

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

This chapter focuses on discussing some theories which the researcher used as his guidance of conducting this research. Here the researcher tries to quote some opinions from the experts that he considered relevant to her study and present them here. The contents of this chapter are;

#### **2.1 Sociolinguistics**

Fishman in Pateda (1987:3) defines sociolinguistic is study of the characteristic of language varieties, the characteristic of their function and the characteristics of their speakers. Sociolinguistics deals with language variation in its relation to social variable. Therefore sociolinguistics studies the relationship between language and society. Its main concern is explaining why people speak differently in social context, and identifying the social function of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning.

Based on Nababan's view (1993:2) "sosiolinguistik adalah studi atau pembahasan dari bahasa yang berhubungan dengan penutur bahasa itu sebagai anggota masyarakat". Marjohan (in Suryani, 1995: 1) defines that "sociolinguistics is a science which studies language variation by relating it to variables outside language itself, such variables are social economic status, geographical origin, age, social distance, setting, ets" Hickerson in Pateda (1978: 3) also states that "sociolinguistics is a developing sub-field of linguistics which takes speech variation as its focus, viewing variation or its social context.

Sociolinguistics is concerned with the correlation between social factors and linguistics variation'. The factors here mean age, sex, occupation, etc. sociolinguistics is combination between linguistic and sociology and giving stress on relation between language and the speaker.

In linguistics, act speaker has decided to choose a certain variance of the linguistics forms. This decision actually passes through a process that is constrained by many factors, i.e social distance, situation and topic of speaking. According Dell Hymes, Sociolinguistics is an attempt to rethink received categories and assumption as to the bases of linguistic work, and as to the place of language in human life because when we learn about sociolinguistics, we certainly learn about the society.

## **2.2 Bilingualism**

Some bilingual speakers are accustomed to using only one language to speak about some topics on a given occasion. A sudden transition to other language opens the door to interference. Some bilinguals too are accustomed to using only one language with a given person, and find the transition to another language extremely difficult. The situation that requires the use of a specific language to speak with some people or some given occasion an some other languages for different people or occasions show a specialization in using language.

This is an everyday problem in bilingual or multilingual society in the world indeed Indonesia. These phenomena happened in lecturer environment especially in Faculty of latter and humanities which study about languages both

English and Arabic. He may speak Indonesian and Javanese when they talk about domestic matters to his students at the class and also to his family at home then switch to English if the topic changes into official or formal topics.

Nababan (1993: 27) defines the term bilinguals. "Bilingualisme ialah kebiasaan menggunakan dua bahasa dalam interaksi dengan orang lain". The members of a community may all use the same language or dialect of the home, or they may not. Indeed, more than one dialect or language may even be spoken regularly in the same home.

Haugen (in Beardsmore 1982:6) says, "bilinguals is understood to begin at the point the speaker of one language can produce complete meaningful utterances in the other language". A bilingual or multilingual situation can produce still other effects on one or more of the languages involved. But sometimes it leads to diffusion that is certain features spread from one language to the other as a result of the contact situation, particularly certain kinds of syntactic features.

### **2.3 Code**

According to Stockwell (2002:8-9), a code is "a symbol of nationalism that is used by people to speak or communicate in a particular language, or dialect, or register, or accent, or style on different occasions and for different purposes."

Wardhaugh (1986: 86-89) said that "The term 'code' can be used to refer to any of system that two or more people employ for communication. In this case a

code is the particular language one chooses to use on any occasion, a system used for communication between two or more parties”.

### **2.3.1 Code – Mixing**

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 tools to control their own behavior and the behavior of other persons.

In bilingual community, we often face people change their language, when people mix one or more language in speech act without something that forced to mix the language. Usually when people talked about code switching it is followed by code mixing. Because they are commonly exist in bilingual community, the equality of codes mixing and code switching is the used of two or more languages or varieties in speech act. But obviously in code-switching, each language or variety still has each autonomous function and without function as a code. (Agustina and chaer, 1995: 151)

Thelander also tries to explain the difference between code switching and code-mixing. He says:

Bila dalam suatu peristiwa tutur terjadi peralihan dari satu klausa suatu bahasa ke klausa bahasa lain maka peristiwa yang terjadi adalah alih kode. Tetapi apabila di dalam suatu peristiwa tutur, klausa-klausa maupun frase-frase yang digunakan terdiri dari klausa dan frase campuran dan masing-masing klausa atau frase itu tidak lagi mendukung fungsi sendiri-sendiri, maka peristiwa tersebut adalah campur kode.

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.

Code mixing 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.

There are two form of code mixing, they are code mixing in the form of word and code mixing in the form of phrase. Beside those two forms of code mixing there are also inner code mixing and the outer code mixing, let's see the explanation from each form of code mixing.

When a speaker who is using Indonesia language inserts one or more regional language elements, this is called inner code mixing. For example:

- Saya sudah kadhung apik sama dia (Inner code mixing).
- Saya sudah terlanjur baik sama dia (Indonesian).
- I have already had a good relationship with him (English)

When the speaker mixed Indonesian with a foreign language, this is called outer code mixing, for example:

- Jangan khawatir, next time will be better. (Outer code mixing).
- Jangan khawatir, lain kali akan lebih baik (Indonesia).
- Don't worry, next time will be better (English)

### 2.3.2 Code Switching

In sociolinguistics there are so many phenomena, one of them is code switching. Code switching is a phenomenon which almost occurs in every place in which there is bilingual society. Gal (in Wardhaugh, 2002) said that code switching is a conventional strategy used to establish, cross or destroy group boundaries. Code switching occurs when the speaker shift from one language to another or when the speaker switches from one code to another. For example: "people here get divorced too easily. Like exchanging faulty goods. In China it's not same. Jia gou sui ji." (If you have married a dog, you follow a dog. If you have married a chicken, you follow a chicken) (Holmes, 1992:38).

Meisel (1994:415) stated that: Code switching is the ability to select the language according to the interlocutor, the situational context, the topic of conversation, and so forth, and to change languages within an interactional sequence in accordance with sociolinguistic rules and without violating specific grammatical constraints.

According to Appel (in Chaer and Agustina, 2004) that code switching is shift of language using because of the change of situation. There are two kinds of code switching according to Wardhaugh, they are situational and metaphorical code switching. Situational code switching is when a language which is being used by a speaker changes according to the situation in which the speakers speak one language in one situation and another language in another situation. While metaphorical code switching is occurs when the speakers changes the topic of their conversation.

Types of Code Switching and code mixing (Hoffman 1991: 112)

Hoffman shows many types of code switching based on the juncture or the scope of switching where languages take place. Each type will be described below:

#### 1. Emblematic

In this kind of code switching, tags and certain set phrases in one language are inserted into an utterance otherwise in another, as when a Panjabi/English bilingual says: *It's a nice day, hana?* (*hai nā isn't it*).

#### 2. Inter-sentential

This kind of code switching occurs at a clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in one language or the other. This switching occurs between sentences. It switches at a clause or sentence level. In which each clause or sentence is in different language. Intersentential switching requires more fluency in both languages than tag switching because the portions have to follow the rules of both

languages. as when a Spanish/English bilingual says: *Sometimes I'll start a sentence in English y termino en español* (and finish it in Spanish). This last may also occur as speakers take turns.

### 3. Establishing continuity with the previous speaker

This kind of code switching occurs to continue the utterance of the previous speaker, as when one Indonesian speaker speaks in English and then the other speaker tries to respond in English also. Yet, that speaker can also switch again to *bahasa Indonesia*. For instance:

Speaker 1: I can't leave him 'coz I love him so much...

Speaker 2: Correct! You got the point! *Kata 'banget' itulah letak permasalahanmu sekarang ini.*

According to Hudson (1980) there are 3 types of code switching

#### 1. Metaphorical Code Switching

Metaphorical code switching is “were a variety normally used only in one kind of situation is used in a different kind because the topics should which would normally arise in the first kind of situation”. An example suggested by Bloom and Gompers in Hudson (1980:56):

In the course of a morning spent at the community administration office, we noticed that clerks used both standard and dialect phrases, depending on whether they were talking about official affairs or not, likewise, when residents step up to a Clerks desk, greeting and inquiries



about family affairs tend to be exchanged in the dialect while the business part of the transactions is carried in the standard.

## 2. Conversational Code Switching

Conversational code switching appears when the speaker is often switch code in sentence, so it will often turn the code. In a fact which often encounter when a conversation is done by people who live in different places or regions, so vernacular will appear when the conversation took place. The example from William Labov in Hudson (1980:57) is:

“Por eso coda (therefore each...), you know it’s nothing to be proud of porque yo no estoy (because I am not) of it, as a matter of fact I hate it, Pero vierne y sabado yo estoy, tu me ve hacia mi, sola (but come (1) Friday and Saturday I am, you see me, you look at me, alone) with a aquisolita, a veces que Frankie me deja (here alone, sometimes Frankie leaves me), you know a stick or something...”

## 3. Situational Code Switching

According to Hudson (1980:57), situational code switching occur when a language change or language of transition following the change in the topic which one happens to be redefined at any time. For example a Chinese is being merchant in Indonesia. He will use Indonesia language when sell of the merchandise with Indonesian and probably switch into Chinese when discussing with family.

## The Factors of Using Code Switching

In studying linguistic and more specifically code switching, not only sense code switching, type code switching and reason code switching need to know. But also, the factors of code switching must be known too. Sulistyoningsih in Setyaningsih (2006:14) states there are three major factors why people using code switching.

### 1. Social Factors

In social factors there are five aspects:

#### a. Participants

Participants here are the people who are contribute on one event. It can be the speaker or addressee. According to Cambridge dictionary that participant is a person who takes a part in or becomes uninvolved in a particular activity. Participat is as the member of society, so it is characterized by the dimenson of status and solidarity. The speaker and the addressee are a role relationship which can be marked by how the participants speak, body position, non verbal communication. For example eyes contact gestures, etc.”

#### b. Topic of Conversation

Topics are some factors to speaker doing code switching. For example when people who are joking in Javanese suddenly switch into Indonesian when one of their friends starts to discuss about political issues during the same conversation.”

c. Situation

There are two forms of situation, formal situation and informal situation. People often consider when they speak formally, and when they talk informally. From this, situation will be very important in the using of code switching. In the example, some people using the correct words when speak in front of the boss, because this is formal situation. Differently when eating with the friends. Commonly use friendly language. Because this informal situations.

d. Domain

According to Fishman in Giglioli, Setyaningsih (2006:19) state that “Domain is very cluster of social situations which are typically constrained by a common set of behavioral rules.” The means, in a region or a social situation, usually there is a limitation rule of behavior.

e. Setting of Conversation

In here, setting includes location, date, day, time, and physical aspects of situation. For the example: place where the event take place, date of wedding, etc.

2. Cultural Factors

According to Hudson (1980:96) codes switching as one of linguistics phenomenon are “learned from other people, they are one part the cultural a whole and as such are learned from the same people.” from

the discription above, unknown that cultural is one factors emergence switch code. So the cultural factors that influence the use of code switching are the values, attitudes, and ethnic identity. As we know that language is the background of the human character. We can know someone's character within the language she used.

From the discription above we knew that code switching is also influenced by cultural factor, people will be different in expressing their idea because it depends on their background. For instance when people come from madurese speaks Indonesia and they can not be able to avoid their madurese characteristics, at least they will speak by using Maduranese dialect eventhough they will mix the code in their conversition.

### 3. Individual Factors

According to Saville-troike (1982:13) Individual factors is related to individual preference and skill. Maybe the speaker wants to make difference in his/her style of speaking, or it can also caused by limited word or luck of vocabulary, that's way the speaker inserts the appropriate word to exchange the word that he/she does not know.

#### **2.4 Previous Studies**

In this study, the writer reads more than one thesis from kinds of different universities in Indonesia and abroad. There are lots of theses with kinds of different topic. But, the researcher decides to take only two theses which have the

same topic with his research about code switching and code mixing. Even though, the topic is the same, but the researcher use different theory and different way in collecting and analyzing data. The theses are:

The first is ‘‘*Code Switching and Code Mixing in Pojok Kulonan*’’ which written by Nur Azizah (2002). She observed the form of code switching and code mixing in ‘‘*pojok kulonan*’’. In this study she analyzed about the reason of using code switching and code mixing in ‘‘*pojok kulonan*’’. She found two form of code mixing in her research; they are in the form of word and phrase. And she also found two form of code switching, they are situational code switching and the metaphorical code switching. For the second question, she found eight reasons why the presenter of *pojok kulonan* used code switching and code mixing. They are Asserting power, pride and status, declaring solidarity, maintaining certain neutrality when both codes are used, expressing identity, being incompetent in finding the appropriate word, conveying the speaker’s attitude to the listener, expressing self emotion, and being more informative

The second researcher is Erni Ariani (2002) titled ‘‘*Code Switching and Code Mixing Used by the Presenter of Go in Country on Metro TV*’’. She observed one metro TV music program that is do in country which the presenter often switches and mixes his language into English during show. She analyzed the reason of using code switching and code mixing during the show because the audiences of go in country show are not only from Indonesia but also from another country or abroad.

From some previous study above, code mixing and code switching are done by several people with slight differences in their background. the two of studies above analyzed about code mixing and code switching in spoken expression. Meanwhile in this study is a study of code mixing and code switching used in novel love make you stupid. The researcher tries to find out the forms and the factors influencing the use of code mixing and code switching in the novel. That is the difference of the previous reserches and the researcher's this thesis.