

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the theories that support the analysis. The writer divides this chapter into three parts. The first part presents the main theory which is about code switching, and the types of code switching. The second part is the supporting theories. In this part, the theory of code and some theories related to the reasons which underlie the occurrence of code switching will be used to support the thesis. The last part talks about related study, which is used by the writer.

II.1 MAIN THEORY

The writer divides the main theories into two parts. The first part is about the description of some theories on code switching. And for the second part, the writer describes the type of code switching based on Holmes theory, which is divided into

three kinds namely situational code switching, metaphorical code switching and conversational code switching.

II.1.1 CODE SWITCHING

According to Holmes (1992; 41-50), code switching occurs when the speaker shifts from one language to another or when the speaker switches from one code to another. Most of Indonesian people are practically bilingual. In cities and towns people speak one vernacular or local language (one's first language or "mother tongue") and Indonesian language. Nababan (1981) stated that the first language is most often used in personal, intimate and affective domains and standard Indonesian is used in a more formal and public domains (in official business, science and technology). For literature population, especially in urban centers, competence in speaking three languages (vernacular, Indonesian, other vernacular or foreign language) is common. It happens because official matter, business and government affair is conducted in urban center. In facing official business matter or government, man tends to use formal language (Indonesian language) while in informal situation; they tend to use vernacular language.

Holmes observed that a speaker may similarly switch to another language as a signal of group membership and shared ethnicity with an addressee while switches motivated by the identity and relationship between participants often express a move along the solidarity/social dimension, such as, the status relation between people or the formality of their interaction. People may also switch code to discuss particular topic and may switch for affective functions, as to express affective meaning, to express disapproval and so on.

Code switching is an alternate use of two or more language varieties of a language or even speech styles (Hymes, 1975:103). Hudson stated that code switching is a situation in which a single speaker uses different varieties at different times.

Collinge (1990) stated that there are some factors that affect code choice which are location or setting of place where the conversation was taking place, the sex of the interlocutors, the topic of the conversation, and the degree of intimacy or the situation when the conversation was taking place. All factors above influenced in the same ways, as they would be likely to influence stylistic choice in monolingual community. The switch which takes place from a personal intimate situation (personal interaction) to a more formal transaction is commonly associated with a code switching multilingual community (Holmes; 1992,43)

For example, a speaker uses language A in his conversation then he changes to language B. In this case the speaker may similarly switch to another language as a signal of group membership and shared ethnicity with the addressee. Holmes also says that people use different codes to express different relationships.

II.1.2 THE TYPES OF CODE SWITCHING

Based on Holmes theory, code switching is differentiated into three kinds: Situational Code- Switching, Metaphorical Code-Switching and Conversational Code-Switching.

II.1.2.1 SITUATIONAL CODE- SWITCHING

People sometimes switch code within a domain or social situation. It is easy to explain the switch, when there is some obvious change in the situation, such as the arrival of a new person (Holmes, 1992:41). According to Wardhaugh (1986, 102-103)

Situational Code—switching occurs when the languages used change according to the situations in which the conversant find themselves, it means that when they speak in one language in one situation and another in a different one, there is no topic change is involved. What is meant by situational code switching is that one language is used in a certain set of situations and another in an entirely different set. However, the change over from one to the other may be instantaneous. For example, some one switches from English to Maori to greet his/her friend. The Maori's greeting is an expression of solidarity. So, a code switch may be related to a particular participant or addressee. (Holmes 1992:41)

(The Maori is in Italics. THE TRANSLATION IS IN CAPITAL)

John : I think everyone's here except Mere.

Sarah : She said she might be a bit late but actually I think that's her arriving now.

John : You're right. *Kia ora Mere. Haeremai. Kai te pehea koe?*

(HI MERE. COME IN . HOW ARE YOU?)

Mere : *Kia ora e hoa. Ke te pai.* Have you started yet?

(HELLO MY FRIEND. I'M FINE)

II.1.2.2 METAPHORICAL CODE- SWITCHING

Metaphorical code switching occurs within a single situation, but adds meaning to such components as the role-relationship, which is being expressed. Since speaking different languages is an obvious marker of different group membership, by switching languages bilinguals often have the option of choosing which group to identify with in a particular situation, and thus can convey the metaphorical meaning which goes along with such choice as well as whatever denotative meaning is conveyed by the code itself (Saville-Troike, 1986; 62-63)

Unlike the situational code switching, which emphasizes on the shift of situation, this metaphorical code switching pays more attention to the manipulation of relationship, which exists between the same language and even the different ones. This means that the switch here is not used for the purpose of topic appropriateness but it is created to support certain purpose of speaking so that finally the speaker will be able to accomplish his needs. Giglioli also supports this idea, for he states that when variety switching is fleeting and non-reciprocal, it is commonly metaphorical in nature. This means that it is utilized for purposes of emphasis or contrast, rather than as an indication of situational discontinuity (Giglioli, 1982:50)

In order to understand the explanation above, an example of metaphorical code switching which was reported by Tuladhar is given by Saville-Troike. The example describes an event that occurred at a border checkpoint between India and Nepal.

A woman was stopped by the guard, accused of carrying too much tea, and threatened with heavy fine. The woman first used Nepali (the official language) to make an appeal to the law and to argue on legal grounds that she was within the limits of legitimate allowances. From the guard's accent in Nepali she inferred he was also a native speaker of Newari and switched into that language to make an entreaty on the grounds of common ethnic identity, an appeal to solidarity. She finally switched into English 'for formulation of thought above the system', which was both an implicit attack on the corruption of the system, and an assertion that she belonged to an educated class in society which had no intent or need of 'smuggling' across a few packages of tea. She consciously used code-switching as a verbal strategy in this instance, and was successful (Saville-Troike, 1986; 63)

This example shows how a multilingual speaker – the woman – is able to manipulate the norms governing the use of different language as well as she can manipulate those governing the meanings of words by using them metaphorically, and this ability is mastered as the speaker deals with many kinds of experience in his or her daily life.

II.1.2.3 CONVERSATIONAL CODE- SWITCHING

Holmes (1982) stated that switches motivated by the identity and relationship between participants often express a move along the solidarity/social distance dimension. A switch may also reflect a change in the other dimensions, such as, the status relationship between people or the formality of their interaction. Conversational code switching is a situation where the speaker may switch code within a single sentence and may even do so many times (Hudson, 1980,p.57)

In conversational code switching, there is not any change of situation nor any change of topic might happen in situational code switching or metaphorical code switching. On the contrary, the change is simply aimed to produce instances of the two varieties in some given equal proportion, and this may be achieved by expressing one sentence in one variety and the next one in the other, and so on. However, there is still a possibility where the two varieties are used in different parts of a single sentence. Besides, Hudson also adds that conversational code switching seems to be permitted in some societies and not in others; therefore it is something, which the bilingual speaker does except when he talks to a fellow-member of community, which permits it.

An example quoted by William Labov may clarify the explanation above. This is an extract from the speech of a Puerto-Rican who lives in New York.

Por eso cad a (therefore each...), you know it's nothing to be proud of, porque yo no estoy (because I'm not) proud of it, as a matter of fact I hate it, pero viene Vierney Sabado yo estoy, tu me ve hacai mi, sola (but become (?) Friday and Saturday I am, you see me, you look at me, alone) with a, aqui solita, a veces que Frankie me deja (here alone, sometimes Frankie leaves me), you know a stick or something... (Hudson, 1990; 57)

The writer will use Holmes theory for analyzing her data. Based on Holmes theory, the writer will classify the data into three kinds categories namely situational code switching, metaphorical code switching or conversational code switching.

II.2 SUPPORTING THEORIES

The writer uses the theory of code to support the main theories.

II.2.1 CODE

People use a language as a code to communicate to others. The term "code" is useful for common people to understand because it is neutral and general. Code is a system that is used by people to communicate. When people open their mouth to speak, they have to choose a particular code to express their thought or feeling. In this case, the particular code is a particular language, dialect, style, register, or variety (Wardhaugh, 1986: 86, 99-100)

Holmes (1992; 51) states that codes are likely to vary according to many different factors such as, which codes are involved in communication, the function of the particular switch, and also the level of the proficiency in each code of the people switching. However in this case, the level of proficiency should be underlined, because each speaker will have different level of proficiency in using code switching in conversations. Thus, the proficiency of bilinguals may switch within sentence, so it can be said that they have a good proficiency in switching from variety A to variety B

in communication with the addressee. Whereas, people who have less proficiency in code switching will tend to switch at sentences boundaries or they only use short fixed phrases, tags, and also words in their language.

Social distance or solidarity, relative status refers to the status relationship among people, which involve formal relationships such as, doctor-patient, teacher-pupils, and so on. Further more when people change the topic, they sometimes switch their codes too.

II.2.2 SOME THEORIES RELATED TO THE REASONS WHICH UNDERLIE THE OCCURANCE OF CODE SWITCHING

Most people might not be aware that they have done any code switching but if we note carefully there must be some underlying purposes why one switches from one code to another. One may switch his code because he feels inadequate with the language that he uses before or he cannot find the best expression, or word ... etc in the previous code that he uses. As Muriel Saville – Troike states that switching may occur because of real lexical need, either if the speaker knows the desired expression only in one language or if formulaic expressions in one language cannot be satisfactorily translated into the second (Saville – Troike 1982:69).

One may also switch his code because he wants to show that he is able to speak in the other code. As Burling and Satisbury claim that an individual shifts from one language code to another sometimes unnecessarily, to demonstrate his skill (Marasigan ; 1983:41)

Muriel says that switching may also be used for a humorous effect or to indicate that a referentially derogatory comment is not to be taken seriously (Saville –

Troike, 1982:69) .Thus, sometimes the switching that one makes can trigger a laughter of the audience.

When someone is talking about something that he does not want other people to understand it, he may switch to another code. It is supported by Murriel which claims that one potentially useful function of code switching is to exclude other people within hearing if a comment is intended for only a limited audience (Saville-Troike, 1982:69)

Switching may occur when someone wants to show that he comes from a certain ethnicity, class or society. Holmes emphasises that a speaker may switch to another language as a signal of group membership and shared ethnicity. The switches are often very short and they are made primarily for social reason namely to signal speaker's ethnic identity and solidarity with the addressee (Holmes, 1992:41)

Solidarity or social distance can also trigger the occurrence of code switching. Solidarity related to the relative intimacy between the speaker and the hearer (Marasigan, 1983:39) According to Holmes, social distance dimension, such as how well the participants know each other ...etc would influence the choice of the code of someone (1992:29). Beside that, Holmes also adds that the status relationship between people may relevant in selecting the appropriate code (1992:29). The status here means whether someone has a higher position or lower position or someone is older or younger than the other.

Code switching may also be caused by the social factors of language variation such as topic and setting. People may switch code within a speech event to discuss a particular topic. Bilinguals often find it easier to discuss particular topic in one code rather than another (Holmes, 1992:44) According to Holmes the setting can be

important, too in accounting for language choice in many different kinds of speech community (Holmes, 1992:23)

II.3. RELATED STUDY

As a related study, the writer uses other thesis (Code Switching as Observed in Saran, Aksi dan Viksi (SAKSI)'s Presenter (Talk Show on INDOSIAR) by Ninien Imawati) for answering the second research question. The writer chooses to use Ninien's thesis because the topic is similar. Both are about code switching. Ninien observes the code switching in talk show and the writer will observe the code switching in a film entitled *Once Upon a Time in China and America*. The writer also uses the resemble theories on code switching and the type of code switching. Ninien's methodology which uses table, inspires the writer to use table but in different type. The writer also will use the same way in calculating the data to find the percentage of switching that has the highest occurrence to answer the second research question. In the finding, Ninien found two kinds of code switching in the SAKSI, talk show in INDOSIAR, namely metaphorical code switching and conversational code switching. Whereas, the situational code switching was not found because there was no change of situation of setting in this program/episode. The code switching that has the highest occurrence in this show is metaphorical code switching. The percentage of metaphorical code switching is 73.6% while conversational code switching is 26.4%. The metaphorical code switching appeared in many parts of the program since the presenter, Roni Waluya, tended to change his topic during his conversation. The switch happened when he greeted his guest speaker with his friendly style, which was a switch from a formal introduction about the program. It also happened because the subject has so many aspects to discuss, so, in some parts of the program, he suddenly

changed his topic to a lighter topic to entertain the guest speaker and to avoid the show from stiffness. And for conversational code switching which appeared in some parts of the program happened when he mentioned some words in English unconsciously at the same time with Indonesian language in a single sentence.