CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED THEORIES

In this chapter contains the theories that will be discussed further in this study. The theories include sociolinguistic as a base theories, bilingualism, code switching and code mixing.

Sociolinguistics

It cannot be denied that the existence of language cannot be separated from society. This phenomenon is studied in sociolinguistics. It is reinforced by Trudgill (1974: 32) who says that sociolinguistics is a part of linguistics which is concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon. It investigates the field of language and society & has close connections with the social sciences, especially social psychology, anthropology, human geography and sociology. This is in line with what Downes (1984: 15) says that sociolinguistics is the branch of linguistics which studies the properties of language and languages which require reference to social, including contextual, factors in their explanation. Moreover, Chaika (1982: 02) says that sociolinguistics is the study of the ways people use language in social interaction. Then, according to Holmes (1974: 01), there is a relationship between language and society because sociolinguistics examines the way people use language in different social contexts and the way people signal aspects of their social identity through their language.

A. Billingualism

The language used in many countries may vary, but in some countries use the same languages. Even some countries are bilingual or multilingual. So, it is possible that in a bilingual country that the people speak either the national and regional language, or even foreign language. As stated by Nababan that when we see someone uses two languages in his social interaction with others, he has applied what is meant by bilingualism (1993:27). It is also stated by Weinrich (1968:1 in Suwito 1985:39) that the event of two or more languages spoken by the same speaker is called as bilingualism and the person involved is bilingual. Another definition of bilingualism is stated by Mackey (1957:53 in Beardsmore 1982:2) that bilingualism is the alternate use of two or more languages by the same individual. For example, in Paraguay, there are two languages used in daily life, they are Spanish (the language of the colonizers) and Guarani (the american indian indigenous language). The paraguayans who live in cities are usually bilingual. They use Spanish on formal occasions such as in government business, in conversation with foreigners, in most business transaction, and in campus. On the other hand, they use Guarani on informal occasions such as when they are at home, in conversation with friends, in conversation with strangers, and in cafe.

Another example is an Indonesian student or Host Nez Academy, who is bilingual because he can speak both Indonesian as his national language and javanese as his regional language, and the last english as second language. He speaks Indonesian to his teacher in his school. Meanwile, when he speaks to his friends he uses Javanese or English language. Another theory of bilingualism is stated by Chaika (1992:225) that it is the study of people who speak two or more language when and where they speak, and the effect of one language on the other.

It commonly happens in bilingual or multilingual communities that the people do code mixing and code switching in their daaily conversation Code mixing and code switching shows that people understand and master two or more languages. As it is stated by McArthur(1992:1) that mixing and switching problably occur to some extent in the speech of all bilinguals. Furthermore, he said that there was a sense in which a person is capable of using two languages.

B. Definition of Code switching and Code Mixing

Code switching and code mixing seem to serve important communicative and cognitive function in bilingual lives. As Heller (1992:132) says, "the absence of code switching and code mixing can be as significant as the presence of it". If it is something that happens naturally in the scheme of bilingualism, it must serve important function for the language or users.

It is hard to distinguish between code switching from code mixing since most of them share the same properties. Hill and Hill as cited in Chaer and Agustina (1995:151) said that there was no hope to distinguish code switching from code mixing. To get a clear definition about these two terms, some theories have been collected from some different resources.

Code switching occurs where there is a change from one clause of language to another clause of language.

In addition, Brown(2000:84) underlined, that code switching can occur between different languages, dialect or styles within one sentence or adjacency pair. Hymes as cited in Chaer supports this theory and Agustina (1995:153) code switching has become a common term for alternate us of two or more languages, varieties of language or event speech styles.

From theories above, can be concluded that code switching happens when someone switch his / her language. It can also happens when someone change his/her dialect or speech style.

Chaer and Agustina (1995) have collected some theories that view code switching from its grammatical structure. First theory is taken from Thelander, he said that code switching happens when the switch occur in a clause of a language to a clause in other language. Fasold also states that code switching happens when a clause has a grammatical structure of a language and the other clause is made from grammatical structure of other language. For making it easy to understand, Chaer and Agustina have given us an example that is taken from Labov:

Y cuando the estoy con gonte me borrocha poque me siento mas happy, mas free, you know, pero si yo estoy con mucha gente yo no estoy, you know, high, more or less I couldn't get along with anybody. (When I get along with a drunken person I can feel happier, more free, you know, but with a lot of people I can't, you know, high, more or less I couldn't get along with anybody).

The example above is combination from Spanish and English. From the beginning of the sentence until *yo no estay* we can find some English word such as *happy, free* and *you know*. All of that English word only pieces and have no as happy, free and you know. All of that English word only pieces and have no grammatical structure of English. It means that from the beginning until yo no estoy there is no code switching. Code switching in this sentence happens after "I couldn't get along with anybody". "I couldn't get along with anybody" has a grammatical structure of English. It means that on the sentence above, there are two different grammatical structures are important to distinguish code switching and code mixing.

Some experts have divided code switching into two different types, situational code switching and metaphorical code switching. Wardhaugh (1992:106) has given his opinion about situational code switching and metaphorical code switching.

Situational code switching occurs when the language used change according the situations in which the conversant find them: they speak one language in one situation and another in a different one. No topic change is involved. When a change of topic requires a change in the language used, we have metaphorical code switching.

In short, if someone switches one language into another according to the situation without any change on topic, he or she has conducted situational code

switching. If he or she switches his or her language because the topic of the conversation has changed, he or she has conducted metaphorical code switching.

Brown and Attardo (2000:84) also have given their opinion about the differences between situational code switching and metaphorical code switching. Situational code switching comes about when there are two-language varieties used in a community.

Furthermore, they give an example of situational code switching. In Norway, there are two language varieties, which exist in community. Ranamal and Bokmal Ranamal is used to express friendliness and solidarity, while Bokmal is used in formal situation like in churches, in office and in the mass media. People of Norway switched back and forth for stylistic purposes, largely unconsciously.

Brown and Attardo also states that metaphorical code switching comes about when someone wants to convey a particular perspective on an event. According to their opinion, metaphorical code switching is used to show that speaker is a simple, honest person.

On the other hand, Code Mixing is mixed essentially word or group of words in sentences. It is clearly a rule governed and function dependent phenomenon. In term of function in some multilingual situation, Code mixing is almost a sign of language dependency

Code mixing itself is the process whereby speakers indulge in code switching between language of such rapidity and density, even within sentences and phrases. That it is not really possible to stay at any given time which language they are speaking (Trudgling 2003:75).

According to Wardhaugh (1992:106), he said that code mixing occurs when conversant use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance. It means that code mixing only in a single utterance or even sentence. There is no chance for code mixing to occur across sentences.

Cheer and Agustina (2004:115) state that there are two forms of codes mixing. They are code mixing in the form of word and code mixing in the form of phrase. Code mixing in the form of word is the insertion of word from another language. Word is a sound as a letter that has a particular meaning. Code mixing in the form of phrase is the insertion of a phrase on another language. Phrase is two or more words that function together is a group.

Fasold as cited by Chaer and Agustina (2004:151) gave their opinion about code mixing based on their grammatical structure. Fasold said that code mixing only occur when someone uses only one word or phrase that different from the base language. Word and phrase do not have a grammatical structure of a language. This definition is the most important thing to differentiate code mixing from code switching.

From the above discussion, code mixing is different from code switching in term of their grammatical structure. Code mixing does not have a grammatical structure of a language. It means that code mixing only occurs in term of word or

phrase. On the other hand, code switching has a grammatical structure of a language. Code switching can occur in a clause or between sentences.

C. Form of Code switching and Code Mixing.

Code switching and code mixing occur in various forms. In this section, the forms of code switching and code mixing will described based on some theories that have been collect from various sources.

A. Forms of Code Switching

From the definition of code switching from earlier discussion, it is clear that code switching occur in clause or sentence. Another linguist has proposed another form of code switching. Holmes (1992:42) proposes an idea called emblematic switching or tag switching.

The first form of code switching is clause. According to Oxford leaner's pocket dictionary, clause is a group of words that contain a subject and a verb. Azar (1993:238) states that clause is a structure that has a subject and verb. Furthermore, there are two types of clause, independent clause and dependent clause. An independent clause is a main clause that can stand alone as sentence.

A dependent clause is a clause that cannot stand alone as a sentence. Chaer (2004). Also states that a clause is a group of word that consists of subject and verb. Clause can be divided as adjective clause, adverb clause, if-clause, noun clause and time clause. Let see the example from Holmes (1992:42)

(a) A: Well I am glad I meet you, OK?M: Andale pues (OK sweel), and do come again, Mm?(Switch between Spanish and English)

The second form of code switching is sentence. According to Chaer (2004), a sentence consists of basic constituent and final intonation. The basic constituent usually takes the form of clause. From dictionary, sentence means group of words that express a statement, a question etc. In short, a sentence should have subject and verb as well as clause. This is example from Holmes (1992:41)

(b) Kei te pai. Have you stated yet? (Switch between mori and English)

The last one is tag. According to Hudson (1980:50), code switching in the form of tag is one of the metaphorical switching. Tag is a question that is added onto the end of sentence. It is used to make sure that the information is correct or to seek an agreement. Azar (1992:A16)

This example can be found in class activity:

Bengkel itu garage right?

From the example above, the word "right" is a tag. The speaker uses it to make sure that the information stated in the sentence is correct

B. Forms of code mixing

There are two types of code mixing, inner code mixing and outer code mixing. Each type is classified into six forms. They are word, phrase, hybrid, word reduplication, idioms, and clause from.

Inner code mixing

Inner code mixing means the insertion of some elements of regional language into a national language in a sentence. This code mixing in the data taken, has six forms, which are word, phrase, hybrid, idiomatic, clause, and word reduplication. But in this researber, the researcher did not find of inner code mixing, because the judges and the host canno speak Javanese or regional language, and the data for inner code mixing is nothing.

Outer code mixing

Outer code mixing, there is an insertion of some elements of a foreign language into national language which here is English inserts into an Indonesian sentence. This code mixing in which data taken, has six forms which are word, hybrid, phrase, idiomatic, clause, and word reduplication. In addition, there are twenty sentences contained outer code mixing found in the data.

1. Insertion of the word

Here the speaker involved inserts word from one language to another. In this case, the word may be any elements of language that in writing form appears between spaces. There are two types of word, they are content words and function words. Content words are words which have lexical meaning or dictionary meaning. While function words are words which show the relationship of words and function to make sentences proper or grammatical. Function words involved articles, preposition, and conjuctions. Below are the examples of insertion of the word code mixing:

a. "Soal teater, orang Indonesia memang masih jarang yang appreciate."

In the example above, Indonesian sentence is inserted by English word *appreciate*.

b. "pemerintah seharusnya tidak asal memberi *statement*, harus ada bukti yang jelas."

In the example above, Indonesian sentence is inserted by English word *statement*.

2. Insertion of phrase

The speaker inserts two or more grammatically related words that function as a unit in a sentence, a clause, or another phrase (Farmer, M and Steven, Z, 1985:198) for example:

- a. Extreme sport itu makin berbahaya makin asyik..."
 In the example above, Indonesian sentence is inserted by English phrase Extreme sport."
- **b.** Padahal aku sendiri penginnya ngurus KTP setelah ultah *sweet***seventeen**

In the example above, Indonesian sentence is inserted by English phrase *sweet seventeen*."

3. Insertion of hybrid

In this case, the speaker inserts words added affixes of language into another. As it is stated by Weinrich (1953) in Suwito () that hybrid is word

which are formed by adding affixes from other language. This statement is supported by Kridalaksana (1983:56) that hybrid is complex words whose elements are derived from different languages. In Indonesian the affixes are [me-][ber-][pe-][di-][-nya][-ing] and [-an]. For the example

a. "Nggak usah kuatir. Sekarang sudah tersedia majalah luar negeri yang di-*translate* kok."

In the example above, Indonesian sentence is inserted English word *translate* which gets indonesian prefix [di-]

b. "baju yang sering dia pakai seringkali ke-*gede*-an sih."

In the example above, Indonesian sentence is inserted Javanese word *gede* which gets indonesian prefix [ke-] and suffix [-an].

4. Insertion of word reduplication

In word reduplication, the speaker inserts the repeating words of another language (Badudu, JS,1984.35). the example of insertion of word reduplication in code mixing is:

- a. habis makan, enaknya ya *leye-leye* sambil merokok
 In the example above, Indonesian sentence is inserted by javanese word reduplication *leye-leye*.
- b. kalau hari minggu, biasanya aku sih walking-walking aja.
 Palin-paling ya ke mall."

In the example above, Indonesian sentence is inserted by English word reduplication *walking-walking*.

5. Insertion of idiom

the speaker inserts a number of words which taken together and means something different from the individual word of the idiom when they spent alone (Mc. Mordie, 1978:4). The example of insertion of idiom in code mixing are:

- a. Info yang disajikan tergolong *up to date* dan fresh."
 In the example above, Indonesian sentence is inserted by English idiom *up to date*.
- b. Nggak mesti sih kita hang out dimana kalo malam minggu."
 In the example above, Indonesian sentence is inserted by English idiom hang out.

6. Insertion of clause

Here the speaker inserts a group of words consisting of a subject and a predicate (Farmer, M. And Steven. Z, 1985:324) as an example:

- a. "kalau si cewek udah nolak, aku sih maju terus dan terapin witing tresno jalaran soko kulino aja."
 - In the example above, Indonesian sentence is inserted by English clause *witing tresno jalaran soko kulino*.
- b. Whatever people say lah yang penting aku suka dengan yang aku lakuin."
 - In the example above, Indonesian sentence is inserted by English clause *whatever people say*.

Phenomenon of code mixing is influenced by some factors. Those factors are follows:

1. solidarity or familiarity

Labov (1971:457) in Wardhaugh (1986:104) said that conversational code mixing is not just haphazard mixing of the two languages brought about by laziness or ignorance or some combination of these. Rather it requires conversants to have a sophisticated knowledge of both languages and to be absolutely aware of community norms. He also added that these norms require that both languages be used in this way so that conversants can show their prestige or solidarity.

2. Prestige

The speaker involve uses code mixing to show their prestige or their education (Nababan, 1993:32). He added that a speaker especially in Indonesia usually mix codes to show off their pride because of mastering a foreign language such as Dutch and English (1993:106)

3. No exact idiom

Code mixing is found mainly in informal interaction. In informal situation, speakers tend to mix it because there is no exact idiom in that language (Nababan, 1991:32).

