

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, present some related theories. There is sociolinguistic, bilingualism or multilingualism, diglossia, code, code switching, code mixing, the factor behind the mixing and previous study.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In this study, the writer use theory of sociolinguistic to discuss about code mixing. In sociolinguistic, there are related theories such as bilingualism or multilingualism, diglossia, code, code switching, code mixing. In theory of code mixing divided into three part, there are type of code mixing, pattern of code mixing and the factor behind the mixing

2.1.1 Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistic is study between language and society (Holmes, 1992:1). It means that sociolinguistic learns about the relation of language used by the people to communicate with the society. Language is used can be influenced the social structure because each group or society have different system and structure of language used in their live.

According Rahardjo (2002), sociolinguistic is the field that studies the relationship between language and society, between the user of language and the social structures in which the users of language live. In Chaer and Agustina (2004) has another opinion, he argues that sociolinguistics has some case studies,

they are; 1) the social identity from the speaker, 2) the social identity of the listener who is joining conversation, 3) the social environment of the place in which a conversation occurs, 4) sinkronik and diakronik analysis from dialect, 5) different social assessment by the speaker of the form of utterance, 6) standard of variation and linguistic variation, 7) practical application from the sociolinguistics research.

In addition, sociolinguistics concerns with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal a better understanding of the structure of language and how language function in communication (Wardough, 2002:13)

According (Wardough, 2002:12) said that sociolinguistic concerns with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal a better understanding of structure of language and how languages in communication. It means that sociolinguistic learn about how language is used in society and the role of language is important used to communicate in society.

In sociolinguistic, we can learn some theories such as bilingualism or multilingualism, diglossia, code switching, code mixing etc. some of them often used by people in daily conversation such as bilingualism, code switching and code mixing.

2.1.2 Bilingualism or Multilingualism

The phenomenon of people having more than one code (language) is called bilingualism or multilingualism (Wardough, 1986: 101). Sometimes, the people use more than one language to communicate with the society. This

moment is influenced by their life style. The life style is more increase and modern influenced them to use more variation language. Lately they use more than one language to speak with another society.

In addition, almost people thought that if someone who speaks more than one language, it would show that they have good ability in their society. Therefore, bilingualism becomes phenomenon used by people in their daily conversation.

According to Subyakto-Nababan (1992:92-93) there are two types of bilingual in Indonesia, they are:

1. Bilingual who speaks regional language and Indonesian

A bilingual speaks either Indonesian or another language because of some factors, they are:

- a. Social interaction like trade, socialization, social and office matter.
- b. A local language has a position that is extremely different from Indonesia
- c. The movement of people from one place to the other ones
- d. To make specific situation and so on.

2. Bilingual who speaks Indonesian and foreign language

A bilingual speaks Indonesian and one foreign language like English, French, Dutch, Arabic and so on.

2.1.3 Diglossia

A diglossia situation exist in a society when it has two distinct codes which show clear functional separation; that is, one code is employed in one set of circumstances and the other in an entirely (Wardough, 1986:89). According Ferguson (1959:336):

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 a large and respected body of written literature, either of an early period or in other speech community, which is learned largely by formal education and is used for most written and formal spoken purpose but is not used by any sector of the community for ordinary conversation.

It means, diglossia is used by people when they live in other country. They must have ability to speaking in two languages. One is as low language and another become high language. They use low language when they talking with his partner and use high language when they talking with their family.

2.1.4 Code

In every day, people interaction with other social in different topic and different situation. So, it makes each people to choose good different codes in different situation. We choose varieties language because it makes them easier to discuss a particular topic, regardless where they are speaking. We must be smart to choose varieties language that is suitable with the situation such as when we talking about work, school or business for instance, we may use the language that is related to fields or formal rather than the language used in daily language communication at home.

Wardough (1986:88) said that code is taken from information theory be used to refer to any kind of system that two or more people employ for communication. It means that code is important used by the people in communication. In addition, Ronald Wardough (1986:101) said that it also maintains that code can be defined as “a system used for communication between two or more parties used on any occasions”. It means, when the people communicate with each other in speech, we can call the system of communication as a code. Therefore, the people usually required to select a particular code when they speaking. Sometimes they decide to switch or mix the language.

Besides that, according Hymes (in Wardough, 1986:238-240), there are eight factors that can influence people choose code, they are:

1. Setting and scene. Setting such as the time and place. Scene such as to the abstract psychological setting or cultural definition or the occasion.
2. Participants. The term refers to various combination of speaker-listener, addressor-addressee or sender-receiver. They generally fill certain socially specified roles.
3. Ends. The term ends refers to the conventionally recognized and expected outcomes of an exchange as well as to the personal goals that participants seek to accomplish on particular occasion.
4. Act sequence. The term refers to the actual form and content of what is said such as the precise word used, how they are used and relationship of what is said to the actual topic.

5. **Key.** The term refers to the tone, manner or spirit in which a particular message is conveyed: light-hearted, serious, panic, precise, pedantic, mocking, sarcastic and pompous.
6. **Instrumentalities.** The term refers to choice of channel: oral, written, or telegraphic and to the actual forms of speech employed, such as the language, code, dialect or register that is chosen.
7. **Norms of interaction and interpretations.** The term norms of interaction and interpretation refers to the specific behaviors and properties that attach to speaking and also to how these may be viewed by someone who does not share them such as loudness, silence, gaze and return.
8. **Genre** refers to clearly demarcated types of utterance, such things as poems, proverbs, riddles, sermons, prayers, lectures and editorials.

2.1.5 Code Switching

In sociolinguistics there are two kinds of code, one of them is code switching. And now, it becomes phenomena which almost occurs and used by some people in some place.

(Wardough, 2002:100) People usually prefer to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also switch from one code to another or to mix codes even sometimes in very short utterances and then make a new code. Besides, according Gal (in Wardough, 2002) said that code switching is a conversational strategy used to establish, cross or destroy group boundaries.

Appel (in Chaer and Agustina, 2004) said that code switching is shift of language using because of the change of situation.

In addition, based on (Hoffman, 1991) explains that code switching can occur quite frequently in an informal conversation among people who are familiar and have a shared educational, ethnic and socio-economic background. Then, Wardaugh said that there are two kinds of code switching. First, situational code switching that occurs when a language which is being used by a speaker changes according to the situations in which the speakers speak one language in one situation and other language in another situation. Second, methaphorical code switching that occurs when the speaker changes the topic of their conversation.

2.1.6 The factor behind the mixing

There are many factors that influence people to choose using code mixing. Based on Ervin Tripp (in Groesjean, 1982:128) explains there are four main factors:

1. Participant in the interaction

The relationship among the speakers is an important factor that influences the mixing, such as their age, sex, occupation, socioeconomic status, origin, ethnicity, and their roles in relation to one another such as employer-employee, husband-wife.

2. The setting and the situation

Every people have different language attitude depend on situation the language is used such as family breakfast, a party, a lecture or a date.

3. The topic

Sometimes, some people speak using code mixing when they are talking or discuss about hot topic such as (work, sport, or national events)

4. The function of interaction

All of people need language to get interaction with other. And now, some people speak using code mixing when they request something, offering information or interpretation, routines such as greeting and apology.

2.1.7 Code Mixing

Code mixing is almost same with code switching but beneath they are different. Code mixing occurred when the people mix two or more language in their spoken. Code mixing often found in one sentence or one element spoken in language. According (Wardough, 1986) said that code mixing is two languages used together by the speaker but unchanged from one language to other in single utterance. It means that the people only insert some elements or parts of another language in their spoken.

According Nababan said that

campur kode adalah suatu keadaan berbahasa lain ketika seseorang mencampur tindak bahasa tanpa ada sesuatu dalam situasi berbahasa itu

yang menuntut pencampuran bahasa itu dalam keadaan demikian hanya kesantiaian penutur kebiasaanya yang diikuti (1984: 32).

It means that code mixing occurred when the people mix the language with spontaneities informal situation. Code mixing often used informal situation with intimate people. It means that the people can mix the codes freely, especially if there are terms that cannot expressed in their language. So, they need tends more than one language to explain it. (Wardough, 1986:102) said that there are some factor thats make the speaker mixes from one code to the other are because of their closeness with the listener, choice of topic and perceived social and cultural distance.

Every people certainly have different code because each society has different costume in communication.

According to Harding and Riley (in Komsiyah, 2002), there are four factors in using code mixing:

1. The bilingual probably forget to the term for something in the language she or he is currently speaking.
2. The language being spoken may not have term for a particular concept of the bilingual wants to refer to.
3. A word which is similar in both languages and name may trigger a switch.
4. Language mixing can also be used to express emotion of close personal relationship.

In addition, According (Suwito, 1983:77) describes that there are three reasons code mixing occurs:

1. Role identification such as social, educational and register role.
2. Variant identification refers to the kinds of language used by the user.
3. Social status identity that refers to the sense for people to be recognized as educated people when they use certain language.

Therefore, there are five kinds of pattern in code mixing (Suwito, 1983:78).

1. Code Mixing in the form of word insertion.

The speakers mix their conversation only in form of word such as “*tolong translate ke bahasa Indonesia!*”. In this sentence the speakers use Indonesia language but they insert a word of English language. Word of “translate” is instead of *menterjemahkan* in Indonesia language.

2. Code mixing in the form of phrase.

The speaker mix their conversation in the form of phrase such as “*ya sudahlah gae pengelaris aku kasih harga murah*”. In this case “gae pengelaris” is the word of javanese which means “biar laku” in Indonesia language.

3. Code mixing in the form of hybrid.

The speakers mix their conversation in a hybrid or mix of word such as “popularitas grup band di Indonesia semakin meningkat”. It means that the word “grup band is a hybrid of Indonesia and English language. Grup band is anggota band.

4. Code mixing in repetition word.

The speakers mix the language in form of repetition such as “mlaku-mlaku aja dulu, mungkin ditoko sebelah lebih bagus”. The speakers insert the word “mlaku-mlaku”. It is repetition of Javanese languages, the meaning is take a walk in English.

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

The speakers mix the language with idiom or mix from utterance or sentences into idiom. Such as “ meskipun too little too late, aku tetap datang”. The sentence is in English language. It means that the speaker said “sedikit terlambat”

Based on Suwito (1983) there are two kinds of code mixing, they are;

1. Inner code mixing, it is when speakers speak using his national language and then insert his regional language, or he speaks regional language tends to insert national language. Ex: mbak sini mlaku bareng!. The speaker using Indonesia language but she inserts his regional language “*mlaku*”, it is javanese word, it means “walk” in English
2. Outer code mixing, it is when a speaker speaks using his national or regional language and tends to insert foreign language. Ex: *next* kita akan kerumahmu ya!. The speaker speaks using Indonesian language, then puts English word “*next*”, which in indonesia word “*selanjutnya*”

2.2 Related Studies

Before doing this research, the writer has read some thesis has discuss about some topics but discuss different aspect. This is intents to give more inspiration before the writer doing this research. In addition the writer also has some references to make thesis better than before.

2.2.1 Previous studies

The writer reads three thesis as previous study of researchers who have already conducted about this study to review her analysis. At first, the writer take the previous study from thesis in Faculty of Language and Letters of Islamic University of Indonesia-Sudan Malang by Azmarahani (2003) entitled is *A Study On Code Mixing used By Members Of Scouting At UIIS Malang*. In her thesis, she observed about kinds of code mixings do members of scouting at UIIS Malang use and the reason they use the code mixing. In the method, she used descriptive qualitative because she took the data are in the form of words or utterances rather than number.

Second, the writer take the previous study from the thesis in Brawijaya University by Austiawan (2002) entitled *The Study of Indonesia English Code Mixing Used by Lecturers in Medical Class in Faculty of medicine, Brawijaya University malang*. He observed about the language who often they use such as medical term, methodological terms and other general term.

Third, the writer take previous study from thesis by Itaul (2010), entitled *Code mixing and code switching in Ketika Cinta Bertasbih I*. she observed about what codes used by the speakers and the reason of using code mixing.

Based on the previous study, the writer can combine between three previous study. Then, the writer will use it for references in her next research with the same topic but different finding and discussion. In addition, the previous study gives more knowledge about phenomena of code mixing that also often occur in movie or novel. Besides, the writer can more understand and know about the phenomenon of code mixing. So, it can helpful to finish her research. Moreover, the writer can get more references and also have more motivate to make this research.