

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this part the writer explains some theories that give relevant to her study. This includes bilingualism, language choice, code switching and mixing, and the social factors that influence people to make language choices.

2.1 Bilingualism

Communication is the way people convey or deliver information to the listener. We need a language to do a communication with each other. According to Jendra (2010) the word language is used only to human's way of communication (p.1). It means that language is very important for human. We cannot imagine if there is no language in the world; it must be difficult for human to communicate with each other.

Every human has a language to communicate with others, even he or she is able to use more than one language when they communicate. When there is a person who use more than one language in their communication in sociolinguistic field it is called bilinguals. According to Jendra (2010), People who are not monolinguals but speak two languages everyday are named bilinguals (p.68). Every person can be bilingual; it depends on the ability in using a language. Even, we are not aware that we are bilinguals because every day we communicate with more than one language. Even, many bilingual speakers are able to switch from language to language with ease, sometimes it appears in the mid of their utterances.

We could be called bilinguals if we are able to master more than one language when we are communicating with the others. For example, when we speak with our lecture we use English, when we interact with our parent we usually use our mother language, when we enjoy with our friends seldom we use a language community and so on. Hence, every people can call bilinguals.

The ability in mastering two languages is called by bilingualism. In this study the writer analyze the language choice that used by street sellers in *Bunderan GKB*. As we know that the sellers are come from different region, it makes them to be bilinguals when they interact with other person in the *Bunderan* usually they use Javanese (*krama-ngoko*) and also Indonesian language. They also combine or switch some languages when they communicate each other. There are some types of combination language that will be explained next section.

2.2 Language Choice

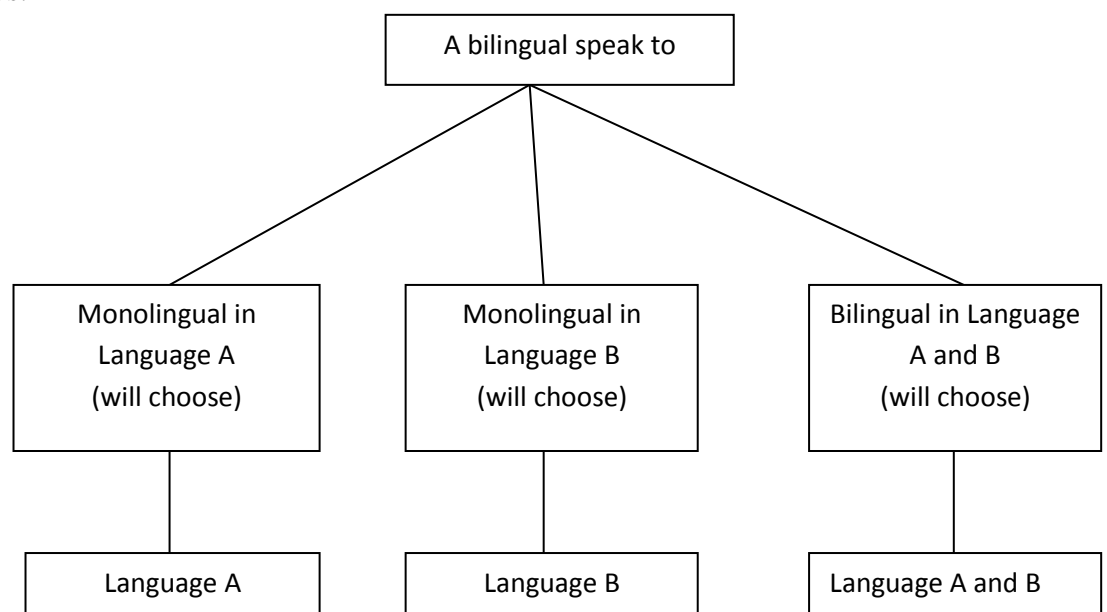
When the person interacts with each other in their daily life they usually make language choices to make communication easier. As Grosjean (1982) states that in our daily interaction with others, we are constantly changing the variety of language we use (p.127). Some people may not understand our own language. So, many people decide to use language choice in their communication to make easier in getting meaning. They choose a language that can help them to convey their mind to the listener.

Based on Holmes (1992) language choices is a choice of language interaction that happens in many speech communities (p.23). It means that when

we are in the communities, we usually find some people make a language choice in their communication. Moreover, in multilingual communities we will find people using more than two language or more. The used more than one language by the speaker in communication makes them use a language choice. They will choose one language or combines the languages when interact with each other.

Sumarsono (2009) states, there are three kind language choices in sociolinguistic field they are; code switching, code mixing and also variation in the same language (p.201). First is code switching, the speaker influenced by some factors; participants, topic and also situation. Second is code mixing, it is almost same with code switching but it is usually appears in phrase and words. And the last is variation within the same language, it is combining the same language between formal and informal form. Both of codes usually occur in our daily life. It might be occur on the street seller that sells in *Bunderan GKB*.

Language choice according to Hoffman (1991:88), He described in as follows:



From diagram above, the writer can conclude that a bilingual can use some languages (make a language choice) when the bilingual communicate with different person. In the diagram explain, when the bilingual speaks with person who uses language A they use language A, if the listener use language B they decide to use language B. And if the listener can master language A and B, so the speaker will use both of them. Therefore, making a language choice is depends on the person who communicated with them (participants).

Fasold States (as cited in Chaer and Agustina, 2010, p.153) language choice has three kinds of choices. The first is code switching, it usually use language for a purpose and use other languages in the different purpose. The second is code mixing; it usually uses one specific language and mix with a mixture of other languages. And the last is choosing one of variation Languages. There are some variations of language choice that usually make by people. Every code has different purpose and function. People have any reason to make their language choice in their daily communication; the street sellers in *Bunderan GKB* also have their own purpose and reason why they make a language choice in communication. There are some languages that usually use by the sellers in *Bunderan GKB*:

2.2.1 Javanese Language

Javanese is a language that usually used by people that live in Java Island. There are some kind of Javanese language that usually called by *ngoko*, *krama*

and *krama inggil*. As Lasmirin Mudoyo (2010) states, In Javanese language there are some basically main levels which are called *ngoko lugu*, *ngoko alus*, *krama lugu* and *krama* (p.5). Every type of Javanese languages is use in the different contexts. It depends on with whom we will talk (participants).

In the Javanese language choice is being important when we communicate each other. In the Javanese language, the way we speak show who we are. Therefore, when we are using Javanese language we have to know with whom we will interact. As explains above there are some basically levels in Javanese language that use in the different context. But in this part the writer will explains two basics Javanese language that usually use, they are:

2.2.1.1 Javanese *Krama* Language

Javanese *Krama* language is the higher language that usually uses to communicate with older person such as; parents, teacher, and so on. Because, it makes us more polite and respect with the participants when communicate. As Lasmirin and Mudoyo (2010) state, if we want respect from other people, we must pay attention to the way we talk to each other (p.4). It means when we use *Krama*, we try to be more polite and respect with our hearer. As we know that Javanese is a rich of culture such as the politeness when we have communication with the other is also one of the cultural aspect.

2.2.1.2 Javanese *Ngoko* Language

The second is Javanese *Ngoko* language, it is the lower language that usually use in informal situation. Most all of Javanese people use *Ngoko* as their

daily language. They choose *Ngoko* when they communicate with his friends or also family who younger than us. Some people argue that use *ngoko* to make their communication more enjoyable (see appendix 1).

Every region has the different vocabularies of *ngoko* language that sometimes the sellers use to communicate each other. For example, the word “one” in the Javanese *Ngoko* language usually calls “*siji*” but in the *Bojonegoro* sometimes calls “*sitok*”. The other words is “not”, in the *Ngoko* usually calls “*gak*” but some people use different word “*Ora*”. As the statement below:

MS2 : Ibu itu yang biasa *siji* (She is one)
 PS : *Sitok* sing ngrusui pak (One who make a broken)
 PS : Tahu tempe tok *gak* atek sego? (Tofu and soy bean without rice?)
 BS : *Ora* nduwe. (Don't have)

From statement above, we can understand that *ngoko* language has some different vocabularies in every region. MS2 (*Martabak seller*) is from Center Java, PS (*Penyetan seller*) is from Lamongan than BS (*Bebek seller*) is from *Bojonegoro*. Both of them has different *ngoko* vocabularies.

2.2.2 Indonesian Language

Indonesian language or *Bahasa Indonesia* is the nation language of Indonesia country. It declares since 1982, when it was Indonesian Youth movement day or usually called by Sumpah Pemuda. We usually use Indonesia language in the formal situation such as in the school, in the office, in the hospital and in the other institution too. We use Indonesia language usually to make it easier to catch a meaning when we have interaction with the other. We can call

Indonesia language as lingua franca. It means that we use Indonesia language to make communication with the other that does not know with our mother tongue easier.

2.3 Code Switching and Code Mixing

Wardhaugh (2006) states when two or more people communicate with each other, we can call the system of communication that they employ is a code (p.1). In the daily activity, people may use a particular code to interact with each other. People usually choose different codes depend on the situation and also the listener, the purpose is to make communication easier. When we are talking with other person in the different situation and condition, it usually influences us to make a code choice (language choice). Sometimes we mix some languages with other language to make communication easier. Many ways to make a language choice, one of the code choices is called code switching and code mixing.

According to Ronald Wardhaugh (1986) code is can be defined as “a system used for communication between two or more parties used on any occasions” (p.101). Code occurs when there is any occasion that influences people to making language choice. It means that the situation is determining the code happen.

Related to this, we know that the terms; code switching and code mixing. Both of them explain how people mix or combine languages in the communication. First is Code switching (Holmes: 1992) is using more than one language or combined languages (p.50). Code switching occurs when the speakers sift their language from one language to another. Code switching is switch

essentially between sentences. Switches motivated by the identity and relationship between participants often express a move along the solidarity.

Based on Grosjean (1982), code switching is the alternate use of two or more languages in the same utterance or conversation (p.116). It means that we code switching use as alternative ways to make communication easier. So, the speaker and the listener can make good communication.

Code switching can also be classified namely the grammatical classification. According to Jendra (2010) the grammatical classification is based on where in the sentence or utterance the switching appears (p.75). The grammatical classification results in three types of code switching, namely tag code-switching, inter-sentential code-switching and intra-sentential code-switching. They have different grammatical classification based on the where the position of sentences or utterance are appears.

The second code is code mixing, actually it is the same with code switching but it usually appears in a phrase or word. According to Fasold (as mention in Chaer and Agustina, 1995. p.152) said about criteria grammatical that used in making code switching and mixing:

If someone uses a word or phrase from one language, she or he has done a code mixing, but if clause really has grammatical and the next clause is arranged according to another grammatical, so it is called by code switching (p.152).

From the statement above, we can conclude that the difference between code switching and mixing is the grammatical form. Code switching appears in the sentences and clause than code mixing appears in phrase and word.

There are some factors why people used code switching and mixing such as asserting power, pride and status, declaring solidarity, expressing self motion, and also being more informative. It is all about purpose in using code choice in communication. Purpose in communication is important, because speaking without any purpose is something useless. Hence, making some codes can show some our purpose in communication.

2.4 Social Factors

Everything that people do usually influenced by some factors, it also occurs in making language choice. When people make their language choice it is also influenced by some factors. The factor can appear from the people itself or influenced by some factors from outside.

Jendra (2010) states, the skill of choosing the language is classified as a communicative competence and it is basically developed by observing factors found in social contexts where the language is used (p.71). The use of language is influenced by social factor where the communication is appears.

Another social factor based on Holmes (1992) are, the status, dimension of formality and the function (p.29). Status influences people to make a language choice, because some people argue that language is reflecting their identity. Sometimes people judge a person from the way of he/she speaks. A formality is also needed when we makes a communication. It is usually influenced by the situation or the place. Before we do a communication, we have to know the

function of a communication. Because know is the function of communication is important when we have interaction with the others.

Grosjean (1982) mentions some factors for the use of language choice. The first is participant, the language proficiency of the speakers and of the interlocutor is very important. The second is situation; bilinguals speaking among themselves may choose a particular language so as not to stand out from the people around them. The third is content of discourse; the content of discourse has often been invoked as a factor in language choice. And the last is Function of Interaction; the function or intent of the interaction is the last major category of factors influencing language choice (p.135).

The statements above explain that language choice influenced by many factors such as participant, setting and situation, content and also function. All of them have a relation with each other. A person may choose their language choice depending on the situation and their reason. Therefore, when a person make a language choice it must influenced by those factors.

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

Dell Hymes (as cited in Jendra, 2010. p.71) identifies eight factors in choosing a code choice (language choice). The factors were formulated as SPEAKING. Those factors are:

1. Setting and Scene: Setting refers to the time and place of a speech act and, in general, to the physical circumstances

2. Participants: Speaker and audience, they are persons who do a communication. Here, the participant will be influenced by social factors.
3. Ends: Show the Purposes, goals, and outcomes in communication.
4. Act Sequence: it is related to the forms and context in utterance.
5. Key: refer to manner, spirit, feeling of conveying message in communication.
6. Instrumentalities: referred to the register and forms of the speech.
7. Norms: Social rules governing the event and the participants' actions and reaction.
8. Genre: The kind of speech act or event; for our course, the kind of story.

From explanation above, there are some components that influence people in making code or language choice. Some component has different definition.

Holmes (1992) also shows some social factors, they are:

1. The participant or the user, (who is speaking)
2. The setting or social context of the interaction (where they speaking)
3. The idea or the topic (what is being talked about)
4. The function or the purpose (why they are speaking)

The explanation above shows us some social factors that influence person to make a language choice. The Social status also influenced by some components such as social rank, wealth, age, gender and so on; therefore the person with the higher social status has the choice of using formality or informality (solidarity)

when addressing other persons of lower social status. But the person with the lower social status uses only formality when addressing a person of higher social status.

2.5 Previous Studies

The previous study is intended to avoid any duplication, it is also used to enlarge knowledge about linguistic field especially language choice part. Some researchers conducted the same research about language choice. The first previous study was conducted by Lubaibatul Humaidah (2009), student of State of University Surabaya. The title is *“The Study of Language Choice Used by Students of Islamic Modern Boarding School ‘Raudlatul Ulum Mojokerto’*.

The second previous study is *“The study of Language Choice Used by Kakang Senduk Ponorogo”* it was written by Agung Wahyu Waskhito (2007), student of State University of Surabaya. His study focused on the language choice that is used by *kakang senduk Ponorogo*.

The third is *“Language Choice Used by Balinese Family in Surabaya”* that was written by Nikki Astria Yessi Yusman (2008), student of State University of Surabaya. Her study is focused on the Language choice that is used by Balinese family in Surabaya. She used theory from Holmes (1992) to support her study and get the data with descriptive qualitative method. The researcher had been found that the Balinese family in Surabaya switched their language when they did conversation. And also they choose Indonesian language to make easier their conversation.

The fourth previous study is written by Igor Surya Wijaya H.S (2008), student of State of University Surabaya. The title is "*A Study of Language Choice Among Arabic Descendants in Surabaya, East Java*". He focused on Language choice used among Arabic descendants in Surabaya. He used theory from Holmes to support his study and he gets data with descriptive qualitative method. He collects data from *Kampung Arab Ampel*, Surabaya. And the result of his study is almost Arabic descendants of Surabaya used Indonesian language in their daily life.

And the last is "*Prokem Language in Petra Christian University*" it was written by Erni (2010), student of Petra Christian University Surabaya. She focuses in prokem language used among the young people as her object. The writer collected her data through the observation, questionnaire and interviews methods. The data of the observation method are in the form of conversations taken in the informal situations by using a tape recorder. The writer used different way to get her data, she made a questionnaire.

Both of the previous study above revealed the same research problem, they are; what are the forms of language choice use, What are the social context for the use of language choice and the particular reason for the use language choice. But, they were finding different result.

Meanwhile, in this study the writer investigated a language choice that used by street sellers in *Bunderan GKB*. She wanted to identify what kind language choice that is used by street sellers, revealed the reason for the use

language choice and described the social context that influences them to make a language choice. This research also used qualitative method to find the result of this study. From the previous studies above the writer can get some knowledge about language choice that can helped her to conducts her research.