CHAPTER II

LITERATURES

A. Previous Study

1. Farah Anatasya from Jendral Soedirman University (2024), conducted research entitled "An Analysis of Code Switching Used by All Characters in Pixar's Coco (2017). This research identified types of Code Switching on the animated movie according to the theories by Holmes and Wardhaugh. It tried to find out all characters' dialogue and focused on metaphorical and situational Code Switching. In comparison, a study by Nyoman on the Layangan Putus Series used Hoffman' theory and analysed Intra Sentential, Emblematic and Intra Sentential Code Switching. Both studies discussed Code Switching based on movie, but they differ in the object of analysis and theoretical framework. Farah's research used animated movie, while Nyoman's focused on a Web Series movie and applied different classification models.

2. Bahtiar Maulana from Duta Bangsa University (2021) investigated code-switching in a study entitled Code Switching Used by Anna and Kate Characters in Melodylan Film. His study identified numbers of intra-sentential and emblematic dialogue code-switching, highlighting six primary functions and also topic shifts, expressing solidarity using expletives, term definitions, and building interpersonal connections between characters. When compared with the *Layangan Putus* Series research, both gave a focus on code-switching in cinematic movies.

However, Maulana's research analyzed a feature-length film, while the Layangan Putus study focused on web series. Both studies also differed in the types of code-switching examined.

3. Chandra Arya Putri from the University of Mataram (2024) conducted a study entitled "The Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing in 99 Cahaya di Langit Eropa Movie: A Sociolinguistic Study. Based on his findings revealed that Intersentential Code Switching was the most frequently used, while Code Mixing appeared 18 times and inner code switching was not found. Compared to the *Layangan Putus* Series Research, both studies gave a focus on the code switching, but both studies differ in media and scope. Chandra's research examined Code Switching and Code Mixing in a feature movie, while the *Layangan Putus* Series research only focused on code switching within a web series.

B. Theoretical Framework

1. Code Switching

There is a societal phenomena where a speaker be able to switch between two languages or varieties of languages in a single sentence, usually this phenomena could be found in the society that has two or more languages used in their social life, this phenomena in a branch of linguistics known as Sociolinguistics is referred to as Code Switching. [1]Code Switching refers to a speaker's tendency to switch between different language within a single

---

[1] Hexin Liu et al., "Aligning Speech to Languages to Enhance Code-Switching Speech Recognition" (arXiv, March 9, 2024), http://arxiv.org/abs/2403.05887.

sentence in the conversation. From above statement, we can identify that fundamentally, Code Switching is the ability where the speaker has the capacity or capabilites to utilize different languages in a single sentence through switching two or multiple languages, [2]For example by Romaine as cited by Sualang below:

This morning *saya antar* my baby

Based on above example the speaker switches both languages in a single sentence. The sentence "*saya antar*" is in Indonesian, while the rest of the sentence is in English. The language shift occurs in the middle of the sentence, where the speaker temporary switches to Indonesian and then returns to English [3].According to Hoffman as cited in Thabang's article, Hoffman classification of Code Switching, this example falls under Intra Sentential Code Switching, which refers to the switching of languages within a single sentence. Based on above statement this type of Code Switching often occurs when multilingual or bilingual speakers insert sentence, word or phrase from another language into their main language during conversation. Based on above explanation, the series *Layangan Putus* implements its audiences based on social reality in the Indonesian modern society because of the common such as series scene of *Layangan Putus* has actually occured in Indonesian daily conversation to used Code switching that is they switch between two different

---

[2] Suzanne Romaine in Sualang, *Language in Society: An Introduction to Sociolinguitic*, 2nd ed. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2017), 122.
[3] Thabang Francis Khalema, "Learners and Teacher' Perspective on Use of Code Switching in Geography Teaching and Learning," *Journal of Geography Education in Africa* 7 (2024): 1-16. https://doi.org/10.46622/jogea.v7i1.4863.

languages in one single sentence among Indonesian modern society is considered a bilingual society because it has become a lifestyle for them to switch or alternation between two different language in conversation.

Based on all the explanations that have been explained above, the conclusion that can be made is that code switching refers to an alternation or the switch of language in a conversation especially among bilingual speakers. This explanation can be linked to the statement below. [4]Code switching is an alternation of languages in a conversation, especially among bilingual speakers. Based on the above statement that has explained the definition of code switching, we can find out that code switching can occur in bilingual speakers, namely people who are able to use two languages in their daily lives or in their conversations, they can use two languages or switch between two languages when having a conversation, for example between Indonesian and English.

2. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics as one of the branches of linguistics explores how language functions in the social life of society, emphasizing the connection between language and social structures. Sociolinguistics aims at disclosing that language is not only a means of conveying information but also a signifier of

---

[4] Sami Irsheid Suliman Almagableh, "THE FUNCTIONS OF CODE-SWITCHING USED DURING THE STUDENT-TEACHER INTERACTIONS IN THE CLASSROOMS: OBSERVATIONS AND IMPACTS," *International Journal of Education, Psychology and Counseling* 7, no. 48 (December 29, 2022): 501–11, https://doi.org/10.35631/IJEPC.748038.

social and cultural personas. [5]Sociolinguistics is a part of linguistics that investigates all aspects of language use related to social and cultural functions.

Based on the above statement that discusses sociolinguistics in sociocultural contexts, this is also related to code switching, which is one of the branches in sociolinguistics that learns about language variation that we could say it has become culture in one of the group societies. This is also included with social, cultural and other concepts, including language variation, regional accents, dialects, registers, and code-mixing, where a language or dialect is switched or intermingled in the duration of a conversation.

Therefore, sociolinguistics discusses about code switching, it is highlighting the phenomenon a group of people using several languages in their conversations. [6]Sociolinguistics discusses about code-switching, it is an important topic in it, because in sociolinguistics, code switching discuss about the process of switching between two or more languages or language variations in one single sentence during the conversation. And in sociolinguistics, this group of people who be able to uses two or more languages or language variations is known as a bilingual society; they have the ability to speak using two different languages, and sometimes they can switch from one language to another in one sentence in their conversation. And this is related to the discussion of code switching in sociolinguistics as well. And from the above

---

[5] Nurus Syamsiyah Furotun et al., "The Influence of Language Identity on Students' Learning Foreign Language Process," *EDUTEC : Journal of Education And Technology* 6, no. 3 (March 14, 2023), https://doi.org/10.29062/edu.v6i3.436.

[6] Achwan Sapar et al., "A Sociolinguistics Analysis of English Code-Switching in YouTube Podcast," *Humanitatis : Journal of Language and Literature* 10, no. 1 (December 26, 2023): 241–52, https://doi.org/10.30812/humanitatis.v10i1.3470.

discussion, we can conclude that sociolinguistics helps explain the precise relationship between language and social within society.

3. Bilingualism

In society, bilingualism refers to the ability of someone to be able to use two languages at once. [7] Bilingualism is the ability of someone that can utilize two languages fluently, including its skill of language. Based on the above statement, we can find out that Bilingualism is defined as the skill of an individual to effectively communicate by utilizing two different languages, which includes listening, speaking, reading, and writing competencies.

This ability could be established as a result of the first language acquisition and the second language acquisition via simultaneous bilingualism, where the individual is exposed to two languages right from childhood, [8]Simultaneous bilingualism refers to people who learn two languages from an early age, usually before the age of three, allowing them to gain competency in both languages simultaneously. Based on the above statement, we can find out that a bilingual can be exposed to or learn to use or even understand two languages since their childhood, from an early age, This may happen because the parents of the child have a different language background and use it in their daily lives, so this can affect their child's language skills to be able to use two languages,

---

[7] Abdullah Topraksoy, "Reflections of Bilingualism on the News Headlines," *International Journal of Education and Literacy Studies* 11, no. 1 (January 30, 2023): 120–30, https://doi.org/10.7575/aiac.ijels.v.11n.1p.120.

[8] Chaofan Yao et al., "Earlier Second-Language Acquisition Exhibits More Pronounced Modulation Effects on Brain Functional Network," March 15, 2023, https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-2685209/v1.

or the sequential bilingualism where the second language is acquired at a later stage of the development of the first language.

As for the second research question, it is necessary to note that bilingual people usually have different levels of active fully functional language in each of the languages they known might be influenced with the environment and intensity of their language usage Cross-cultural communication being a major benefit of bilingualism, one can enjoy increased brain abilities like problem-solving and memory, increased cultural perspective, and besides the possibility of having more employment and business opportunities in today's world.

However, it also has its difficulties such as the phenomenon of transfer, that is, when the features of one language influence the other and the phenomenon of code-switching, which is used by speakers when they interleave or switch back and forth between two differing languages. Bilingual myths; According to the findings, its myths that put down bilingualism as being a confusing factor to kids or a delaying factor in young person development of speech are a fallacy. [9]Traditional beliefs concerning bilingualism, such as how it confuses or delays children's speech development, are rooted in myths. These myths have historically influenced views toward bilingualism. Based on the above statement that bilingualism can affect children's speech development, this may occur because the child's brain is still developing but must be contaminated with two languages during its development.

---

[9] Daniela Lorenzana Molina, "Demystifying Bilingualism. How Metaphor Guides Research towards Mythification," December 12 2022.https://orcid.org/my-orcid?orcid=0000-002-5262-7185

4. The types of code switching according to Hoffman in Halim (2022)

The researcher in the field of linguistics, namely Hoffman with his theory, which is presented in Halim's article (2022) [10]Hoffman classifies Code Switching into three main types namely Inter Sentential Code Switching, (between sentences), Emblematic Code Switching (single words as symbols), and Intra Sentential Code Switching (within a sentence). Based on the above statement, we can find out that there are three types, namely:

a. Inter Sentential Code Switching

Inter sentential switching occurs when the language changes between sentences; for example, one statement could be in Indonesian and the next in English, for example:

"I'm so tired from studying. *Sepertinya aku butuh liburan*"

Based on above example, the speaker first speaks with English and then suddenly he switches his sentence by using the Indonesia clause at the end of the sentence.

b. Emblematic Code Switching

Emblematic Code Switching is a type of Code-Switching that the speaker only uses one word, a phrase from another language as symbol in the sentence, for example in several words in Englis such as, literally, actually, honestly," etc., that its functions as a symbol in sentence. For example:

---

[10] Halim Abd, "Code Switching Analysis in Gita Savitri's YouTube Channel: A Sociolinguistic Study" 11, no. 1 (2022).

"*Loh tau ngak* **honestly** *gue suka banget serial Layangan Putus ini*"

Based on the example above, we can find out the speaker is making an Emblematic language switch, where she adds one English word, "actually," to her Indonesian sentence as a symbol that she really likes the series.

c. Intra Sentential Code Switching

Intra Sentential Code Switching is a type of code-switching where the language change occurs within a sentence. It means that in a sentence, the speaker inserts sentence, word or phrase from another language without separating the sentence into two parts. For example, when speaker speaks Indonesian but suddenly inserts a phrase from English in the middle of the sentence.

"*Gue ngak suka banget si Lidya itu* **very annoying** *bisa-bisanya dia selingkuh dengan suami orang*"

In the example above, we can find out how Intra sentential code-switching occurs in a single sentence, where the speaker uses Indonesian in his sentence but in the middle of the sentence the speaker suddenly adds a phrase from English to express his point.

5. **The factors of Code Switching according to Apple and Musyken in Sahira (2018)**

According to Apple and Musyken as cited in Sahira (2018), the factors behind Code Switching are categorized into six types namely Referential, Expressive, Phatic, Metalinguisti, Directive and Poetic. [11]the factors behind the phenomenon of Code Switching are separated into six categories, namely refrential, directive, expressive, phatic, metalinguistic, and the last one is poetic. This several factors are what motivate someone to make a language switch. Based on the above statement we could find out the explenations as follows:

a. Referential factor

Code switching is characterized by a lack of knowledge or proficiency in a language. Speakers change language when they do not know a word or when an idea is not available in their language or because that language it is better suited to a specific topic. For example:

Dia orangnya **cranky** *banget, jadi jangan buat dia emosi.*

The example above clearly explains the function of the Referential factor, which is that in Indonesian there is no appropriate and brief phrase to describe the nature of someone who is easily angry, so from this someone can be motivated to use phrases from other languages, for example, the phrase from English "cranky" to describe the nature of certain people who are easily angry.

---

[11] Sahira Syaza Nur Wan, "Intra and Intersentential Code Switching Phenomena in Modern Malay Songs, " 3L: The Southeast Asian Journal of English Language Studies 24, no. 3 (2018): 184-205. https://doi.org/10.17576/3L-2018-2403-14.

b. Directive factor

Code switching can occur as a result of a conversation partner, either to exclude them from a conversation because they are not expected to understand the switched parts, or to include them in the conversation because they are known to be more comfortable in one language than the other, or because they lack command of one of the involved languages. For example, two girls discuss in English but switch to Indonesian because their friend can not speak English for example:

Student 1: Have you eaten zara?

Student 2: not yet let's go to the cafeteria to eat

Student 3: *Eh mau kemana* guys?

Student 1: *kita mau ke kantin nih, lapar soalnya*

Student 3: *eh ikut dong gue juga lapar nih*.

The example conversation above is about student 1 and 2 inviting student 3 to a conversation. Student 1 asking student 2 Students 1 and 2 are talking in English then suddenly student 3 came to students 1 and 2 to talk with them. Student 3 asked about the topic of conversation between students 1 and 2 in Indonesian. Realizing that student 3 could not speak English, students 1 and 2 switched to Indonesian so that student 3 could join the conversation. Inviting someone to join the conversation in this directive function also means inviting in the ongoing conversation.

c. Expressive factor

Speakers use more than one language which is code switching to show or tell their self-identity or feelings to others in conversation. For example, illustrate the situation when a student named Nyoman has completed his thesis proposal, and he shows and says his happiness to his friend.

Speaker 1: "Finally *beta bisa selesaikan skripsi ini juga*. "I'm so grateful Alhamdulillah"

Speaker 2: "*Keren banget*, congrats mate".

d. Phatic factor

The phatic function in code-switching is used when people switch languages not to convey information but to keep conversation going''. People use it in situations when they want to begin a conversation to avoid getting further silence or awkward moments to stay polite and keep the conversation going. For example:

Speaker: **Hay how are you** *Kamu baik-baik aja*?

In situations in bilingual communities in Indonesia, if they want to start a conversation, they will first greet their interlecutor, such as "How are you?" before reverting to Indonesian in conversation to keep polite and avoid awkward moment.

e. Metalinguistic factor

Someone may switch language to demonstrate their linguistic abilities.

Speaker 1: *Saya tahu dia hebat dalam bahasa Inggris*, but you know it's important to me to do it, because I can do it as well.

In the sentence, speaker 1 uses the second language and turns to English to prove that he knows how to speak English. It can also show that the speaker understands that there is something that fits better to express in English than in Indonesian. This type of code-switching is used in areas with a bilingual or multilingual community where a speaker wishes to signal that they are a bilingual or multilingual person or in cases where a speaker wishes to display their linguistic competence to others speaker.

f. Poetic factor

Words, puns, and jokes in one language are switched into another language for the purpose of jokes or enjoyment. For example, consider a chat between two best friends. They are discussing about a joke in their conversation

Speaker 1: *Kenapa sih si Simon gagal diet terus*?

Speaker 2: *Emangnya kenapa*?

Speaker 1: *Karena dia selalu bilang* "**I will start tomorrow**" *tapi tidak pernah terjadi haha.*

Based on above example, the use of English sentence "I will start tomorrow" functions as a joke to create laughter and an atmosphere of humor.

6. The Summary of *Layangan Putus* Series

In the *Layangan Putus* series, the main characters namely Kinan (Putri Marino) and Aris (Reza Rahadian) appear to have a happy and harmonious marriage as a couple, especially Kinan, a loving and devoted wife who has a big responsibility to her home and family, then Aris is a charismatic and successful husband who loves and takes care of his family. But in the midst of their happiness, suddenly there is a big issue Kinan, as a wife, notices some significant changes in Aris's behavior such as he keeps late nights at work, makes secret phone calls with a phone number named Jack and he also has become emotionally distant with his family, which raises suspicions in the mind of Kinan. In spite of Kinan's trust in her husband, her feelings tell her that something is terribly wrong with her husband.

Kinan's suspicion continues to grow as she starts digging up information and finds out that her husband has an affair with a woman called Lydia (Anya Geraldine). Lydia, she is a woman who works as a psychologist; she is a woman who has a beautiful face and glamorous, but behind all that, she has a bad character because she becomes the mistress of Aris who is Kinan's husband. It shatters Kinan's life and puts her into the reality that her husband, the man she believed in and built a life with, he has betrayed her in the worst way.

After all the hurts from betrayal, Kinan finally made her decision to end her marriage by divorcing Aris at the end of *Layangan Putus*. Kinan realized

after a long time believing that perhaps Aris would change and she deserved a better happiness. But at the end, she realizes all her hopes are wrong; finally, she decides to let go of a destroyed relationship that has really gone and could not be fixed. The most heartbreaking moment from the final episode of *Layangan Putus* is when Kinan decided to say goodbye to Aris with firmness without resentment. She feels the pain is gone in the past since she looks to the future and focuses on her daughter as well.

The *Layangan Putus* series is one of successful original Web series from Indonesia. This series has 10 episodes, which are divided into two parts, part A and part B, created by MD Entertainment and directed by Benni Setiawan. This series is believed to be a series based on personal experiences and true stories by Mommy ASF, who initially shared her story on social media and wrote it into a novel then this story went viral, the series made its international premiere on the WE TV on November 26th, 2021, and aired on TV Indonesia, RCTI on February 9th, 2022. The series received over 15 million views and remained trending for several weeks

7. **The Characters in *Layangan Putus* Series**

In this section it will introduce all the characters in the *Layangan Putus* series that have a necessary role in the success of the series:

a. Aris is one of characters in the *Layangan Putus* Series. He plays the role of a husband who is unfaithful and manipulative because he hides his infidelity behind being a successful and charismatic husband.

b. Kinan is a loving and kind woman. She is Aris's wife. In this series, she plays the role of a wife who struggles to face betrayal from Aris's infidelity to protect her family and her dignity.

c. Lidya is a woman who has a beautiful face and glamorous as well. She has good carer as psychologist but behind all that she is a bad person and manipulative as well because in this series she plays the role as a mistress of Aris.

d. Miranda In this series, she plays the role of a woman who is independent, assertive, and confident. She is Aris's coworker and Kinan's friend as well. She is a strong woman and supportive friend who often gives advice and support to Kinan.

e. Lola is Kinan's close friend who is caring and supportive. She is a good listener and always gives advice and emotional support to Kinan.

f. Dita is one of Kinan's close friend, she is friend who always caring and support Kinan especially when Kinan faces her problem, in this series she is also described as a protective and outspoken person.

g. Andre is also a close friend of Kinan. In this series, he plays the role as a smart doctor. He is described as a wise, calm, loving, and supportive man. And as a friend he always gives advice and support Kinan when she has problem.

h. Dion in this series, he is portrayed as a figure that close to Lidya, he is a charismatic, romantic and kind man, especially to Lidya.

i. In this series Eros plays the role as a Miranda's husband. He is portrayed as kind, loyal and patient man, especially when facing the condition of his wife's infidelity.

j. The teacher has role in this series as a supporting character who teaches the children both Miranda and Kinan. She is depicted as a caring and warm teacher.

k. Irfan also plays the role as a supporting character. He is shown to be close friend of Aris and frequently gives him advice, acting as a voice of reason in several situations.

l. Dennis has a role in this series also as a supporting character, portrayed as the man involved in affairs with Miranda, contributing to the conflict in the series.

8. The differences between Code Switching and Code Mixing

In Sociolinguistics, there is a term that is closely similar to Code Switching, namely Code Mixing. Both terms have similarities in how they are used in communication, and at times, it can be quite difficult to tell them apart. Despite these similarities, they are fundamentally different and can be distinguished based on certain characteristics. Before identifying the distinctions between Code Switching and Code Mixing, it is essential to understand what each term means.

Code Switching refers to a bilingual's ability to switch from one language into another language within a single sentence, in other definition Code Switching also could occurs when there is change in the topic, perception or purpose of the conversation. [12]It commonly occurs within sentences or clauses, involving the use of two different languages in a single sentence. Based on above definition, it is clear that Code Switching typically appears in the speech of bilingual individuals when there is change in several factors above. In other words, it describes a situation where a speaker especially a bilingual deliberately changes the language being used, for example, from Indonesian to English, within single sentences when there is change in topic, purpose of conversation and etc. [13] As Trisna explains in her article, speakers sometimes intentionally change the language code they use, this switch may occur due to a change in topic, perception or the purpose of the conversation.

Meanwhile, Code Mixing refers to the mixing of elements from two different languages within a single sentence. [14]Code Mixing is known as the process where speaker mix elements of two different languages within a single utterance, namely word, phrase and sentences. From the above definition we can find out Code Mixing occurs when two elements namely: phrase, word and sentence from two different languages are mixed together in a single sentence.

---

[12] Daulay Hamidah Sholihatul et al., "Code Switching in the Social Media Era: A Linguistic Analysis of Instagram and Tik Tok Users," *Humanitatis: Journal of Language and Literature* 10, no. 2 (Juni 2024): 373-384, https://doi.org/10.30812/humanitatis.v10i2.3837

[13] Trisna Dinillah Harya, Sociolinguistic (Code: Code Switching and Code Mixing), LENTERA: Jurnal Ilmiah Kependidikan, vol. 11 (2018):90.

[14]Rahmadanirwati Dewi, "From Bilingualism to Code Mixing and Code Switching Uttered by Indonesian Youth," Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole (JILP) 6,no.2 (2023): 71-91, https://e-journal.sastra-unes.com/index.php/JILP/article/view/558.

The above explanation is also strengthened by [15] Suwito, as cited by Trisna. Suwito stated in Code mixing, we can found the borrowing elements from different language to the main language. It means that the speakers borrow with mix some of the elements from different language and use it to the main language. Trisna also mentioned Code Mixing could occurs when the topic, purpose, and perception do not change in the conversation.

In other words, Code Switching emphasizes more on switching languages alternately within a single sentence, while Code Mixing emphasize on mixing language elements from two different languages in a single sentence. And Code Switching may occur when there is a change in the conversation, such as a change in purpose, perception or topic. In contrast, Code Mixing typically takes place without any change in the purpose, perception and topic.

Both linguistic phenomena reflect the wisdom and dynamic of language use in a bilingual or multilingual society, but they differ in terms of how the languages are integrated into speech in conversation. For example, Indonesian society, as reflected in the *Layangan Putus* series, has increasingly shown bilingual characteristics. It has become habitual and common for people to use both English and Indonesian in daily communication. This phenomenon of language indicates the use of Code Switching and Code Mixing as part of their everyday interactions.

---

[15] Trisna Dinillah Harya, Sociolinguistic (Code: Code Switching and Code Mixing), LENTERA: Jurnal Ilmiah Kependidikan, vol. 11 (2018):90.