CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Sociolinguistics broadly defined as an academic study of language and society. Wardhaugh and Fuller (2015:1) defined sociolinguistics as the study of the way language works in human's daily speaking, media, social regulations, and laws. Sociolinguistics focuses on the language use and human's social structure, in which determined by background of the speaker and addressee, relationship between the speaker and addressee, and situational context of the conversation (Radford et al., 2009: 14). Therefore, sociolinguistics is concerned about the use of the language in human's social life. Since sociolinguistics deals with society, it has a wide range. One part of sociolinguistics is code switching.

As one component of sociolinguistics, code switching means switching between two languages. Code switching is alternating two varieties or languages within an utterance or conversation, where in bilingual level it involves the changes of languages and changes of style in monolingual (Hoffman, 1991:110). In accordance with the definition, code switching is an act of changing languages or linguistics varieties within a conversation. Therefore, code switching happens when the speaker has adequate knowledge of two or more languages or varieties, namely bilingual. Titone (as cited in Hamers & Blanc, 2004:7) stated that bilingual is not paraphrasing the mother tongue in other language; it is the ability to make utterance in other language including properly applied its structures and concepts. Other than bilingualism, context of the talk may also affect the occurrence of code switching,

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as Holmes (2013:35) stated that sometimes people do code switching within a domain or situation.

Code switching is important since nowadays language has no boundaries. Language can go to other regions and influence other languages easily. In academic view, code switching has arguably to be the most interesting phenomena for bilingualism experts and learners (Bullock & Toribio, 2009:1). On the other hand, as modern citizen people must have adequate knowledge of their mother tongue and other language especially English. English is a language used by many countries worldwide, whether as primary or secondary language. As a consequence, the usage of code switching is continuously raising and it becomes a new style in daily conversation.

Becoming a new style, code switching phenomena affects all media including Twitter. Twitter is social media that can be downloaded for free, used by people to share thoughts and stories by sending a short message that is distributed to all Twitter users (Utimadini et al., 2015). Twitter has 192 million active users worldwide in the fourth quarter of 2020 (Tankovska, 2021 para. 1). Twitter is also beneficial for English learners. Twitter provides many accounts suitable as learning resources and it is an interesting platform to learn English (Utimadini et al., 2015). In addition, many twitter users apply code switching in their tweets.

One of Twitter users who usually does code switching is Alexander Thian, further called as Thian. He is an author, photographer, and social media influencer from Indonesia. He is proficient in Indonesian and English. His twitter account @aMrazing has more than 825.000 followers and he is considered as famous on

Twitter. He is not only sharing his stories and thoughts, but also motivational tweets. This is one of his tweets that was posted on July 10, 2021 which contained code switching.

Figure 1.1 Preliminary Data

I don't know about you but for me last year and especially this year, my biggest priority is to stay healthy and to survive. It's not about *jadi sukses, karir melesat, pencapaian segudang, ambis cari cuan cuan cuan*. Nope. I just want to be healthy and survive.
(I don't know about you but for me last year and especially this year, my biggest priority is to stay healthy and to survive. It's not about becoming a successful person, leveling up career, getting bunch of achievements, being ambitious for money. Nope. I just want to be healthy and survive.)

In the tweet, Thian combined two languages, Indonesian and English. The first and the last sentences are totally in English, meanwhile the language alternation takes place in the second sentence. He switched the languages within sentence boundaries. He delivered the same meaning in two different languages. Code switching has been applied in the tweet with an intention to intensify the message of the tweet.

In summary, people can easily find and do code switching phenomena in the social media they use in daily life. This influenced the writer to design a study entitled "Code Switching Found in Selected Tweets on Twitter Account of

Alexander Thian @aMrazing". This study is advantageous to observe types of code switching and reasons of using code switching used by Thian in his twitter account @aMrazing.

1.2 Problem of the Study

This sub-chapter focuses on the problems that are analyzed in this study. In consonance with the background of the study, the recent study has two problems to be analyzed. The problems can be formulated as follows.

1. What are the types of code switching used by Alexander Thian in his Twitter account @aMrazing?

2. What are the reasons of code switching used by Alexander Thian in his Twitter account @aMrazing?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Objectives are the outcomes that the writer aims to achieve by conducting this study. According to the problems stated above, there are two objectives of this study that can be listed as follow.

1. To find out the types of code switching used by Alexander Thian in his Twitter account @aMrazing

2. To analyze the reasons of code switching used by Alexander Thian in his Twitter account @aMrazing

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study was limited to discuss code switching used by Alexander Thian in his Twitter account @aMrazing. Only the tweets that contain code switching from Indonesia to English and in reverse posted from July to September 2021 were analyzed in this study. The theory proposed by Romaine (1995) was used to identify the types of code switching and Hoffman's theory (1991) was used to analyze the reasons of code switching.

1.5 Significance of the Study

In this part, it is explained the importance and how this study will contribute to the future analysis. This study is intended to be able to give advantages to readers in learning sociolinguistics especially code switching both in theoretical and practical way.

1.5.1 Theoretical significance

Theoretically, this study can be beneficial to enrich academic understanding about sociolinguistics. Specifically, this study is expected to provide deeper understanding about code switching from Alexander Thian's Twitter account @aMrazing based on theory proposed by Romaine (1995) and Hoffman (1991).

1.5.2 Practical Significance

This study is expected to give practical contribution in the future. Hopefully this study can be an academic reference for readers and further researchers who are interested in sociolinguistics field specifically code switching. This study is useful to help readers in analyzing code switching.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

Literature review is important for the writer to gain more knowledge about how other researchers explored the same topic. There are several studies about code switching that had been published previously. Two different undergraduate theses and one article which had been published in an international journal are reviewed in this study. The preceding study is an undergraduate thesis compiled by Zeannosky Djingga from University of Sumatera Utara entitled 'Code Switching in Novel Entitled "China Rich Girlfriend" by Kevin Kwan.' Another study is also an undergraduate thesis entitled 'Code Switching, Code Mixing, and Interference in Boy William YouTube Channel' compiled by Azila Syam from University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. The last is a study conducted by Ridwan Hanafiah, Umar Mono, Muhammad Yusuf entitled 'Code Switching in Lecturer-Students' Interaction in Thesis Examination: A Case Study in Indonesia.'

This is the review of a thesis conducted by Zeannosky Djingga entitled 'Code Switching in Novel Entitled "China Rich Girlfriend" by Kevin Kwan' in 2021. In her study, Djingga observed code switching in the dialogue between characters in the novel. This novel was chosen because it tells the readers a story about family, love, friendship, and Chinese cultures. It also involves many characters with various geographical backgrounds and uses three different languages: Malay, Chinese, and English. She investigated the types of code switching using Poplack's theory (1980) and function of code switching using Gumperz's theory (1982). The previous one

had been analyzed 116 data of code switching. The result showed that intra-sentential switching came out as the most dominant type with 54 occurrences or 48.5%. Tag switching was in the second position of the most occurred types of code switching which occurred in 51 data. Furthermore, code switching functioned as interjection dominated the result of the study. Code switching as interjection found in 40 out of 116 data or 34.5%.

There are some similarities and differences between the Djingga's study and this study. The similarities are both concerning about code switching and using written data source in which the previous study used novel and this study used tweets. On the other hand, there are also some differences. The previous one and this study has a different research problem to be analyzed and used different theories to analyze the types of code switching. The previous study analyzed function with Gumperz's theory (1982) and this study analyzed the reasons of code switching using theory from Hoffman (1991). Although the first research problem of these studies is the same, but they were classified using different theories. The previous study used Poplack's theory (1980), while this study classified it by using theory proposed by Romaine (1995).

The next reviewed study is a thesis written by Azila Syam in 2020 entitled 'Code Switching, Code Mixing, and Interference in Boy William's YouTube Channel.' The previous study used videos in Boy William's YouTube channel as the data source. Syam found that the videos were effective tools for viewers to get knowledge related to code switching, code mixing, and interference. Syam transcribed the video before analyzing the data. In conducting the previous study,

Syam used some theories from linguists as references and guidance. Theory by Muysken (2020) was used to analyze the types of code mixing and types of code switching was observed using theory proposed by Wardhaugh (2006). Moreover, she also investigated the reasons of code switching, code mixing and interference by using Hoffman's theory (1991). Her study observed 40 data. Out of those data, 14 of them were classified as code switching, 26 of them were code mixing, and found 9 interferences. Syam analyzed types of code switching and the result showed that all of those code switching classified as metaphorical switching. On the other hand, the result showed various types of code mixing. In 26 code mixing had been found, 16 of them classified as insertion, nine as interference, and one congruent lexicalization. In addition, the outcome from the reasons of code switching, code mixing and interference analysis was found only 8 out of 10 reasons.

Some similarities between the previous and this study are found. As mentioned above, both studies analyzed the types of code switching. Furthermore, both studies also analyzed the reasons of code switching using the same theory in which proposed by Hoffman (1991). However, there are also some differences. The difference is this study only focused on code switching. On the contrary, the previous study did not only analyzed code switching, but also code mixing and interference. Additionally, the previous study observed code switching from spoken source (video) and this study observed written source (tweets by Alexander Thian). The types of code switching by a theory from Wardhaugh (2006) was analyzed in the previous study, but this study observed the types using a theory from Romaine (1995).

The last review is an article that was conducted by three researchers, they are Ridwan Hanafiah, Umar Mono, and Muhammad Yusuf entitled 'Code Switching in Lecturer-Students' Interaction in Thesis Examination: A Case Study in Indonesia.' This article was published in International Journal of Instruction in 2021. Hanafiah, Mono, and Yusuf used interaction between lecturers and students during two different thesis examination of English Department as the data source. The sources were chosen because it contained code switching in discussing academic discourse. Their study had two objectives; identifying the types of code switching by using Poplack's theory (1980) classification and analyzing the function of code switching in the interaction. In analyzing the function of code switching, theory from Fachriyah (2017) was used as a reference.

Hanafiah, Mono, and Yusuf found 141 data in the previous study. The result of code switching classification showed that intra-sentential switching came out as the most common type of code switching with 87 occurrences or 66%. Additionally, followed by inter-sentential and tag switching. In addition, the code switching found in the research was classified into 11 different functions such as: emphasizing, asking, making an inference, entertainment, translating, clarifying, explaining, giving feedback, checking understanding, discussion, and repetition. Out of those 11 functions, code switching that functioned as asking became the most occur. The percentage was 40.4 % or found in 57 data.

The previous study entitled Code Switching in Lecturer-Students' Interaction in Thesis Examination: A Case Study in Indonesia has some similarities with this study. Both studies focused on code switching. Also, both were aimed at answering

the same research problem, which was finding out the types of code switching. Beside similarities, there are also differences found between these studies. The second research problem from each study was different. The previous study found out the function, while this study aimed to know the reasons of code switching. The previous study used different data source compared to the recent study. The previous study investigated spoken data which was taken from lecturer-students interaction and put it in a form of case study. Meanwhile this study observed tweets (written data) in Alexander Thian's Twitter account @aMrazing. Additionally, the previous study used theories by Poplack (1980) and Fachriyah (2017) in analyzing the data.

2.2   Concepts

The following are concepts or the terms that referred to in the title of the recent study. This study has three concepts. They can be elaborated as follows.

2.2.1 Code Switching

Romaine used 'code' in the term code switching since it is involved not only different languages but also different varieties or styles of one language (1995:121). Poplack then gave a supporting idea that it focused on languages alternation and defined code switching as the switch of languages in a single constituent, discourse or sentence. Bullock and Toribio (2009:13) also supported Poplack's definition and stated that code switching is a switch that takes occurrences in environment with diverse languages. Finally, this study summarized that code switching is alternating between two languages in one utterance which may occur in the form of words,

phrases, clauses or sentences. Furthermore, in this study the switch from Indonesian to English and vice versa is referred to code switching.

2.2.2 Twitter

Twitter is a micro-blogging and social media platform that connects people worldwide. It launched in 2006 that facilitates worldwide users to send a post called tweet to other users. A tweet may contain maximum 280-character text or link, four photos, a video, and a GIF which is the shortened form of Graphic Interchange Format (Twitter Inc., 2021).

2.2.3 Alexander Thian

Alexander Thian, in this study called as Thian is an author, content creator, and storygrapher from Pontianak, Indonesia. He is also a photographer, social media influencer, and entrepreneur. Thian is a zodiac enthusiast and a bilingual who has mastered Indonesian and English.

2.3 Theories

This sub-chapter is explored the theories used in this study. There are three theories, including theory of bilingualism, theory that classified the types of code switching proposed by Romaine (1995), and the theory from Hoffman (1991) to analyze the reasons of code switching.

2.3.1 Bilingualism

Bilingualism is a capacity to use at least two varieties or languages. Further explained by Romaine that bilingualism has often classified based on its dichotomies, categories, or scale just like coordinate bilingual opposing compound bilingual or partial vs. ideal bilingual which are linked to some determinants such as function and proficiency (1995:11).

Many linguists presented their definitions of bilingualism. Bloomfield described it as having a proper control of two languages; Haugen explained that bilingualism started when speaker of one language has the ability to create appropriate utterance in another language. On the contrary, Diebold delivered a minimal definition of bilingualism where a speaker might be unable to control a certain language, but at least has ability to understand the meaning in it (Romaine, 1995:11). Bilingualism focuses on how language is being used in society. Therefore, it is included in the scope of sociolinguistics (Romaine, 1995:8). Bilingualism occurs almost in all countries, in which have more than one language. Beside the occurrence of other languages, there are also other things that could influence people to be bilingual. Mackey as cited in Romaine (1995:12) observed that there are six factors in which affect bilingualism, such as motivation, intelligence, memory, age, sex, and language attitude.

2.3.2 Types of Code Switching

Romaine (1995:122-123) stated that there are three types of code switching. They are tag-switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. Furthermore, these types were used to analyze the data.

2.3.2.1 Tag-switching.

Tag switching is inserting a tag from a particular language into a sentence that is totally in a different language. A tag is considered as a subject with minimal restrictions. Thus, it is easily added into utterance without violating syntactic rules. Here is an example of Tagalog and English code switching.

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

(Bautista as cited in Romaine, 1995:122)

2.3.2.2 Inter-sentential switching

Inter-sentential switching is a switch that takes occurrence between clauses or sentences. Inter-sentential switching happened when one clause or sentence is in one language and others are in another language. In inter-sentential switching, the majority of the utterance should correspond to the rules from both languages. Therefore, inter-sentential switching is arguably required a better fluency of both languages compared to tag switching. The following is the example of inter-sentential switching in Spanish and English.

"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 as cited in Romaine, 1995:123)

2.3.2.3 Intra-sentential switching

Intra-sentential switching is the switch of languages inside a sentence. Since the language alternation occurs within a sentence, intra-sentential switching has the highest risk in syntactic rules. People with low-level bilingual would likely to avoid this type of switch, but highest fluency bilingual would use it properly. As in this example from code switching Tok Pisin and English, the switch exists within the sentence boundary.

"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."

(Romaine, 1995:123)

2.3.3 Reasons of Code Switching

There should be some reasons for people to switch the codes during their utterances. Hoffman (1991) stated there are seven reasons for people to switch the codes. Those reasons are: "talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, and expressing group identity" (1991:116). Hoffman's theory was used to analyze the research problem of this study.

2.3.3.1 Talking about Particular Topic

Language preference when talking about particular topic is essential. Some topics will be more interesting to be discussed in a certain language. In line with Hoffman (1991:15), talking about particular topic may create a switch, either

because certain items trigger off various connotations which are related to experiences in certain language or to fulfill the lack of facility in the relevant register. People also feel comfortable to utter their opinion and ideas in language that is suitable for the topic being discussed. The switch below is the example.

> "*Bicara tentang* fashion item *wanita tidak akan ada habisnya*. Especially this one, bag."
> (There will be no end talking about women's fashion item. Especially this one, bag.)
>
> (Rahmaniah, 2016:23)

2.3.3.2 Quoting Somebody Else

A quote from someone famous is usually used in our daily speaking. The quote will look more natural when it is quoted in its original language. Quotes from well-known figures are mostly in English or have been translated to English. Not only to quote someone famous, but code switching also happens to quote someone who speaks in other language. In addition, a switch particularly happened when the speaker is quoting somebody else (Hoffman, 1991:116). English has been used in many countries including Indonesia. Therefore, Indonesians tend to switch to English when they quote somebody else. The following switch is the example of quoting somebody else.

> "Yes of course, Audrey Hepburn *pernah mengatakan sebuah* quote: my look is a teen-able, woman can look like Audrey Hepburn by flipping out their hair by large sunglasses and a little sleeveless dress."
> (Yes of course, Audrey Hepburn once said a quote: my look is a teen-able, woman can look like Audrey Hepburn by flipping out their hair by large sunglasses and a little sleeveless dress.)
>
> (Rahmaniah, 2016:23)

2.3.3.3 Being Emphatic about Something

A speaker who is able to speak more than one language and suddenly wants to deliver his or her emphatic feeling, he or she may suddenly switch to the other language he or she has mastered. Some people may prefer to show emphatic feeling in their mother tongue rather than their second language, but some also in reverse. Thus, intention of showing emphatic feeling could trigger a code switching to occur. Code switching in being emphatic about something can be seen below.

"How about the colors? *Warna-warna* basic *seperti putih, hitam krem, dan abu-abu adalah pilihan utama pada masa itu.* But, don't worry, *saat ini warna hijab sudah bervariasi.*"
(How about the colors? Basic colors like white, black, cream, and grey are the main colors back then. But, don't worry, nowadays hijab has various colors.)

(Rahmaniah, 2016:24)

2.3.3.4 Interjection

Switch a code may occur because of the use of interjection (as sentence filler) and sentence connector. Bilingual and multilingual people are so familiar with interjection in other language and saying it intentionally and unintentionally. Below is the example of code switching in expressing an interjection.

"Anyway, *ada lima* item *paling* essential *yang paling lengkap dengan* look-*nya*. First item is Ballet flats."
(Anyway, there are five essential items that complete the look. First is Ballet flats.)

(Rahmaniah, 2016:24)

2.3.3.5 Repetition used for clarification

When people are communicating, they should avoid miscommunication. Thus, people may do clarification. In clarifying and emphasizing some point in

utterance, people tend to said it repeatedly. People with more than one language mastery have possibility to repeat the same meaning but in a different language. In this situation, code switching with this reason occurs. One example of code switching for repetition used in clarification is written below.

"*Kedua adalah* plaid shirt. Yes, plaid shirt *tidak hanya menjadi tren* fashion *di tahun 2014 tapi juga pada era* Audrey Hepburn."
(The second is plaid shirt. Yes, plaid shirt was not only becoming a fashion trend in 2014 but also in Audrey Hepburn era.)

(Rahmaniah, 2016:25)

2.3.3.6 Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

When conversations happen between bilingual or multilingual people, the intention of code switching to occur is very high. This happens to make the conversation fully understood by addressee or listener. The speaker will utter the words or terms that is familiar for the addressee or listener. McClure as in Hoffman (1991:116) pointed out that because of their intention to clarify the speech content for interlocutor, people do code switching. The example of this reason can be seen in the following.

"*Model potongan janggut atau kumis yang tebal dan berantakan membuatmu terlihat* cool? Think again."
(Beard cut or thick and messy mustache made you look cool? Think again)

(Rahmaniah, 2016:25)

2.3.3.7 Expressing group identity

Code switching may occur as a group identity marker. Each group has their unique code or style that sometimes occurs in their daily speaking. This uniqueness

will express their group identity. Of course, people who are out of their group will have different way of speaking and may not understand the code or style. Hoffman (1991:116) stated out that several experts such as Oksaar, Poplack, Calsamiglia, and Tuson suggested that code switching is also a form of expression to show group identity and solidarity. The example of code switching in expressing group identity can be seen as follows.

"*Bukan hanya musiknya, tapi juga* style fashion *para* rockstars *juga menjadi tren. Seperti* Rihanna and Pink *yang selalu* walking the rockstar's look. *Cukup mudah untuk mendapatkan* look *ini.* Leather jacket, black outfit, boot, and accessories *adalah ciri dari* rocker style".

(Not only the music, but also the fashion style of the rockstars become the trend. Let say Rihanna and Pink who always walking the rockstar's look. It is quite easy to get this look. Leather jacket, black outfit, boot, and accessories are the characteristics of rocker style.)

(Rahmaniah, 2016:26)