

## **Chapter Two**

### **Literature Review**

In this chapter, the researcher mentioned some essential studies from the previous research, books, and also journal articles related to this research. The topic composes of conversation, code switching, definition, type, function, and reason. Finally, the researcher also puts review of relevant study and the conceptual framework.

#### **Conversation**

##### **The Definition**

Conversation is a natural part of people in the daily life; it is pronounced as an exchange of ideas, opinions or feelings among people. Maley(2003) stated that in a conversation anyone can have entitlement about something to say and anyone could speak at any time. People often use the term of conversation on each what is pronounced by someone in a meeting or in an interaction with another person. Nevertheless, the conversation refers to a time when two or more people have the right time to speak and have something to talk about it or listening without having to follow an agenda or a fixed schedule.

##### **The Purposes**

The purposes of conversation were aims to establish the communication between people so as to make the reciprocity relationship for mutual information, socialize and tell stories. Maley(2003) stated that the conversation is part of social interaction, in the purpose of the conversation was to exchange information. Nevertheless, the topic in a conversation can also create and maintain social relations as friend relationship, in a case of the negotiations and to talk about the social role of the person.

##### **The Problem**

Edberg(2006) explained that there are several problems in conversation. Firstly, in order to make a good conversation in a conversation between the speaker and the

listener, the listeners not just wait for the turn to talk and learn to really listen carefully what the topic are speaker say in the conversation. Secondly, the listener should be contributing in a conversation but don't ask too many questions that can make the conversation feel like an interview. The one option is to mix questions with statements. Thirdly, the speaker don't need to feel worry and nervous when in a conversation with someone new, or even the topic is an awkward topic. Fourth, the conversation is not what a person says about the topic but how a person says, the voice and the body language is a vital part of communication. It can show expressing the feeling. Fifthly, don't interrupt while the speaker telling some their view.

### **CodeSwitching**

In sociolinguistic term, there are any differences between code switching and code mixing. Code mixing is the phenomenon closely related to code switching, code mixing takes place without a change of topic and it can involve various levels of language such as phonology, morphology and grammatical structures (Pingliu, 2006). From the definition above, the researcher concludes that the code is a language used by people to communicate with others. Then, when a speaker purposely changes a code from one to another it is called code switching. This research has a deeper understanding correlated to code switching. There are several definition differences of code switching viewed by some experts and this research presented some definitions of code switching. For more detailed information, it explained in the following paragraphs.

**Definition of code switching.** Code switching happened between people who can speak more than one language. Code switching is the process of shifting from one language code such as shifting of language or dialect of the other, depending on social setting or context of the conversation. Code switching can have an effect on language varieties in the situation of a single conversation when a speaker masters between two or more languages. Besides, code switching in the socio linguistic field of foreign language teaching studies is a major subject

of scientific studies in the past. Furthermore, code switching has involved an enormous amount of attention. Also, it has become an interesting phenomenon to study especially in the use of language in society, because it is part of the development process and the use of some languages among people which can be called about bilingualism and multilingualism. About the choice of code, code switching is used by people who are bilingual and multilingual (Wardhaugh, 2006).

Hamers and Blanc study as cited in Anastasia(2015) stated that general conditions for phenomenon of code switching are also referred to as the code of language alternation and mixing. Bilingual and multilingual speaker is the speaker which speaks two or more languages that normally tends to switch codes when talking to other bilingual. From the statements mentioned, speakers often change from one language to another language and use words and phrases from different languages even in the same sentence. Code switching is one of the most common strategies used by bilingual speakers in conversation.

Pingliu(2006) stated that code switching is a blending of the words, phrases and sentences from two different grammar systems in the entire sentence from a conversation. Embedding of various linguistic units is an affix which is called a bound morpheme, from the words which is called unbound morphemes and phrases. To summarize what is meant from the speakers, the listeners must understand what they hear and what they understand.

**Types of codeswitching.** Some researchers have attempted to provide a framework that deals with the phenomenon of codeswitching. Furthermore, Poplack(1980) explained that the types of the code switching divided to be three types. Wardhaugh (2006:104) also stated that code switching divided to be two types. Each types of code switching will be explained in the following paragraphs.

***Tag switching.*** Tag switching involves inserting tags or short sentences in one language into one another conversation entirely in another language. This type of code

switching is the easiest types because for the reason usually happened is minimal syntax restrictions. Thus, the speaker doesn't infringing the rules of syntax when put into a sentence. Tag switching includes the pronouns, fillers, and idiomatic expressions. For the examples of common English tags, those are "you know", "I mean", "no way" and "right", as seen in this examples "it's hard to find work these day, *you know*", "Invitation in Indonesian means *sundangan, ya*". From the examples above, it showed that the speaker added a short expression by changing the language from English into Indonesian in conversation. Those called tag code switching.

***Intersentential codeswitching.*** Inter-sentential code switching involves a switch at clause or sentence boundary. In this case, a clause is in one language and the other in another language. This is the kind situation of the code switch between sentence without entering new information. For example, it can be illustrated like "She *berkata* sorry Pak Joko". "I *akan* give my *hati kepada* you". The word "Pak" is not existed in English. But, the speaker used "Pak" to address the person.

***Intra sentential code switching.*** Intra sentential code switching involves switches of different types occurring within the clause boundary. Also, it includes within the word boundary. For example, it can be illustrated like "*saya akan memberikan kamu cintaku*, if you have already married with me". "if you are late for job interview, *tidak ada kesempatan kedua*"

### **Function of Codeswitching**

When placing the phenomena within the context of code switching, code switching functions can be introduced in various aspects. Before considering the function of code switching from the perspective of the tourism industry, it would be appropriate to deal with the use of code switching in a natural context. In addition, code-switching is usually anticipated to be a sign from a lack of knowledge of the bilingual speakers language.

Nevertheless, many researchers argue that the code switch typically used by bilingual speakers to complete specific communicative intentions in their conversations with others (Shin, 2010). In addition, code switching functions can be understood in terms of three main functions. These functions revolve around social, linguistic, and psychological motivation. Auer (2013) and Hawazen (2012) explained that the main causes of social motivation to switch codes. The speaker used code switching because they can do social change distance to make mutual understanding between speaker and listener in conversation.

### **Reason for using code switching**

When a person changes their languages in conversation, there might be any reasons for it. Kim (2006) suggested that some reasons for code switching. For example, some bilinguals switch their language when they find it difficult to find the right words or proper good expressions, and when there is no exact translation for the language used. He also added that code switching can also be used for many other reasons, the reason is like to quote what someone said and not stressing about the identity of the group or in the other words is used code switch to the language of a particular person in the group that will deal with these people for the qualifications, or talk about past events.

In addition, the speakers may not be able to express him in one language switched to the other to compensate for the misunderstanding. As a result, the speaker may speak the word sediment into other languages for a while. This type of code switching likely tends to happen when the speaker felt tired, angry, or impaired in some way. The switch usually happens when someone wants to convey the harmony with a particular social group. The relationship between the speaker and listener are recognized when listeners respond with a similar switch, the listener responds by using the same language used by the speaker. This type of switch can also be used to exclude others from a conversation that does not speak a second language.

The final reason of the speaker used code switching is a change of behaviour that happens by the speaker who wants to convey his attitude to the listener. Also, the monolingual speakers can communicate this attitude with the variation in the level of formality in their conversation; bilingual speakers can convey the same as using the code switching. Wiradisastra(2006) stated that the cause of code switching generally happen as the speaker, the listener and the presence of a third speaker. Also from change of the situation to another situation like from formal situation to informal situation or otherwise, and change of the subject.

However, there is often a reason behind speakers who switch their language to gain a benefit or advantage. For example, one who is talking for a while with another person then he or she knows that his or her interlocutor is from the same linguistic background. In other words, they have the same mother tongue so that they switch their language in purpose to gain harmony from it. This condition may occur when the speaker needs some help from their interlocutor to carry out their purposes.

The presence of the third speaker or another person who does not belong to the same linguistic background and different mother tongue usually causes the code switching. The third speaker status influences the language variety. Beside, the understanding between the speakers can be tied together. Sometimes, the speakers shift their language to exclude the third person who does not have any knowledge about the second language.

Nevertheless, change of the situation can lead to code switching going on. This change usually happens by the factor of the change situation from formal situations to informal situation or otherwise, change the topic of conversation can also lead to code-switching. What is being discussed will trigger another person to switch their language variety or their language. According to Holmes(2013), There are at least six reasons that can cause the occurrence of codeswitching in conversation, the first cause that is the reason of a rhetoric

associate between two or more languages, secondly is the difference in status between speakers and listeners, thirdly is about nonformal or formal conversations, fourthly is the topic of conversation, fifthly is quoting another statement and the last one is the lack of vocabulary and other participants joined in the conversation. But, in this research the researcher only focus on two reasons, the first reason is topic of conversation and the second reason is lack of vocabulary. For code switching reasons, each reason will be further explained in the following paragraphs.

***Topic of the conversation.*** The transition from the subject can also be triggered code switching. The appearance of the topic which is easier to be discussed in certain language instead of the language which is commonly used in a community where the speakers stay triggers them to switch their code. The bilingual speakers generally tend to discuss about certain easily topic in a code which both of the speakers and the listener have mutual understanding well. For example, the conversation between two Chinese students who study in United States, when they are talking outside the classroom they use their mother tongue to talk each other but when they discuss about their subject matter, they switched their code into English. Sometimes, the speakers are bilingual also find it easier to discuss about topics related to their home towns in their native language instead of the usual codes used by the community around them. For example, the Japanese who live in United States tend to talk about the Japanese food using Japanese language instead of English. This is happened because those bilingual speakers can understand better some particular words related to the topic.

***Lack of vocabulary.*** This code-switching causes lexical borrowing from other language words to describe a concept or an object which cannot be described in the language commonly used by the society. When the speakers involved in the conversation, they often use a few words from another language suddenly. The mother-tongue of the speakers has very

important role in such this behaviour. Also, the speakers more frequently use the words from their mother tongue when they are talking instead of another language. Consequently, when the speakers communicate using second language, they often switch their code into their mother-tongue.

In other words, the speakers' knowledge background in the second language also causes them to switch their code particularly when they talk about certain topic related to the second language. Mastery of the second language in the trigger they use it in communication. For instance, the conversation is among the Chinese students group learning in the United States because they learn some subjects in English, and they know lots of matters that they have learnt in English words. Then, those English words are inserted into Chinese language when they discuss around their Chinese community.

### **Review of Relevant Studies**

There are many studies related to this research, but the researcher only took two related studies. The first research is a study conducted by Oktavian (2013) entitled “An Analysis of Code Switching Used by Hashim as a Character in the *Java Heat* movie”. This study investigated the use of code switching by Hashim as a character in the *Java Heat* movie. This study was conducted to the use of code switching who got involved in the character of the movie, and it was conducted in one participant only. Besides, the researcher watched the *Java Heat* movie several times, and finding out the script from the internet. The researcher matched the utterance from the script while watching the movie, and identified the data in the form of words and sentences of *Java Heat* movie. This study used observation as a method to collect the data in order to analyse the use of code switching by Hashim as a character in the java heat movie, and the structured observation schedule was used in this research to help misinformation of the data from Creswell(2012). The type result was found in inter sentential and intra sentential switching, the participant mostly using inter sentential



code switching. It is about 65.38%. The intra sentential code switching is less used by the participant. It is about 34.62%. And the functions of used code switching existed to talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, and expressing identity. One of the examples which contains inter sentential code switching used by Hashim as a character in the *Java Heat* movie it can be seen like “Sorry, *Pak* Prap. But, every witness must be...”. The word “Pak” is not existed in English. But, Hashim used “Pak” to address the general.

The second study related to this research is from Lailinah Zulfa (2015) about “Code Switching in English teaching learning process of English as a foreign language (EFL) classroom”. The aim of this research was to find out the types, function and frequency of using code switching. The participant of this study is the 10<sup>th</sup> grade teacher of MA Darul Amanah Sukorejo and 20 participants; consist of 14 male students and 6 female students. The study used qualitative design because it could enable to see depth information about the study, and descriptive qualitative design was also used in this study to explain the result. The researcher used observation and interview as data collection method. The result existed in inter sentential switching, intra sentential switching, and tag switching, and the frequency of used code switching show that the most dominant types of code switching used is inter sentential code switching which is occurred 12 times (50%). One of the examples which contains tag switching used it can be seen like “Invitation in Indonesian means *sundangan, ya?*”. From the result above, it showed that teacher and students added a short expression by changing the language from English into Indonesian in English teaching learning process. Those called tag code switching.

Accordingly, the strength of the first study is that the researcher provided the structured observation schedule from Creswell (2012) to collect and help from miss

information about the data from the observation. It could help the researcher to get missing information in the used of code switching. Meanwhile, the limitation of this study is that the researchers focus on the character's conversations in using English and then switches to another language. In the second study, the researcher mentioned the types and frequency from the participant of using code switching, and it came up as the strength of this study. Therefore, those two studies are similar with this research which discusses about the use of code switching and investigate the types of code switching used. Social interaction always involves communication among the society members by using language, so the result of those studies can support the result of this research. The differences between those two studies and this research are the other two research did not investigate the factor of code switching used, and also the strength of this research between those two studies are in the data collection. In this research the researcher used complete observer. On the other hand, the researcher observed the participants without giving any information to them where the researcher only observed without being noticed by the participants, so that the researcher can get the data in naturalistic way.

### **Conceptual Framework**

Code is a language when the speaker deliberately changes a code into another code, and it is called code switching. According to Blom and Gumperz(1972) as cited in Eldin(2014) code switching is divided into two types, intern code switching and extern code switching. Code switching happened because of several factors. According to some experts, there are several classifications of factors of using code switching. Kim(2006)asserted that some bilinguals switch their languages when they cannot find proper words or expressions or when there is no appropriate translation for the language being used. Besides, Chaer and Agustina(2010)maintained that the factors in using code switching are speaker, hearer, the presence of third person, the change formal into informal situation or the opposites, and the

change of topic. In addition, code switching is also used by speakers to introduce the meaning of concept words when introducing a new unit. Likewise, the factors of using code switching in regards to Marasigan(1983) are to make a speaker get closer to hearer, let somebody see solidarity, and make the hearer understand. Therefore, the researcher intends to conduct research at Malioboro Street in Yogyakarta tailored to know the factor causes and the form of the use of code switching among pedicab drivers. The following chart is to simplify the concept of the research.

Figure 1

*Conceptual Framework*

