CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter discusses the theories which the researcher used as the guidance of conducting this research. Here the researcher quotes some opinions considered relevant to his study and present them here. The contents of this chapter are; Bilingualism and Multilingualism, Domain, Language Choice, Social Factor, Code Mixing and Code Switching, and Previous Studies.

2.1. Bilingualism

In this world, language is a necessary for human communication. Human needs a language to do a communication with others. According to Jendra (Jendra, 2010, p. 1) language is used only to human's way of communication. It means that human cannot communicate with another without language. So, it must be difficult for human to interact with another. Language will be useless when it is not applied or used by human in their society. Thus, it indicates that language and society is complementary to each other. It is as what Janet Holmes (Holmes, 2013, p. 1) states that sociolinguistic is the study of the relationship between language and society.

Every human has a language to communicate with others, even they are able to use more than one language when they communicate. A person using more than one language in their communication is called as bilingual. Jendra states "people who are not monolinguals but speak two languages everyday are named bilingual" (Jendra, 2010, p. 68). Everyone can be bilingual; it depends on the ability in using a language. Even, someone is not aware that they are bilingual although every day they communicate with more than one language. For example; when they speak to lecturer they use English, when they interact with their parents they usually use their mother language (vernacular), when we enjoy with our friends which come from different region we use national language and so on. Hence, every people can be bilingual.

Based on the language acquisition, people are divided into three categories; monolingual, bilingual, and multilingual. Monolingual is a person who knows only one language. Meanwhile, people who are able to use two languages is named as bilingual, multilingual is a people who are able to use more than two languages.

2.2. Multilingualism

Multilingual is a condition when people use more than two languages to interact with other people by turns (Chaer and Agustine, 2004:85). In other word, students of English Department are one of the multilingual communities. Multilingual community means that the

community has more than two languages to speak and to communicate each other. While Holmes (2013:76) defines that multilingual is an ability to use more than two languages in communication for certain purpose.

There are some factors why person can be bilingual or multilingual, such as Nationalism, Mobilization, Culture, Education, or Religion. Mobilization can make a bilingualism condition when an immigrant has to interact with native, they will learn the native language. Nationalism movement shows a necessity of a national language to unite a whole nation or a necessity to have legal language of a country like Indonesia. The original language of Religion should be learned by the people who want to develop the knowledge about it. Like Islam learning Arabic language. People who want to develop Islam well should learn Arabic language.

In this study, the writer analyzes the language choice used by "Student of English Department at Faculty of Arts and Humanities State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Students of English Department are come from different regions this condition reguires them to use understandable language when they interact with others. However, the students from Java and Madura are majority. It makes the Javanese and Madurese Language used more often than another. They also combine or switch some language when they communicate each other.

2.3. Language Choice

People use language choice when they interact each other, in their daily life, they will make language choice to make communication easier. Grosjean (1982:127) said that in the daily interaction with other, people are constantly changing the variety of language they use. People used language choice in their communication because same people may not understand their language. So, many people decided to use language choice in their communication to make the addressee understand what they said.

Based on Holmes (2013:22) language choices is a choice of language interaction that happens in many speech communications. It means that in someone communication, it usually find some people make a language choice in their communication. Moreover, in multilingual communities will find people using more than two languages. The useof more than one language by the speaker in communication indicates that they make language choice. In other words, they will choose one language or combine the languages when interact with each other.

People choose an appropriate language when they speak, people switch language into other language, and they use different language in different context. They try to make themselves confident to communicate with other community, although sometimes they are not fluent to use the language.

According to Somarsono (2009:201), there are three kinds of language choice in sociolinguistic field these are; code switching, code mixing, and variation in the same language. First code switching, the speaker influenced by some factors; participants, topic and situation. Second code mixing, it appears in phrases and words. The last is variation within the same language, it is combining the same language between formal and informal form. It is related with Fasold statement (as cited in Chaer and Agustina, 2004:153)that language choice has three kinds of choices, these are: code switching, code mixing, and language variation.

The phenomena of language choice also occur toward the students of English Department at Faculty of Arts and Humanities State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya. The students choose the language in some varieties. For instance, the students use English in formal situation, or they use Indonesia in non-formal situation. Even when enjoying with friends, they use speech community or vernacular language. They use those languages in different domain such as in the classroom, canteen, out of class, or other places which encourage them to choose their language.

2.4. Social Factors

Everything that people do usually is influenced by some factors, people may also have the reasons for doing something, it also occurred in using language choice. When people communicate with others, there are some factors influence them for choosing language. These factors can appear from the people itself or influenced by some factors outside (environment, culture, education, and so on). Jendra (2010:71) states, the skill of choosing the language is classified as a communicative competence and basically developed by observing factors found in social context where the language is used.

Holmes (2013:9) states, there are certain social factors which influence the language choice. The social factors reflected in the language they choose to use. The factors are;

- 1. The participants: Who you are talking and who is speaking (Students-Lecturer)
- 2. The setting: The social context of the talk or where they speak (Class, Meeting)
- 3. The function: The reason why there are speaking (Informative, Social)
- 4. The topic: The topic of the discussion or what is the talking about (Subject,)

Moreover, Holmes states that not all factors above are relevant in any particular context, but they can be grouped in ways which are helpful. In any situation linguistic choices will generally reflect the influence of one or more the social factors above. A person may choose their language choice depending on the situation and their reason. Therefore, when person makes a language choice, it must be influenced by some factors.

Furthermore, Ervin Trip (in Grosjean, 1982:127) said that a speaker in any language community who enters diverse social situation normally has a repertoire of speech alternative which switch with situation. Through two definitions above it can be said that Community also influences people in making language choice. Hence, he presents four main factors that account to change in code or variety. They are: setting and situation, the participant in the situation, the topic, and the last is the function of interaction.

2.5. Domain

Holmes (2013:22) states, domain is a number of such typical interactions that has been identified as relevant is describing patterns of code choice in many speech communities, Such as family, friendship, religion, education, employment, and administration. While according to Romaine (2000:44), domain is an obstruction which refers to sphere of activity representing a combination of specific times, setting and role relationship. Furthermore, Chaer and Agustina state (Chaer and Agustina, 2004:153), Indonesia generally uses three languages with the different target of domain, There are; Indonesian language used in national domain,

Vernacular language used in regional domain, and Foreign language used in international domain.

Based on the theories above, it can be said that domain is one of the factors that influence people to choose their language. However in this research the writer focused into two domains; they are formal (during class) and non-formal (out of class) domain. The writer choose it because the objects of this research were the students of University.

2.6. Speech community

Every group society usually has speech community which used among the group members activities. According to Wardhaugh (2006:119) speech community is member of group who speak the same language, dialect or variety. Talking about the speech community means we are talking about the group. However, usually People make group because some reasons, the reasons are; Social, Religious, Economy, Family, Cultural, Studies and so on.

In English Department at least there are three speech communities.

Those are national language, English language, and vernacular language.

So in daily activities the English Department students choose different language in different situation.

2.7. Code Mixing and Code Switching

Everybody must have a basic ability of communication, which calls it as communicative competence. Communicative competence refers to knowing when to speak, when not to, and what to talk, with whom, when, where, and in what manner. In a word communicative competence is related to language and language use.

All people have the genetic capacity to learn any language as has been proposed by the modern linguistics. Meanwhile, language may appear to be human's guide to reality. In other words, language structures human are view of reality. Consequently, human's view of the world depends on the particular language they have learned. As speaking creature humans have built words and live in this world as they live in a world of things and persons. They use words as a device to control their own behavior and the behavior of other persons.

In the Bilingual or Multilingual societies we often face some people switched or mixed their language when they have conversation, such as the students of English Departments at Faculty of Arts and Humanities Sunan Ampel Surabaya. both code switching or code mixing are commonly occured toward Bilingual or Multilingual societies, It is dealing with Chaer's statement that when people talked about code switching it is usually followed by code mixing (Agustina and Chaer, 2004: 114). The equality of code mixing and code switching is the used of two or more

languages or varieties in a speech act. But obviously in code-switching, each language or variety still has each autonomous function and without function as a code, otherwise in code mixing are not.

Code mixing is two or more languages within one of them should be primary language which have a function and the other language just pieces, or phrase without any function. Nababan (1993: 32) explains that code mixing is the situation in which people mix two or more languages or language style in the speech act. In Indonesia, this code mixing often happens in daily conversation people usually speak Indonesia mixed by their regional language.

While, Code switching is a phenomenon which almost occurs in every place in which there is bilingual or multilingual society. Code switching occurs when the speaker shift from one language to another or when the speaker switches from one code to another. Fishman in Chaer and Agustina (2004:108) states some factors influenced people used code switching, there are; the speaker or hearer, the language, when, and what the purposes of the speaking.

While, Soewito in Chaer and Agustina(2004:107) grouped two kinds of code switching, there are; Intern Code Switching and Extern Cod Switching. Intern Code Switching is switching language code between two internal languages (first and second language), while Ektern Code

Switching is the switching language code from internal language to foreign language

Both Code mixing or code switching is using two languages and the language of a person uses depends on the language and social background. People speak differently according to their background and that is frequently possible to relate aspects of person's speech to his places of origin education even occupation among others.

2.8. Previous Studies.

The previous studies is intended to avoid any duplication, it is also used to enlarge knowledge about linguistic field especially language choice. Some researcher conducted the same research about language choice. The first previous study was conducted by Khifthi Chairina Durriyah (2014), student at Islamic state university Sunan Ampel Surabay. The title is "Language Choice Used Students of Islamic History and Civilization (SKI) Department Faculty Of Humanities UIN Sunan Smpel Surabaya" This study focused on language choice based on domain, social factors, and social dimension among the students of SKI which came from different region, some student from foreign (malaysia). To find the valid data, the writer collects the data through direct observation and interview to the students of SKI. The overall finding in this study Reaveal that language choice of the student is much influenced by the domain of the

speak, in informal domain students use local language, the students use national language in formal domain to interact with lecturers or friends in the classroom.

The second previous study is written by Igo Surya wijasa H.S (2008), student of State University Surabaya. The title is "A study of Language Choice among Arabic Descendants in Surabaya, East Java". The researcher focused on language choice used among Arabic descendent in Surabaya. He collects data from Kampung Arab Ampel through descriptive qualitative method. The result of this study is almost Arabic descendants of Surabaya used Indonesian language on their daily life.

The third is "Language Choice Used by Street Sellers in Bunderan GKB (Gresik Kota Baru) Gresik" written by Fitria Andani (2014), student at state Islamic university Sunan Ampel Surabaya. This study conducted to analyze the phenomena of language choice that is used by street sellers who sell in bunderan GKB. The found of this study reveal that social context has influenced the street sellers in making their language choice. The social factors were participant, setting, topic, function and purpose.

Meanwhile, in this study the writer investigated a language choice that used among the English literature students faculty of letters and humanities state Islamic university Sunan Ampel Surabaya. The writer intends to identify what kind of language choice that used among English letter students, revealed the reason for the use language choice and

described the social context that influences them to make a language choice. The differences toward these three previous studies, the researcher focused this study base on Holmes theories (2013) and Chaer and Agustina (2004).

