CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter focuses on discussing some theories which the researcher used as the guidance of conducting this research. Some theories include Sociolinguistics, Bilingualism, Code and Code mixing.

2.1 Related Theories

2.1.1 Sociolinguistics

Term of sociolinguistics itself consist of two elements: *socio* and *linguistics*. The element of *socio* means society, root of social. Meanwhile *linguistics* means a language, especially language elements such as word, sentences, morpheme.

The definition of sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to social factors, including differences of regional, class,, and occupational dialects, gender differences, and bilingualism. Sociolinguistics also means the study of the relationship between language and society.

Sociolinguistics study the relationship between language and society. It is interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and sociolinguistics concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the way it is used to convey social meaning (Holmes, 1992:p.1).

Wardhaugh (1986:13) stated that sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and how language function in communication.

Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language use and the structure of society. It takes into account such factors as the social background of both the speaker and the addressee (such as; their age, sex, social class, ethnic background, degree of integration into their neighbourhood and others). The relationship between speaker and addressee (good friends, employer-employee, teacher-pupil, grandmother-grandchild and others) and the context and manner of the interaction (in bed, in the supermarket, in a TV studio, in church, loudly, whispering, over the phone, by fax and others (Radford, et al.,2009:14)).

Hudson (1980:4-5) defined that sociolinguistics as the study of language in relation to society, implying (intentionally) that sociolinguistics is part of the study of language. Sociolinguistics is important for society life, because sociolinguistics uses for practical life such as a toll for verbal communication to each other. Sociolinguistics also as the guide to communicate with variety of language. Sociolinguistics also have a big role, such as in the society, when the people talk to other people with different country or area, they can use the variety of language or style of what language they use.

2.1.2 Bilingualism

The meaning of bilingualism is the study which use two or more language. In other word is someone who wants to use two or more language, they must expert the two language. They must expert the mother language and another language which will be a second language. When the people use two or more language to interact or communicating with other people they become bilingual that means they become bilingualism. Therefore, bilingualism is the habit of using two or more language when the conversation action with othe people.

The concept of bilingualism refers to the state of a linguistic community in which two languages are in contact with the result that two codes can be used in the same interaction and that a number of individuals are bilingual (societal bilingualism); but it also include the concept of bilinguality (or individual bilingualism). (Hamers, 2006:6)

According to Webster's dictionary (as cited in Hamers, 2000:6) bilingual is defined as 'having or using two languages especially as spoken with the fluency characteristic of a native spaker' and bilingualism as 'the constant oral use of two language'. In addition, wardhaugh (1986:98) stated that a bilingual or multilingual situation can produce still other effects on one or more of the language involved.

According to Bloomfield (as cited in Hamers, 2006:6), who defines bilingualism as 'the native-like control of two language'. Macnamara (1967) proposes that a bilingual is anyone who possesses a minimal competence in only

one of the four language skills, listening comprehension, spaking, reading and writing, in a language other than his mother tongue.

One of the factors that cause someone to be a bilingual is educational background. In Indonesia, the language used at home is often different from the language used at school. For example, someone uses regional language at home but in school or out from their house, they use Indonesia language to adapted with other people.

2.1.3 Code

In daily communication, some people usually choose different codes in different situation. They may choose a certain code because it makes them easier to discuss in certain topic, regardless where they are speaking. When talking about work or school at home, for instance, they may use the language that is related to those fields rather than the language used in daily language communication at home.

According to dictionary of merriam-webster, definition of code is a system of signals or symbols for communication (http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/code). In other words, code means a system which used by people to communicate with other people. When people talk with other people, they have to choose a particular code to express their feeling and to show the word about what they mean.

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 (1986:88) states that the term of code is taken from information theory, can be used to refer to any kind of system that two or more people employ for communication. (it can actually be used for a system used by a single person, as when someone devised a private code to protect certain secrets).

People always faced with choosing an appropriate code when they speak. Very young children may be exceptions, and the victims of certain pathological conditions. In general, however, when you open your mouth, you must choose a particular language, dialect, style, register, or variety – that is, a particular code. (Wardhaugh, 1986:88).

2.1.4 Code Mixing

A. Definition of code mixing

Code mixing is using two languages and the language of a person use depends on the language and social background. Some people speak differently because of according to their background or with foreign people who stay out from our area. So the speaker will mix two language for communication with other people.

Wardhaugh (1986:101) stated that "code mixing is the particular dialect or language one chooses to use on any occasion and a system for communication between two or more parties".

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. It means that the conversants just change some of the elements in their utterance. For instance, Wardhaugh gives Paffs's example or conversational code mixing among Spanish-English bilingualism as below:

No vana bring it up in the meeting.
'They are nt going to bring it up in the meeting.'

Todos los Mexicanos were riled up.
'All the Mexicans were riled up.'

Estaba training para pelear.
'He was training to fight.'

Some dudes, la onda is to fight y jambar.
'Some dudes, the in thing is to fight and steal.'

In the example above, the speaker uses two language in their utterances, they are Spanish and English. Sometimes, some of people confuse about definition about code mixing and code switching. In the fact, both of codes is different. According sumarsih et al (2014) Code-switching was done to make the conversation more acceptable to the listener or the speaker, while code mixing is incorporation language in accordance with the rules by which to be heard and understood by the users of these languages and this occurs because speakers of other languages and speak with a language that is not his native language so that mixing occurs naturally.

Based on the explanation above, code mixing is language that gives expression to ther people, with combined language or dialect with other people.

For example, sometimes the conversation occur uses English-Indonesia, but sometimes uses Indonesia language and regional language. This problem caused by that demands language mixing and by the habit of the speaker that becomes the background of code mixing.

B. Types of Code Mixing

There are three pattern of intra-sential code mixing found are often rather different from one another, they are:

a. **Insertion** of material (lexical items or entire constituents) from one language into a structure from the other language, the meaning is approaching that depart from the notion of insertion new the constraint in terms of the structural properties some base or matrix structures. Here is the process of code mixing is conceived as something akin borrowing. For example: wei ngana ba lia *dance* li dorang semeter III waktu acara CCU?

b. **Alternation** between structures from languages, it means that approaches departing from alternation view the constraint on mixing in terms of the compability or equivalence of the language involved at the switch point. Such as English – Indonesia. "Jangan suka *nge-judge* gitu dong".

c. **Congruent lexicalization** of material from different lexical inventories into a shared grammatical structure. It means that the notion of congruent lexicalization underlies the study of style shifting and dialect/standart variation rather than bilingual language use proper. For the example: *"nice*

to meet you. I'm Jim. Boleh saya duduk disini. May I sit here. (Muysken, 2000:3).

Sumarsih et al (2014) stated that Mix the code is divided into two, namely:

1. Mix the code into the (inner code-mixing): Mixed code derived from the original language with all its variations (formal, standard, informal, non-standard). Inner code mixing occur when the speaker using Indonesia mix the regional element. For example: *kamu tuh **aya naon** kok sedih begitu?*.

2. Mix the code to the outside (outer code-mixing): mixed code derived from foreign languages. Outer code mixing occur when the speaker mixes indonesia with the foreign language, such as indonesia mix english. For example: *saya ingin makan nasi goreng di **foodcourt** itu.* Outer code mixing has six forms, they are a) inserting forms, b) inserting phrase. c) inserting hybrid, d) inserting word reduplication, e) inserting idiom and collocation, f) inserting clause.

According to suwito (1985:78) classifies code mixing into six kinds according to the linguistics elements that involved in code mixing as follows:

1. The insertion of words

   The insertion of words here means the language unit that stands on its own, it consist of free morpheme sand bound morphemes. One common definition of a word is the following "a word is any unit of

language that in writing, appears between spaces or between space and a hyphen". Words do not always constitute the smallest meaningful units in a language. Instead words are sometimes constructed of smaller parts. These parts are called morpheme.

2. The insertion of phrase

A phrase is a group of two or more related words that does not certain both as subject and a predicate. Phrase is contrast with a clause, clause is a group of words including a subject and a predicate.

3. The insertion of hybrids

Hornby states that hybrid is the composed part of words (Hornby, 1995:585) it is combination of word piecces, the combination pieces of Indonesian word and English word.

4. The insertion of word reduplication

Word reduplication is the repetition of some parts of the base (which maybe the entire base) more than one word. Reduplication is a morphological process by which the root or stem of a word or part of it is repeated. Reduplication is used in inflections to convoy a grammatical function, such as plurality and intensification. Reduplication is found in a wide range of languages and language groups, though its level of linguistics productivity varies.

5. The insertion of idioms

    Idioms are an expression which has a meaning different from that, of the individual meaning of each of its component parts. The idiom cannot be translated literally from the one language into another without some change in its meaning or connotation (Dixson, 1971)

    Idiom is a phrase or sentence whose meaning is not clear from the meaning of its individual's word and which must be learnt as a whole unit. It means that idioms creates new meaning that is different from the real meaning of each word.

6. The insertion of clause

    Clause is a group of word having a subject and predicate. Clause divided into two types, dependent clause and independent clause. Clause are independents, so they can stand themselves as sentences or may appear within sentences as grammatically complete statement. Other clause are dependent, so they cannot stand themselves and therefore the meaning is reminders of the sentences in which they appear.

C. The reasons of code mixing

There are different reasons of code mixing. It depends on who is speaking with whom and what is the intentiion of the speaker. In indonesia, commonly, the teenager mix Indonesia-English. So, in the present research, most of the code-mixing words uttered by the characters are taken from Indonesia language which

is mixed with English. The speakers use code-mixing to serve their communicative purpose and also express their moods.

There are some reasons for person to mix the language: 1) talking about particular topic. 2) Quoting somebody else. 3) Being emphatic about something (express solidarity). 4) Interjection (inserting sentence fillers/sentences connecters). 5) Repetition used for clarification. 6) Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, and 7) Expressing group identity (Hoffman, 1991:116).

2.2 Previous Research

The analysis of code mixing has ever been conducted by Indira Kurniati (2014) which entitled **"A Sociolinguistics analysis of code mixing on nine summer ten autumns novel by Iwan Setiawan".** This research is aimed to know of code mixing and interference that appears in the conservation of the novel. It also aims to know the types of code mixing. The researcher uses descriptive qualitative method where the researcher analyzes to find out and classifies of code mixxing and interference. In the analysis, the researcher analyzes about twenty dialogs which use code mixing. The researcher chooses the daialogs randomly which are interested to be analyzed. From the analysis twenty data, the researcher find out the result which explain that there are nineteen data of outer code mixing (is from the foreign language for example the elements of Holland code switching inserted in Indonesian language) and one data of inner code mixing (is from the

nature of the language with all the variation). Beside that there is no interference which used in the conservation of the novel.

The second previous research is conducted by Fahrurrozy (2015) which entitled **"Analysis of Code-Mixing in Commercial Advertisement".** This research has purpose to know the types, the function of code mixing especially in Commercial Advertising in Indonesia. This research use the descriptive analysis method. It uses technique of descriptive analysis by collecting and analyzing the data. The unit of analysis in this research is text or script of 10 commercial advertisings of face wash and bath soap advertisings. The instrument of this research is the researcher himself. The result from this research there are ten code-mixings cases and two of three types of code mixing, they are intra-sententially and inter-sententially. The researcher found two of three functions of code mixing they are as the dialect choices as gender spesific speech forms and as age-grading functions. After the researcher has been done to analysis from 10 commercial advertisings of face wash and bath soap products. The result is the researcher found 9 types of intra sententially and 1 type of inter-sententially. The researchers also found 10 functions of the types. They are 5 types as gender-spesific forms for men, 3 types as gender-specific forms for women, then 1 type as age-grading for adolescents and the last, the researcher found 1 type as age-grading for all ages.

The third of previous research is conducted by Amsal (2011) which entitled **"An Analysis of Code Mixing in conversation of the students at State Junior High School (SMPN) 3 XIII Koto Kampar".** The aims of this research are to find out the anyliss of code mixing in conversationof the students at State

Junior High School (SMPN) 3 XIII Koto Kampar and to find out the types of code mixing which found in student's conversation. To collect the data, the researcher uses record and questionnaire. There are six classes and the total number of students is 180. Then, the researcher takes 30% of the students as the sample. The data are processed and analyzed by using formula as follows:

$$P = \frac{f}{N} \times 100\%$$

Then, to find out the percentage level of the students use code mixing, the researcher uses the measurement:

76% - 100% is high

56% - 75% is enough

0% - 55% is low

There are typical of code mixing in SMPN 3 XIII Koto Kampar and the researcher has been done analyzed that Noun/ noun phrase/ pronoun (164) data, Verb/ verb phrase/ Auxxiliary (57) data, Adverb/ Idiom/ Preposition (49) data, Adjective/ adjectival phrase (25) data, Exlamation (15) data. The total 310 data. Based on the findings of the research, the most inserted words are noun 164 words (52,9%) and adjective and exclamation are the least (12,8%). It shows that noun is the most inserted words than others and the analysis can show as follow:

F=492 + 570 + 1218 + 85 = 2365

N= 1026 x 4 = 4104

$$P = \frac{2365}{4104} \times 100\%$$

P = 57,62 % (Middle)

So, the result that the students use code mixing is located on the category 56%-75% categorized into **"enough".**

The fourth of previous research is conducted by Lau Su Kia et al which entitled **Code Mixing of English in the Entertainment News of Chinese Newspapers in Malaysia.** This research concerns the identification of the features of English Lexical items that were code mixed into chinese entertainment new from the linguistic perspective. In tis research, there are maximum of 1000 sentences that were code-mixed in chinese entertainment news were collected from (a) China Press,, (b) Mun Sang Poh, and (c) Guang Ming Daily from January to May, 2007. The features of English words and abbreviations that were code-mixed were analysed and discussed qualitatively. The questionnaire survey was also administered to 200 respondents to find out their opinions on the features of some English lexical items code-mixed into the sentences of chinese entertainment news. The English abbreviations such as "CD", "DVD", "MV",, "SMS", "KTV", "VIP", and "DJ" were inserted into chinese entertainment news making the sentences simpler and easier to understand. English adjectives such as "high", "cool", "in", and "hot" were inserted to generate a sense of stylishness and to put forth some sense of modernity. The findings of this research is the incorrect usage of English grammar, such as "sweet sweet", "high high" in chinese entertainment. This form of reduplications is grammatically correct in the Chinese

language and applied in Chinese entertainment news through the reduplication of English words. English words frequently code-mixed in conversations are also used in chinese entertainment news. The result of this research is the most commonly used parts of speech in the sentences are 99 common nouns, followed by 72 proper nons, 47 adjectives, 38 verbs, and 19 abbreviations. In other words, more than 60% of the lexical items that have been code-mixed in the Malaysian Chines entertainment news are noun. So the conclusion is English words most commonly inserted into the chinese entertainment news in Malaysia are common nouns, followed by proper nouns, adjectives, verbs, and abbreviations.

The fifth of previous research is conducted by Siti Nurhayati, et al which entitled **"Code Mixing in Break Out Music Program on NET.TV".** This research aims to get information of sociolinguistics about code mixing in Break Out Music Program on NET.TV by the presenters. The objectives of the study are to find types of code mixing and the most dominant type. The researcher uses descriptive qualitative design. The source of data was the whole script of the utterances by the two presenters. The data were the scenes that have code mixing in its dialogue. The result is there are 104 code mixing used by the two presenters which consists of three types of code mixing which is alternation (62) with total percentage 59,7%, insertion (34) percentage 32,7%, and congruent lexicalization (8) 7,7%. The most dominant type of code mixing used by two presenters of Break Out Music program in NET,TV is alternation with percentage 59,7%.

From the some of previous research above, there are theory of code mixing which taken from some object, such as in the novel, advertisement, in the school,

in the entertainment and program music in TV. In this research, the researcher willl compare between those previous research and this research. Begin in the similarity the similarity of the previous research and this research is the field of the research that is sociolinguistics and about code mixing theory. The differences about previous research and this research is the first previous research talk about code mixing which occur in *Nine Summer Ten Autumns novel* and the researcher analyze the types of code mixing and also analyze the interference that appears in conversation of the novel. Meanwhile in my research talk about code mixing which occur in *Long Distance Hearts 2 novel* focus on analyzing about the types of code mixing and the reasons of code mixxing that occur in the novel. The second of previous research analyze the types and the function of code mixing in the advertisement. The third of previous research analyze of code mixing which occur in conversation of the student SMPN 3 XIII Koto Kampar and analyze the types of code mixing as well. The fourth of previous research discuss about the features of English Lexical items that were code-mixed into Chinese entertainment news and the last of previous research discuss about the types and the most dominant types of code mixing which occur in break out music program on NET.TV.

The researcher giving some previous research to make it easier for the readers in understanding the theory of code mixing of some objects and also to increase knowledge about the theory of code mixing which use in some object and literary work, such as: in novel, drama, movie, advertisement even in program TV.