CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer would like to present theories that underline the analysis of this thesis and also related studies that support the analysis.

2.1.1. Theoritical framework

2.1.1.1. Sociolinguistics

Before we have detail description of theory that is related to this thesis, we should know what sociolinguistics is. Sociolinguistics consists of two knowledge ; sociology and linguistics. Soerjono Soekanto (2006 : 17-18) in his book *"Sosiologi Suatu Pengantar"* also quotes some scholars about the definition of sociology.

From those definitions we know the object study of sociology is the relationship between people and the changing of society. The society itself is a highly structured system of human organization for large scale community living that normally furnishes protection, continuity, security, and a national identity for its member. (www.dictionary.com)

Like the writer writes above, sociolinguistics consists of two knowledge ; sociology and linguistics. Bussmann et all (2000 : 284) proposes linguistics as scientific discipline with the goal of describing language and speech in all relevant theoretical and practical aspects and their relation to adjoining disciplines.

While Hudson (1994 : 1) say that "*linguistik adalah disiplin yang mempelajari struktur bahasa tanpa mengkaji konteks sosial tempat struktur itu dipelajari atau digunakan". " linguistics is a scientific discipline about language structure without examine the social context where the structure is learned or used".*

So, language and society are so involved that it is impossible to understand one without the other. There is no human society that does not depend upon, is not shaped by, and does not itself shape language.

Society is differentiated into groups and categories of various kinds and how language reflects and promotes this differentiation. The notion that the language associated with social divisions may affect the way in which people conceive of the world in which they live.

Janet Holmes (1992: 1), he said that sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society.

Charles A. Ferguson in his book *Sociolinguistic Prespectives on Language in Society* (1959) suggests

> Sociolinguistics is the study of language in social use. Its special focus is on the relationships between language and society, and its principal concerns address the form and function of linguistic variation across social groups and across the range of communicative situations in which women and men deploy their verbal repertoires. In short, sociolinguists examine discourse as it is constructed and co-constructed, shaped and reshaped, in the interactions of everyday life, and as it reflects and creates the social realities of that life.

Another definitions, by Carol Jean Godby (1982 : 2-1) in *Language Files* are "Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationships of language and social structure, linguistics variation and attitudes toward language."

As stated by **J. A. Fishman** (1972 : 4) are "Sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their functions, and the characteristics of their speaker as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community."

All the definitions above mention that language variation is always related to the sociolinguistics. Almost all of our contact with family and also friends, and much of that speaking is strongly governed by rules, rules that dictate not only what we should say, but also how we say it. Language is not static. Any language can change in any way its speakers want it too, or need it too, and as soon as they wish.

2.2.1.2 Bilingualism and Multilingualism

Having been mentioned previously, bilingualism is using two languages or two language codes, in sociolinguistics term bilingualism is using two languages by a person in his / her activities by turns (Mackey 1962 : 12, Fishman 1975 : 73 in Chaer and Agustina 2004 : 84). And Hudson (1998 : 45) defines bilingual as a person who has some functional ability in a second language.

Bloomfield in his book *Language* (1933): "Bilingualism is the native-like control of two languages"

Haugen, 1953 are bilingualism begins "at the point where the speaker of one language can produce complete meaningful utterances in the other language"

Nababan (1993 : 27) differs bilingualism and bilinguality. According to him, bilingualism is a habitual to use two languages to interact with other people. Bilinguality is an ability to use two languages. So, we can conclude that bilingualism is a habitual, bilinguality is an ability and bilingual is the person.

The bilinguals have a repertoire of domain-related rules of language choice (Spolsky, 1998: 47), means that bilinguals are able to choose which language they are going to use in a social condition. A bilingual is able to switch or mix their language at a different location, different role relationship or different topic.

There are some factors why a person can be a bilingual. Such as mobilization, nationalism, education, culture, or religion. Mobilization can make a bilingualism condition when an immigrant have to interact with the native, they will learn the native language. Nationalism movement appears a necessity of a national language to unite a whole nation or a necessity to have a legal language of a country like Indonesia.

Education and culture can also make a bilingualism situation if those languages and cultures spread to other places, so persons who want to learn about it have to understand the language first. The religion is usually written in a language, Arabic in Islam or Latin in Christian. It makes we have to understand about the language if we want to understand about it. (Umar and Napitupulu 1994 : 9-10)

In Indonesia, it is clear that everybody is practically bilingual. In the cities and towns people speak one vernacular or local language and Indonesian. But nowadays, for some populations, especially in urban centers, competence in speaking three languages (local language, Indonesian and foreign language) is common. This happens because official matter, business and government affair are conducted in urban center. People tend to use formal Indonesian or foreign

language such as English when they have to face official business matter or government affair, and they usually use their mother tounge when they speak in an informal situation.

From the explanation above, the writer try to make a research that it has relation with this theory. In this case, the object of the writer's research are two foreign students from Philippines that was studying in graduate school in UIN sunan Ampel Surabaya. Almost everyday they use English to communicate with their friends, but sometimes they also use Indonesian language to communicate with their closed friends in different place such as when they in their the room of dormitory in UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya or such as when they communicate with me, sometimes they use Indonesian language.

Another opinion from (Fishman 1975:73 Mackey 1962:12) " Bilingualism is practice using language structurely, from one language to another language that used by a speaker."

> As stated by Wardhaugh (2006: 97, 100) "Multilingualism is a norm in this community. It results from the pattern of marriage and the living arrangements consequent to marriage. Communities are multilingual and no effort is made to suppress the variety of languages that are spoken. It is actually seen as a source of strength. A bilingual, or multilingual, situation can produce still other effects on one or more of the languages involved. As we have just seen, it can lead to loss, e.g. language loss among immigrants. But sometimes it leads to diffusion; that is ,certain features spread from one language to the other (or others) as a   result of the contact situation."

Based on definitions above, the writer has opinion that bilingualism is a speaker or someone who use more than one language and multilingulism is someone who use more than two languages to communicate.

2.1.1.3 Diglossia

Janet Holmes (1992: 36) suggests diglossia is a characteristic of speech communities rather than individuals. Individuals may be bilingual. (a situation in which two dialects or langauges are used by a single language community)

According to Charles A. Ferguson in his book *Sociolinguistic Prespective Paper on Language in Society (1959: 435)* suggests:

> "Diglossia is a relatively stable language situation in which, in addition to the primary dialects of the language, which may include a standard or regional standard, there is a very divergent, highly codified, often grammatically more complex, superposed variety, the vehicle of the large and respected body or written literature, either of an earlier period or in another speech community, which is learned largerly by formal education and is used for most written and formal spoken purposes but is not used by any sector of the community for ordinary conversation."

Based on many definitions above, the writer hopes that readers will know deeply about diglossia that it means a situation in which two dialects or language are used by a single language community.

2.1.1.4 Language Choice and Language maintenance

In a bilingualism or multilingualism society, there are some codes, such as language, dialect, variation and style that used in social interaction. With those codes, a person can or will choose a code according to some factors. This process called language choice. This language choice depends on some factors such as participants, setting, topic and so on (Sumarsono and Paina 2002 : 199).

Language choice can be defined as choosing a language used in certain because of mastering more than one languages. It has relation to linguistic

repertoire and diglossia. Language repertoire is language that is used in daily life. Usually, it is more than one language that we use.

It happens because of some different addressee in our environment and different setting. Then, diglossia is a characteristic of speech communities rather than individuals. Individuals may be bilingual. (a situation in which two dialects or langauges are used by a single language community) suggested by Janet Holmes (1992: 36)

The social factors of language choice

In this case, we find the term "leakage" (particular variety that is used to discuss particular topic regardless of the setting or addressee). For example : at home, people often discuss work or school, using the language associated with those domain, rather than language of the family domain.

There are some other social factors affecting language choice :

1. The social distance
   - How well do they know each other?
   - What is the social distance between the participant?
   - Are they friends, brother or not?

2. The status
   - The status relationnship between people may be relevant in selecting the appropiate code.

- The same person may be spoken to in a different code depending on whether they are acting as a teacher, as a father or as a customer in the market.

- Example : the role pair of teacher—student, doctor—patient, official—citizen, etc.

3. The function

- What is the language being used for?

- Is the speaker giving orders to someone, attempt to persuade, apply for a job, etc.

From that factors before, the writer rewrite that identified four main factors in language choice, they are : setting (time and place) and situation, participants in the interaction, topic of the conversation and interaction functions.

The first factor such as the situation of dinner with family or dinner with client will make a difference in a language choice. The second factor is something like age, gender, job and so on. The third factor depends on the topic, like the law case nowadays, family matters. The fourth factor is interaction function like request, habit, giving an information.

Language maintenance is "denoting the continuing use of a language in the face of competition from a regionally and socially more powerful language" (*Introducing Socialinguistics* by Rajend Mesthrie, Joan swann, Andrea Deumert and William L. Leap)

The way that a minority language can be maintained when the member of a minor community can take active steps to protect its language. Example : continue to use the minority language at home, or still use it with each other in one community although they live in area of big city.

So, from the explanations before, we can know that in a language choice, there are three categories. First, choosing one variation from the same language (intra language variation), for example Ngoko and Kromo in Java Language. Second, do a code switching. Third, do a code mixing.

2.1.1.5 Code

People use a language as a code to communicate to others. The term 'code' is useful for common people to understand because it is netral and general. When people open their mouth to speak, they have to choose a particular code to express their thought or feeling. In this case, the particular language, dialect, style, register and variety. Code itself is a system used for communication between two or more parties. (Wardhaugh 1986 : 86, 99)

Dell Hymes (in Chaer and Agustina 1995 : 62) in his writing '*Models of Interaction of language and Social Life'* shows there are some components that influence in code choice in a speech. He calls it *Component of Speech.* First, this model has sixteen components that can be applied to many sorts of discourse, but then Hymes makes it into eight and constructed the acronym, *S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G.*

S (settings) refers to time and place of a speech act. In general, it includes the situation of speech acts.

P (participants) refers to the persons who involve in the speech acts. They can be a speaker or listener. In code choice, this component of speech involves two social dimension of human, they are : horizontal dimension (solidarity) it is about the relationship between speaker and listener, and vertical dimension (power) it is about social factors such as age, class social, social statue, and etc.

E (ends) refers to the purpose, goal and outcomes of speech act.

A (act sequences) refers to form and order of the event or to the type and the content of speech act.

K (key) refers to the tone and the manner dealing with how message is delivered.

I (instrumentalities) refers to the channels and form of speech. Channels can be written or oral language or even symbols. Form of speech can be kind of language such as the language varieties.

N (norms) divided into two : interaction norms and interpretations norms. Those are refers to the norm and rules of interacting and interpreting in a speech act. Social rules governing the event and the participants' actions and reaction.

G (genres) refers to the kind of speech act or event. Such as conversation, telling a story, speech and so on. If the genre is different, the code that we use is different too.

Code switching according to Fasold (1984) says that code switching occurs when one uses a clause which has the grammatical structure of another language.

Beside Fasold's opinion, Holmes (1992: 50) states that code switching occurs when the speaker shifted their language from one language to another. Code switching is switch essentially between sentences.

Based on the definition above, simply definition, code switching is switch from one language to another in sentences form.

There are some many kinds of code switching. According to Wardhaugh (1995: 103) defines that there are two kinds of code switching: situtional code switching and metaphorical code switching. First, situtional code switching occurs when the language used change according to the situations (formal, informal, etc). Second, metaphorical code switching occurs when a change of topic requires a change in the language used.

The other phenomenon closely related to code switching is code mixing. Code mixing occurs when a conversation use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance (Wardhaugh, 1986: 103). It means that the conversants just change some of the elements in their utterance. Code mixing can involve various mixing levels of language, such as phonology, morphology or lexical items.

Code mixing also has some type. Suwito (1983) divided code mixing into two : innercode mixing and outercode mixing. Innercode mixing is sourced from

the native language with all its variations (formal, standard, informal or non-standard). While outercode mixing is sourced from foreign language. In this thesis, because the scope is clear that the writer only focus on Indonesian and English language, automatically the only type of code mixing here is the outercode mixing.

Code mixing is usually occurs in the middle of a sentence. There are some forms of code mixing, they are:

a) Word insertion

The insertion of words here means inserting words from another language into a dominant language that used in a conversation. Example : *"biar pikiran menjadi fresh sebelum kamu masuk kelas"*

b) Phrase insertion *sebelum kamu masuk kelas"*

A phrase is a group of words without a verb, especially one that forms part of a sentence. Phrase insertion here a sequence of words, which used to refer to a sequence of words functioning as a single unit. Example : *"semua karyanya selalu sukses membangkitkan the feel-good vibe di dalam diri kita"*

c) Idiom or expression insertion

Idiom is a phrase or sentence whose meaning is not clear from the meaning of its individual words and which must be learnt as a whole unit. While

expression is a word or pharse or term from particular field. It means inserting an idiom or a term from particular field from another language into the conversation.

Example : "*cewek pengagum Biyan ini memproduksi koleksi ready-to-wear dengan harga terjangkau*"

d) Hybrid insertion

Literally, hybrid is a thing made by combining two different elements. In this case, hybrid is the combination between native and foreign form. Such as, combine the prefix from one language with a word from another language.

Example : "*feature-nya juga makin banyak*"

e) Reduplication insertion

Reduplication is a repetition of word.

Example : "*barang-barang yang tersedia juga merupakan brand-brand terkenal*"

Reasons for code mixing and code switching

Bilinguals often do code mixing and code switching when communicating with another person who also bilingual. It happens for a number of reasons. There are some factors influence someone do a code mixing or code switching such as with whom, about what, and when and where a speech act occurs, bilinguals make their language choice. In depth, they state :

- Reiteration : when a bilingual wants to clarify her speech to someone, she tries to find another word that has a same meaning through switch or mix her language and make the listener understand it.

- Hedging: when bilinguals do not want their speech is understood by other, they usually mix or switch their language.

- Idioms and deep-rooted cultural wisdom : it has same function with direct quotations, but it is about idioms, a very common words or wisdom words.

- Expressing ethnic identity : language is one of the most important forms of human symbolic behavior and has become an identity of a social group.
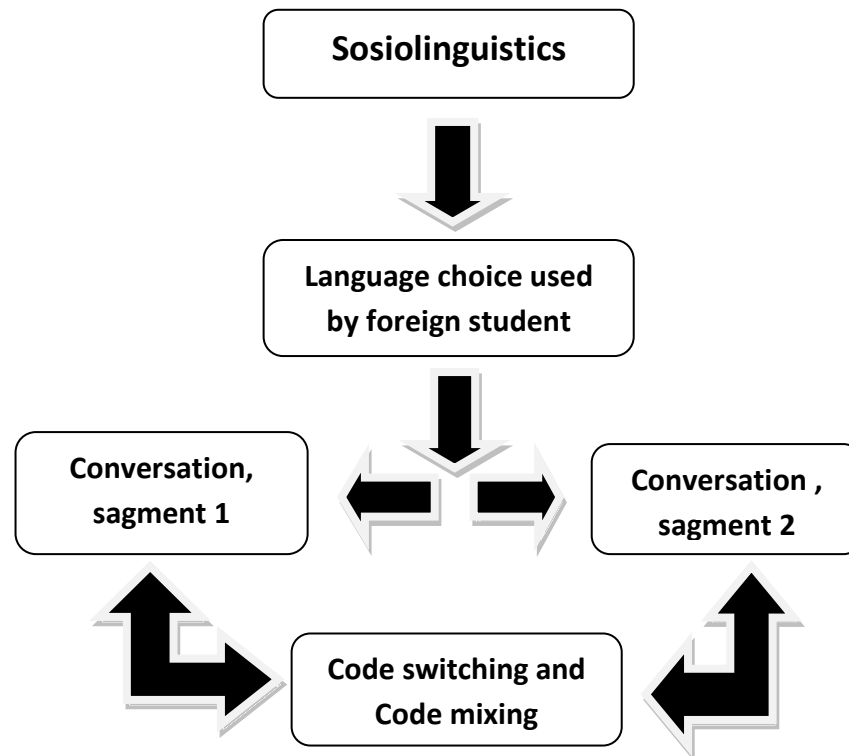
Language Attitudes, Dominance, and Security

Language Attitudes, Dominance, and Security determine the qualitative and quantitative properties of language mixing. Attitudes means the frequency of mix and switch depends on whether a society considers it positively or not. Dominance means how often people mix or switch their language depends on how much they mastering those both languages. Security means when people do not feel secure, they tend to mix language more.

Hence, according to Wardhaugh (1998: 108) if one uses a word or phrase from another language to the language he uses means that he does code mixing.

From that definition above, it can make simple defiition is the mix of one word or one phrase of a language with another language.

Theoretical Framework

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        │   Sosiolinguistics  │
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                  ↓
        ┌─────────────────────┐
        │ Language choice used │
        │   by foreign student │
        └─────────────────────┘
                  ↓
┌──────────────┐         ┌──────────────┐
│ Conversation,│  ←   →  │ Conversation ,│
│  sagment 1   │         │   sagment 2  │
└──────────────┘         └──────────────┘
      ↑                         ↑
        ┌─────────────────────┐
      → │ Code switching and  │ ←
        │   Code mixing       │
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2.1.2. Related Studies

The first study is *A study of code switching In The Billingual Situation Of English Department Of Adab Faculty IAIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya*, by Siti Fauziyah Az Zahroh (2004). In her research, she explain about how does the code switching phenomenon happen in the bilingual situation in English letter of adab faculty and also how is language style showed in the code switching phenomenon. In the language style, she found three opinion about language style; based on Martin Joss (1962) : frozen/standard, formal, consultative, casual, intimate. Then, Javanese style: low style, middle stle and high style. Then, general style: formal and

informal. She also explain about the 2 types of code switching; intern code switching and extern code switching.

The second study is *A Study On Language Style Used In The Teenage Magazine,* by Dwi Yuliani Kurniasih (1994). She explains about Martin Joss Theory that the language style has 5 styles, frozen/standard, formal, consultative, casual, intimate. She also analyze about language used in Mass media. In the mass media, she found there are some language that was switch and mix the code. She found there are 4 forms of code mixing. It is word insertion, phrase insertion, Hybrid insertion and reduplication insertion.

The third study is *Language Choice of Non-Javanese Immigrants in Sepanjang-Taman, Sidoarjo,* by Amalia (2007). He is student at Airlangga University. In Amalia's study, there are some social factors which are estimated to influence those Javanese immigrants language converse to Javanese language. The first primary factor is motivation and positive attitude Javanese language culture and people. Second factor is a social need to be fully accepted and functioned in the new community. The last is improving the effectiveness of communication between those non Javanese immigrants and their interlocutor since Javanese is the wider regional language of community in Sepanjang.