

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter discusses some related literature to this study. It discusses theories that support the study about the study of sociolinguistics, bilingualism, code mixing, code switching, type of code mixing, type of code switching, and reason of code mixing and code switching.

#### **2.1 The Study of Sociolinguistics**

Sociolinguistics is the field that studies the relation between language and society, between the uses of language and the social structures in which the users of language live (Spolsky, 1998:3), it means the relation between the uses of language and the social structure the users of language live. Language use to communicate, connecting people and other elements of life, gathered the differences from many societies in agreement.

Jendra says that sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that takes language object of study, in a way that is usually distinguished from how syntax, semantics, morphology and phonology handle it (2010:10). Another definition of sociolinguistics by J. A. Fishman in Chaer and Agustina (2004:3) that:

Sociolinguistics is the study of 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 speech community.

The statement above it means that sociolinguistics is the study of characteristic of language variation, functions of language variation, and language users because these three elements are always interact, change and mutually transform one another in a society communication.

Nababan (1991:2) says that the term sociolinguistics clearly composed of two elements, namely socio and linguistic. We know the meaning of linguistics, the science that study or discuss the language, especially the language elements (phonemes, morphemes, words, sentences) and the relationship between the elements (structure), including the nature and formation of the elements. Socio element is as though the social, which is associated with the group communities, and social functions. So sociolinguistics is study or in connection with the discussion of language speakers of that language as members of the public.

Based on the statements above, sociolinguistics is study of relation between language and society. The society uses language to communicate, connecting other societies and gathered the differences in agreement. The main of sociolinguistics study is to relate to the significant language varieties with the significant social groups and situations.

## **2.2 Bilingualism**

In society, an ability to speak more than one language is not remarkable. It is a normal requirement of daily living that people speak several languages, in various contexts, on various situations, and for many purposes. The ability can be acquired naturally and unselfconsciously, and the shifts from one language to another are made without hesitation.

There are three reasons why someone becomes bilingual, namely membership, education, and administration (Hoffmann, 1991:3). Most 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 (Wardhaugh, 2006:101).

To clarify the term bilingualism or multilingualism, in Spolsky (1998:45) bilingual is a person who has some functional ability in the second language. This may vary from a limited ability in one or more domains, to very strong command of both languages. According to Nababan (1993: 27) bilingualism is habit of using two languages in interaction with others.

In other words, since the members of a bilingual community vary 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. This condition leads them to do code mixing and switching.

### **2.3 Code Mixing**

The phenomenon of bilingualism is results of occurrence code mixing and code switching. Code mixing refers to the mixing of two or more languages or language varieties in speech. It includes the application of word, clause, idiom, greeting, speech, utterance and so on. Hoffmann (1991:113) explains that code mixing can occur quite frequently in an informal conversation among people who are familiar and have shared educational, ethnic, and socio-economic background.

Code mixing often happens in Indonesian people too. They mix a local language and Indonesian, or Indonesian and a foreign language. They mix Indonesian and foreign language in order to show off their education or social status in the society. The code mixing is usually happens in informal situation. It

is prominent characteristics of code mixing. In addition the code mixing rarely happens in formal situations. If it happens in formal situation, it is because there is no suitable word or utterance to say it in a language, which is being used (Nababan, 1993:32).

## **2.4 Code Switching**

There is a situation where speakers deliberately change a code being used from one to another, name switching. There are many definitions of what code switching is, Wardhaugh (2006:101) says that 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 even within sometimes very short utterance and thereby create a new code in a process known as code switching.

In Chaer and Agustina (2004:107) Hymes says code switching has become a common term for alternate use of two or more language, or varieties of language, or even speech style. This theory is supported by Pietro also in Jendra (2010:74), he says that code switching is the use of more than one language by communicants in the execution of a speech.

From the definitions above, it is learned that code switching is found more with bilingual or multilingual speakers, although monolinguals may actually be said to switch from a variety or style to another. The definitions also suggest that code switching should be found in a single conversation.

## **2.5 Type of Code mixing**

Fasold cited by Chaer and Agustina (2004:115), the forms of code mixing happen if someone inserted word and phrase from one language. According to Soewito in Linanto (2011:9), there are two types of code mixing that are inner code mixing and outer code mixing:

When a speaker who is using Indonesian language inserts one or more regional language element, this is called inner code mixing.

For example: *Uwis mari pekerjaanmu?* (inner code mixing).

When a speaker mixes Indonesian with a foreign language, this is called outer code mixing.

For instance: *Jangan khawatir, next time will be better* (outer code mixing).

## **2.6 Type of code switching**

In Jendra (2010:76) type of code switching in accordance with contextual classification have two types as follows:

### **2.6.1 Situational code switching**

A situational code switching appears when there is a change in the situation that causes the bilingual switches from one code to another. The following short dialog describes an example of a situation when an Indonesian bilingual switches from Indonesian to English because of the presence of an English native speaker friend (Jendra, 2010:76).

*Budi : Menurutku, semuanya karena mereka tidak tahu Persis  
artinya De....*

*Mark : Hi, Agus*

*Agus : Eh, how are you Mark? Mark, this is Made, our friend  
from Mataram.*

*Made : Nice to meet you, Mark.*

*Mark : Nice to meet you too. What are you two talking about?*

### **2.6.2 Metaphorical code switching**

A metaphorical code switching happens when there is a change in the perception, or the purpose, or the topic of the conversation. The following example illustrates how some Indonesian students jokingly switch from English to Indonesian to affect a serious dialog to be a bit humorous (Jendra, 2010:77).

*Made : We want to take it, to where... Ya, itu tempat kita biasa  
mancing (fishing), and we are drinking, singing, having  
fun, ok.*

*Ali : And, there we are surfing, swimming... terus, kita jadi  
pusing-pusing (felling dizzy) dah...ha, ha, ha...*

*Made : Are you joining, Jim?*

*Jim : Okay, then.*

### **2.7 Reason of Code Mixing and Code Switching**

According to Hoffmann (1991:116), there are number of reasons for bilingual or multilingual person to switch or mix their languages. Those are:

### **2.7.1 Talking about a particular topic**

People sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. Sometimes, a speaker feels free and more comfortable to express their emotional feeling in a language that is not daily language.

### **2.7.2 Quoting somebody else**

A speaker switches code to quote a famous expression, proverb, or saying of some well-known figures. The switch involves just the words that speaker is claiming the quote person said. The switch like a set of quotation marks.

### **2.7.3 Being emphatic about something (express solidarity)**

When someone who is talking using a language that is not his native language suddenly wants to be emphatic about something, will switch from the second language to the first language. They feel convenient to be emphatic in their second language rather than in first language.

Actually, it is not easy to know the difference between code mixing and code switching. Equation code mixing and code switching both of these events occur in people who use two or more language. However, there is a real difference, code switching occurs in each of the language used and done with conscious and deliberate, since certain reasons. Code mixing is a code that used has the function and usability, whereas code which is others who involved in the use of such languages is in pieces, without function as a code.