of three types above, there are also types of code-switching according to Hoffman that focus on psychological aspects, there are; situational switching, metaphorical switching, and code mixing.

a. **Situational switching**

Situational switching happens when a speaker modifies their language according to the circumstances. Bilingual or multilingual people might be speaking a different language depending on where they are at work or school.

Example:

- A bilingual person might use Indonesian when speaking with their family, but switch to English when speaking with their coworkers or classmates.
- A person might use English when discussing a technical topic related to their work but switch to Indonesian when discussing a personal topic with a friend.
b. **Metaphorical switching**

Metaphorical switching happens when a speaker uses words or expressions from one language while speaking in another, it is known as metaphorical switching. This style of code-switching is usually used to convey feelings or to emphasize a point.

c. **Code mixing**

Code mixing is combining two or more languages in a single speech or communication. When a speaker feels at ease in expressing particular thoughts or emotions in one language over another, they frequently utilize this form of code-switching.

### 2.2.3 The reasons of code-switching

According to Hoffman, there are also some reasons of people who code-switching. Hoffman in his book state 7 reason of why people code-switching, the first reason;

1. **Talking about a Particular Topic**

   When the addressee and addressee converse with one another and have a specific subject to talk about. On occasion, individuals prefer using one language over another while discussing a specific subject. Now and again, a speaker feels more at ease and likes expressing his or her sentiments in a language other than their native one.

   Hoffman (1991) states that talking about a specific topic may affect a switch even though they lack facility, but they feel free to express their feeling, emotions, ideas, and thoughts even though it is not their native language.

   Example:

   **A French-English bilingual:**

   ‘*Va chercher Marc* (go and fetch Marc) *and bribe him* avec un chocolat chaud (with a hot chocolate) *with cream on top*’

   From the example above, we know that they are talking about a particular topic using English.
2. **Quoting somebody else**

   The second reason of people who code-switching according to Hoffman (1991) is quoting somebody else. One of the reasons a speaker modifies their language when speaking is to cite a few well-known proverbs, sayings, or phrases from some renowned people. The speaker's words are the only ones that are used in the language changeover. According to Hoffman (1991), people change their language for a variety of reasons, including when they are quoting someone else. Some people occasionally change their language to quote idioms, proverbs, or the words of some well-known personalities. The speaker's words are the only ones that are switched.

3. **Be emphatic about something**

   The third reason of people to code-switching according to Hoffman (1991) is Be emphatic about something. People who express empathy used to code-switch, then they intentionally or unintentionally switch their language from the target language like other languages to the source language or their native language. When someone speaking in a language other than their original tongue suddenly wishes to emphasize something, they may do it on purpose or accidentally switch from the second language to the first language. Sometimes, when someone wants to express empathy for another person, they will use code-switching. By employing different languages in their utterances, people can convey their empathy.

4. **Interjections**

   The fourth reason of people code-switching according to Hoffman is interjection. An interjection is a word or phrase interjected into a statement to show surprise, a strong feeling, or
to draw attention. One could consider the word "interjection" to be a word or expression. It can be used as a signal of surprise, or emotion, to attract attention, or to make a point.

5. Repetition used for clarification

The fifth reason of people code-switching according to Hoffman is repetition used for clarification. When bilinguals or multilinguals want to make their speech clearer so that their intention can be understood by the listener easily, they will occasionally repeat the same message in both of their strong languages so that the interlocutor will be able to understand the speaker's intention.

Repetition also occurs when speakers want to stress a point or make a clarification of their meaning or message. In these cases, they will clarify their sentences to make their points clearer to the audience. When bilingual or multilingual people attempt to express or verbalize their ideas, thoughts, sentiments, experiences, and so forth, it may happen. Reiteration may not necessarily serve to clarify what has already been said, but it can also be used to enhance a message.

6. Expressing group identity

The sixth reason of code-switching according to Hoffman is expressing group identity. Code-switching is another way for a group to express themselves. Academics communicate very differently in disciplinary groups than they do in general outstanding corporate entities. To put it another way, members of one community do not communicate in the same way as those from another. Additionally, it may be said that the various subjects and communication methods used to interact with various members of a particular group or society serve to express their identities.
7. Clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

The last reason of code-switching according to Hoffman is clarifying the speech content for interlocutor. The appearance of codeswitching can be utilized to ensure that the listener can follow the speaker's discourse without difficulty. It indicates that for the speaker to be understood by the listener and for the discussion to flow smoothly, the speaker may need to adapt their language for the other person to understand what they are saying.

2.3 Review of Previous Studies

The researcher is doing some pre-analysis research before conducting this research. There is little research about code-switching that inspired the researcher to do this research.

The first research was written by Yunisrina Qismullah Yusuf, Ika Apriani Fata, and Chyntia (2018) entitled “Types of Indonesian-English code-switching employed in a novel”. The goal of this research is to investigate the types of code-switching used between Indonesian and English in an Indonesian novel. The subject of this research is a novel entitled ‘Antologi Rasa’, the novel is analyzed using the theory of Hoffman (1991). This research used a qualitative approach to collect and analyze the data. The results of this research are the most used code-switching type is inter-sentential switching (62,3%) next is intra-sentential switching (20,9%) the least used type of code-switching is tag switching (12,4%) and the other reason for code-switches is to establish continuity with the previous speaker (4,4%). The researcher also suggested that more study of code-switching in written work is needed for further research.

The second research is written by Iliana Reyes (2004) with the title "Functions of Code Switching in Schoolchildren's Conversations". This research aims to examine the code-switching patterns in the speech of immigrant Spanish-speaking children. The subject of this research is 7- and 10-year-old students from bilingual classrooms who are paired with a
reciprocal friend to be analyzed in two speech contexts to present data based on discourse characteristics and the function of code-switching. Based on this research, it can be concluded that older children were more likely to switch their language rather than younger students. It shows a negative result of children who are bilingual switching their language because of their lack of proficiency, they switch language to extend their communicative competence.

The third research is by Aswin Abbas and Hasrat Indar Setiawan (2020) in their research "HOW TALK SHOW PRESENTER USING CODE MIXING AND CODE SWITCHING ON TV PROGRAM IN INDONESIA". The goal of this research is to investigate the types and dominant types of code-mixing and code-switching used by talk show presenters while doing on-air TV programs. Mix method with Qual-Quan model used in this research, however, the qualitative method is more dominant than the quantitative method. The data collected by using documentation and the theory used in this research is the theory of Suwito (1983) and Polack (1980). The results of this research find there are 5 types of code mixing, 148 code mixing and 59 code switching. The dominant type of code mixing used is word insertion (44.59%) and the most used code-switching is intra-sentential switching (44.06%). This research also finds that male presenters more frequently used code mixing, while female presenters tended to use code-switching.

The fourth research was written by Dida Nurul Fadillah and Aseptiana Parmawati (2020) and entitled "AN ANALYSIS OF CODE SWITCHING AND FACTOR MOTIVATION IN NESSIE JUDGE VLOG". This research tries to investigate the code-switching used, the main types, and analyze the factor of motivation of using code-switching in Nessie's video. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method and uses the theory of Mahootian S (2006:46) to analyze the data. The results of this research are that most types of code-switching used in her video are intersentential switching.
The fifth research is by Riyad F Hussein, Hadeel A Saed, and Ahmad S Haider (2020) entitled “Teachers and Students Code-Switching: The Inevitable Evil in EFL Classrooms”. This research focused on finding out the main function and roles of code-switching used by EFL high school teachers and students in Jordan. This research used the theory of Eldridge (1996) to analyze the data. The data was collected by using classroom observation and questionnaires as instruments. The results of this research are that teachers switch their language to give and show affection, giving instruction and directions, also because of linguistic incompetence. However, students are inclined to switch their languages because of non-linguistic purposes, for example maintaining interpersonal relationships and maintaining the continuity of communication to avoid interruption and misunderstanding.

The last research is from Celli Raes Sinaga and David Togi Hutahaean (2020) “An Analysis of Code-Switching Used by Reza Arap on Deddy Corbuzier’s YouTube Channel”. This research is conducted to analyze the type of code-switching used by Reza Arap on Deddy Corbuzier’s YouTube channel. This research is qualitative research based on context analysis, the data collected by watching and listening to the audio. The data is categorized using the theory of Wardhaugh (2006). The results of this study are 25 data from the video, consisting of 15 (60%) situational switching and 10 (40%) metaphorical switching.

From the previous research above, there is already some research on code-switching. This research could be different from other research because the object of the research differs from the other research. The researcher finds it interesting to analyse the code-switching used in Daniel Mananta’s video.