

# I. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 The Background of the Study

Language principally has a very important role in the human life because language is the means of communication. In other words, in social life, language plays an important role. We can never imagine how many difficulties we would face in our daily life if we do not understand what speaker says. In reality, language holds its vital function to connect either a speaker with listener or a writer with reader. Moreover, language used in society has variations such as verbal, non-verbal or body language. What ever language form is being used in society is due to the cooperation and understanding between the encoder and the decoder.

In addition, for general and special purposes, language users in the world use language both in spoken and written forms consisting of code-switching. Whenever we speak, we cannot avoid giving our listeners clues about our origins and the sort of person we are. That is to say that our accent and our speech generally show where we come from and what sort of background we have. In other words, when we speak we may switch and mix our language to another thus there are terms like code-switching and code mixing. Code-switching is a linguistics term denoting the concurrent use of more than one language, or language variety. Multilinguals, people who speak more than one language, sometimes use elements of multiple languages in conversing with each other. Thus, code-switching is the syntactically and phonologically appropriate use of more than one linguistic variety. In other words, it is expected that readers or listeners respectively understand what writers or speakers convey. For example,

researcher Ana Celia Zentela (ACZ) offers the following example from her work with Puerto Rican Spanish-English bilingual speakers in New York City. In this example, Marta and her younger sister, Lolita, speak Spanish and English outside of their apartment building.

Lolita: Oh, I could stay with Ana?

Marta: --- but you could ask *papi* and *mami* to see if you could come down.

Lolita: OK.

Marta: If I leave her here would you send her upstairs when you leave?

ACZ: I'll tell you exactly when I have to leave, at ten o'clock. *Y son las nueve y cuarto.* ("And it's nine fifteen.")

Marta: Lolita, *te voy a dejar con Ana.* ("I'm going to leave you with Ana.")

Thank you, Ana. (Source: <http://wikipedia.org/wiki/Code-switching>, 2010).

Zentella explains that the children of the predominantly Puerto Rican neighborhood speak both English and Spanish: "Within the children's network, English predominated, but code-switching from English to Spanish occurred every three minutes, on average.

On the other hand, code-mixing refers to the mixing of two or more language varieties in speech. Some scholars use the terms code-mixing and code-switching interchangeably, especially in studies of syntax, morphology, and other formal aspects of language. Others assume more specific definitions of code-mixing, but these specific definitions may be different in different subfield of linguistics.

In sociolinguistics, the term code-mixing is used to describe more stable situations in which languages are used without such pragmatic effects. In other words, a mixed language is a relatively stable mixture of two or more languages. What some linguists have describes as code-switching as unmarked choice or frequent code-switching has more recently been described as language mixing.

Unlike code-switching, a switch tends to occur at semantically or sociolinguistically meaningful junctures, this code mixing has no specific meaning in the local context. For example, *problemnya dissolve* (Source, Sofian: 2003: 33). In this example, there is a mixed or hybrid morpheme within the word *dissolve*. Indonesian bound morpheme *di-* as a prefix is directly mixed with free English free morpheme 'solve'.

In written communication such as newspapers, magazines, and other printed media, speakers sometimes switch a code into another language to convey their message, feelings and thoughts to readers or listeners. Thus, in this case the speaker uses code switching. Code-switching is a change of a language into another in bilingual society (Nababan, 1993: 31).

Code-switching can also be described as discourse exchanges which form a single unitary interaction whole (Gumperz, 1972: 60). The switching may occur at times in one paragraph and it is usually represented in a word, a simple phrase, or even in a sentence. The problem is how the readers understand what someone says if the words which he or she switches, do not belong to the reader's or listener's language. Anyhow, code-switching is distinguished from the term "borrowing". Borrowing means the code is derived from another language and has been naturalized morphologically and phonologically used in receptor language (Tarigan, 1983: 21). For example, the words *produksi* and *ekonomi* in Indonesian language derive from English language 'production' and 'economy'. Meanwhile code-switching is the change of one language into another language without changing the structure and the pronunciation of the word.

There are three reasons for language users to use code-switching in conversation, they are, participants, topic in conversation, and aspect of the function or purpose of interaction (Holmes, 2001: 34).

### 1. The Participants

The background of the participant is one of the reasons why people switch their language to another in conversation. People switch their language to another because they have a particular motivation. Besides, they want to show their expression of solidarity; they also want to signal membership group and share ethnicity with a new participant. People sometimes switch code within a social situation. Speaker switches one language to another because she has a particular motivation. Besides, she or he wants to show her expression of solidarity. So, code-switching may be related to a particular participant or addressee in the conversation.

Example:

*"Entong Nyai, karuna kudana keur gering. Tuh ku ku sirna oge rek **dibawa** mulang ka kandangna," kata Inggit membujuk Omi. (daily KOMPAS, Saturday, 6 March 2010, page 13, column 3).*

"The horse is sick. The rider is taking it to its barn," Inggit persuaded Omi.

Inggit was Soekarno's wife, the first Indonesian president. Omi, six years old, was their son. This conversation took place when Inggit and Omi were going home on foot after they visited Soekarno in prison. They had to walk on foot because they did not have money. Omi forced his mother Inggit to go home on a horse because he was very tired. To persuade Omi, her son, Inggit said the sentence above in Javanese and switched the word **dibawa** in Indonesian

language, instead of saying *digowo*, to show her expression of solidarity to calm her son down.

## 2. Topic of conversation

By talking about topic, we deal with what is being talked about. In conversation, people sometimes switch code or language to discuss a particular topic. An example is the linguistic usage of a small group of Indonesian graduate students and their families living in the United States. They tended to discuss their academic work in English but used Indonesian for most other common activities (Wardough, 1986: 104). Bilinguals often find it easier to discuss particular topic in one code rather than another. Topic relates to functional dimension has proved an influence on language choice. Suppose there is a serious conversation in a shop. The people in the shop are talking about a particular topic like national politics in Indonesia. Before they talk about it, they might speak in vernacular, but when they start talking about politics, they might switch into Indonesian language or vice versa. In these examples, it can be concluded that the topic of conversation is one of the factors that causes code-switching. Another example is as in the following.

*“Namun, rekomendasi pansus harus satu, karena itu kemungkinan diputuskan melalui **voting**,” ungkap Koordinator Formappi Sebastian Salang (daily KOMPAS, Wednesday, 3 February 2010, page 1, column 2).*

*“However, special committee’s recommendation must be one, because it could be decided by voting,” says Formappi Coordinator Sebastian Salang.*

The sentence above was said by Sebastian Salang in reference to Bank

Century case. There have been a lot of different opinions of how to solve Bank Century case until a special committee was formed. According to Sebastian, there must be only one recommendation issued by special committee because it could have been taken by voting. In other words, by talking about the Bank Century case, it deals with what is being talked voting. In conversation, people sometimes switch code or language to discuss a particular topic. In that his statement, Salang used the word **voting** instead of *pemungutan suara*.

### 3. The aspect of function or purpose of interaction

People do a switching when they have a particular motivation. But sometimes they are often unaware of the fact. This section explains what motivation someone has to do code-switching. People's motivation to switch their language to another is to express their mind such as to emphasize their anger, to simplify conversation, and to signal identity (Holmes, 2001: 39). One factor that cause speaker or writer switches into another languages is because of the absence of a certain word in one language.

Example: *Dia sangat sering sakit kepala dan merasa oyong sehingga dokter itu menyarankannya **scanning**.*

"He is very seldom to have headache and feel collapsed, therefore, the doctor suggest him to have scan."

There is no suitable word in Indonesian language to replace the word **scanning**. Therefore, the word **scanning** in the example is an absence of word in Indonesian language. In the example above, the speaker has a certain reason why he switches his language into English. The slip of the tongue, for example, is one factor that cause code-switching in conversation (Pateda, 1983: 90). Besides, prestige is the

factor causing code-switching in conversation (Bollinger, 1975: 258) and (Nababan, 1995: 32).

What might cause a speaker to *switch* from variety X to variety Y or from language A to language B? A number of answers may vary, including solidarity with listeners, appreciation to certain language, choice of topic, and perceived social and cultural distance. In other words, the motivation of the speaker is an important consideration in the choice. Moreover, such motivation need not be at all conscious, for apparently many speakers are not aware that they have used one particular variety of a language rather than another or sometimes even that they have switched or mixed languages. The choice may encode certain social values.

In some places and cases, code-switching is the exception whereas in many multilingual and bilingual communities it is just like ordinary thing and seen as a language variety. It appears that where code-switching is spoken it is perceived as marked, purposeful, emphasis or oriented. This bilingual state of affair is described in terms of the heavily interactive nature of the two languages. In order to achieve the purposes, the language is adjusted to the context in which it is being used. In formal situation there are many examples showing this, such as university lecturing, president's speech etc. The examples of informal situation are analogous to sellers in a markets, drivers, shopkeepers etc. Language use is normally associated with language form which means that the idea is realized through the form of the language use. To exemplify, the language used by a politicians is different from the language used by scientists. Politicians say one word for many meanings, whereas scientists say one word for one meaning.

In addition, Pride (1979: 131) proposed four factors that govern people to switch their language from one to another language, they are:

### 1. Setting and Situation

The term setting here is treated as two senses, namely, local, and time. While the situation is a condition where people interact, including the standing behavior patterns.

### 2. Participants

The important features of participant will be sociological attributes. These include the participant status in their society in terms of sex, age, and occupation; the roles related to one another, such as an employer and his/her employee, a husband and his wife; and roles specific to the social, such as teachers-students, hostess-guests, customers-sales girls.

### 3. Topic

The topic is the manifest content or referent of speech. Speaker needs a certain language for a certain topic. Topic is doubtlessly a crucial consideration and understanding language choice or variance.

### 4. Function of activities is also considered for speakers who choose code that is suitable to topic of conversation.

Code-switching can be used by anybody ranging from ordinary people up to journalists. Particularly for journalists, they sometimes write code-switching not because of their interaction but because they report some one's statements. The statement consists of words like code-switching and the journalists will not change



the words. That is why, they write them as they are.

Code-switching can be both situational and metaphorical. Situational code-switching occurs when the code are used depending upon the situation. Situational code-switching does not involve any topic change. In a bilingual or multilingual community, metaphorical code-switching refers to the tendency to switch codes in conversation in order to discuss a topic that would normally fall into another conversational domain. An important distinction is made from situational code-switching, where alternation between varieties redefined a situation, being a change in governing norms, and metaphorical code-switching, where alternation enriches a situation, allowing for illusion to more than one social relationship within the situation. The characteristics of code-switching and related varieties will lead the discussion to the level of code-switching, such as word level, syntactic level, phrase level and grammatical level code-switching (<http://languageinindia.com>.2010).

For example, at a family dinner, where you expect to hear low variety, family members might switch from low to high variety in order to discuss school or work. On the other hand, at work, where you expect to hear high variety, interlocutors may switch from high to low variety when discussing family.

Code-switching can be found much in conversation. The domains of code-switching can be formal speech, daily interactions, electronic and printed media, etc. In this research, the writer took printed media, namely the daily *KOMPAS* as object of the research. Code-switching is done mainly when someone is speaking that the direct speech is very seldom quoted by listeners. In this case, the listeners are journalists who later write the news in newspapers in which that the way of writing is

not like scientific report writing. Therefore, each newspaper has its own ideology. Ideology is determined by a numbers of factors namely social class, sex, race or ethnic group and generation (Martin, 1992: 581). In more specific, the writer will refer to quoted statement in politic and law texts of the daily *KOMPAS*.

Journalists of the daily *KOMPAS* use code-switching in reporting news.. Code-switching is an interesting topic to be studied since it covers the discussion of language and society. In this study, the writer take code-switching that has something to do with politic and law texts. It is because politics and law are talked a lot these days. Code-switching may bring difficulties; therefore it is expected to give a more comprehensive explanation about it. Remembering the language variations, it can be considered that code-switching is a phenomena that requires serious explanation including the reasons why speakers choose to use code X on one occasion, code Y on another, and on a third to mix X and Y into a new code Z. Code-switching can be found a lot in the daily *KOMPAS* as a leading national newspaper in Indonesia with highest editorial quality of Indonesian perspective. All the reasons above cause the writer to observe code-switching in the daily *KOMPAS*.

## 1.2 The Problemas of the Study

The problems to be answered in this study are formulated as follows:

1. How are code-switching realized in quoted statements in politic and law texts of the daily *KOMPAS*?
2. What types of code-switching are used in quoted statements in politic and law texts of the daily *KOMPAS*?
3. What is the dominant type of code-switching used in quote'd statements in politic and law texts of the daily *KOMPAS*?

4. Why does the dominant type occur in quoted statements in politic and law texts of the daily *KOMPAS*?

### 1.3 The Objectives of the Study

In line to the problems, the objectives of this study are:

1. To investigate how code-switching are realized in quoted statements in politic and law texts of the daily *KOMPAS*.
2. To describe the types of code-switching used in quoted statements in politic and law texts of the daily *KOMPAS*.
3. To find out the dominant type of code-switching used in quoted statements in politic and law texts of the daily *KOMPAS*.
4. To elaborate the reasons for the dominant type of code-switching in quoted statements in politic and law texts of the daily *KOMPAS*.

### 1.4 The Scope of the Study

Code-switching in this study is based on the theories of code-switching as developed by Gumperz (1977) and Poplack in Romaine (1989). This study deals with Indonesian-English code-switching. In English as asserted by Gumperz and Poplack, there are six types of code-switching, which are elaborated in Chapter 2.

Firstly, this study deals with the realization of code-switching in quoted statements in politic and law texts of the daily *KOMPAS*. Secondly, this study deals with the application of code-switching theories to code-switching found in quoted statements in politic and law texts of the daily *KOMPAS*. Accordingly, the study describes the types of code-switching found in quoted statements in politic and law

texts of the daily *KOMPAS*. Thirdly, the study examines the dominant type of code-switching which are favored in quoted statements in politic and law texts of the daily *KOMPAS*. Finally, the study provides explanatory motivations on the use of code-switching in quoted statements in politic and law texts of the daily *KOMPAS*. This includes elaborations on the social context of code-switching.

### 1.5 The Significance of the Study

The findings of this research may have two general significances i.e., theoretical and practical.

Theoretically, there are four significances of the findings. First, they may provide a new contribution to the development of the conceptual knowledge on code-switching for university students. Besides, they may be significant as guiding information for linguistic learners who are interested in studying code-switching. Finally, they may provide contribution after researchers carry out further study on code-switching.

Practically the finding may be used to improve the quantity of conscious knowledge of code-switching on vocabulary. For instance, the word *komunikasi* in Indonesian language deriving from English communication has become a very familiar word in Indonesian language. *Peserta* in Indonesian language and participant in English is changed today into *partisipan* in Indonesian language. *Partisipasi* 'to participate' is used more often than *ikut serta*. Besides, they may help readers to know more terminologies which in facts are code-switching. In other words, new vocabulary of other language is enriched.

