CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS

A. Computer-Mediated Communication (CMC)

Computer-Mediated Communication (CMC) refers to a variety of systems that enable people to communicate with other individuals via means of computers and networks, such as computer conferencing, electronic mail, discussion lists, bulletin boards, chat rooms, blogs and social networking sites. Researches that have been made in the area of CMC generally distinguish between two types of communication, namely synchronous and asynchronous. Synchronous communication that takes place in chat rooms and IM (Instant Messaging) requires users to be simultaneously online and react immediately in order to exchange messages instantaneously in real-time, while asynchronous communication such as emails or discussion groups allows users to access them at a different occasion.[10] Both of them use the internet, but the asynchronous type is more often used today. Such as Watsapp and other social media. Whatsapp has fitur to make a group conversation allowing the user to chat in one community or in one group of people to have interaction in one forum discussion.

WhatsApp is a proprietary, cross platform instant messaging subscription service for smart phones and selected feature phones that uses the internet for communication. In addition to text messaging, users can send each other images, video and audio media messages as well as their location using integrated mapping features. WhatsApp is an application available on the new generation smart phones like IPhone, Android, Blackberry, Samsung, Sony that allows users to send text messages to each other for free. Users are not charged

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[10] Nur Syazwani Halim, Marlyna Maros, "The Functions of Code-switching in Facebook Interactions", Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, 2014.

for a text sent through WhatsApp. This is because WhatsApp sends messages through   an

internet data connection.[11] From this explanation, it would be seen that WhatsApp is very useful because it has a variety of functions as the new generation smart phone. But it doesn't work if there is no internet connection.

Hence, the easier of getting internet connection, make it easy for people to use WhatsApp. It has seen by many WhatsApp users from various fields. It's found in different social backgrounds. Almost everyone uses this, from people with high or middle class, teenagers or adults and another domain. Moreover, WhatsApp is a popular application in Indonesia, where there are many bilingual or multilingual people use it, including EFL Learners'. EFL Learners' in Indonesia as the speakers with different native languages which in bilingual or multilingual background, recently often use WhatsApp in daily communication. EFL Learners' also has been using this application for communicate with another people in personal messages, phone call, or chatting on group when they have internet network.

B. Code-Switching (CS)

EFL Learners has many variations of language as bilingualism. It is normal for many people in bilingualism or even multilingualism. They use several varieties of any language they speak. People are usually required to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch from one code to another or to mix codes even within sometimes very short utterances and thereby create a new code in a process known as code-switching.[12] Moreover people who have many language abilities make this code switching an alternative to convey communication goals.

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[11] Kehinde Funmilayo Mefolere, "WhatsApp and Information Sharing: Prospect and Challenges", International Journal of Social Science and Humanities Research Vol. 4, Issue 1, 2016, 616.

[12] Ronald Wardhaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics,* Blackwell Textbooks in Linguistics, 2006, 101.

Code-switching can occur in conversation between speakers' turns or within a single speaker's turn. In the latter case it can occur between sentences (inter-sententially) or within a single sentence (intra-sententially).[13] Code switching that occurs between speakers such as two or more people in conversation and they change from one language to another, while on a single speaker, someone switches one language to another to the other person. Such as when English teachers who are bilingual or multilingual background explain a lesson for students. Then, when they do communication of course code switching is found not only between sentences but also in single sentences.

Further, varieties combinations of two or more linguistic varieties occur in countless bilingual societies and communities, and are known as code-switching.[14] As we know the use of these languages can vary both in terms of pronunciation, lexical, social conditions, usage, geographical conditions, formality, social groups. Language as a system that is understood by all speakers of language, but because speakers of the language even though it is present in the speech society is not a homogeneous collection of humans, for that language is not uniform. So, the term of a combination of languages with linguistics varieties is code switching.

The same definition is explained by Poplack. He argues that code-switching was simply the alternation of two varieties, which preserved their monolingual characteristics.[15] Variations here are available on the different languages that exist, between English and Spanish. The differences in the language expressed in one conversation while maintaining monolingual. Monolingual is the same as their native language, such as their mother tongue, main language, or first language.

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[13] Ronald Wardhaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, 101.

[14] Penelope Gardner-Chloros, *Code-Switching*, Cambridge University Press, 2009, 30.

[15] Penelope Gardner-Chloros, *Code-Switching*, 30.

In the other word, code-switching is the ability on the part of bilinguals to alternate effortlessly between their two languages.[16] The ability of mother tongue or first language makes it easy for someone to speak a second or third language because of their diverse language skills, so that the variation in language that occurs is that of bilingualism, it will be easier to switch code. This alternative will make communication work.

C. Types of Code-Switching

Jendra stated that code switching has two classification, namely grammatical classification and contextual classification.

1. Grammatical classification

Grammatical classification has some categorical code switching that are tag-code switching, inter-sentential code switching and intra-sentential code switching.

a. Tag-code switching

Tag-code switching is occurring in the bilingual when they insert a tag in one language to an utterence which in other language. Poplack in Hammers & Blanc refers to extra-sentential than tag-code switching. While Jendra defined it as Tag code switching. Moreover, Anita based on Poplack argue that tags have no syntactic constraints, they can be moved freely, and they can be inserted almost anywhere in a discourse without violating any grammatical rules.[17] So, tag switching can appear in any part of the sentences when bilingual inserts short expression (tag) from different language. For example: "*Besok kita peri ke Jakarta, Okay?*", "*Jangan lama-lama ya, hurry up!*.

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[16] Barbara E. Bullock, Almeida Jacqueline Toribio, *The Cambridge Handbook of Linguistic Code-switching*, Cambridge University Press, 2009, 1.

[17] Anita, "Students' Code Switching in EFL Classroom", Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan Institut Agama Islam Negeri Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten, 2013, 63.

b. Inter-sentential code switching

Inter-sentential code switching found when there is a complete sentence of foreign language between two sentences in base language. For example: "*Itu film yang aku suka. I like it a lot. Soalnya banyak adegan romantisnya.*". The sentences perform code switching in complete sentence where it happened between two sentences in Bahasa Indonesia.

c. Intra-sentential Code switching

The last type is inter-sentential code switching which a shift from a complete sentence such as a word, phrase or clause within the sentence. In the other side, intra-sentential code switching occurs when in a sentence has found a word, a phrase, or a clause of foreign language within base language. For example: "*Kalau mau beli hape itu sesuaikan dengan budget yang kamu punya.*" It is shift of word from English into Indonesian language in one sentence.

2. Contextual Classification

Contextual classification is based on the situation or the reason why people do code switching. There are two categories namely Situational Code Switching and Metaphorical Code Switching.[18] Situatuional Code Switching occure when language changes cause in the situation. Such as when two people are communicating in Indonesian and a third person comes, and then the language they use is switched to English. Meanwhile, Metaphorical Code Switching tries to change the peoples feeling through switching the language. In some cases, people attempt to make the topic more enjoyable or cheerful.

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[18] Moch Prima Fauzi, "An Analysis on Code Switching in (Sharing Hh Android) Group in Whatsapp Application", *Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Trainning of Syekh Nurjati State Institute for Islamic Studies Cirebon,* 2015.

D. Several Factors of Code Switching

The reasons for code-switching have been studied widely by many researchers from various linguistic perspectives. Hoffman stated the reasons for do code-switching are to talk about a particular topic, to quote somebody else, to provide emphatic about something (to express solidarity), to make an interjection (by inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors), to repeat in order to clarify, to express group identity, real lexical need, to communicative efficiency.[19] These reasons appear in various situations and cannot be determined at any time. It is form new communication with language variations. The classified of these reasons are commonly found in people who do code-switching. It's clearly that the theories effective to use in this study.

Moreover, Malik discusses ten reasons for speakers to do code-switching, seven of reasons can be used to explain the phenomenon of code-switching which are lack of facility, lack of registral competence, habitual expressions, to amplify and emphasize a point, mood of the speaker, to show identity with a group and to address different audience. The remaining three reasons which are semantic significance, pragmatic reasons and to attract attention were not applicable to the asynchronous communication.[20] It's because peoples don't meet face to face when they do communication on WhatsApp. They don't chat directly replied it on the same time. In spite, the reasons stated represent events that arise. it is given more specifically about what are the reasons among speakers. Malik explains that ten reasons or ten communicative functions of code switching, such as:[21]

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[19] Siti Hamin Stapa, Nurul Nadiah Begum Sahabudin Khan, "Functions of Code-Switching: A Case Study of a Mixed Malay- Chinese Family in the Home Domain", *Journal of Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, 43600 Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia*, 2016.

[20] Yayu Heryatun, "A linguistic Phenomenon: Code Switching in WhatsApp Messages", The State Institute for Islamic Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten, (LP2M), 2016.

[21] Nik Mastura Nik Ismail Azlan, Suthagar Narasuman, "The Role of Code-Switching as a Communicative Tool in an ESL Teacher Education Classroom", Faculty of Education, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, 40200, Selangor, Malaysia, 2013, 459-461.

1. Lack of facility

   It's occurs when the speakers unable to find appropriate word or less vocabularies.

2. Lack of register

   It's occurs when a certain vocabulary is not available to a speaker in the first language. In the other cases, certain phrases would sound better in the second language than in the first language and this usually triggers code-switching.

3. Mood of speakers

   Code-switching is triggered when the speaker is emotionally affected.

4. To emphasize a point

   It's occurs when a speaker needs to stress a particular statement. Emphasis is also used when the same statement is repeated in two different languages.

5. Habitual experience

   These fixed phrases usually occur spontaneously within a speech because of habitualy.

6. Semantic significance

   code-switching can sometimes be used to signal the speaker's attitude, communicative intentions, and emotions to convey linguistic and social information.

7. To show identity with a group

   It's occurs when a speaker switches to express solidarity with a particular social group.

8. To address a different audience

   code switching is applied as part of a welcoming address in admitting someone new to a communicative event. This could occur over different linguistics backgrounds (Malik, 1994) or from the same linguistic background

9. Pragmatic reasons

Speakers may code switch in order to call attention to the context of a conversation

10. To attract attention

It's occurs when a speaker wants to attract attention from other.