

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. Theoretical Description

1. Langage, Langue, Parole

In everyday life, people certainly produce the word whether by speaking it out or writing it down. People also touched with the rule in language like grammatical and structure, polite and impolite, proper and improper. Their capability to produce the language and know how to express it properly differ them from another God's creation. Thus, language takes a significant position in human life.

Mostly, people only use the term "language" to explain everything which is used for communicating in society, has a system, rule, sound, gesture, grammar, etc. But in Linguistics, the term "language" is different based on its function. There are terms like "langage", "langue" and "parole" which were introduced by Ferdinand de Saussure (1959) in his work *Course in General Linguistics*.

"Langage" in French means "speech". It is many-sided and heterogenous. It belongs both to individual and society. It is mostly easily understood and indeed explained as a role-abiding game. It is universal system which has an underlying, fundamental structure, so that linguistic communication can work. (www.citelighter.com)

"Langue" or "Language" is a system of signs that express ideas. "Langue" encompasses the abstract, systematic rules and conventions of

a signifying system. It involves the principle of language, arrangement and relationship of rules understood by a social group. “Langue” is believed to be a universal structure and, while it may have variations as seen in foreign languages with principal linguistic patterns. Gregory R. Guy (1996) in his writing *Post-Saussurean Linguistics: Toward an Integrated Theory of Language* stated that “langue” is considered the essential system of language that defines what is possible in a language and comprises what we would now call the generative capacity of a speaker. Furthermore, as retrieved from www.changingminds.org, “langue” has a system of grammar, spelling, syntax, and punctuation. In short, “langue” is the actual language spoken, the language of the speaker which related to the rule and system and used by certain social group like Bahasa Indonesia (the language that used by Indonesian).

“Parole” as Saussure defined, is both the written and spoken language as experienced in everyday life. It is considered as the individual speech act. It is diverse and varied as the number of people who share a language and the number of utterances and attempts to use that language. Furthermore, “Parole” is known to have been changed and manipulated by a number of causes for example time, social groups, and age of users. If “Langue” represents the “work of a collective intelligence” which is both internal to each individual and collective, as it is beyond the will of any individual to change, “Parole”, according to John Phillips in www.enotes.com, designates individual acts, statements,

and utterances, events of language use manifesting each time a speaker's ephemeral individual will. Thus, "Parole" is the actual usage of language by speakers.

As a conclusion, "Langage" is a very fundamental concept of language; it is very abstract as well. "Langue" is whole system that related to the grammar, spelling, syntax, and punctuation. "Parole" is an actual language usage that used by the people in communicating. To avoid misunderstanding, in this research, the writer will focus only on investigating "Parole"- the actual utterances, especially the English utterances that used by broadcasters.

2. Sociolinguistics

When people want to investigate how the relation between language and society is, they must be understood about sociolinguistics. Wardaugh (2015:1) defines "Sociolinguistics" as the study of our everyday lives. It talks about how language works in our casual conversation and the media we are exposed to, and the presence of societal norms, policies, and laws which address language. It also talks about the ways people talk in different situation and context.

As Holmes's statement in his book *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics Third Edition* (2008:1), Sociolinguists are interested in explaining the differentiation of ways people speak in different social contexts. Besides, they concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning.

Furthermore, there is an additional definition of sociolinguistics (www.mlc.linguistics.georgetown.edu) - which is concerned with language in social and cultural context, especially how people with different social identities (e.g. gender, age, race, ethnicity, class) speak and how their speech changes in different situations. It looks at how identities are manifested through the words we use and how, through language, we (intentionally or unintentionally) create, maintain, and disrupt relationships with others.

According to Walt Wolfram, sociolinguistics has become an increasingly important and popular field of study, as certain cultures around the world expand their communication base and intergroup and interpersonal relations take on escalating significance. The basic notion underlying sociolinguistics is quite simple: language use symbolically represents fundamental dimensions of social behavior and human interaction. Furthermore, the relationship between language and society affects a wide range of encounters from broadly based international relations to narrowly defined interpersonal relationships.

Thus, sociolinguistics is the branch of linguistics which concerns explaining the way language works in the society. It is influenced by the culture, gender, situation, context, and the speakers.

There are many topics in sociolinguistics. It explores the functions and the varieties of language, the contact between different languages, attitudes of people towards language use and users, changes of language,

as well as plans on language. It concern on how features of dialects (ways of pronouncing words, choice of words, patterns of words) cluster together to form personal style of speech; why people from different communities or cultures can misunderstand what is meant, said and done based on the different ways they use language.

3. Bilingualism

People communicate in many ways. Sometimes, they use only one language with certain dialect. Another time, they can use more than one language to whom they speak. That is based on their ability and the situation when they speak.

Nowadays, there are many people acquire more than one language. It influences their tendency in using language when speaking. Linguistics named this phenomenon as “Bilingualism”.

According to Steinberg (2006:160), a person is bilingual if they know two languages in the *same modality*, for example, two speech-based languages such as spoken English and spoken German, or, two sign-based languages such as American Sign Language and Japanese Sign Language. Besides, if they know two languages based on *different modalities*, such as German and American Sign Language, or spoken French and written Sanskrit, they are categorized as bilingual as well.

Another definition is stated by Bloomfield as Jeanine Treffers and Daller quoted. In his point of view, bilingualism is the native-like control

of two languages. It means bilingualism is a person who masters second language (L2) is likely native speaker (L1 = L2).

Ahmad Mubarok (2013:15) quoted Singh (2001:43) who states that bilingual ability at the level of predominance that is how far a bilingual is able to use the two languages, would affect one another in using the language.

When those languages affect each other, the bilingual person may speak with mixing languages. This situation may occur because the bilingual uses second language continually in long period. Thus, when the first language is used again, both languages will be mixed automatically.

Based on American Speech-Language-Hearing Association, there are many advantages of being bilingual:

- a. Being able to learn new words easily
- b. Being able to use information in new ways
- c. Putting words into categories
- d. Coming up with solutions to problems
- e. Good listening skill
- f. Connecting with others

The ability in speaking bilingual (or even multilingual) is also related to the speech community. Usually the bilingual will use certain language just to the community which can understand it. Romaine in Bhatia and Ritchie (2004:386) said that Bilingual individuals may belong

to communities of various sizes and types, and they interact in many kinds of networks within communities, not all of which may function bilingually. Baker and Prys Jones (1998:96) as she cited, for instance, speak of a “language community” formed by those who use a given language for part, most, or all of their daily existence. Such communities may range in size from a few individuals to many thousands of individuals in a region of a country or part of a large city.

Thus, in daily communication, bilingualism closely related to the language choice. The capability in bilingual may break the limitation of them in using various languages. They are free to choose an appropriate language based on the topic, context, and situation when they speak.

4. Language Choice

Given the multiple varieties of language available within the communication repertoire of a community or complex, and the subset of varieties available to its subgroups and individuals, speakers must select the code and interaction strategy to be used in any specific context. Knowing the alternation and the rules for appropriate choice are part of speakers’ communication competence.

Saville-Troike (2003:42) said that factors determining domains may thus include the general subject area under discussion such as religion, family and work, the role relationship between the participant (mother, daughter, boss) and the setting of the interaction (home, office, studio).

Almost similar with Saville-Troike, Holmes (2008:23) also states that three important social factors which affect language choice. They are participant, setting and topic. It is useful for capturing broad generalizations about any speech community. Moreover, Holmes adds other social factor such as status relationship and the function or the goal of interaction as well for explaining it.

Language choice will affect language use. Language use refers to the communicative meaning of language. It can be compared to usage, which refers to the rules for making language and structures we use to make it. (www.teachingenglish.org.uk)

People use more formal ways of speaking when talking to someone important. Yet, they use more casual forms when speaking with friends or family. In many communities, one language is becoming more dominant and the heritage language is losing usefulness (www.sil.org) Thus, the form of language is not same all the time.

In implementation of language use, it involves three major communication skill (www.asha.org), they are:

- a. Using language for different purposes (greeting, informing, requesting, etc)
- b. Changing language according to the needs of a listener or situation, such as talking differently to a baby than to an adult and also speaking differently in a classroom than on a playground.

- c. Following rules for conversations like introducing topics of conversation, staying on topic and rephrasing when misunderstood

Yoshihisa Kashima (www.nobaproject.com) also states that language use is ubiquitous (everywhere). The primary form of language use is interpersonal. People automatically exchange words and utterances to communicate each other. As Clark (1996) said in order to carry out of conversation, people must keep track of ‘common ground’. It is a set of knowledge that the speaker and listener share and they think, assume or otherwise take for granted that they share. It helps people coordinate their language use. Common ground changes as people talk and gathering new information that they agree on,

Kashima also quotes Fussell & Krauss (1992) about ‘audience design’. In communication, speakers design their utterances for their audiences by taking into account the audiences’ knowledge. If their audiences are seen to be knowledgeable about an object, they tend to use a brief label of the object. Otherwise, for a less knowledgeable audience, they use more descriptive words to help the audience understand their utterances. For instance, when one person uses a certain expression to refer to an object in a conversation, others tend to use the same expression.

Finally, language choice and language use are something indivisible. Knowing about which language that people should choose for

talking about certain topic will influence their language use. So, they can speak in the right track. Consequently, the communication will run smoothly and misunderstanding can be avoided.

5. Code

When communicating with people who know the same languages, bilinguals have to make a choice of which language to use. It is natural sometimes that they may use two or more languages at the same time to communicate. The languages that they share in sociolinguistics called as 'code'. *Oxford Dictionary* defines 'code' as a system of words, letters, figures, or symbols used to represent others, especially for the purposes of secrecy.

In terms of code, there are many opinion appear. Some of the linguists divide code into two: code switching and code mixing. But the others do not. Generally, 'Code-switching' refers to the situation where people switch between different languages within the same communication activity. It can be done by using a different language in a different sentence or different part of the communication activity. It can also be done by using two languages within the same sentence. The latter is sometimes referred as 'code-mixing'.

In *The Ethnography of Communication*, Saville-Troike (2003:48) define 'codes' as different languages, or quite different varieties of the same language (comparable to classical versus colloquial Arabic, or Katharevousa versus Demotike Greek). Based on Gumperz (1976) as

their cited, there is also term 'code alternation' which means changing in language according to domain, or at other major communication boundaries. Besides, 'code switching' means changing in languages within single speech event. 'Style shifting' will refer to change in language varieties which involves changing only the 'code-markers'; these are variable features which are associated with such social and cultural dimensions as age, sex, social class, and relationship between speakers. In this case, the changing can be *intersentential switching* (change which occurs between sentences or speech acts) or *intrasentential switching* (change which occurs within a single sentence).

Some sociolinguists refer to the latter type as 'code mixing', but Saville-Troike avoid to use it because of the pejorative connotation it carries that intrasentential switching involves a random or unprincipled combination of languages. Saville and Troike divided code switching into 'situational' and 'metaphorical'. People use 'situational switching' when a language change accompanies a change of topics or participants or any time the communicative situation is redefined. Furthermore, 'metaphorical switching' occurs within a single situation but adds meaning to such components as the role-relationships which are being expressed. It is used as a verbal strategy.

According to Holmes (2008:43) code mixing suggests the speaker in mixing up codes indiscriminately or perhaps because of incompetence, whereas the switches are very well motivated in relation to the symbolic

or social meanings of the two codes. So, Holmes prefers to use a term 'metaphorical switching' for referring to the term 'code mixing'. In terms of dividing code switching, Holmes uses 'situational' and 'metaphorical' as well. Based on him, 'situational switching' is when people switch from one code to another for reasons which can be identified. Whereas, 'metaphorical switching' (that he uses for 'code mixing') where each of the codes represents or symbolizes a set of social meanings, and the speaker draws in the association of each, just a people use metaphors to represent complex meaning. It is used for affective functions.

Wardhaugh (2015:96) precisely uses 'multilingual discourse' in mentioning 'code switching'. Multilingual discourse is used for covering term for a number of different linguistic patterns. Its focus is in models for language choice, especially on the social aspect of multilingual discourse. But, he still uses 'code switching' in certain topic. As Holmes, Wardaugh also defines 'metaphorical' and 'situational switching'. He states that 'situational switching' is when the language used changed according to the situations in which the speakers find themselves. 'Metaphorical Switching' actually has an affective dimension to it. The choice of code carries symbolic meaning, that is, the language fits the message.

However, Bhatia & Ritchie (2006:337) give the clear distinction between 'code switching' and 'code mixing'. "Code Switching" refers to the use of various linguistic units (words, phrases, clauses, and sentences)

primarily from two participating grammatical systems across sentence boundaries within a speech event. In other word, 'code switching' is *intersentential* and may be subject to discourse principles. It is motivated by social and psychological factors. Moreover, 'code mixing' refers to the mixing of various linguistic units (morphemes, words, modifiers, phrases, clauses, and sentences) primarily from two participating grammatical system within a sentences. Thus, 'code mixing' is *intrasentential* and is constrained by grammatical principles and may also be motivated by social-psychological factors. Finally, they use 'language mixing/switching' as a cover term for both code mixing and code switching.

As a conclusion, Wardaugh and Saville-Troike do not distinguish the term 'code switching' and 'code mixing'. They prefer 'code switching' for covering both. They also divided 'code switching' into 'situational and metaphorical'. Whereas, Holmes differentiates it, but decide to saying 'code mixing' as 'metaphorical switching'. Holmes also highlighted 'incompetence' as the factor of code mixing. As Holmes, Bhatia and Ritchie differentiate it as well, they have a clear definition for 'code switching' and 'code mixing'. But at the end, they state that they use the term 'language mixing/switching' as a cover term for both.

In this research, the writer will use Saville-Troike theory that use the term 'code switching' (CS) for covering the both term. The writer

agrees with their reason for avoiding the pejorative connotation if using 'code mixing' as well.

6. Reason For Code Switching

There are so many reasons why someone switches their language into another language when they speak. That probably because the influence of their partner in speaking, the topic that they talk about, or the situation when they speak.

Many experts reveal the motivation of doing code switching. According to Holmes (2008:35-40) several reasons of code switching are:

- a. To distance a speaker from those they are talking to.
- b. To serve ethnic identity marker by using interjection or a linguistic tag in the other language.
- c. To signal their sophistication and identification with modernity.
- d. To show status relations between people or the formality of their interaction.
- e. To quote a proverb or a well-known saying in other language.
- f. To talk about the certain topic for affective function.

Bhatia and Ritchie (2006:339) state on the basis of a number factors such as *with whom* (participant and their backgrounds and relationship), *about what* (topic, content) and *when and where* a speech act occurs, make bilinguals choose their language to speak. There are

several factors which contribute to the tendency in switching the language:

a) Participant Roles and Relationship

Participant roles and relationships play a very critical role in bilinguals' unconscious agreement and disagreement on language choice. That is whether bilinguals code-mix or not, depends on whom they talk to.

b) Situational Factors

Some language are viewed as more suited to particular participant / social groups, settings or topics to other. They also postulate that social variables such as class, religion, gender, and age can influence the pattern of language mixing and switching both qualitatively and quantitatively.

c) Message-Intrinsic factors

There are some factors which generate code-switching and code-mixing such as :

Quotations : direct quotations usually make a bilingual mix or switch their language. In Indonesia, most of quote come from a well-known figures from some English-speaking countries. So, they usually switch their language when they have to say a quotation.

Reiteration : when a bilingual wants to clarify her speech to someone, he tries to find another word that has a same meaning

through switch or mix his language and make the listener understand it.

Topic-comment / Relative clauses : sometimes, people can start a conversation with a language then comment on it or end it through another language.

Hedging : when bilinguals do not want their speech is understood by other, they usually mix or switch their language.

Interjections : inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors. People can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connectors. It may happen unintentionally or intentionally.

Idioms and deep-rooted cultural wisdom : it has same function with direct quotations, but it is about idioms, a very common words or wisdom words.

d) Language Attitudes, Dominance, and Security

Language Attitudes, Dominance, and Security determine the qualitative and quantitative properties of language mixing. Attitudes means the frequency of mix and switch depends on whether a society considers it positively or not. Dominance means how often people mix or swtich their language depends on how much they mastering those both languages. Security means when people do not feel secure, they tend to mix language more.

According to Hoffman (1991:116) as Soeprayogi and Damanhuri cited there are a number of reasons for bilingual persons to mix their language. These reasons can be classified as follows:

1. Talking about Particular topic.

Sometimes we often change the code when we are in talks with someone. A speaker feels free and more comfortable to express his/her emotional feelings in a language that is not his/her everyday language.

2. Being emphatic something (express solidarity).

As usual ,when someone who is talking using a language that is not his native language suddenly wants to emphatic about something, He either intentionally or unintentionally , will switch from his second language to his first language. On the other hand, He switches from his second language to his first language because he feels more covenants to be emphatic in his second language rather that his first language.

3. Interjection (inserting sentence, fillers or sentence connectors).

Interjection is words or expression, which are inserted a sentences to convey surprise, Strong emotion, or to gain attention. Language switching and language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connector.

4. 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 of both of the language (codes) that he masters to say the same message. Frequently, a message in one code is separated in the other code literally.

5. 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, the way of communication of one community is different from the people who are out of the community.

6. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor.

When bilingual or multilingual person talks to another bilingual / multilingual, there will be lot of code switching and code mixing occurs. It means to make the content of his speech runs smoothly and can be understood by the listener.

7. Because of real lexical need.

The most common reason for bilingual / multilingual person switch or mixing their language is due to the lack of equivalent lexicon in the languages. When an English- Indonesian bilingual

has a word that is lacking in English, he will find it easier to say it in Indonesian.

8. Quoting somebody else

A speaker switches and mix the code to quote a famous expression, proverb, or saying of some well-known figures. The switch and mix involves just the words that the speaker is claiming the quoted person said. The switch like a set of quotation marks. Those famous expressions or sayings can be quoted intact in their original language.

9. To soften or strengthen request or command

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.

10. To exclude other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience

Sometimes people want to communicate only to certain people or community they belong to. To avoid the other community or interference objected to their communication by people, they may try to exclude those people by using the language that no everybody knows.

Those are some experts' theory about the reason of doing code switching. Mostly, it is because the topic which are talking about and the participants who involve. Moreover, quoting something and expressing solidarity also become the reason for those experts. Therefore, code switching motivations are vary and broad.

B. Review of Previous Studies

Related to this title, the writer got some previous researches. There are some thesis with similar idea at Institute Library of IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin. One of them is the thesis by Nisa Mahbubah (2012) entitle **Common Errors in Grammatical Structure of Broadcasting of Interactive English Program of Radio Republik Indonesia Programa 2 95,2 FM Banjarmasin**. Comparing with this thesis, the writer finds similarity and difference with the topic that will be researched.

The similarity is whether the writer or she chooses Broadcaster as the object of study. Beside, the difference is the writer wants to observe the English used by the broadcaster, while she focused on the grammatical errors that made by the broadcaster. Furthermore, the writer's focus is on the music program that usually uses multilingual language (Indonesian, Banjarese, and English), but she observed on interactive English Program which used only English.

Besides, there is a thesis entitle **The Analysis of Code Mixing / Code Switching in 5 CM Novel By Dhony Dhigantoro** written by English department student of IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin, Ahmad

Mubarok (2013). This thesis investigated the form of code mixing / code switching that is used in 5 cm Novel and then classified them. Both the writer and he focused on the code mixing /code switching issue. But, the differences are the subject and the media. The writer focuses on the broadcaster as the subject (someone who does code mixing and switching), while he focused on the writing in the novel that use code mixing. His research also classified as literature research, but the writer's as field research.

In addition, the writer also found the similar thesis written by Dewi Muslihah Budi Utami, student of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (2008) entitled **A Descriptive Analysis on Indonesian-English Code Mixing in *Solo Best Line* of Solo Radio Station**. In her thesis, she described the form of code mixing and the reason of doing that. As the writer, she conducted the research in broadcasting field and investigated the reason of the broadcasters in using English while on air. But, there are some differences with the writer's. Beside different location, the writer also investigates the context of English used by the broadcasters. Furthermore, the writer is not only focuses on code mixing, but also code switching form.

The writer also got the latest research related to this topic. This is written by English Department Student, Syarifah Farah (2015) entitled **The Analysis of Code Mixing and Code Switching Used by Broadcasters in Request Time Program “Office Hours” of J-Radio**

97,7 FM Banjarmasin. In her thesis, she tried to get how much code switching and mixing that are used by the broadcasters while they are on air. She also did not focus on English only, but also in other languages like Banjarese and Indonesian. Then, she concluded which one was frequently happened in this case, whether code switching or code mixing. The similarity between hers and the writer's is both investigate the broadcasters and code switching and mixing cases. But, the writer will investigate two radio stations, while she just focused on one station. The writer is going to investigate English used only, whereas she gained the form of code switching and mixing in Banjarese, Indonesian and English. Then, she just collected the data from request time session in the program, while the writer will collect the data from the beginning till the end of the program. The last, the writer will do more research in the broadcasters' reasons of using English besides find the context of English used which is not investigated by her.

Based on the previous research that the writer found, it is obvious that the research in code switching and mixing mostly about kind and form. Besides, some of them not only focus on code switching in English, but also in Indonesia or in regional language. In broadcasting research, one of them investigated the common errors which appear in the broadcast. Most of them only investigated one broadcaster. Thus, the writer tries to investigate more about code switching in focusing on the context (which doesn't explore yet) and the reason why the broadcasters doing code

switching in English while on air. To find the significant result, the writer will conduct the research to four broadcasters. The writer doesn't explore code switching in Indonesian – Regional Language because it has been investigated before.

These researches above will help the writer in conducting this research. They can be used as the references. They are also important for enlarging writer's knowledge about code mixing and code switching issue