Chapter II

Code Switching in Mobile Legends Bang Bang Online Game

2.1 Language

Language is a human ability to communicate with other humans using signs, for example, words and gestures. A language is also a group of words with meanings and abstract connections with a concept. The scientific study of language is Linguistic. There are approximately 6000 to 7000 in the world. However, the exact estimation depends on an arbitrary change that may occur between the language and the dialect.

According to the experts, Kridalaksana and Djoko Kencono (Chaer, 2014:32): "Language is a system of arbitrary sound symbols used by members of social groups to work together, communicate, and identify themselves.

The main function of language is communication between humans." According to Owen (2006:1), describes the language definition language can be defined as socially shared. Those combinations of symbols and rules governed. Those combinations of symbols (language can be defined as a socially acceptable code or conventional system for delivering concepts through the use of symbols and combinations of the desired symbols are governed by the provisions).

The opinions above are similar to what was expressed by Tarin (1989:4), he gives two definitions of the language. First, language is a system that systematically, perhaps also for generative systems. Second, language is a set of symbols as you like it or arbitrary symbols.

According to Santoso (1990:1), language is a series of sounds produced by said means of a conscious human being. Another definition, language is a form and not a state (language may be the form and not matter) or something that sounds like an arbitrary symbol system, or also a system of many systems, a system of an order or an order in the system- the system.

In conclusion, based on the explanation of the experts above, language is a system of communication that allows humans to convey meaning through the use of symbols, sounds, and gestures. It is a fundamental aspect of human culture and social interaction, enabling people to share ideas, emotions, and experiences. Language varies greatly across different regions and cultures, and it can be spoken, written, or signed. In addition to serving as a tool for communication, language also plays a crucial role in shaping individual and collective identity, facilitating learning, and preserving cultural heritage.

2.2 Language Meaning

Language meaning refers to the significance or interpretation of words, phrases, and sentences in communication. It is the way in which language users assign ideas and concepts to specific linguistic forms, and how these forms are understood by others. In semantics and pragmatics, meaning is the expression conveyed through words, phrases, and symbols within a given situation. It can also be referred to as lexical or semantic meaning. According to W. Tecumseh (Fitch, 2010), the study of semantics is closely linked with philosophy. This is

because the investigation of meaning brings about many profound questions that have traditionally been explored by philosophers.

According to Robin (Jean, 1997), meanings are like stretchy pullovers, whose outline contour is visible, but whose detailed shape varies with use: 'The proper meaning of a word is never something upon which the word sits like a gull on a stone; it is something over which the word hovers like a gull over a ship's stern,' noted one literary critic.

From the explanation above, it can be assumed that meaning is a multifaceted concept, and it can be shaped by various factors such as context, culture, and personal experience. In linguistics, meaning is often categorized into different types, including denotation, connotation, reference, and sense.

- **Denotation**

A denotation refers to the precise definition of a term or sign without any subjective, symbolic, or non-literal connotation. Denotation is the literal or dictionary definition of a word. For instance, the denotation of the word "hot" is having or emitting heat. Essentially, using words to convey their exact meanings is what denotation entails.

- **Connotation**

Connotation refers to the emotional or cultural associations that a word may carry. For example, the connotation of "hot" could be used to imply someone's physical attractiveness.

Every term has a denotation, which is essentially its dictionary meaning. To illustrate, the term "old" denotes something that has been around for a

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considerable period of time. Nevertheless, "old" can sometimes be used in a derogatory way, such as when someone uses the phrase "Shut up, old man!" in a condescending manner.

Connotation and denotation are dissimilar in that the former is metaphorical, whereas the latter is factual. To demonstrate this, take the word "sick." Its denotation refers to an illness, as in "the patient is sick," while one of its connotations implies "impressive" or "exciting," as in "that was a sick kickflip!"

2.3 Linguistic

Linguistics is a field of study that deals with languages and their structures, functions, and development. According to Pringgodigdo and Hassan (Pateda (1990:1)) "linguistics is the study of language in science." Moreover, according to Alwasillah (2011:18) "linguistics is a study which has objects that are written and verbal language. Chaer (2003:-) said "linguistics is a study that concerns the language as the subject not by the history or anthropology but focused on the language.

Based on the experts' explanation above, it can be implied that linguistics is a scientific field of study that focuses on language, its structure, functions, and development. It involves the systematic analysis of language and its components, including phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. Linguistics aims to understand how language works and how it is used by individuals and communities.

2.3.1 Micro Linguistic

Micro linguistics is the study of linguistics based on internal factors. According to Pateda (1990:47), he implies that micro linguistics is narrow. It means that the nature of the study is from the inside. Just looking at the language as a language."

According to Alwasillah (2011:124-125), micro linguistics can be defined as the central study of linguistics." Crabtree and Powers (1994:-) implied that micro-linguistics concerns the internal view of language itself.

In conclusion, Micro-linguistics is a branch of linguistics that focuses on the analysis of language at the level of individual words, sounds, and grammatical structures. It is concerned with the internal aspects of language, including phonetics (the study of sounds), phonology (the study of sound patterns), morphology (the study of word formation), and syntax (the study of sentence structure).

Micro-linguistics aims to understand the rules and principles that govern the internal structure of language and the ways in which these structures are used in communication. It is also concerned with the relationship between language and the human mind, as well as the social and cultural factors that influence language use and production. Through the study of micro-linguistics, scholars seek to develop a comprehensive understanding of language and its role in human communication.

2.3.2 Macro-Linguistics

Macro-linguistics is the study of linguistics based on external factors. According to Pateda (1990:47), he said that Macro-linguistics is broad. The nature

of the study is from external factors." Similar to Pateda, Chaedar (2011:124-125) "Macro-linguistics covers study of language generally." Moreover, Crabtree and Powers (1994:-) "Macro-linguistic is a study which concerns another study." To sum up the explanations of the experts above, macro-linguistics is a branch of linguistics that focuses on the study of language at a larger scale, including how language is used in social and cultural contexts, how it changes over time, and how it varies across different regions and communities.

It is concerned with the broader aspects of language, such as discourse analysis, sociolinguistics, and language policy. Macro-linguistics aims to understand the role of language in society, including how it is used to express social identities, convey power relationships, and establish social norms. It also explores the historical and cultural factors that shape language use and development over time, as well as the impact of globalization on language diversity and language shift. Through the study of macro-linguistics, linguists seek to gain a deeper understanding of the complex relationship between language and society, and how language both reflects and shapes our social and cultural realities.

2.3.3 Semantics

According to Djajasudarma (2012:1), Semantic is a branch of linguistics which studies the relation between signs in language. The sign in language is a word which has meaning. Verhaar in Pateda (1990:91) said that semantics is the study in linguistics which discusses meaning". Moreover, Leech (2003:-) said "semantics (as the studying of meaning) is central to the study of communication;

and as communication becomes more and more a crucial factor in social organization, the need to understand it becomes more and more pressing."

Therefore, Semantic can be described as a study about meaning. In linguistics and natural language processing, semantics refers to the study of meaning in language. It is concerned with how words, phrases, and sentences are used to convey meaning, and how the meaning of a sentence is derived from the meanings of its constituent parts.

Experts define semantics as the study of the relationship between words and their meanings, and the way in which these meanings are combined to form larger units of meaning, such as phrases, sentences, and texts. Semantics is concerned with the meaning of words in context and how meaning is constructed through language use. The field of semantics is divided into two main areas: formal semantics and lexical semantics.

Formal semantics is concerned with the formalization of the meaning of language, using logical and mathematical tools to represent the meaning of sentences. Lexical semantics, on the other hand, is concerned with the meaning of individual words and how they are used in language. Overall, semantics is a crucial aspect of language understanding and processing, and it plays a vital role in natural language understanding by computers and artificial intelligence systems.

2.3.4 Morphology

Morphology is the study of words, it learns the structure of the words, the pattern of the words, and how they are formed. It analyzes the structure of words and parts of the words. According to Achmad and Abdullah (2012:55) they implied that morphology is analyzing the basic elements or the smallest unit of language." Similar to Achmad and Abdullah, Sibarani (2006:1) said that morphology is the branch of linguistics studying how words are structured and how they are put together from smaller parts." Moreover, Froomkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2011: 36) implied that morphology refers to the words of language."

Therefore, to sum up the explanations given above, morphology is a subfield of linguistics that focuses on the study of the internal structure of words and the rules for word formation in language. It is concerned with the analysis of morphemes, which are the smallest units of meaning in language, and how they combine to form words. Morphology explores the various ways in which morphemes can be combined to create new words or to change the meaning of existing words.

Morphological analysis can reveal the different forms of words, including inflectional forms (such as tense, aspect, and number) and derivational forms (such as prefixes and suffixes). Morphology also helps to explain the regularities and patterns in word formation across different languages, and how these patterns are influenced by cultural and historical factors. By understanding the principles of morphology, linguists can gain insights into the fundamental structure of language and its role in human communication.

2.4 Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistic is a branch of linguistics that studies and discusses social aspects of language. Especially the differences (variation) contained in the language related to the social factors.

According to Chaer (1994: 16): "Sociolinguistics is a sub-discipline of linguistics that studies language concerning use in society. It can also be said that sociolinguistics discusses social aspects of language, in particular the differences with social factors (social)."

The object of sociolinguistic study is social interaction and studies various kinds of languages and language variations that live and are preserved in the community (Kartodihardjo, 1988: 4). Language is not seen or approached as language, as general linguistics does, but is seen or approached as the meaning of interaction or communication in society.

In conclusion, sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society. It examines how language is used in social contexts, how it varies across different social groups, and how it reflects and reinforces social norms and identities. Sociolinguistics explores topics such as language variation and change, multilingualism, language attitudes and ideologies, and language and power. It also investigates how language use can be influenced by factors such as gender, age, ethnicity, social class, and geographical region. The field of

sociolinguistics has important implications for language education, language policy, and social justice, as it sheds light on the ways in which language can both reflect and perpetuate social inequality.

Sociolinguistics is the science of language in which humans speak in social interactions. The statement from the experts above explains how to interact socially with people, friends, family, teachers, strangers that you may meet in life. Sociolinguistics plays a role in things that contain daily conversation, what people do when they want to talk, and the way they show that they are listening.

As an object in sociolinguistics, language is not seen or approached as a language, as is done by general linguistics, but is seen or approached as a means of interaction or communication in human society. Therefore, however, the formulation of sociolinguistics given by the experts cannot be separated from the problem of the relationship between language and social activities or aspects.

2.5 Code Speech

Bilingual situations provide multiple languages or language variation in society. Someone has to decide which language variation is the right choice for talking with partners, according to the socio-cultural background that follows. The problem of language choice can be viewed as a social problem faced by bilingual societies.

Code speech is a system in which the application of elements of the language has characteristics according to the background speakers, the relationship between the speaker and the interlocutor, and the speech situation exists (Poedjosoedarmo 1982:30). Code is a term that can refer to a language or variant within a language.

There are three types of language choices in the study of sociolinguistics. The first is the so-called variation in the language that is the same (variation within the same language or intra-language variation), the second is code switching, and the third is the code mixing.

2.6 Code Switching

Code switching is the use of other language variations or other languages to adapt to other roles or situations, or because of other participants (Kridalaksana, 1993:9). There are three keywords in code switching events, namely: role switching, situation changes, and other participants. Regarding this incident, a speaker is expected to stick to a particular language choice regularly, due to frequent switching to other languages.

Speakers of the language at a certain time, inserting words, sentences, or regional language discourse or when speaking in a variety of formal languages suddenly tucked into informal language. This code can be permanent or temporary. Code switching permanent nature is characterized by the determination of a speaker in using one language against the interlocutor. Code switching is the use of two or more languages in one conversation where the speaker or at least understand the language into which switching occurs. Code switching is the change from one code to another code. When people for the first time use A codes (for example English) and then change B codes (for example Indonesian), it can be said that this phenomenon is code switching.

Code switching refers to the use of multiple languages or language varieties within a single conversation, which is one of many ways in which languages come

into contact and mix. Other manifestations of language contact and mixing include borrowing words and grammar from other languages, language transfer, linguistic convergence, interference, language attrition, language death, and pidginization.

Hoffman identifies types of code switching, based on the juncture or scope of the switching that takes place.

- **Intra-sentential switching**

Intra-sentential switching refers to code switching within a clause or sentence. This means that the speaker may switch between different parts of clauses, lexical items, or even morphemes within a single sentence. An example of intra-sentential switching is when an English native speaker who also speaks Bahasa Indonesia uses the Bahasa Indonesia's verb instead of the English in a sentence, such as "Me and my family makan nasi goreng yesterday."

- **Inter-sentential switching**

Inter-sentential switching is a type of code switching that occurs between clause or sentence boundaries. In this type of code switching, the speaker uses one language for an entire clause or sentence, but switches to another language for a subsequent clause or sentence. The choice of language may be influenced by the situation or atmosphere of the conversation. Unlike intra-sentential switching, this type of switching is not limited to the insertion of one or two words. Additionally, this type of code switching involves a switch between at least two clauses, which can also be two separate sentences.

Example:

"Last week, aku holiday dengan bestieku. That's why aku gak di rumah." (Indonesian-English) "Sometimes I will start a sentence in English y termin ó in español." (English-Spanish)."You have to find a kalo pedi (good guy)and marry him. (English-Greek).

2.7 Language Selection Variations

Language plays a critical role in defining a society's identity, as it serves as a means of communication. Without language, a society cannot truly exist. The diversity of languages is a reflection of each individual's unique communication style, which contributes to the richness and complexity of language. Society's identity is inextricably linked to language, as it is the primary mode of communication.

Language diversity is shaped by the distinct communication styles of individuals, adding depth and intricacy to the way we express ourselves. Without language, a society would cease to exist. The essence of society is embodied in language, which serves as a vital tool for communication. The diversity of language is a result of each person's distinctive style of expression, contributing to the tapestry of language.

Without language, the concept of society would be meaningless. Language serves as the foundation of society's identity, being the key means of communication. Every individual's unique communication style influences the

variety of languages that exist. Without language, society would not exist as we know it

According to Chaer (2004: 61) "variety of language can be categorized into language expressions (words) and the uses of languages, variety of language based on the uses are separated into functional, kind and register, and also based on the formality are frozen kind/style, formal kind/style, consultative kind/style, casual kind/style, and intimate kind/style. Based on the expression or words, the varieties of language include idiolect, dialect, sociolect, (akrolek, basilek, vulgar, slang, kolokial, jargon, argot, and ken). The explanation about the variety of languages according to Chaer (2004:66) are:

1. The initial type of language variation is idiolect, which is a unique language variety that reflects an individual's distinct linguistic traits.

2. The second type of language variation is dialect, which is a language variety influenced by the unique pronunciations and vocabulary used in a particular geographical region. Dialects are also known as regional or geographical varieties.

3. The third category of language variation is sociolect, which is a type of language variety linked to an individual's social status, ethnicity, or caste. Sociolects include various sub-varieties of language such as akrolek, basilek, vulgar, slang, kolokial, jargon, argot, and ken. These sub-varieties can be described as:

   a. Akrolek refers to a language variety that is considered more formal or prestigious than other varieties.

b. Basilek, a language variety that is commonly used by individuals belonging to the middle social class.

c. Vulgar, a language variety used by individuals who are not academically oriented or who come from lower social classes.

d. Kolokial, a language variety that is used in daily conversations and is often characterized by a relaxed and casual tone.

e. Ken, a language variety that is characterized by a soft and sentimental tone like begging.

There are more language variations discussed in this paper, there are slang, jargon, and argot.

2.7.1 Slang

Slang is a type of informal language that is used in casual or social contexts among a specific group of people. It typically consists of words, phrases, or expressions that are not part of standard or formal language and may be unique to a particular community, generation, or subculture. Slang often employs unconventional grammar or syntax, and can include the adoption of new words or the repurposing of existing ones. While it is generally considered to be a form of non-standard language, slang can be a powerful tool for expressing identity and building social connections within a particular group.

Hartman and Stork (1972) defined slang as a type of language that features a constantly evolving vocabulary of newly coined words. Similarly, Green (2016) described slang as a fleeting and informal form of language that changes with the latest trends and is spoken by individuals from all walks of life. Slang can be seen

as a means of emphasizing meaning or purpose in communication between people. Therefore, slang language is often used to add emphasis or to express a specific meaning when communicating with others.

In conclusion, slang is a form of informal language that is used in casual or social contexts among specific groups of people. It is characterized by newly coined words, rapidly changing vocabulary, and often unconventional grammar or syntax. Slang can be seen as a way of emphasizing meaning or purpose in communication, and it is a powerful tool for expressing identity and building social connections within a particular group. While it is generally considered to be non-standard language, slang is widely used and understood, and it plays an important role in many aspects of contemporary culture.

As cited in Hanggoro (2011), identified at least fifteen reasons why people use slang, including:

1. To express high spirits and playfulness, both among young people and those young at heart.
2. To showcase virtuosity and skill with language.
3. To be different and novel.
4. To add a picturesque quality, often found in songs and poems.
5. To be striking and memorable.
6. To avoid clichés and express ideas in a brief and concise way.
7. To invent new words and enrich the language.
8. To give ideas a sense of solidity, concreteness, immediacy, or oppositeness.

9. To reduce the seriousness of a conversation.

10. To amuse or entertain others, particularly those in a position of authority.

11. To facilitate social interactions.

12. To create a sense of friendliness.

13. To signal belonging to a certain group or subculture.

14. To demonstrate that someone does not belong to a particular group.

15. To maintain secrecy or exclusivity, often among children, students, lovers, and members of political groups.

Slang can be used as a way of communicating covertly and excluding others who are not part of the group.

2.7.2 Jargon

Jargon is a specialized vocabulary or language used by people within a particular profession, industry, or social group. It typically includes technical terms and acronyms that are not commonly understood by those outside of the group. Jargon is often used as a shorthand way of communicating complex or technical information efficiently among members of the same field or profession. However, it can also create a barrier to communication with people outside of the group who may not be familiar with the specialized terminology.

Caudle (1999) defined jargon as an unusual technical language that is specific to a particular profession, group, or trade. Yule (2006) further explained that jargon refers to a specialized vocabulary used within a social group. Based on these definitions, it can be concluded that jargon is a set of specialized terms that

are used by a group of people who share a common interest or profession and use them when engaged in activities related to that interest.

In conclusion, jargon is a specialized vocabulary used by a particular profession, group, or trade, and is characterized by technical terms that are often outlandish to those outside of the group. It is a social variation used in a limited context by a certain social group, and like slang, it can spread from a narrow group until it is used and understood by a larger segment of the population. Jargon is used by a group with shared specialized interests when engaged in activities surrounding those interests, and it can pass into standard language over time.

2.7.3 Argot

Argot is a specialized vocabulary or set of words and phrases used by a particular group, such as criminals or subcultures, to prevent outsiders from understanding their conversations. It is a secret language used to keep their activities or conversations private and exclusive to their group. Argot often includes words or phrases that are unique to the group, as well as slang and jargon from the larger society that are given new or different meanings within the group's context. Argot can also be used as a way for group members to signal their membership and identity to one another.

Pierre Merle (2009:9) notes that Argot emerged in the 17th century not as a language, but as a form of expression among a particular group of people. This group of people always had their own language, which eventually became their societal identity. As a result, this language identity became known as Argot.

Chaer and Agustina (2010:68) defined Argot as a form of social variation that is used within specific professions or groups in a limited and secretive manner. The distinction between Argot and other forms of language lies in the meanings of the vocabulary used. For example, in the world of car modification and racing, the term "custom" may refer to modifications made to a car, whereas in the dictionary, "custom" means "a traditional and widely accepted way of behaving or doing something that is specific to a particular society, place, or time.

In conclusion, Argot is a variety of language that is used by specific professions or social groups and is characterized by limited usage and secrecy. It is different from other languages in terms of its vocabulary and meanings, and it often serves as a means of identity for the groups that use it.