

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language serves as a vital tool for communication as well as a way to express one's ethnicity or even one's nation. In Indonesian society, Indonesian language is commonly used as an element and also a medium when communicating with each other. However, the existence of foreign languages in this era of globalization has influenced the society. In this case, people become bilingual and multilingual. Bilingual and multilingual society is considering the use of state of more than one language by the speakers when communicating. The people who speak two languages is said to be bilingual, whereas the people who speaks more than two languages is said to be multilingual. People sometimes speak bilingual or multilingual, they usually change their language from one language to another language, this term is called code switching.

The use of two languages in the sentences or discourses are known as code switching. That is a natural combination that frequently happens between multilingual or bilingual speakers who used two or more languages in usual. Code switching known as the transitions of language from the speaker between two or more languages during a conversation. Code switching is one of the facets of sociolinguistics study and becomes the interesting feature of English Education.

Nowadays, we often see about the use of code switching in the Movie, Radio, Television Series or some media electronics. Since the post-reform era, the development of television has seen an increase in the number of new television stations, which has increased competition in the Indonesian television industry. Because of this, the rival television stations continued to air new shows in an effort to garner high ratings and share.

There is an artistic program that places entertainment programs in it, such as entertainment programs, comedies, sitcoms, dramas, reality shows, variety shows, and talk shows (Baksin, 2006:79-81). Currently, there is a media platform of television namely WeTV which provides the television series that is booming in the end of 2021, the title is “Layangan Putus”. This television series has 10 episodes talked about the harmonious household’s life, but faced with a complicated problem that creates a rift in that relationship. In that television series, the actors and the actresses often use code switching terms when they are acting, every scene we can find the characters by switched their language from Indonesian language to English language. Code switching in the television series found according to the script that the script writer made with their imaginations. But in this “Layangan Putus” television series, the actors and actresses performed in accordance with the script, by adding some improvisation. Even though the script is written by the first language which is Indonesian, it also adjusts the second language is English, to make the explanation understandable. Switching language giving the characteristics of this

television series and bring the big impacts to the society especially Indonesian Citizens.

This research tries to observe and finding out the phenomenon of code switching in the television series entitled “Layangan Putus”. This television series is interesting since this series makes the viewer have their attraction, entertain, and educate about developments English language in Indonesia also giving the information about house hold’s life. The viewer of this series mainly teenager and adult people which inadvertently they will get a lot of important lessons and vocabulary in this series. That is why this television series can influence people with their code-switching language in conversation of every scene. Another goal is this series can expand their target to the whole world because this series is broadcast on a television platform, WeTV does not only presents the local movie or series but also the international movie and series. Based on the aforementioned explanations, that research assumes that code-switching merits analysis. Because it is a phenomenon that has an influence and gave impacts on our daily interactions with others. Knowing more about the type and the reasons of code switching is essential.

1.2 Problem of the Study

According to that background study, there are two problems that are, answered in this study, those problems are:

1. What types of the code switching are found in “Layangan Putus” television series?

2. What are the reasons of Characters do code switching in “Layangan Putus” television series?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems of the study stated above, the objectives of the study can be explained below.

1. To find out the types of code switching spoken by the characters in “Layangan Putus” television series
2. To analyze the reasons of the characters do code switching in “Layangan Putus” television series

1.4 Limitation of the Study

The scope of this study obtained the data from characters who do the code switching as the communication strategies in “Layangan Putus” television series. This study focused to analyze the types of code switching spoken by all the characters in “Layangan Putus” television series and also to analyze the reason of the characters do code switching in that series. The theory used to analyze the types of code switching spoken by the characters in this series is the theory of Poplack (1980), which divide the types into tag switching, inter-sentential and intra-sentential. Then, the theory used to analyze the reason of the characters do code switching is the theory of Hoffman (1991). There are seven reasons such as, talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, showing empathy about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content and expressing group

identity.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The significance of the study could be distributed into theoretical and practical significance as below.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

The study is hoped to be beneficial in the development on sociolinguistic theory, especially related to the academic field, namely increasing and increasing insight and knowledge in the field of sociolinguistics. This research generally aims to develop sociolinguistic theory focusing on describing the types of code switching found in “Layangan Putus” television series by using the theory of Poplack (1980) and also to analyze the reason of code switching used by all the characters in the series by using the theory of Hoffman (1991).

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, the significance of this study might engage the readers to analyze code switching that used in the Web Television Series. Additionally, it is anticipated to provide empirical data for readers in the future that interested in the research of sociolinguistics studies. The writer also expected if this study could be expanded by those people who are interested in the code switching as the field of study in sociolinguistics.



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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

In developing of this study, there are five previous studies used to be reviewed. Those previous studies have relation with this research. Five previous plural researches discuss about code switching in the movie, TV shows and magazine.

The first related thesis is a thesis entitled “The Study of Code Switching in Merry Riana: Mimpi Sejuta Dolar Movie” written by Dian (2016). That study has two aims such as; to find out the types and the reasons of code switching behind the used of those code switching techniques. The purpose of this study is to provide the types of code switching and the reasons for using code switching in the movie of “Merry Riana: Mimpi Sejuta Dolar”. To complete the goals of the final paper, that thesis was used the method of library research. This means that all of the data came from the library, including books, news, the internet, and many other sources. Dian (2016) obtained all information, including the theory of code switching, from libraries and the internet. In order to identify and examine the various types of code switching in the movie, that study used a descriptive qualitative method that also included conversation analysis. Dian (2016) found types of code switching in the movie are: 1) The types of code switching used in the movie are inter sentential code switching, intra sentential

code switching and extra sentential code switching. There were sixty (60) data of code-switching found in the movie. Ten (10) data were classified as inter sentential Code Switching, Thirty nine (39) data were intra sentential code switching, other five (5) data were classified as extra sentential code switching and the last are six (6) were classified as mixing forms.

The second related thesis with the title “Code Switching Used By Kimmy Jayanti in iLook Program on NET TV” was written by Nur (2016). That study has two aim such as; 1) to describe and analyzes the types of code switching and identifying the most used of the three, and 2) to describe and analyze the reasons for Kimmy Jayanti that switch her language in "iLook" program on NET TV. Romaine in Susanto (2008) and Hoffman (1992) are the theories used in Nur’s thesis. That study explores about code switching used in "iLook" program on NET TV. The objectives of this study are to determine the top common type of code switching and the reasons for Kimmy Jayanti switch her language in "iLook" program on NET TV. This study used descriptive qualitative method. The data was gathered from the expression of Kimmy Jayanti in "iLook" program on NET TV which are analyzed by using the theory of Susanto (2008) dan Hoffman (1992). The result of this study, there are 3 (three) types of code switching used by Kimmy Jayanti in "iLook" program on NET TV; forty nine (49) intra-sentential switching, thirty four (34) inter-sentential switching, and nine (9) tag switching. There are 7 (seven) reasons of Kimmy Jayanti code switch her language forty one (41) data were classified as talking about a particular topic, one

(1) data were classified as quoting somebody else, two (2) data were classified as of showing empathy about something, five (5) data were classified as interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connector), two (2) data were classified as repetition used for clarification, three (3) data were classified as the interlocutor. Since this study analyzed types and reasons of code switching, for the future it will be more interesting if the next writer can analyze it by using another theory of code switching.

The third related study which is an article with a title “Code-Switching In Tv Talk Show Entitled: Sarah Sechan on Net TV” was written by Syyaid (2017). The objectives of that study are to discover the types of code switching that happened in this talk show the way to differences among the types of code switching and analyze the reasons utilization. That study uses descriptive methods. The theories used in this study are Poplack and Hoffman. The data were downloaded from Youtube, two videos were chosen and then the writer made the transcription. To collect the data, this study used library research, there are collected the data from book and the other gathered from the internet. From that way, the writer found 62 data contain three types of code-switching appear in this talk show: Forty-one (41) data were classified as intra-sentential, twelve (12) data were classified as inter-sentential and nine (9) data were extra-sentential. This research also shows the characteristics among those types to identify it. Besides, the writer also found the reasons which influence the user in doing code- switching there are: thirty (30) data were classified as talking

about particular topic, one (1) data was classified as quoting somebody else, five (5) data were classified as being emphatic about something, nine (9) data were classified as interjection, three (3) data were classified as repetition used for clarification, five (5) data were intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, and nine (9) data were classified as expressing group identity.

The fourth related studies are from an article was written by Cahyani (2021) with the title of “The Indonesian-English Code-Switching Used by Najwa Shihab and Agnes Mo on Catatan Najwa YouTube Channel”. That study has aim such as; to analyze the functions of Indonesian-English Code-Switching as found in Najwa Shihab and Agnes Mo conversation on Catatan Najwa Youtube Channel. The data source in this study was taken from the videos entitled “Najwa Shihab X Agnes Mo”. For the analysis, the writer used the theory from (Gumperz, 1982) to identify the functions of the code switching. In gathering the data, this study used the observation method directly and applying descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. The data were presented using simple table and picture by descriptively. The result found that from the 6 (six) functions of code-switching, only five were found, namely: Quotation seven (7) data, Interjection twenty-three (23) data, Reiteration twenty seven (27) data, Message Qualification twenty five (25) data, and Personalization vs. Objectification three (3) data. The function that was not found is Addressee Specification.

The last related study is taken from an article written by Cahyany (2017) entitled “English Code-Switching in Indonesian Magazine Articles”. The aims of that study were to analyze English code-switching in Indonesian magazine articles. The purpose of this study was to identify the types of the English-Indonesian code-switching that used in Gadis magazine no. 04 April 2017. That research used qualitative research. This article consists of ten (10) subtopic articles. The writer collected the data by reading the Gadis magazine and underlined the English code-switching that occurs in the magazine. There are types of code switching such as inter-sentential switching accounted for 13% and intra-sentential switching accounted for 87%. The code-switching happened in the boundary of words, sentences, and combination of Indonesian word and English word in a single word. The conclusion of this research was code-switching is accepted by Indonesian people in society to convey their ideas or meaning or in this case, to attract readers.

Based on previous studies, the difference in this study is the object of study and the scope of discussion. The data source in this study is a TV series entitled Layangan Putus with both English and Indonesian spoken lines. This series is popular series in Indonesia especially for Indonesian citizens because it tell about having affair. Whereas, the scope of discussion of this research is to find out the types of code switching spoken by the characters in “Layangan Putus” television series and to analyze the reasons of the characters do code switching in “Layangan Putus” television series.

2.2 Concepts

This subchapter explains about four concepts to build understanding while reading this research, there are code switching, bilingualism, character, and “Layangan Putus” Series on WeTV Program. These concepts are explained because it relates with the scope of discussion of this research. The first concept is about code switching, the second is about bilingualism because code switching talks about two language especially in the data source is using two languages. The third is about character, in every work of art like movie, novel, comic, etc, of course it has main character and it is so important because the utterance about code switching is produced by the character on it. The last is the “Layangan Putus” series, here is explaining about the story and the characters.

2.2.1 Code Switching

According to Poplack (1980:51) the definition of code switching is “a phenomenon that sentences of different languages appearing in a newly inserting composition must conform to the syntax and morphology of the original language”. If there is only one language grammar rule used in a speech, it is code switching terms. It is gradually vague on giving the limitation of Code switching in bilingual or multilingual society. Code switching not only focuses on switching in different languages, it also changes from one dialect to another dialect of the same language, or free speech style to formal speech style. From those theories, it can be concluded that

code switching occurs when people switch their language to the other language or changes their dialects and speech styles.

2.2.2 Bilingualism

Bilingualism is an individual's ability to use more than one language variety (Hoffman, 1991:45). Due to their utilization of many languages, many countries around the world are known to as bilingual or multilingual. Some individuals also utilize multiple languages while interacting with one another.

In this era, bilingualism is a popular phenomenon. Social interaction almost always implies communication between individuals in Indonesian society using both Indonesian and English. Many people frequently utilize more than one language variation on the top of their first language during social interaction. It was done with the intention of communicating the true meaning. It was happened and known as the development of communication. It commonly happens in almost every part of people's life.

2.2.3 Character

According to Abrams (2009:42), characters are the person presented in works of narrative who convey their personal qualities through the dialogue and action by which the reader or audience understand their thought, feelings, intentions and motives, it can be found in work of art such as a novel, play, or film. Character is someone in literary work who has some sort identity (it need not be a strong on), an identity which is made up by appearance, conversation, and, action. In a work of art

usually has main character, it is the character that always appears in the story from the beginning to the end of the story. It because the main character always appears in the story it makes them influencing the development of the plot. There are two kinds of main characters such as protagonist and antagonist. Protagonist character can be called the hero whom the characters could give a sense of sympathy and empathy. It makes us think that the problem that he or she faced is also a problem that we have. While antagonist character is a character that contradicts with the protagonist. This character can cause conflict and tension created between protagonists and antagonists.

2.2.4 Layangan Putus Series on WeTV

Quoted from a website <https://2022.co.id> “Layangan Putus” is a series adapted from a real story written by Mommy ASF and was viral a few years ago on Twitter. Her heart-wrenching story was not only able to attract online readers, but also made Benni Setiawan the director, and the production house MD Pictures made the choice to make the story into a web series that was played on WeTV.

“Layangan Putus” is about a story of Aris (Reza Rahadian) and Kinan (Putri Marino), as a couple that gets along well and loves each other. But even as Kinan was celebrating the arrival of her second child, she could smell her husband’s dishonesty. Starring two top actor and actress such as Reza Rahadian and Putri Marino, of course, the main reason to watch the series. Seeing such promising players, it must have created high expectations from the audience. However, the acting of the two actors is no longer in doubt. The iconic scene in this series is the dialogue “It's my dream,

Mas!” on Episode 6B that can influence the society. In her, Putri Marino portrays a satisfying emotional, to the touch of the hearts of anyone who watches it.

2.3 Theories

The theories used to analyze the data of code switching in this study are the theory of Poplack (1980). Poplack classified there are three types of code switching they are tag switching, inter-sentential and intra-sentential. For identify and describe the reason of code switching found in Characters “Layangan Putus” Series on WeTV Program will be used theory from Hoffman (1991). Hoffman classified there are seven reasons of code switching they are taking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, showing empathy about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content and expressing group identity

2.3.1 Types of Code Switching

Poplack (1980) states there are three types of code switching, those are tag switching, intra-sentential and inter-sentential. All of the types are explained below.

1. Tag Switching

Tag switching is simply the insertion of a tag in one language into an utterance in a completely different language. The syntactic nature of tags, allow tags to be inserted at many different locations in the utterance without disturbing the syntactic order. This type of code switching is simple and requires little knowledge of either language as it minimizes the risk of violating grammar rules. Tag switching is simply the insertion of a tag in one language in an utterance which is entirely in the

other language, e.g. “.....,you know?”, “.....,right?” (Poplack,1980:614). Tags can be added in a variety of places inside an utterance without affecting the syntactic nature. Since there is little chance of breaking grammatical constraints, this type of code switching quite easy and does not require a strong command of both languages.

The following example is in Finnish/English:

Mutta en mava vittinyt, no way!
(But I'm not bothered, no way!)
 (Poplack, Wheeler and Westwood, 1987)

2. Intra-Sentential Switching

Intra-sentential switching refers to the switching that occur with the same phrase or sentence that contain elements from both languages. This type of switching seems to include special principles that govern how the syntax and morphology of both languages can interact, and therefore by bilingual people with a high level of language skills only by bilinguals with high levels of fluency (Poplack, 1980).

Only bilinguals who have a high level of fluency choose this form of switching since it seems to involve certain rules governing how the syntax and morphology of both languages could connect each other. An example of intra-sentential switching is taken from Tok-Pisin/English speech given by Poplack (1980)

:

What's so funny? Come be good. Otherwise, yu bai go long kot.
(What's so funny? Come be good. Otherwise, you will go to the court.)
 (Poplack, 1980)

3. Inter-Sentential Switching

According to Hoffman (1990), the first type of code switching is inter-sentential switching. Inter-sentential switching involves changes to a sentence or sentence boundaries, with each sentence or sentence being in one language or another. It may also occur between speaker turns. It may also occur between speaker changes. As you can imagine, switching sentences in both languages requires more skill than switching tags, where most utterances must comply with the rules of both languages. Then switching tags, where most of the utterances need to comply with the rules of both languages.

Inter-sentential switching could be thought of as requiring more fluency in both languages than tag switching because major portions of an utterance must follow the rules of both languages. An example is taken from Puerto Rican bilingual Spanish/English speech given by Poplack (1980) :

Sometimes I'll start a sentence in English y termino in espanol.
(Sometimes I'll start a sentence in English and finish it in Spanish.)
 (Poplack,1980)

2.3.2 The Reasons for Code Switching

The reasons of the speakers are an important thing in the process. According to Hoffman (1991) there are 7 (seven) reasons for switch the language such as, taking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, showing empathy about something, interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connector), repetition used for

clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor and expressing group identity.

1. Talking about a Particular Topic

People sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than another. Sometimes, a speaker feels free and more comfortable to express their emotional feelings in a language other than their everyday language.

Example :

A French – English bilingual:

“Va chercher Marc and bribe him avec un chocolat chaud with cream on top.”

Translation:

A French and English bilingual:

"Go and pick up Marc and feed him, with hot chocolate with cream on top".

(Hoffman, 1991:111)

Based on Hoffman's theory (1991) the factor causing the code-switching example is that speakers switch language from French to English which is not their everyday language because if they speak everyday language, the speaker will not make a language switch, he will still use French.

2. Quoting Somebody Else

A speaker switches code to quote a well-known expression, proverb, or saying of some famous figures. Only the words that the speaker claims the quoted source said are switched. The switch appeared like a series of quotes (Hoffman, 1991).

These well-known individuals in Indonesia are primarily from a few English-speaking countries.

Example:

An adult Spanish – Catalan bilingual:

“... *Y si dices ‘perdón’ en castellano, se te vuelve la mujer y te dice: ‘En catalá!’.*”

A Spanish – English bilingual adult:

“...and if you say 'sorry' in Spanish, the woman will turn to you and say: 'In Catala!'.”

(Hoffman, 1991: 112)

According to Hoffman's theory (1991) an example of this causal factor occurs because the speaker quotes the utterance 'En Catalá!' marked with “..y te dice:..” means “.. and says:..” .

3. Being Emphatic about Something (Express Solidarity)

The people who speak the language other than their mother tongue suddenly want to emphasize something, they, as always, switch from a second language to a first language intentionally or unintentionally. Or, on the other hand, they are accustomed to emphasizing the second language over the first language, so he switches from the first language to the second language (Hoffman, 1991:112).

Example:

A Spanish – Catalan bilingual:

“*Hay cuatro sillas rotas y, prou!*”.

“There are four broken chairs, enough!”

(Hoffman, 1991:112)

The factor causing the code-switching example above is based on Hoffmann's (1991) theory that speakers want to empathize with the word "prou!" and also the speaker switched the language from Spanish to Catala.

4. Interjection

An interjection is a word or phrase that is inserted into a sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or attention. Interjection is short examination like: Damn! Hey! Well! Look! (Hoffman, 1991:112). It is a short exclamation word such as. It has no grammatical value, but speakers use it quite a bit. Usually used more when speaking than when writing. Language switching and language mixing between bilingual or multilingual people can mark interjection or sentence connectors. It can occur unintentionally. In this kind of code switching, tags, exclamation and certain set phrases in one language are inserted into an utterance otherwise in another, as when a Panjabi/English says:

“It’s a nice day,hana?” (hai n? isn’t it). Another example is when an adult Spanish

American English says:

“...Oh! Ay! It was embarrassing! It was very nice, though, but I was embarrassed!”

(Hoffman, 1991:112)

5. Repetition used for Clarification

If the bilingual or multilingual people wants to clarify his speech so that the listener can better understand it, he may be able to use both languages (codes) that he can speak to say the same message. In many cases, the message in one code will literally repeat in the other code. Repetition not only helps clarify what was said, but also helps strengthen or emphasize the messages (Hoffman, 1991).

Example:

An adult Spanish – American English speaker:

“Tenía zapatos blancos, un poco, they were off – white, you know.”

Translation:

A bilingual adult Spanish – American English:

"I have white shoes, a little bit, they're off-white, you know."

(Hoffman, 1991:112)

The example above is based on the theory of Hoffman (1991) because it contains a clarification as evidenced by "you know."

6. Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content

When a bilingual or multilingual person talks to another bilingual or multilingual person, there are many chord changes and chord mixes (Hoffman, 1991).

That means that the content of them speech goes smoothly and is understandable to the listener. The message in one code is repeated in a slightly modified format in the other code.

Example:

Christina: *“This is Pascual” [Paskwál].*

Friend: *“What’s his name?”*

Cristina: *“Pascual” [paskwæt].*

Friend: “*Oh.*”

(Hoffman, 1991:112)

The example of code-switching is the causative factor marked by a change in the way Pascual says the name. But the interlocutor did not realize that there was a change in the way Pascual said, the interlocutor could immediately understand what he meant.

7. Expressing Group Identity

Code switching also can be used for expressing group. The way scientists communicate in their disciplinary group is clearly different from that of other groups. In other words, the way the community communicates is different from the way it communicates outside the community, and all of the reason above except quoting somebody else (Hoffman, 1991:111).

Example:

An English– German – Spanish (trilingual):

Mother: “Na, wie war’s beim Fußball?”

Pascual: “Wir haben gewonnen. Unsere Seite war ganz toll. Ich war der goalie. I stopped eight goals. They were real hard ones. Was gibt’s zu essen?”

Translation:

Mother: “How was the football?”

Pascal: “We won. Our team is brilliant. I'm a goalkeeper. I stopped eight goals. They are really tough. What are we eating today?”

(Hoffmann, 1991:111)

The factor causing the code-switching example above is because the conversation between the mother and Pascual who stated that a group (football team) was proven by “Wir haben gewonnen. Unsere Seite war gans toll”

2.3.3 Context

The statements produced by the speaker especially the indirect one are often account in different interpretation of the different context and this is the supporting theory used to analyze. In addition, illocutionary force which is the meaning of the utterance, namely the meaning in accordance with the speaker (intention) is particularly related to the context of situation. Therefore, the concept of context of situation should be well considered to support the analysis. The theory of context situation is necessarily needed to interpret the social context. Halliday and Hasan stated that “All use of language has a context. The textual features enable the discourse to cohere not only with itself but also with the context of situation. There are three features of the context of situation. They are: field, tenor, and mode.” (Halliday and Hasan, 1985:12).

The field of discourse refers to what is happening, to the nature of social action that is taking place: in which the participants are engaged in, in which the language figure some as some essential components. The content of discourse refers to who is taking part, to the nature of the participants, their status and roles: what kinds of role relationship of one kind to another, both types of speech role that they are taking on in the dialogue and the whole cluster of a socially significant

relationship in which they are involved. The mode of discourse refers to what part the language is playing, and what the participants are expecting the language to do for them in the situation.

