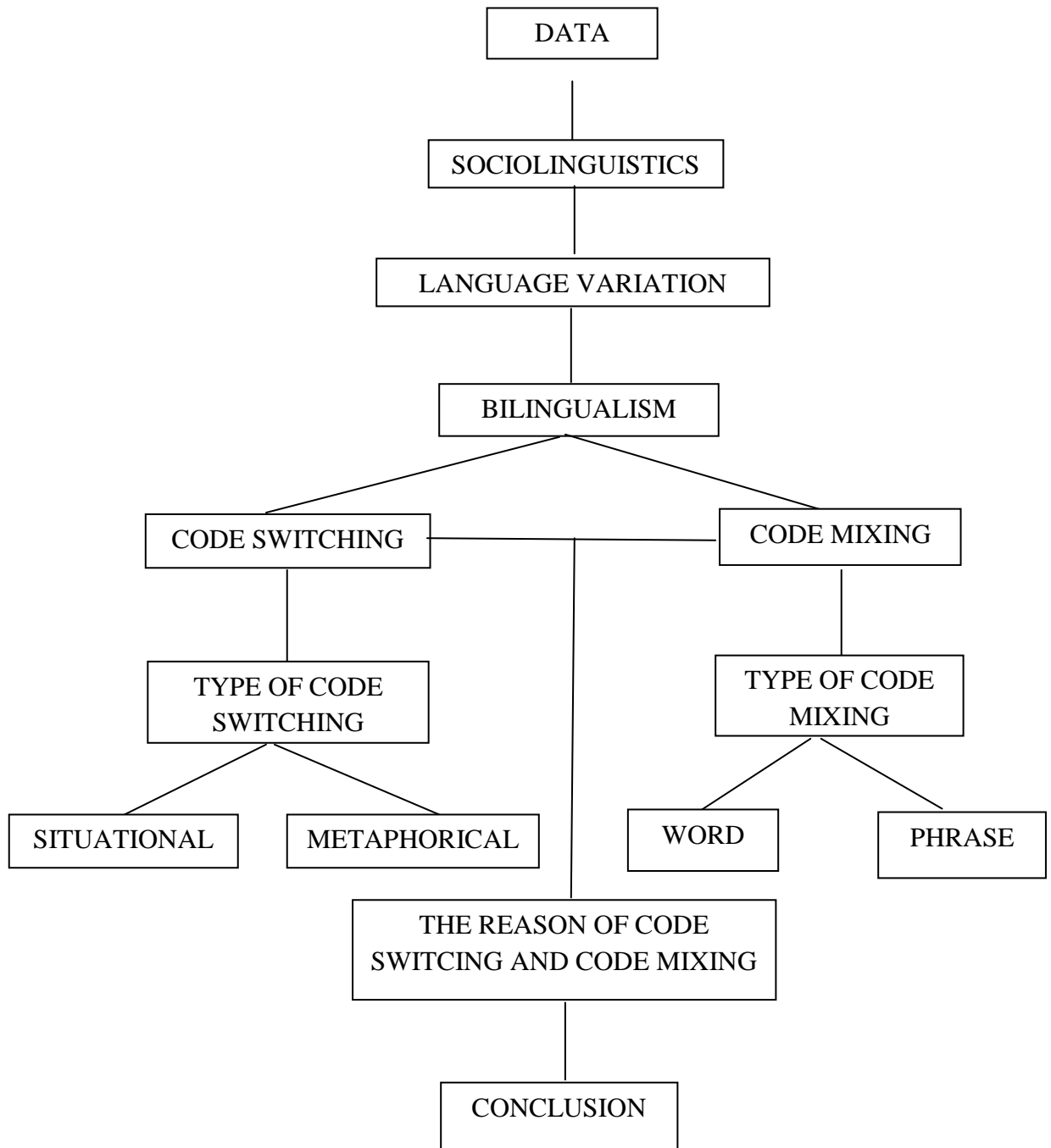


**CHAPTER II**  
**REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

**Theoretical Framework**



## **2.1 Sociolinguistic**

According to Hudson that “sociolinguistic is the study of language in relationship to society”<sup>1</sup>. The use of a language has to appropriate to the context in which it is used. While Holmes argue that “sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language, and society by identifying the social functions of language and the way it is used to convey social meaning”<sup>2</sup>. Thus it can be said that sociolinguistics is the study of what kind of language used in social context. Boey argue that “sociolinguistic include every aspect of language which is related to social context or interaction, social class, education, immigration and bilingualism, nationalism, language planning, varieties of language and so on”<sup>3</sup>.

## **2.2 Language Variation**

According to Yule that each language has more than one variety, especially in the way in which it is spoken. People may not only speak in one language but also the language to interaction with their group in their daily life and each language has it is certain characteristics, which cause the variety of a language. Richards and Jack argue that “language variation refers to the differences in pronunciation, grammar, or word choice within a language, which may be related to regional, social class, and educational background to the degree of formality of a situation in which language is

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<sup>1</sup>Hudson, Richard Antony. 1980. Sociolinguistics. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. p. 4

<sup>2</sup>Holmes, Janet. 1992. An Introduction to Sociolinguistics. London: Longman. p. 6

<sup>3</sup>Boey,Liem Kiat. 1997. An Introduction to Linguistics for the Language Teacher. Singapore:Singapore University Press. p. 110

used”<sup>4</sup>. It means that the various regions, social class, and educational background may cause a variety of a language.

### **2.3 Bilingualism**

Nowadays bilingualism has become a common phenomenon. The development on communication and transportation technology has given way to this phenomenon. It is uncommon for someone to mastering more than one language. Sometimes people even feel the need to learn other language than their native language.

Language is one of the most important forms of human symbolic behavior and has an identity of social group<sup>5</sup>. The life of social group cannot be separated from culture, custom, and language. As a multilingual country, Indonesia has many languages that are obviously different. This culture difference leads to the language difference. So, bilingualism or multi is not new in Indonesia

#### **2.3.1 Javanese Language**

Mostly, the social factor of stratification is in the social status. Javanese is one of the languages spoken by people who live in Java. Javanese is stratified language and we could not speak to anyone with any kind of Javanese that we like, all of this have the rule. As Greetz says in *Pride and Holmes* “status is determined by many

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<sup>4</sup>Richard, Jack and Richard Schmidt. 2002. *Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics*. London: Person Education Limited. p. 557

<sup>5</sup>Coupland, Nikolas and Adam Jaworski. 1997. *Sociolinguistics: A reader and Course Book*. USA: ST. Martine’s Press Inc .p. 323

thing; wealth, descent, education, occupation, age, kinship, and nationality”<sup>6</sup>. Among others, the important point is the choice of linguistics form as well as speech style which is determined by familiarity of converses.

In Javanese, greeting a person with lower status is different from greeting person with higher status<sup>7</sup>. Greeting person with higher status or older people must use the most polite language of Javanese, which called *Krama Inggil*. According to Kridalaksana that classifies types of Javanese into three levels. They are *Ngoko*, *Madya*, and *Krama*. *Krama* is used in formal situation, while *Ngoko* and *Madya* are used in informal situation.

According to Greertz that there are three level of Javanese namely *Krama Inggil*, *Krama Madya*, *Krama Ngoko*, which are respectively high, middle, and low level. *Krama Inggil* is used to speak to people who have the same age and have the same level of social status. It show politeness among the speakers but not as high as when we use *Krama Inggil*. *Krama Ngoko* is used to show familiarity among the speakers and usually used by older people to younger people. So it is clear that Javanese has complicated system and to use it. One must know the rule of language levels. Besides, Javanese has three levels which have different characteristics is that: *Krama Inggil*, *Krama Madya*, and *Krama Ngoko* which are respectively high, middle, and low level.

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<sup>6</sup>Pride, J. B, and Janet Holmes. 1972. Sociolinguistics. England: Penguin books. p. 167

<sup>7</sup>Wardhaugh, Ronald. 1992. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell Ltd. P. 275

### **2.3.2 Indonesia Language**

Indonesian language is usually used in informal situation and as the daily conversation language. This is usually spoken between friends from different ethnic groups. Daily Indonesian is contrasted with Indonesia language which is taught in school. People called it are standard language. Standard language is used for elementary, high school, and university instructions, radio broadcast, speeches, news paper, official letter, etc. Holmes says that “standard Indonesia is appropriate”<sup>8</sup>. So the language that is used on television is standard language that is easy to understand. If the speaker masters two languages; regional and national languages, code switching and code mixing will emerge easily in the conversation.

### **2.4 The Nature of Code Switching and Code Mixing**

Actually, it is hard to find the distinction between code switching and code mixing. According to Chaer and Agustina that code switching occur when one uses clause which have grammatical structure of another language, and code mixing is characterized by using a word or phrase, but it has no grammatical structure<sup>9</sup>. From that statement, the writer concludes that if one uses a word or a phrase from another language, the person has mixed his or her code, not switched, but if the clause has grammatical structure of one language, it means that the person has switched his or her code.

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<sup>8</sup>Holmes, Janet. 1992. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. London: Longman. p. 133

<sup>9</sup>Chaer, Abdul dan Leonie Agustine. 2004. *Sosiolinguistik: Perkenalan awal*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta. p. 115

For most individuals, mother tongue is the most used conversely. Second language tends to be the secondary in the terms of use. However, it does not happen to migrant community. Migrants tend to lose their mother tongue as primary medium of communication. Mother tongue is only used for home, friendship, and hearth communication. In this community, mother tongue is displaced by the dominant language, the language of host community<sup>10</sup>.

If we observe this community, we will find a phenomenon in which one person uses two languages or more and often called bilingual or multilingual. In using both languages, the possibility of using two languages perfectly is rare. Person switches and mixes one language with other partially. In sociolinguistics, these terms are called code switching ad code mixing.

Chaer and Agustina also state that code switching is differentiated with code mixing from the situation, for instance, from formal to informal situation. In code mixing the two languages are used at the same time and usually happen in informal situation.

### **2.4.1 Code Switching**

According to Trudgill that “code switching is the process where bilingual speaker switches between one language and another within the same conversation or

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<sup>10</sup> Bell, T. Roger, 1976. *Sociolinguistic: Goals, approach, and problem*. London: Batsford itd. p. 116

called a bilingual person”<sup>11</sup>. A bilingual person is a person who is able to use two languages.

Code switching also occurs when people alter their speech and behavior to fit into different social situations. The most common changes involve vocabulary and levels of casualness or formality<sup>12</sup>. For example is, when we converse with friends, we prefer to use informal language but when the teacher or lecturer gets into the conversation, automatically the speaker switches this language into formal language.

Bilingual person said to be one who is able to communicate in a second language. “Sometimes the switch lasts only for a few sentence or several for a single phrase but that phrase has grammatical structure”<sup>13</sup>. No matter how simple it is but if it has own structure; it still means that the speaker has switched from one language to another language. This is also supported by Coupland and Jaworski that “code switching is the use of two or more language in the same conversation or utterance”<sup>14</sup>. “Code switching is a term in linguistic referring to alteration of two languages among people who have more than one language at different time”<sup>15</sup>.

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<sup>11</sup> Trudgill, Peter. 1974. *Sociolinguistics: An Introduction*. Harmondworth: Penguin Book Ltd. p. 23

<sup>12</sup> Bonvillain, Nancy. 2003. *Language, Culture, and Communication*. New Jersey: Pearson Education Inc. p. 335

<sup>13</sup> Chaer, Abdul dan Leonie Agustine. 2010. *Sosiolinguistik: Perkenalan awal*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta. p. 115

<sup>14</sup> Coupland, Nikolas and Adam Jaworski. 1997. *Sociolinguistics: A reader and Course Book*. USA: ST. Martine’s Press Inc .p. 361

<sup>15</sup> Hudson, Richard Antony. 1980. *Sociolinguistics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. p. 56

Brown states that “code switching can occur between different language, dialect, or style within one sentence”<sup>16</sup>. This theory is supported by Hymes in Chaer and Agustina, he says that code switching has become terms for alternate use of two or more language, varieties of language, or even speech styles. From theories above, one can conclude that code switching happens when someone switch his/her languages. Code switching also happens when someone change his/her dialect or speech style<sup>17</sup>.

#### **2.4.2 Code Mixing**

Azizah argue in Bonvillain that “Code mixing is a linguistics process that incorporates material from a second language into the first language, adding morphological markers of the base to introduced elements”<sup>18</sup>. For example, code mixing in a certain text is the application of Kannada morphological markers on transferred material, like suffix –u, -ma, -ge, and –nalli are added to appropriate English words, such as: educated-u, control-ma, boiling point-ge, sacred occasion-nalli.

Spolky argue that “code mixing involves the insertion of a single utterance, a single word and a partial phrase from another language which does not have

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<sup>16</sup> Brown, Steven and Salvatore Attardo. 2000. *An Introduction to Applied Linguistic and Sociolinguistic Nonspecialist*. USA: Michigan Press. p. 84

<sup>17</sup> Chaer, Abdul dan Leonie Agustine. 2004. *Sosiolinguistik: Perkenalan awal*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta. p. 108

<sup>18</sup> Azizah, Nur. 2007. *Code Switching and Code Mixing in Pojok Kulonan*. Skripsi. Surabaya: UNESA. p. 19



grammatical structure”<sup>19</sup>. So, if the insertion has grammatical structure, it is called code switching. This argument is supported by Fasold in Chaer that code mixing is the mix of one word or one phrase of a language with no grammatical structure to another language.

Code mixing appears as a result of bilingualism. The relationship between two or more languages may be such that language mixing appears when a bilingual speaker speaks more than one language that they have mastered. Occasionally, they speak some words of another one in their utterance.

Code mixing is the use of two or more languages where the elements of each language are included. A speaker who masters two languages will have a tendency to mix languages that he masters rather than the speakers who only master one language. But, it does not mean that the speaker will always mix his/her language. Code mixing is influenced by special characteristics of speakers. In India, code mixing also has a social function. People who use English are considered as well educated, sophisticated, and refined<sup>20</sup>.

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<sup>19</sup>Spolky, Bernard. 1998. *Sociolinguistics*. New York: Oxford University Press .p. 49

<sup>20</sup>Bonvillain, Nancy. 2003. *Language, Culture, and Communication*. New Jersey: Pearson Education Inc. p. 356

## **2.5 The Form of Code Switching and Code Mixing**

### **2.5.1 The Form of Code Switching**

According to Bonvillain that code switching is distinguished from grammatical and interaction functions<sup>21</sup>. The simplest form of code switching is in the form clause. Further, McClure in Bonvillain states that linguistic proficiency must be fairly advanced before code switching can occur.

According to Holmes that there are two kinds of code switching, they are situational and metaphorical. Situational code switching occurs when the language changes according to the situation, and then, when a change topic requires a change in the language used, we have metaphorical code switching<sup>22</sup>.

### **2.5.2 The Form of Code Mixing**

According to Chaer and Agustina that there are two forms of code mixing<sup>23</sup>, they are:

1. Code mixing in the form of word

Code mixing in the form of word is the insertion of word from another language. Word is sound or combination of sounds (or written symbol forming a unit of grammar or vocabulary of a language)

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<sup>21</sup> Bonvillain, Nancy. 2003. *Language, Culture, and Communication*. New Jersey: Pearson Education Inc. p. 360

<sup>22</sup> Holmes, Janet. 1992. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. London: Longman. p. 43

<sup>23</sup> Chaer, Abdul dan Leonie Agustine. 2004. *Sosiolinguistik: Perkenalan awal*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta. p. 115

## 2. Code mixing in the form of phrase

Phrase is two or more words that function together as a group, so code mixing in the form of phrase is the insertion of a phrase on another language.

According to Hudson the form of code mixing is a few words of language. Code

Mixing in the form of word is actually the insertion of words from another language.

So, if we insert one word or phrase of another language, it means we have mixed the code.

### **2.6 The Reason for Code Switching and Code Mixing**

In social activity, there are several reasons why the people often mix or switch their language. Those reasons can be known, when people have done switching and mixing codes. So, it is not possible to predict when someone switch and mix their language will occur without knowing what a speaker intended to say next. Here is some reasons why code switching and code mixing used in Pojok Kampung news:

#### 1. Easier to Understand

Sometimes people do not understand what se talk, we need to switch our language to other language which can be understood by the listener

#### 2. Asserting the Status

According to Azizah in Pride and Holmes that “people switch or mix two language because code switching or code mixing will increase

the speaker's status, power, and authority"<sup>24</sup>. this is supported by Bonvillian statement that the reason of people switch their language is to show their status that they are well educated."<sup>25</sup>.

### 3. Eliminating ambiguity

This reason occurs when the anchor wants to clarify the meaning. Sometimes, the switch or mix serves to soften or strengthen request or command and saying something twice in different language to eliminate ambiguity.

### 4. Adopts from other language in Javanese

This reason occurs when Javanese adopts the word from Indonesian or English completely. It will be in real meaning without any connotation.

### 5. Declaring Solidarity

Holmes argue that "Language is considered as an important symbol of a minority group's identity, in this way language is likely to be maintain longer. It is not only maintaining the solidarity feeling"<sup>26</sup>. This is same with Wardhaugh statement that "code mixing is often used by the bilingual primarily as a solidarity marker"<sup>27</sup>.

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<sup>24</sup> Azizah, Nur. 2007. *Code Switching and Code Mixing in Pojok Kulonan*. Skripsi. Surabaya: UNESA. p. 23

<sup>25</sup> Bonvillian, Nancy. 2003. *Language, Culture, and Communication*. New Jersey: Pearson Education Inc. p. 356

<sup>26</sup> Holmes, Janet. 1992. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. London: Longman. p. 71

<sup>27</sup> Wardhaugh, Ronald. 1992. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell Ltd. P. 108

## 6. Expressing Identity

Language gives identity to a community. Besides, it also signs the speaker's ethnic and solidarity with the listener. This is supported by Coupland and Jaworski that "language is one of the most important forms of human symbolic behavior and has become an identity of a social group"<sup>28</sup>.

## 7. Express Self Emotion

Holmes argues "a speaker can switch his/her code because of self emotion, such as angry, sad, or happy"<sup>29</sup>.

## 8. Conveying the Speaker's Attitude to the Listener

"The Speaker usually conveys his/her attitude to make the listener able to involve in the conversation. This is also used to respect the listener's status"<sup>30</sup>.

## 9. Being more Informative

"Code mixing occurs because the speaker is message-oriented. People may select a particular variety of code to make the conversation easier to discuss a particular topic, regardless of where they are speaking"<sup>31</sup>.

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<sup>28</sup> Coupland, Nikolas and Adam Jaworski. 1997. *Sociolinguistics: A reader and Course Book*. USA: ST. Martine's Press Inc .p. 323

<sup>29</sup> Holmes, Janet. 1992. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. London: Longman. p. 47

<sup>30</sup> Wardhaugh, Ronald. 1992. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell Ltd. P. 101

<sup>31</sup> Holmes, Janet. 1992. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. London: Longman. p. 29

#### 10. Being Incompetent in Finding the Appropriate Word

Holmes says that “the speaker is unable to find the appropriate word in the language that is being used. So, the speakers switch or mix his/her language to another one”<sup>32</sup>. Holmes also says that switch is triggered by the lack of vocabulary.

#### 11. Maintaining Certain Neutrality when both Codes are used

This situation happens when we talk to friends who have different language. Wardhaugh says the switching or mixing to other language is used to decrease the power of one language during the conversation<sup>33</sup>.

### 2.7 Previous Related Studies

To enlarge our knowledge about sociolinguistic, the writer reviews the previous study which has correlation with this study in term of problem, research method, and findings. The previous researcher was conducted by:

1. Naila Falahiya, student of IAIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, entitled Code Switching and Code Mixing as a Bridge in Speaking among First Year Student at Mts. Al-Amin Mojokerto<sup>34</sup>.

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<sup>32</sup> Holmes, Janet. 1992. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. London: Longman. p. 29

<sup>33</sup> Wardhaugh, Ronald. 1992. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell Ltd. P. 259

<sup>34</sup> Falahiya, Naila. 2012. *Code Switching and Code Mixing As A Bridge In Speaking Among First Year Student at Mts Al-Amin Mojokerto*. Skripsi. Surabaya: IAIN Sunan Ampel

This study is the result of the observation to answer the question of: what form of code switching and code mixing which are used by the first year student of Mts. Al-Amin, and what is the first year students' response toward using code switching and code mixing at their speaking during English learning.

This thesis conducts because she knows that in this modern era, there are many bilingual schools in Indonesia. This school requires their student to speak English and Arabic at their daily life. So from this study hopes that this study can give a contribution in sociolinguistics studies and additional knowledge in teaching speak English

This thesis uses qualitative method as the research design in this study. From the research, the writer finds there are four forms of code switching. They are code switching in the form of clause, sentence, tag, and exclamation. And two forms of code mixing, they are code mixing in the form of word and phrase. She finds that the using code switching and code mixing in the students speaking get a good response from student. They still need to use some code switching and code mixing as equivalence, as reiteration, and as conflict control.

The similarity between Naila's study and this research is using the same topic and method. There also there are the differences between Naila's study and the writer, Naila's study used kind of code switching by Wardhaugh's theory

and the present writer use the forms of code switching by Hoffman's theory and use the form of code mixing by Chaer and Agustina's theory.

2. Alfiyah Nur Fariekhah student of IAIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, entitle Code Switching and Code Mixing Used By Teachers In SMPN 40 Surabaya<sup>35</sup>.

This research tells about phenomenon of code switching and code mixing which are used by teachers to their student in class activities. There are several reasons why researcher chooses English teacher as the subject of the study. First is English teacher are those who are expert conversation especially in class activities. Second, the phenomenon of code switching and code mixing that happens in SMPN 40 Surabaya.

The result of the research shows that there were some types of code switching and code mixing which were used by teacher in a class. They were code switching in the form of sentence, clause, and tag. On the code mixing, the researcher found in the form of word and phrase.

The last one question of the study is the context of code switching and code mixing. It has four features that trigger the occurrence of code switching and code mixing. They are: topic, setting, key, and purpose. The three features of context determine the language choice in the class activity.

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<sup>35</sup>Fariekhah, Alfiyah Nur. 2011. *Code Switching and Code Mixing Used By Teachers In SMPN 40 Surabaya*. Skripsi. Surabaya: IAIN Sunan Ampel



The similarity between Alfiyah's study and the writer studies are both of researcher used the same topic and method. There also there are the differences between Alfiyah's study and the writer is this code switching and code mixing used by English teachers to their students in class activities. This study also tells about the context of code switching and code mixing. It has four features that trigger the occurrence of code switching and code mixing. They are: topic, setting, key, and purpose. The three features of context determine the language choice in the class activity.