CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the definition of code switching and the types of code switching that will be used as research material. The researcher also discusses the definition of code mixing and the types of code mixing. The researcher also explains the reasons of using code switching and code mixing in conversations. The researcher analyses the object of research according to the definitions below.

2.1 Code Switching

Code switching is an activity in which someone switches the language used in a sentence to another language while communicating. According to Herk (2012) as cited by Novedo & Linuwih (2018) in their study, code switching is switching between two languages or language variations in a single conversation across sentence or clause boundaries. Code switching most happens when the speaker uses two languages at the same time in the conversation. According to Wardaugh (2006) as cited by Anggraeni (2016) in her thesis, code switching mostly happens in situations where two languages are spoken simultaneously. Code switching is mostly done in informal situations rather than formal situations. It is because when the speaker does not know words or specific sentences in the targeted language, the speaker tends to switch to another language. It is called code switching.

2.1.1 Types of Code Switching

There are some types of code switching. However, every expert tells different types of code switching. According to Poplack (1980) as Agustina (2018) cited from her thesis, there are three types of code switching: Inter-sentential code switching, Intra-sentential code switching, and Tag switching.

1. Inter-sentential Code Switching

This type of code switching happens when the speaker speaks a sentence in one language and uses another language to speak the next sentence. Hughes et al. (2006) stated as cited by Yuliana, Luziana, & Sarwendah (2015) in their study that inter-sentential code switching is when a whole sentence from a secondary language is inserted into a sentence in the primary language.
Example: *It’s something amazing.* Hari ini sih aku gak ada masukan yang negative. *Everything is good. I love you.* (Astutik, 2018)

From the example above, the first sentence is stated in English while the next sentence is stated with Bahasa Indonesia. Also, the speaker then continued the next sentences in English. The code switching happened between sentences.

2. **Intra-sentential Code Switching**

This type of code switching happens inside the sentence. It means that the code switching happens in one sentence; there are two or more languages in one sentence. In intra-sentential code switching, the speaker is unaware with the changes in the sentence.

Example: Hanin, 13 tahun *you’re already like a little diva.* (Astutik, 2018)

According to Astutik (2018) in her thesis, the switching occurred within one sentence or in sentence boundary. However, both speaker and listener can understand the sentence even though there were two languages in one sentence.

3. **Tag Switching**

This type of code switching can be called emblematic switching. This type is simply inserting a tag in one language into an entirely in the other language utterance. Exclamations and embedded tag forms are both examples of tag switching.

Example: *This is your big night,* betul? (Astutik, 2018)

From the sentence above, ‘betul’ is the tag switching. However, the tag switching does not always occur at the end of the sentence. Tag switching can also occur at the beginning of a sentence.

2.2 **Code Mixing**

Code mixing is the practice of transferring or combining words or other linguistic components from one language to another. According to Crystal (2008) as cited in Jocelin & Tryana (2019) study, code mixing is the process of transferring linguistic components from one language into another. According to Maschler (2017) as cited by Rezeki & Sagala (2021) in their study, code mixing is described as employing two languages in a way that a third, new code arises with elements from the two languages merged into a structurally determined pattern. Code mixing
usually occurs in informal situations. It is because when a speaker has to express a specific term but cannot remember it in one language, they will switch to another language to say the word. Another reason to code mixing is to show off the speaker’s ability in using many languages.

2.2.1 Types of Code Mixing


1. Insertion

According to Muysken (2000), insertion is when lexical elements or complete components from one language are inserted into a structure from another language. This type of code mixing occurs only in parts of a language that are smaller than a clause and a sentence, such as words or phrases.


From the sentence above, the phrase ‘next edition’ is insertion. It is because the phrase ‘next edition’ is English word inserted to Indonesian sentence.

2. Alternation

According to Muysken (2000), alternation views the constraints of mixing differently depending on the compatibility or equivalence of the language involved at the switching. This type of code mixing refers to the mixing of grammatical elements like subjects, verbs, and objects with structures from the other language. It also refers to the sort of element that is alternated, such as phrases and sentences.

Example: Interviewee: And on top of that, it’s my only business jadi aku bisa fokus, sedangkan kandidat lain mungkin udah ngurusin puluhan brand. (Page 48) (Ikhsani, 2012)

From the sentence above, there a switch from English to Indonesian within one sentence. The sentence involves grammar and lexicon from both languages. One language seems to switch to another in the middle of the phrase.

3. Congruent Lexicalization
According to Muysken (2000), this type of code mixing occurs when two languages have similar grammatical structures that can be filled lexically with words from either language. Code mixing can take the form of words or phrases whose meanings are widely understood by people in their native language.


From the sentence above, it is congruent lexicalization. Phrase ‘quality time’ was used within Indonesian sentence. Also, people nowadays already know what ‘quality time’ mean even if it is inserted in a sentence with different language.

2.3 Reasons of Using Code Switching and Code Mixing

There are several reasons why people use code switching and code mixing when having conversations. Anggraeni (2016) and Hustrian (2019) in their thesis stated that Hoffman (1991) has the theory that there are seven reasons why people use code switching and code mixing in their conversation.

1. Talking about a particular topic.

People tend to use certain language to talk about some topic. By using certain language, people feel more comfortable talking about a certain topic. Also, they feel free to give their opinion and express their feelings about the topic they are talking about.

Example: Wah, toko itu lagi adain big sale!

From the example above, the topic in the sentence is about shopping. Phrase ‘big sale’ always identic about shopping. People usually say big sale or sale when they talk about shopping or shops that have discount. So, the reason they change language is to talk about a particular topic.

2. Quoting somebody else.

People change language when they are quoting someone else words. Usually, people quote famous person’s words or proverbs. Especially when the famous person or proverb they are quoted are from English-language country.
Example: Gak boleh begitu! *Don’t judge a book by its cover!* Kita gak tau dia aslinya gimana.

From the example above, there are English proverb that are used to say about someone personality. There are mix language in the example above, the Indonesian sentences before and after the English proverb prove that language change might happen when people quote somebody’s words or proverb.

3. Being empathic about something.

People who usually speak with different language than their native language tend to switch their language when they want to show empathy about something whether it is intentionally or unintentionally. On the other side, some people feel it is more convenient using other language other than their native language to show empathy.

Example: Yah, kalah lagi ya? *It’s okay*, kita coba lagi!

From the example above, *‘It’s okay’* is an empathic phrase. It is used to show emphatic towards the person. The person used *‘It’s okay’* in English intentionally because the person feels more comfortable saying it in English.

4. Interjection

Interjection is a word or expression that is added to a sentence to show surprise, strong emotion or to gain people’s attention. According to Hoffman (1991), Interjections or sentence connectors can be used to signify language switching or mixing among bilinguals and multilinguals.

Example: *Oh my god*, saya lupa bawa dompet!

From the example above, the phrase *‘Oh my god’* indicates surprise. The language changed unintentionally because the person’s emphasizing their surprise feeling.

5. Repetition used for clarification.

According to Hoffman (1991), when people want to emphasize or clarify their speech, they tend to use both languages so that the listener can understand the
utterance. It means that people say the sentence in another language, but it has the same meaning.

Example: Ini terlalu sulit. It’s too hard!

From the example above, the sentence was repeated in two different languages. The first sentence was stated in Bahasa Indonesia while the second sentence was stated in English. However, both sentences have the same meaning. The language change indicates repetition that is used for clarification.

6. Intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor.

According to Hoffman (1991), when bilingual or multilingual people meet with other bilingual and multilingual people, code switching and code mixing will mostly occur when they are talking to each other. This indicates that the speech's content is fluent and well-organized, and that the code is repeated in a slightly different format in another code.

7. Expressing group identity.

According to Hoffman (1991), code switching and code mixing are ways for expressing group identity since how people communicate with their group is noticeably different from how they communicate with members from other groups. It is one of the ways to express a group’s identity.

1.4 Previous Research

The researcher examined some previous research with the same topic as a reference source when writing this research. The researcher discovered the following sources as a form of reference:

1. A study entitled Code Mixing and Code Switching in a Korean-Song Lyrics (2019) by Jocelin and Tryana. The study was conducted to identify code mixing and code switching in every lyric of Red Velvet’s song entitled Taste. Also, to classify the types of code mixing and code switching found in the lyric of Red Velvet’s song entitled Taste. The researcher used descriptive qualitative study. The results of the study were that the writer found 9 code mixing and 11 code switching in the song. The writer found 8 intra-sentential mixing and 1 change of
pronunciation. The writer also found 8 inter-sentential switching, 1 emblematic switching, and 2 establishing continuity with the previous speaker.

2. A study entitled *The Realization of Code Mixing and Code Switching of Indonesian Celebrities’ Caption on Instagram* (2021) by Rezeki and Sagala. The aim of this study is to find out the analysis of code mixing and code switching realized by Indonesian celebrities on Instagram. This study was conducted using descriptive qualitative method and utilized documentation method to collect the data. The results of this study were that the writer found 18 code switching and 13 code mixing in 10 data that have been collected.

3. A thesis entitled *Code Switching and Code Mixing on Korean Television Music Show After School Club* (2014) by Luthfiyani. The aim of this research was to find out types and influential factors of code mixing and code switching in music show *After School Club*. This thesis was conducted using descriptive analysis method. The results of this study were that the writer found 7 code mixing and 9 code switching. The writer also found the most frequent factors that influencing code mixing and code switching are participant and topic that the speaker mixes or switches because of the change of participant or topic in the conversation.

These studies assist the researcher in determining the scope and limitations of the research, as well as in writing the theoretical background. Furthermore, these studies all have the same topic that can help the researcher analyse the data and obtain the results for the problem formulation. However, there are significance differences and gaps between the previous research and the research that the researcher conducted. The differences are that the previous researchers analysed limited only to the types of code switching and code mixing. In this new research, the researcher also analysed the reasons of using code switching and code mixing in conversation. Between the three references that the researcher used for this research, the researcher found that the previous research has not analysed about the reasons of using code switching and code mixing in conversation. Therefore, this study was conducted not just to analyse the types of code switching and code mixing in conversation, but also to analyse the reasons of using code switching and code mixing in conversation.