CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The use of two languages in communication is fairly prevalent in bilingual or multilingual countries. Switching from one language to another may be a means of indicating that someone is competent not just in one language, but in two or even more. Based on Trudgill (2003) bilinguals mean an individual's capacity to speak two or more languages. It means the capability of bilingual or multilingual people to speak different languages at the same time. People use English to conduct conversations, speeches, lectures, and other forms of communication. In this case, code selection is critical since we must choose a specific language to avoid misunderstanding, this is known as Code Switching.

As an interesting phenomenon of sociolinguistics, code-switching means switching between two languages. Code switching is changing two types or languages within an utterance or dialogue, while at bilingual level it comprises changes of language of style in monolingual level (Hoffmann, 1991). According to the definition, code switching is the act of changing between languages or linguistic variations during a discussion. When bilingual speakers encounter an issue during a conversation with another bilingual, they may switch from one language to another in a single phrase to ensure that the other bilingual understands. Since there are no boundaries in today's language, code switching is essential. Many countries around the world utilize English as their primary or

secondary language. As a result, the use of code switching is increasing and has established a new style in daily conversation.

As a style in using language for communication, code switching occurred in everyday life, anywhere and anytime without realizing each other, and is a common phenomenon in cyberspace, whether in communication or when posting something on social media. Conversation through new, more advanced communication media has evolved in tandem with the advancement of technology. WhatsApp is the most popular social media platform that could be used for communication (Rahartri, 2019). Many people from many countries use the platform to speak with one another. Based on Statista, Indonesia has the third most WhatsApp users in the world. In June 2021, the country's WhatsApp user base hit 84.8 million. Without face-to-face communication, WhatsApp can provide a convenient and easy-to-use space to communicate people's ideas, send messages, interact with messages, and engage in discussion with other people.

WhatsApp can be used to communicate electively for different purposes and by various group like family, the college or school group, team work in an office and even research group. People who employ code switching when communicating online are frequently encountered in its application. In this case, code switching cases in the messages of WhatsApp Group of the Synergy of Bird Conservation with Customary Village Community to Promote *Demulih Bangli* as a Green and Harmonious Virtual Educational Tourism or in Indonesian is *Sinergi Konservasi Burung Bersama Desa Adat dalam Mempromosikan Bukit Demulih Bangli sebagai Kawasan Wisata Edukasi Virtual yang Hijau dan Berkicau*

*(*henceforth *Sitadewiku)* researchers of Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar are studied. The members of the research groups have different background that come from sixth-semester students and lecturers from three different study program. Six researchers and two lecturers have backgrounds in English Literature and Education, while three others have backgrounds in Biology Education. As a result, bilingualism is required of researchers in order for additional learning and new knowledge to be shared within the research team. This research is worth doing because the object of study is derived from researchers' activities with different educational backgrounds then it is easier to found Code Switching in the group conversation, not only cover code-switching, but there also introduce researcher activities and conservation through data because there a lot of new knowledge discussed in the data.

WhatsApp Group conversation is chosen as the source of data in this study because it is found that many *Sitadewiku* members use English language in the WhatsApp Group room to explain or describe what they want to say and make an effort to continue learning and sharing knowledge together and also our thesis will be the outputs of the Research *Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka (MBKM*) which is a new innovation proposed by the Republic of Indonesia's Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology *(Kemendikbudristek)* in increasing access to tertiary education and increasing the link and match between graduates of higher education and the world of work in the industrial revolution 4.0 era. This is a highly interesting analysis since it is determined what type of code switching occur in the group and why the code-switching occurs in that group.

This research is expected to offer quality, succinct, and clear information so that is useful to the readers.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, there are two problems formulated about the use of code switching as follows:

1. What types of code switching are found in WhatsApp Group Conversation among the *Sitadewiku* Researchers of Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar?

2. What are the functions of code switching found in WhatsApp Group Conversation among the *Sitadewiku* Researchers of Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

With regard to the problems of the study, the objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To identify the types of code switching found in WhatsApp Group Conversation among the *Sitadewiku* Researchers of Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar.

2. To analyze the function of code switching found in WhatsApp Group Conversation among the *Sitadewiku* Researchers of Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

In this study, the discussion is limited on the types and functions of code switching that were found in the WhatsApp group of *Sitadewiku* researchers of Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar. The study focused on Indonesia-English switching. This study applied Romaine's (1995) theory to analyze each type of code switching found, as well as Appel & Muysken's (2006) theory to identify the functions.

1.5 Significance of the Study

There are two significances provide in this study could be divided into theoretical significance and practical significance. Both of significance are describe as follow:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This research is expected to give new knowledge and it is beneficial to enrich the academic understanding sociolinguistics. As a result, it can assist the reader in comprehending the term code switching, which has recently become a craze. Specifically, this study be expected to provide more understanding about code switching found in the WhatsApp group of *Sitadewiku* researchers of Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar based on the theory by Romaine (1995) and by Appel & Muysken (2006).

1.5.2 Practical Significance

This study is expected to give practical contribution. It is hoped that this study can provide additional information about the types of and the function of code switching found in the *Sitadewiku* researchers of Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar in their conversation at WhatsApp Group for the readers and learners. The study is expected to serve as an academic resource for readers and future researchers who are interested in sociolinguistic, specifically code switching.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

Many studies about code switching had been published, previously which is closely related to this research. There are two different undergraduate theses and three articles which had published in journal to be reviewed in the recent study.

The first review is thesis entitled *Code Switching in Novel Entitled "China Rich Girlfriend" by Kevin Kwan* by Djingga (2021). The aim of this study is to analyzed the types of code switching using Poplack's (1980) theory and the function of code switching using Gumperz's (1982) theory. The descriptive qualitative method is used in this study. Djingga found code switching in the novel's dialogue between characters in prior research. In the prior study, 166 code switching data sets were studied. The results show that intra-sentential switching is the most common form, accounting for 54 occurrences or 48.5% of all occurrences. Tag switching was the second most common type of code switching, accounting for 51 data points. Furthermore, the prior study's results were dominated by code switching as interjection. Code switching was discovered as an interjection in 40 out of 166 data points, or 34,5 %.

Second thesis was conducted by Devi (2022) entitled *Code Switching Analysis as Found in Bunga Citra Lestari Youtube's Channel Entitled "Love Story #1 – Bcl Sebelum & Sesudah Ashraf"*. The aim of this study is to identifying the types and functions of code switching. In order to analyze the types use the

theory purposed by Poplack (1980). Moreover, the theory from Appel & Muysken (2006) was use to analyse the function of code switching. The data source was taken from Bunga Citra Lestari YouTube's channel entitled "Love Story #1 – BCL *Sebelum* dan *Sesudah* Ashraf" was publish on February 12th 2021. The data collection approach employed was a qualitative method. This study discovered 79 instances of code switching. The intra-sentential switching is often employed by the participants in the video which identified 50 data. Meanwhile, the metalinguistic function is dominantly employed, as evidenced by the discovery of 32 data for the functions of code-switching utterances by the participants. There are differences and similarities between the previous study and the current research.

The third review was from an article entitled *The Use of Code Switching Found in Podcast Ruang Sandi by Sandiaga and Cinta Laura* by Cahyani et al., (2022), The aim of this study was to investigate the types and the reasons of code switching found in "podcast Ruang Sandi YouTube channel by Sandiaga Uno and Cinta Laura". The data in the study were examined using a descriptive qualitative technique based on Hoffman's (1991) theory to assess the type of code switching and Grosjean's (1982) theory to analyze the reason, which was also supported by Gumperz's theory (1982). There were 103 data discovered as a consequence of the study. Inter-sentential switching are the most prevalent data, accounting for 46% of all data, followed by intra-sentential switching (45%), creating continuity switching (8%), and iconic switching (2%). Nine out of ten reasons for code switching were discovered in the podcast. Filling linguistics needs lexical item is

the most dominant reason with 34 data; in this case, they frequently insert English words because they cannot find the appropriate word or expression or when the language being used does not have the items or appropriate translation for the vocabulary needed. Meanwhile, with only 2 data, the reasons for code switching related to quoting someone and solidarity were the fewest.

The four previous study was taken from Wiraputri et al., (2021)'s article entitled *Code Switching Found in Cinta Laura' Video on her Instagram*. The aims of this study are to find out the types of code switching and to analyze the reasons of code switching found in Cinta Laura's utterances on her video on Instagram TV. This study applied Poplack's (1980) theory of code-switching types and Hoffman's (1991) theory of code-switching reasons, 92 data were found in this study. The findings of this study show that, intra-sentential switching is the most commonly employed in video, accounting for 54,35% of the total. Tag switching is less common in her utterances, accounting for 8.70% of the total. As a result, with 45.65% of the percentage, this particular theme became the most commonly utilized in Cinta Laura's Instagram TV (IGTV) video with 1,08% of her utterances, she quotes someone else's words.

The last review was from an article entitled *Code Switching in Lecturer-Students Interaction in Thesis Examination: A Case Study in Indonesia* by Hanafiah et al., (2021). The aim of this study is to learn about the types of code switching using Poplack's (1980) classification and analyze the function of code switching in the interaction. In the previous study, they found 141 data. The categorization of code switching revealed that intra-sentential switching was the

most prevalent form of code switching, accounting for 87 instances of all occurrences. Then there's inter-sentential switching and tag switching. The writers, on the other hand, classified the code switching found in the study into 11 separate roles, which are: emphasizing. asking. making an inference, entertainment, translating, clarifying, explaining, giving feedback, checking understanding, discussion, and repeating. The most common of the 11 functions was code switching, which functioned as asking. The percentage was 40,4 % or found in 57 data.

There are some differences and similarities between the previous study and the current study. The difference between recent study and previous studies is that about the data source. In the aforementioned study above, code-switching usage in diverse contexts, such as in Novel, YouTube, Instagram, and thesis examinations had been studied. However, the usage of code-switching on WhatsApp has not been focused on, particularly in the researcher WhatsApp group. The current study focused on the data from the WhatsApp group research, which focuses on bird conservation. This has never been studied before. This recent study uses the theory proposed by Romaine (1995) where this theory was not used in the research above. and analyze each type of code switching found and the theory proposed by Appel & Muysken (2006) to determine the functions of code switching. Several similarities are found, both of which concern code switching, particularly when analysing the type of code switching, and some of the previous studies also discuss the function of code switching.

2.2 Concepts

This subchapter presents the scope of discussion which is related to this study. The concepts about Code-Switching, WhatsApp and *Sitadewiku* are as follows:

2.2.1 Code Switching

The employment of more than one language, variation, or accent by a speaker within an utterance or conversation, or between various interlocutors or contexts, is characterized as code switching, according to Romaine (1995). It agreed with Ayeomoni (2006), who defined code switching as the alternate employment of two or more languages, dialects, or even speech styles. While according to Trousdale (as cited in Ameliza & Ambalegin, 2020) stated that code switching is a linguistic scenario in which the speaker alternates between two types (codes) in a conversation with another individual who speaks the same language.

Code Switching is a linguistics phenomenon that is classified as a change of language that is often described as the shift between two or more languages in a single speech. Frequently, the speaker will move from one language to another for various reasons without affecting the content of the discussion. The surrounding environment, the interlocutor, and the issues spoken all have a direct impact on the language transfer. Using many languages, on the other hand, expands one's vocabulary in other languages.

2.2.2 WhatsApp

Social media is a word used to describe the various technologies that may be used to invite individuals into groups to exchange news and converse via the message-based web. With the modern era's development factor, internet facilities continue to grow, developing technologies with features available to the user who is waiting for such beneficial developments to emerge (Istiani & Islamy, 2020). It has given social media numerous benefits from a diversity of applications and designs, such as Twitter, Path, Instagram, Line, Telegram, and WhatsApp.

WhatsApp is the most widely used instant messaging application in Indonesia. In Indonesia, there are 171 million internet users, or 64.4 % of the population, with WhatsApp responsible for 83 % of the 171 million (Saputra, 2019). This research focuses on social media, specifically on WhatsApp. WhatsApp Messenger is messaging application a cross-platform messaging program that allows us to send messages without using credit because it uses internet data packages. It enables us to converse via instant messaging while connected to the internet via a data connection or a Wi-Fi connection (Fauzi, 2015). People can be connected by entering phone numbers into their contact phones. WhatsApp has capabilities such as image and video sharing, voice recording, and group chat.

2.2.3 *Sitadewiku*

Sitadewiku is a Synergy of Bird Conservation with Customary Village Community to Promote *Demulih Bangli* as a Green and Harmonious Virtual

Educational Tourism or in Indonesian is *Sinergi Konservasi Burung Bersama Desa Adat dalam Mempromosikan Bukit Demulih Bangli sebagai Kawasan Wisata Edukasi Virtual yang Hijau dan Berkicau (*henceforth *Sitadewiku)* is a Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar scientific research group that is conducting bird conservation research in Demulih Village, Susut District, Bangli. It is a new innovation proposed by the Republic of Indonesia's Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology *(Kemendikbudristek)* in increasing access to tertiary education and increasing the link and match between graduates of higher education and the world of work in the industrial revolution 4.0 era.

The members of the group come from a variety of backgrounds, including sixth-semester students and lectures from three different study programs distinct programs of study. Six of the researchers and two lecturers have degrees in English Literature and Education, while three others have degrees in Biology Education. The *Sitadewku* team is led by a professor who focuses in biology, Prof. Dr. Sang Putu Kaler Surata, MS. He has done several studies, published in numerous indexed national and international publications, written multiple books, and is a well-known biology education professor at Mahasaraswati Denpasar University. The second lecturer is a lecturer from English Literature Mahasaraswati Denpasar University named Dr. I Gusti Agung Sri Rwa Jayantini, S.S., M.Hum. She is an interdisciplinary ecolinguistic and linguistic researcher. She has also been interested in research and has written several books as well as articles in major national and international indexed journals. The last lecturer is Dr. Ida Ayu Made Sri Widiastuti, S.Pd., M.Pd., M.Hum., from the English

Education study program. She is a lecturer at Mahasaraswati University and an expert in English language education, with expertise in numerous research and publications in national and international journals.

2.3 Theories

Some code switching-related concepts and ideas were presented in this chapter. This study was separated into two parts: the first is about the type of code switching, and the second is about the functions of code switching. The theory proposed by Romaine (1995) is used to analyse the type of code switching, and the theory proposed by Appel & Muysken (2006) is used to analyse the function of code switching.

2.3.1 Types of Code Switching

According to Romaine (1995), there are three types of code switching. Furthermore, these kinds were used to analyse the data. The types are as described in the following:

2.3.1.1 Tag-switching

Tag-switching is the insertion of a tag in one language into an otherwise entirely in the other language utterance. A tag is considered as a subject with few constraints. They may be easily introduced at a variety of positions in a single speech without breaking any syntactic rules. Tag questions can also be used to make a courteous request or to avoid the appearance of a strong order.

For example (Tagalog/English code switching):

"The proceedings went smoothly, *ba?*"
"The proceedings went smoothly, **didn't they?"**

<div align="right">(Romaine, 1995 : 122)</div>

2.3.1.2 Inter-sentential Switching

Inter-sentential switching is a switch that occurs between clause or sentence boundary, is in one language or the other. Inter-sentential switching, the majority of the utterance should adhere to the norms of both languages. As a result, compared to tag switching, inter-sentential switching may necessitate a higher level of fluency in both languages. For examples (Spanih/English code switching):

"Sometimes I'II start a sentence in English *y termino in espanol*,"
"Sometimes I'II start a sentence in English **and finish it in Spanish."**

<div align="right">(Romaine, 1995 : 122)</div>

2.3.1.3 Intra-sentential Switching

Intra-sentential switching is the switch of language inside a sentence. Intra-sentential switching has the highest risk in syntactic rules since it happens within a phrase. Because its form is entrenched in the sentence, intra-sentential might develop as a result of someone's fluency in mastering more than one language. People with low levels of bilingualism would probably avoid employing this type of switch, whereas people with high levels of bilingualism would use it properly.

The switching appears within the sentence boundary, as seen in this Tok Pisin/English example:

"What's so funny? Come, be good. Otherwise, *yu bai go long kot."*
"What's so funny? Come, be good. Otherwise, **you'll go to court."**

<div align="right">(Romaine, 1995 : 123)</div>

2.3.2   Function of Code Switching

This part is based on the theories of Appel & Muysken (2006). They divided the code-switching functional model into six functions, which are given below.

2.3.2.1 Referential Function

Appel & Muysken (2006) argue that this function is associated with a lack of linguistic proficiency. As a result, bilingual speakers change code when they don't know the term or when an idea isn't available in that language. Bilingual speakers switch codes as a function when they don't comprehend a word or when a concept isn't available in that language. Scotton (1979) gives an example from a university student in Kenya, who switches between Kikuyu and English:

"Atiriri ANGLE niati HAS ina DEGREE EIGHTY; nayo THIS ONE ina mirongo itatu. Kuguori, IFTHE TOTALSVM OF A TRIANGLE ni ONE·EIGHTY ri IT MEANS THE REMAINING ANGLE ina ndigirii mirong mugwanya".

(Appel & Muysken, 2006:119)

2.3.2.2   Directive Function

According to Appel & Muysken (2006), the directive function aims to include or exclude a person from a conversational segment. It happens in the directive function, in which the listener is directly connected and influenced when the languages are switched. In an encounter, a person may have joined the participants. All switching by individuals may be conceived of as performing the directing role of language usage. As an example, two persons can converse in both Indonesian and English. The speaker is speaking in English when a third person who can only speak Indonesian join the conversation. Appel and Muysken

(2006) given an example which is when they don't want their children to comprehend what they're saying, many parents try to talk in a foreign language.

2.3.2.3 Expressive Function

Based on the most recent Appel & Muysken (2006), the expressive function emphasizes self-identification or feeling. It implies that those who employ code switching desire to communicate themselves through their feelings or emotions. It appears to be an utterance of greetings, commands, congratulations, surprise, and many responses to utterances. Appel & Muysken (2006) provided an example of Spanish – English code switching in the Puerto Rican community. Individual switches no longer have a discourse role for fluent Puerto Ricans in New York.

2.3.2.4 Phatic Function

According to Apple and Muysken, this function aims to show a change in tone and emphasize important parts of a conversation. Maintaining or enhancing communication between the speaker and the hearer is referred to as phatic. The phatic is sometimes used at the beginning, middle, or end of a sentence. This function usually to start a conversation. Sebba and Wootton (1984) provided an example phatic function, which was fully recorded in a work on transitioning between London Jamaican and London English. They present many examples of how an English'meta-comment' interrupted a length of basically Jamaican conversation.

Here are the phatic function examples:

"m:an…Leonie 'ave party…WHEN…DON' REMEMBER WHEN IT WAS bot shi did tel aal o dem no fi(t) se notin…kaaz shi no waan tu moch Catford gyal di de…an Jackie av wan tu…neva se notin"

(Appel & Muysken, 2006;119)

2.3.2.5 Metalinguistic Function

The metalinguistic function of code switching is commonly used for comment or the statement of something on another language (Scotton, 1979 in Appel and Muysken 2006: 120). This function is used to provide comments on another language. This function also shows linguistic ability from utterances. The aim is to amaze the other participants with linguistic ability. Metalinguistic examples include performers, circuses, directors, and market salespeople.

2.3.2.6 Poetic Function

As said by Appel & Muysken (2006), the poetic function is frequently employed for enjoyment or entertainment purposes in the form of jokes, stories, songs, and poetic quotes.

The example is from Ezra Pound's Canto XIII:

Yu-chan to pay sycamores
        of this wood are lutes made
Ringing stones from Seychoui river
and grass that is called Tsing-mo' or μώλν C
hun to spirit Chang Ti, of heaven
moving the sun and stars
        que vos vers experiment vos intentions
        et que la musique conforme

Pound works with complex internal rhymes across languages: Chinese gods, rivers, emperors, and mountains are matched with element Homeric Greek

and French, Italian, or Provencal verse. The result is at once an erudite evocation of all human civilizations and a panoply of sounds.

(Appel & Muysken, 2006:120)