CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses the theories that are used as foundation to solve the research problems. They are theories of sociolinguistic, bilingualism, code switching and code mixing, novel *Yummy Tummy Marriage* by Nurilla Iryani, also the previous study. Furthermore, the theories are very important for this research because the theories will be helpfull in the analyzing.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

In social life, language has important role as communication tool which is used by society. By the language, people will be able to have interactions with others. People need language to make conversation with others, to share their ideas, their feelings, their minds, and so on. Without a language, people will find some troubles when they do their activities with the others.

Talking about sociolinguistics, it is so important to know the definition of sociolinguistic. The term 'sociolinguistics' is derived from two words: society and language. Thus, it is important to know first what the definitions of both words are. "Society is any group of people who are drawn together for a certain purpose or purposes, while language is what the members of a particular society speak" (Wardhaugh, 2006: 1). It showed that the relation between society and language is

very crucial because both of them influenced each other. When people interact with others in society they must use a language to communicate.

"Sociolinguistics investigates the relationships between language and society with the goal of a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in communication" (Wardaugh, 2006: 13). Based on Wardaugh's opinion means that in sociolinguistics people will learn about the way of social structures influences how people talk and how language varieties and pattern of use correlate with social attributes such as class, sex, and age.

The way people use language can also be influenced by different social contexts that they are having. Holmes (1992: 1) stated:

Sociolinguistics studies the relationship between language and society. Examining the way people use language in different social contexts provides a wealth information about the way language works, as well as about the social relationships in a community.

For instance, the way student talk with their teacher is different when they are talking with their friends. The student will use formal language to talk with their teachers. Whereas, when the student talk with their friends, it is no problem if they use non formal language.

From the definitions above, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is the linguistic branch of the which studies the relation between language and society. Sociolinguistics tries to look at the language from social point of view. It is also the study of the ways people use language in social interaction. Language has an important role to establish and maintain the relationship between people

and society. By using the language, people can also show their characteristics, their background, even their personal identity. Moreover, Sociolinguistics is a study of the language in relation to society.

2.2 Bilingualism

2.2.1 Definition of Bilingualism

In order to have better understanding about bilingualism, theories concerned with the definition and types of bilingualism are presented as follows. In this part, it focuses about the definition of bilingualism. Nowadays a phenomenon using of two languages is ordinary happened in society, almost of them switch or mix of two languages as a style and another may switch because they want to show their ability. The ability to speak in two languages we called it bilingualism.

Haugen argued that "knowing two or more languages is called bilingualism" (as cited in Rusyana, 1988: 2-3). It means that people just know and understand two languages, so they should not speak or use two languages to communicate with others.

"Bilingualism is also the used of two language by people in their interaction with others in turn" (Mackey, 1962: 12; Fishman, 1975: 73). The definition above is different from Haugen's opinion who explained that bilingualism is knowing two or more language. In Mackey and Fishman explaination, they explained that to be a bilingual, people not only knowing and understanding about two languages but also they use it when interacting and communicating with the others. It is common for someone to master

more than one language. So it makes bilingualism has become a phenomenon happening in almost area of people's life.

In addition, Hoffman (1991: 3) described that in many countries and communities, bilingualism is a normal requirement for daily communication and not a sign of any particular reason. In other words, since the members of a bilingual community varied in the capacity of mastering the languages used in the community, they have to be able to set a condition where they can communicate effectively.

2.2.2 Types of Bilingualism

According to Nababan (1992: 92-93) there are two types of bilingual in Indonesia, they are: bilingual who speaks regional language and Indonesian and bilingual who speaks Indonesian and foreign language. For Nababan's explanation above, there are some examples.

The first is bilingual who speaks regional language and Indonesian. It is happen at home and at school. For Indonesian, the language used at home is often different from the language used at school. They use regional language when they are at home, while Indonesian is used at school. From the example above, it show that educational background can influence people to be a bilingual. This is accordance with the Groesjean's study (1982: 36) that mentions some factors of bilingualism are movement of people, intermarriage and education.

The second, bilingual who speaks Indonesian and foreign language. A bilingual speaks Indonesian and one foreign language like English, French,

Dutch, Arabic, and so on. For intance, This condition happen in class of English. When teachers teach Junior High School students about English students, they use two, they are Indonesian and English. The teacher mix two language in order that the students more understant about teacher's explaination.

2.3 Code Switching and Code Mixing

2.3.1 Definition of Code Switching and Code Mixing

The writer presents theory dealing with the topic of the study. According to Wardhaugh (2006: 86), "code is a certain way of using the language system which is used by the speaker in order to communicate." Based on that definition, spoken use a code to interact with the society, the choice of what code is being used depends on certain circumstances; it can be language, dialect, or style.

Ervin Tripp (as cited in Groesjean, 1982: 128) mentioned that "there are four factors that influence people to choose a certain code." They are: Firstly, the setting (time and place) and the situation, such as family breakfast, a party, a lecture or a date. Secondly, the participant in the interaction: their age, sex, occupation, socio-economic status, origin, ethnicity, and their roles in relation to one another such as employer-employee, husband-wife. Thirdly, the topic (work, sport, national events), and the last, function of interaction: request, offering information or interpretation, routines, such as greeting and apology.

The general description of code switching is the alternate use of more than language or linguistic varieties in conversation (Hoffman, 1991: 104). It is changes of language or code over sentences. Code switching can occur during the same conversation. It means that code switching is switch essentially between sentences. The example are the switching between Spanish-English:

> I started going like this. Y lauge decia, look at the smoke coming out of my fingers.

> (I started going like this. And then he said, look at the smoke coming out of my fingers)

(Hoffman, 1991: 111)

While, Ralph Fasold (1984) told the differences between code switching and code mixing. He said that when a person uses a word or phrase from one language to another, he has mixed the code, not switched. But if person uses a clause with grammatical structure from one language to another, the person has switched the code. The example is the mixing between Indonesia-English:

Word:

Tapi bagaimana dengan gosip kalau Wulan sudah tidak single

(But how about a gossip that Wulat is not single?)

(Wahid, 2011: 1)

Phrase:

"Saya sudah menandatangani kontrak perjanjian dimana ada pasal 'no marriage' selama perjanjian berlangsung".

(I have signed promising contract in which there is statement 'no marriage' as long the promising contract is going).

(Wahid, 2011: 2)

In Indonesia, English language nowadays is widely used by many people. They apply code switching and code mixing in their daily conversation. In the next part, will be focused to explain about the types of code switching and code mixing.

2.3.2 Types of Code Switching and Code Mixing

2.3.2.1 The Types of Code Switching

The classification of code switching in this research follows the view of Poplack (1980) that code switching based on its position in a sentence can be classified into three types; they are inter-sentential switching, tag switching, and intra-sentential switching.

1. Intersentential switching

According to Poplack (1980), "the first type of codeswitching is inter-sentential switching. This kind takes place between sentences." In inter-sentential switching, the switch occurs at a clause or sentence boundary where each clause or sentence is in a different language. This type of switching requires the least integration as codeswitching happens between sentence.

For example:

Kau selalu berada di hati ku. I love you.

(You are always in my heart. I love you)

2. Intra-sentential switching

"The second types of code switching is intra-sentential switching which requires a lot of integration and is usually associated with the most fluent bilinguals" (Poplack, 1980). Intra-sentential switching concerns the alternation of languages which occurs within a sentence or clause boundary. Actually it occurs in the middle of a sentence. It is often occurred when someone use one language and suddenly switches into another language in a sentence.

For example:

I have tried to finish it. Lalu guruku berkata, "don't worry about that". (I have tried to finish it. Then my teacher said, "don't worry about that")

3. Tag switching

According to Poplack (1980), "the insertion of a tag to an utterance has virtually no ramifications for the rest of the sentence." This kind occured because tags have no syntactic constraints, they can be moved freely. They can be inserted almost anywhere in a discourse without violating any grammatical rules. To take some English examples of discourse markers: you know, you mean, by the way, etc.

For example:

I know Mr. Lee is here, dia di sebelah selatan sana tu, ya? (Mr. Lee is not here, he is on the south side over there, isn't he?)

2.3.2.2 The Types of Code Mixing

The classification of code mixing in this research based on the Suwito's theory. Suwito (1983) told that there are five kinds of form of code-mixing, they are:

1. Code mixing in the form of word insertion

The speakers mix their conversation only in the form of word. Such as:

Kamu benar-benar beautiful (You are really beautiful)

In this case the speakers use Indonesian language but put a word of English, it is "beautiful" which has the meaning "cantik" in Indonesia.

2. Code mixing in the form of phrase insertion.

The speakers mix their conversation in the form of phrase, such as;

By the way, *kamu mau pergi kemana?* (By the way, where you will go?)

In this case, the speakers use Indonesian but he put the phrase 'by the way', it is English phrase which means "ngomong-ngomong" in Indonesian language.

3. Code mixing in the form of hybrid.

The speakers mix their utterance in a hybrid or mix of word, such as;

Pesanku sudah di-delete oleh Arka. (My messages have deleted by Arka)

The word "di-delete" is a hybrid since is consist of two languages which combine. Di- is a prefix in Indonesian, and delete is English verb.

4. Code mixing in the form of repetition word.

The speakers use code mixing in the form of repetition word, such as;

Orang-orang in this home are crazy (People in this home are crazy)

In this case the speaker put the word "orang-orang", it is a repetition of Indonesian language, and the meaning is people in English.

5. Code mixing in the form of utterance or idiom.

The speakers mix from utterance to utterance or from sentences to idiom, such as;

Speak your mind di depan teman-temanmu! (Speak your mind in front of your friends!)

"Speak your mind" is English idiom which means say what you honestly feel.

2.3.3 Reason of Using Code Switching and Code Mixing

According to Hoffman (1991), "there are some reasons for bilingual or multilingual person to switch or mix their languages. Those are;

1. Talking about a particular topic

In communication with others, people sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language. A speaker feel free and more comfortable to express their emotions, excitements, or even anger in a language that is not their everyday language.

2. Quoting somebody else

Regarding this reason, Hoffman (1991) suggested that people sometimes like to quote a famous expression or saying of some well-known figures. In this case, the switching or mixing involves just the words that the speaker is claiming the quoted person said.

3. Being emphatic about something

When someone who is talking using a language that is not his native tongue suddenly wants to be emphatic about something, as Hoffman (1991) stated, he/she, either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch from his second language to his first language.

4. Interjection (Inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

Hoffman (1991) added that language switching and language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connector. It may happen unintentionally or intentionally.

5. Repetition used for clarification

About this reason, Hoffman (1991) said that when a bilingual wants to clarify his/her speech so that it will be understood more by the listener, he/she can sometimes use both of the language that he masters saying the same utterance (the utterance is said repeatedly).

6. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

When a bilingual person talks to another bilingual as suggested by Hoffman (1991), it was mentioned that there will be lots of code switching and code mixing that occur. It means making the content of his/her speech runs smoothly and can be understood by the hearer.

7. Expressing group identity

The way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings, are obviously different from other groups.

8. To soften or strengthen request or command

Code mixing and code switching can also strengthen a command since the speaker can feel more powerful than the listener because he can use a language that everybody can not.

9. Because of real lexical need

The most common reason for bilingual/multilingual person to switch or mix their languages is due to the lack of equivalent lexicon in the languages. When English bilinguals have a word that is lacking in Indonesian, they will use the English term. And it will be same case if there is an Indonesian bilingual has a word that is lacking in English, so will be easier to say it in Indonesian.

10. To exclude other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience.

Sometimes people want to communicate only to certain people or community they belong to. To avoid the other community or interference objected to their communication by people, they may try to exclude those people by using the language that no everybody knows.

2.4 Novel Yummy Tummy Marriage by Nurilla Iryani

Novel is one form of a literary work. According to Siagian (2014), the term 'novel' is derived from Italian, *novella* which means 'a story' (*Novel dan*

Jenis Jenis Novel, para. 1). "The novel tends to expand and emphasizes complexity" (Sayuti, 1996: 6-7). Expansion and Complexity here were meant in terms of characterization such as, the problems experienced by the characters, and the expansion of the background story. The story of novel more complex short story because the story of novel is defined as a series of events and described in a sequence of events involving a group of persons in a specific setting. Novel more tell about human life in interacting with the environment and the other. In a novel, the author directs the reader to the images of the reality of life through the stories which were submitted, even there are many Indonesian writers that created the novel based on their experience in their life.

Yummy Tummy Marriage is the third novel that created by Indonesian writer, Nurilla Iryani. This novel was published on February, 2014. The author was born on May 29, 1986 in Jakarta. She live in Jakarta with her husband and her daughter. There are some novels that are created by Nurilla Iryani, they are Dear Friend With Love (2012), The Marriage Roller Coaster (2013), and Yummy Tummy Marriage Coaster (2014). Besides, she ever created the tutorial book about hijab which is published in 2012, the title is Art of Hijab.

2.5 Review of related Studies

There are many studies that were done by others concerning code switching and code mixing. This part is presents some related studies since the writer's have the similar topic to observe. The previous research was conducted by:

- 1. Abdurrahman Wahid (2011), tittle "An Analysis on Code Mixing Used by the Characters of 'Tipu Kanan Tipu Kiri' Movie" He used theory of Hymes (1975), Wardhaugh (1986), and Holmes (1992), which the meaning and the several of code mixing. The purposes of this research are to find out the type and form of code mixing used by Malaysian people in the movie and the reason of doing code mixing. The result of the analysis shows that the type of code mixing of all the utterances in the data are outer code mixing because the characters basically speak with Malay language and mix it with English. The characters often use English words and phrases, they seldom mix English in a sentence and idiom. Factors that make the characters using code mixing are mostly because they have close emotional and personal relationship with people they are speaking with.
- 2. Noor Laily Imaroh (2011), title "An Analysis on Code Switching Found in the Lyrics of Maher Zain's Songs". She focuses on analyzing the kinds and functions of code switching in the lyrics of Maher Zain's songs by using Hoffman's and Bloom and Gumperz's theory. The result of this study shows that the kinds of code switching found in the lyrics of Maher Zains' songs are intersentential switching, intrasentential switching and also emblematic switching. The functions of code-switching found in the lyrics of Maher Zains' songs are to quote the Prophet of Muhammad's speech; to mark that Arabic is more personalized to be used in praising and praying; to

- specify audiences; to reiterate an Arabic expression to emphasize its meaning; and also to qualify or clarify the message. In addition, the result also shows that lyrics can be analyzed by using code switching approach.
- 3. Maria Ulfa (2012), title "Code Switching Used by the Characters of 'Salt' Movie". This study is focused on analyzing code switching dialogues used by the characters of 'SALT' movie using the theory of code switching proposed by Bloom & Gumpers' (1972). This research applies descriptive qualitative method since it analyzes utterances. The aims of this research are describe the types and the functions of code switching used by the characters of SALT movie. The result of this study shows that there are three types of code switching that used by the characters in Salt movie, those are; intersentential switching, intrasentential switching, and tag switching. Then, this research also the function of code switching, they are; specify an addressee, metalinguistic, phatic, expressive, personalisation and objectivication, reiterate, carry out referential, show the politeness manner, express familiarity, solidarity, and change the situation into informal, also to quote someone's utterance.
- 4. Ari Saputro (2013), title "The Analysis Of Indonesian-English Code Mixing Used in 'Marmut Merah Jambu' Novel". This study is focused on analyzing code mixing used by Raditya Dika, because he becomes the main character in his novel. The research uses descriptive

qualitative method to collect the data. The data are the English words in *Marmut Merah Jambu* novel. The aims of this research are describe the form and purposes of code mixing by the main character in *Marmut Merah Jambu* novel. The result of this study shows that there are six forms of code mixing, those are; word, phrase, hybrids, repetition, clause and idiom. The purposes of why Raditya Dika mixes their language are prestige filling motive, need feeling motive, asserting status, pride and power, being more informative, making jokes and expressing selfemotion.

The writer believes the studies by Abdurrahman (2011), Noor Laily Imaroh (2011), Maria Ulfa (2012), and Ari Saputro (2013) are useful in doing the studies, The study has same topic that is about the types and the reason of using code switching and code mixing.