

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Theoretical Framework

This study presents some theories and references to analyze the problems of research. The contents of related theories are sociolinguistics, bilingualism or multilingualism, code switching, and code mixing.

2.1.1. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is a study of the relationship between language use and the society. When people interact with others in society at anytime and anywhere they must use a language. Without a language, people will find some troubles when they do their activities toward the others. There are no people or society without a language. The role of a language among the people in this life is very important. According to Fishman in Chaer and Agustina (2010: 3) sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their functions, and the characteristics of their speakers as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community. In addition, Holmes (1992: 1) says that sociolinguistics is concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used. Examining the way people use language in different social contexts provides wealth information about the way language works, as well as about the social relationships in a community and the way people signal aspects of their

social identity through the language. The first source and the second source is different explanation. The first source explains about the study of characteristics of language varieties, their functions, and their speaker in the social which change and change one another within speech community. But, the second source explains about the study of the way people use language in different social, the way language works, and the way people signal aspects of their social identity through language. Every social community has different identity. So, their manner to look other social identity is through their language.

2.1.2. Bilingualism or Multilingualism

Bilingualism is the ability to use two languages. The most of people as speakers usually occupy more than one code and require a selected code whenever they choose to speak with other people. The phenomenon of people having more than one code (language) is called bilingualism or multilingualism (Wardough, 2006: 101). This phenomenon also happens in Indonesia. Most Indonesian people can speak more than one language. They can speak ethnic or regional language themselves and other ethnic language. They also can speak Indonesian language. So, if they speak with other person, they choose language who understands by him in the situation.

Meanwhile multilingualism is the ability to use more than two languages. According to Jendra (2010: 69) the term multilingual is also sometimes used to refer to the people who can use more than two

languages. However, it has been now common to use the term bilingual to include people who are actually more properly identified as multilingual.

2.1.3. Code switching

Code switching usually happens in bilingual society or even in multilingual. People may select a code from one code to another code to make communication comfort among the people. So, people sometimes switch their language with another language when communicate with other people.

According to Wardaugh (2006: 101) code switching can arise from individual choice or be used as a major identity marker for a group of speakers who must deal with more than one language in their common pursuits. Code switching has also two kinds. There are situational code switching and metaphorical code switching. Situational code switching occurs when the languages used change according to the situations in which the conversant find themselves: they speak one language in one situation and another in a different one. No topic change is involved. Metaphorical code switching occurs when a change of topic requires a change in the language used.

People communicate with another people in different social group. People sometimes switch their language to another language in order to the listener get the appropriate message. According to Holmes (1992:45) switching for affective functions didn't need to understand the words but need to get the affective message. This function is including in two codes.

There are code switching and code mixing. Affective function consists of some functions:

The first, it is used to serve 'quotation function'. In this case, the speaker wants to recite another person's speech and report it in the conversation. The speaker quotes the original speech from another speaker's statement.

The second is the function of marking 'personalization and objectification'. It is used to express a degree of emotional involvement by the speaker in the message.

The third is to 'qualify and clarify a message'. Usually, it depends on the speaker's understanding of particular topic of conversation. Sometimes, one topic introduced in language A and then explained further in language B to qualify the message.

The last function is to 'specify an addressee'. The speaker wants to invite a certain person to participate in the conversation.

2.1.4. Code mixing

In everyday interaction, people usually choose different codes in different situation. They may choose a particular code or variety because it makes them easier to discuss a particular 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.

A code is a system that is used by people to communicate with each other. When people want to talk each other, they have to choose a particular code to express their feeling. According to Wardaugh (2006: 101) a code can be defined as “a system used for communication between two or more parties used on any occasions.” When two or more people communicate with each other in speech, we can call the system of communication that they employ a code. Therefore, people are usually required to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch from one code to another or to mix codes, sometimes in very short utterances and it means to create a code.

According to Holmes (1992: 50) code mixing is borrowing of the words from another language to express a concept or describe an object for which there is no obvious word available in the language by using. Code mixing can be seen in spoken and written language. There are two types in code mixing; word and phrase.

In addition, Holmes says that the cause of using code mixing and code switching;

a. Asserting Power, Pride and Status

Holmes (1992: 48), people switch or mix two languages because code switching or code mixing will increase the speaker’s status, power and authority.

b. Declaring Solidarity

To express solidarity with particular social group or listeners.

c. Expressing Ethnic Identity

Language is one of the most important forms of human symbolic behavior and has become an identity of a social group. As according to Alexander in Malesevic (2004: 49) we define ethnicity as the real or perceived primordial qualities that accrue to a group by virtue of shared race, religion, or national origin, including in the latter category linguistic and other cultural attributes associated with a common territorial ancestry.

d. Expressing Self Emotion

A speaker can switch his or her code because of self emotion, such as angry, sad, or happy (Holmes, 1992: 47).

e. Being More Competence

The speaker is unable to find the appropriate word in the language that is being used; he or she will switch or mix his or her language to another one (lack of vocabulary).

f. Being More Informative (message oriented)

People may select a particular variety of code to make the conversation easier to discuss a particular topic, regardless of where they are speaking (Holmes, 1992: 29). In addition, according to Hudson (2001: 131) speakers in every language can use language to locate themselves in relation to the people they are talking to and also in relation to people they are talking about. In some languages central parts of the grammatical system are

dedicated to this important social function, so it is important to bear these languages in mind as a corrective to the idea that the sole purpose of language is to convey messages efficiently.

g. Conveying the Speaker's Attitude to the Listener.

The speaker usually conveys his or her attitude to make the listener able to involve in the conversation.

2.2. Related Studies

Studies on code switching and code mixing have been done by several researchers. One of them is Abrurrahman Wahid (2011) from State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. He analyzed about code mixing in "*Tipu Kanan Tipu Kiri movie*". He mainly based his research on the theories of Wardhaugh, Harding, and Suwito. He found that there are two types and five kinds of form of code mixing. He also found the reasons of character of doing code mixing. The types of code mixing were inner code mixing and outer code mixing. Moreover, the five kinds of form of code mixing were code mixing in the form of word insertion, phrase insertion, hybrid, repetition word, and utterance or idiom.

Another researcher is Eri Irani (2006) from State University of Surabaya. She analyzed about code switching used by the presenter of Goin' country on Metro TV. She found two types of code switching; situational and metaphorical code switching in the program on television used by the characters. She also found three factors that cause of code switching, there are softening or strengthening request or command,

inserting a real lexical need, and excluding other people. Moreover, she also found the fourth conversational functions of code switching; quotation, addressee specification, interjection, reiteration, message qualification, and personalization versus objectivization. Her research used theories of Hymes (1975) and Gumperz (1982).

The last researcher is Noor Laily Imaroh (2011) from State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. She analyzed about code switching found in the lyrics of Maher Zain's songs. She found six types of code switching; intrasentential code switching, intersentential code switching, emblematic switching, establishing continuity with the previous speaker, involving a change of pronunciation, and a word within a sentence. She also found six functions of code switching; quotation, tag question, personalization and objectification, quality of clarify a message, to specify an addresses, and referential. Her research used theories of Hoffman, Bloom and Gumperz.

From the three previous studies above, the researcher concludes that the first previous study just uses code mixing to research and the second previous study also just uses code switching. The last previous study also just uses code switching. The three previous studies used the object from the movie, talk show on Metro TV and lyrics of Maher Zain's songs. The present study focuses not only on code switching but also on code mixing. The title of the study is "A Study of Code Switching and

Code Mixing in Java Heat Movie Directed by Conor Allyn". The researcher uses theories of Wardhaugh (2006) and Holmes (1992).

Based on the explanation above, the object of previous studies are different. The first previous study, the object uses Malaysian to English code mixing. The second previous study, the object uses Indonesian to English code switching. The last previous study, the object uses English to Arabic code switching. Whereas the object of this study uses English to Indonesian code switching and code mixing.