

## **CHAPTER II**

### **THEORETICAL BACKGROUND**

Before coming to the analysis, the writer is going to discuss the theoretical background. It will be better for the thesis writer to present the meaning of the terms which are used in this thesis. In this chapter the thesis writer presents theories which are relevant to the problems. The theories are used to be the basic of her analysis. This chapter is divided into four sub chapters such as sociolinguistics, bilingualism, code switching and code mixing.

The theoretical background is useful to limit the problem and define the topic discussed for the thesis writer and will be helpful to understand the discussion which is chosen for the reader.

#### **2.1 Related Theories**

##### **2.1.1 Sociolinguistic**

Language is one of the most typical characteristics of human being that differing them from other creatures (Nababan, 1993: 1). Language has a close relationship with the society. People always use language in carrying out all of their daily activities. Science learning the essence and the language characteristic is linguistics. It is Linguistics that studies language elements and also the element relation in running its function as a means of communication of human being.

It has been realized for a long time that the language is a social institute, as also marriage, wealth inheritance, etc. However, two decades lately, linguists progressively realize that requiring giving the more attention to social dimension of language. This social dimension gives meaning to language, and this time the linguist progressively realize that this social dimension generates the language manner which is not merely functioning as a guide of difference speaker, but also as indication of situation to have language and also to reflect the target, topic, order and modus of language use. The language study, with the social dimension mentioned above, is referred as sociolinguistics.

Term of sociolinguistics itself consist of two elements: *sosio*-and *linguistics*. The element *Sosio*- is root of social, which deal with society, group of society, and social function. *Linguistics* is the science learning or conversing language, especially language elements (phoneme, morpheme, word, and sentence) and the relation between the elements (structure), inclusive of the essence and the forming of the elements. So, sociolinguistics is the study or solution language in connection with language speaker as the member of society (Nababan, 1993:2). In other words, it can be said that sociolinguistics learn and study the aspects of language social, especially differences in variant, which are found in language, related to social factors.

As a science, sociolinguistics has three main directions. First, the study of language in social context. This branch gives its emphasis on the assumption that speech varies in different social circumstances and one speech community has its

own speech or code varieties. Second, the study of individual or personal communicative activity in its social setting. This branch gives its emphasis on the interpersonal function of speech acts and the relationship between linguistics forms and social meaning. Further, it is said that in communication, social function implies that the interpersonal act is the primary event and the speech form is the secondary. The third is the study which is more distinctly from sociology and it is often referred as 'sociology of language'.

### **2.1.2 Bilingualism**

Bilingualism is a phenomenon which can be found in multilingual society. People are able to speak using more than one language. In the daily life, we often see and hear somebody speaks using a language at one time and speaks using the other language at another time and place. For example, a student speaks Indonesian to their teacher in school. However, in other time, they use Javanese to communicate with their families at home.

According to Holmes in her book entitled *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (1992:79) says that:

Over half the world population is bilingual and many people are multilingual. They acquire a number of languages because they need them from different purpose in their vocabulary.

From the quotation above it means that only few people in the world are monolingual or just able to speak one language. It is because they use different language for different purposes.

Fishman in his book entitled *International Journal of Sociology of Languages* (1976:103) says that bilingualism can be divided in two:

1. **True bilingualism**, which means that bilingualism in which is the mastery level of the speaker on L1 and L2 is equal.
2. **Partial bilingualism**, which means that the mastery level of speaker on the languages is not equal.

In bilingual society, there are two or more languages existing. The speakers of them may use one to communicate with a community and use the other language when communicating with other community. There are many phenomena, which comes up because of bilingualism phenomenon, such as code-mixing and code switching.

### **2.1.3 Code**

Language is a verbal device that is usually used by people to communicate each other. Someone have to choose what appropriate language they will use to speak. Different people, situation, place and context of communication will influence what language the speaker choose.

Wardhaugh (1986:83) stated that Code is a kind of system or a system or a particular language that two or more people employ it for communication. To choose

this code, someone must pay attention to many things, such as domain addressee, setting, and topic. For example, Javanese use *Ngoko* language if they talk to a person who is younger than the speaker. When the speaker talks with the oldest, they have to use *Kromo Inggil* language, while in another situation the speaker use Bahasa Indonesia because the addressee are not Javanese.

#### **2.1.4 Code Mixing**

According to Wardhaugh (1986) code mixing is defined as the use of two languages together by changing from one language to other language in the course of a single utterance. For example, someone will mix Bahasa Indonesia with Javanese, because they have motivations that influence the two codes such as solidarity with the listeners, choice of topic, social status and cultural distance.

In addition, Wardhaugh (1986:102-103) distinguishes code mixing from code switching. Code mixing occurs when the conversation uses two languages together to extent that they change from one language to another in the course of single utterance. For example, Wardhaugh gives Paff's example or conversational code mixing among Spanish-English bilingualism:

“No van a being it up in the meeting.”

(There are not being going to bring it up in the meeting).

“Todas los mexicanos were riled up.”

(All the Mexicans were riled up).

In the example above, the speaker uses two languages in their utterances. Code mixing often confused with code switching, in fact code mixing and code switching are different. Code mixing occurs in the syntactic structure level within a sentence. So in one sentence, one element is spoken in language 1 and the other is in language 2. For example: “You bisa bantu saya?”

Indonesia people also used code mixing in the daily conversation. Nababan (1984:32) said, they mix up local language and Indonesia, or Indonesian and a foreign language. The mixing of language is in order to show off their education or social status in society. Code mixing usually happens in formal situation. It is prominent characteristics of code mixing. In addition, code mixing rarely happens in formal situation. If it happens in formal situation, it is because there is no suitable word or utterance to say it in a language which is being used.

#### **2.1.4.1 Purpose of Code Mixing**

##### **a. Showing solidarity and familiarity**

Wardhaugh (1986) states that conversational code mixing requires the conversant to have sophisticated knowledge of both languages so that the conversant can show their familiarity or solidarity.

### **b. Showing a prestige**

The speaker uses code mixing to show off his educational and social status. Among older-educated people in Indonesia, Dutch is still used to mix with Indonesian or their native language. (Nababan, 1984:280).

### **c. Showing Pride**

Nababan(1984) says that a speaker especially in Indonesian usually mix codes or show off their prides because of mastering a foreign language such as Dutch and English. Wardhaugh (1986) says that the ability to mix code is often used as a source of pride as done by many Spanish-speaking North Americans who call code mixing as pocho or calo.

### **d. Showing no exact words**

The speaker tends to mix codes because the speaker cannot find the exact words in the language so it necessary to use words from other languages (Nababan, 1984:106).

#### **2.1.4.2 Types of code mixing**

According to Kachru remarks in Suwito (1983), there are two types of code mixing: outer code mixing and inner code mixing. Outer code mixing happens when a speaker mixes Indonesian with the foreign language such as Indonesia mix English. For example: *Hari ini saya harus menghadiri **opening ceremony** bersama rekan kerja.* Outer code mixing occurs in six forms, that are word, phrase, hybrid, word

reduplication, idiom, and clause forms. Inner code mixing happens when a speaker who is using Indonesian mix regional element. For example: *Semakin banyak saja orang yang **keblinger** oleh gemerlap kota ini.*

#### **a. Inserting word**

In this case, the speakers insert words from one language to another language. Word is any unit of language that in writing appears between spaces. There are two types of word, content words and function words. Content words are words which have lexical meaning or dictionary meaning. While function words are words which shows the relationship of words and function to make sentences proper or grammatical. Function words involve article, preposition, and conjunctions. The examples of code mixing in words form are:

- 1) *Adik saya selalu menuliskan kejadian pentingnya di dalam sebuah **diary**.*
- 2) *Hari ini kita **lunch** dimana?*

#### **b. Inserting phrase**

The speaker inserts two or more grammatically related words that function as a unit in a sentence, a clause, or phrase. For example:

- 1) *Tenang saja, sebentar lagi saatnya **coffee break**.*
- 2) *Kita tidak perlu bersusah payah menjalankan bisnis ini, **plug in system** saja.*



### c. Inserting hybrid

Hybrid is complex words whose elements are derived from different languages (Kridalaksana, 1993:56). Hybrid in the example below occurs in utterances which have bases in English but affixes from Indonesia. Those Indonesian affixes are (me-), (ber-), (pe-), (se-), (di-), (nya-), and (an-). The examples of code mixing in hybrid forms are:

- 1) *Pesawat yang kamu tumpangi **landingnya** jam berapa?*
- 2) *Karyanya sudah **dipublish** di beberapa majalah internasional.*

### d. Inserting word reduplication

In this case, the speaker inserts the repeating words of another language or local language. For example:

- 1) *Kalau begini keadaannya, saya jadi **ketar-ketir** juga nih!*
- 2) *Modem saya kenapa ya kok tidak **connect-connect** dari tadi?*

### e. Inserting idiom and collocation

Here, the speaker inserts a number of words taken together means something different from the individual words of the idiom when they spent alone (Mc, Mordie, 1978:4). Mackey (1975:4) also states that idiom is also assigning of a new meaning to a group of words which already their own meaning. For example:

1) Belajar di luar negeri itu seperti **killing two birds with one stone**, selain dapat ilmu kita juga bisa jalan-jalan.

#### **f. Inserting clause**

The speakers insert a group of words which consist at least a subject and a predicate from another language. For example, “*Segera beri keputusan ya, I’m waiting.*”

#### **2.1.5 Social Situation**

Fishman (1971) states that social situation is constructed when individuals interact in *appropriate role-relationships* with each other, in the *appropriate locales* for these role-relationships, and discuss *topics* appropriate to their role-relationships. From the definition above, I found three terms of social situation:

1. Role-relationship, it often begins in the family, which individuals grow together, including the relationship between father-mother, mother-child, father-child, brother-sister, or even grandparents-grandson relationship. However, in everyday conversation, we can find some other role-relationship such as teacher-student or friend-friend relationship. Thus, the role-relationship is usually typical in particular societies at particular times.
2. Locale, defined as a determining component of situational analysis, meaning that it has an important role in dealing with the location or even situation when the speaker involves.

3. Topic, considered as a regulator of language use in multilingual settings. Therefore, it is impossible that the people speak to other without having certain topic to discuss.

In this case, an individual is said to be successful in having a conversation if the role-relationship, locale, and topic are well-connected to each other. If not, the conversation cannot work effectively and will provide misunderstanding.

## **2.2 Review of Related Studies**

### **2.2.1 Choiriyah (2004)**

Choiriyah, whose thesis is on "*A Study of Code Switching Tantowi Yahya's utterances in "Who Wants to be a Millionaire" quiz*", proposes that code-mixing is the use of a language unit of one language to another to broaden the language style of language variety (following Kridalaksana, 1993). By using the theory of code switching, she analyze the way Tantowi Yahya's speaking in that quiz. She wants to reveal what kinds of language that are used and mostly used by Tantowi during the quiz. She observes three episode of "*Who Wants to be Millionaire" quiz*. As a result, Choiriyah find out that percentage of English has the highest occurrence in this quiz, is 62,1%. The percentage of Non Standard Indonesian Language occurrence is 32,8%. Javanese only 3,4%. Based on this, the writer of this research got an inspiration to have the similar method in counting the percentage in her own research.

### **2.2.2 Eli Ermawati (2004)**

Eli Ermawati, who finished her thesis on “*A Study of Code Mixing Phenomena in Nyai Hj. Ainur Rohmah’s Preach*” states that code mixing happens when people use elements of a language into a sentence or discourse of another language, or change a language or dialect into another language or dialect. In dealing with her research, she observes Nyai Hj. Ainur Rohmah’s preach in Pesantren An-Nuriyah Wonocolo Surabaya during April-May 2004. After conducting a research, she found that the language used in Hj. Ainur Rohmah’s preach consisted of regional language, national language and foreign language that is English and Arabic. Code mixing phenomena occurred in form of words, phrases, hybrid clauses, idioms, and clauses. This phenomenon mostly happens in formal situation.