

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

In this chapter researcher present theories related to her study, in that way they can help the writer to carry out her chapter. This chapter contains the theories of Sociolinguistics, Bilingualism, Code Mixing, and History of Magazine. These theories will help to answer the problem in this study.

#### **2.1 Sociolinguistics**

Sociolinguistics puts the position of language of relation to use within community. This means, sociolinguistics is first language that appears as social system and public system. Researcher explains the definition of sociolinguistics according some expert, they are: Spolsky's view (1998:3) "sociolinguistics is the field that study relation between language and society between the use of language and the society structures in which the user of language live". According to Wardhaugh's view (2006:13) "sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in communication". Fishman in Chaer's view (2010:3) "sociolinguistics is the study of characteristic of language variety, the characteristic of their function, and the characteristic of speaker as these constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community".

From the above point of view, it can be concluded the sociolinguistics deals with language variations. In explaining why people speak differently in social context and identifies the social function of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning.

## **2.2 Bilingualism**

In this world there are many people who meet, live together and still influence in the community that use different language. The most prominent of language contact is bilingualism. This situation cause to what is called contact language. The most outstanding characteristic of language contact are bilingualism and multilingualism. There are some definitions of bilingualism. According to Weinrich in Suwito (1983:39), “if two or more languages are used in alternately by the same speaker, those are in contact”. Nababan also says, (1984:27) “if we see someone wearing two languages in his intercourse with others, then she does being Bilingualism”. Therefore researcher concludes that bilingualism is the habit of using two languages in interaction with others.

Indonesia is a country that is vast in area with a population composed of various ethnic groups with a variety of local language and various cultural backgrounds. They put two languages to communicate namely regional language and Indonesian language. Societies who use two languages in their community called bilingualism. According Spolsky’s view (1998:48), “Bilingual is a person who has some functional ability in a second language”. People can use two languages called Bilingualism”.

From the definition above, it can be concluded that the concept of bilingualism is the mastery or the use of two or more different languages in society.

### **2.3 Code Mixing**

Code mixing occurs when a speaker uses one language predominantly which is supported by another language that is inserted into their utterance. It is usually associated with a characteristic of the speaker, such as social background, education level and religious sense. The feature of code mixing is an informal situation. Code mixing also occurs because of limited language, so there is a necessity to use another language, although it only supports one function.

#### **2.3.1 The Essence of Code Mixing**

Another phenomenon that occurs in bilingual or multilingual societies is Code Mixing. This phenomenon often appears either in spoken or written forms such as newspapers, brochures, magazines, and so on. Code mixing often occurs in teenagers' magazines, such as *Aneka Yess* magazine. There are some definitions of code mixing. According to Wardhaugh's view (1986:42), "is the use of two languages together to the extent that the speakers change from language to another in the course of a single utterance". Holmes's also states that (1992:42) "code mixing is mixing up codes indiscriminately or perhaps because of incompetence". It means that people mix the other codes because of the speakers themselves. Besides, they mix languages or codes may also be triggered by the lack of vocabulary in a language.

Furthermore in Nababan's view (1978:124), "code mixing is the use of the elements of one language within a sentence or discourse in another language". Besides Kridalaksana (1993:35) also say that "code mixing is the use of language unit of one language to another one to broaden the language style or language variety. In this case, it includes the use of word, idiom, greeting, etc". From the definitions above it can definite code mixing is the use of two or more language in an utterance.

### **2.3.2 Factors Affecting Code Mixing**

#### **2.3.2.1 To Show Solidarity or Familiarity**

Wardhaugh (1986:104) said that "conversational code mixing is often used by bilinguals, primarily as a solidarity marker". Conversational code mixing is not just a haphazard mixing of two languages brought about by laziness or ignorance or some combination of these.

Rather, it requires conversant to have a sophisticated knowledge of both languages and to be acutely aware of communication norms. These norms require that both language be used in this way so that conversant can show their solidarity or familiarity".

#### **2.3.2.2 To Show Prestige or Pride**

Nababan (1993:32) says "sometimes code mixing happens when the speaker want to show off their educational and status social. Among the more

educated older people in Indonesia, Dutch is still often used mixed in Indonesian or their native language”.

Concerning this, Wardhaugh (1986:104) also said “the ability to mix codes in this way is now often a source of pride, e.g., the ability to use *pocho* or *calo*, as these varieties are called by many Spanish-speaking North Americans”.

### 2.3.2.3 To Show Relax

Beside code mixing is used like above, Nababan (1993:32) support this statement by giving his opinion that “the point characteristic of code mixing is relaxation of speaker or informal situation”. If there is code mixing in the situation, it is caused because there is not certain language that used. So, they need word or phrase form from foreign language.

### 2.3.3 The Type of Code Mixing

According to Suwito’s view (1983:76), code mixing is divided into two types of language they are inner code mixing and outer code mixing.

#### 2.3.3.1 Inner Code Mixing

When a speaker inserts one or more regional language in his language, it is called as Inner Code Mixing. Example: Katanya sudah *gede*, masak masih terus marahan (*you said that you are grow up, why are you still easy to get mad?*), Kapan kamu beli rumah *anyar* itu? (*When did you buy that new house?*).

### 2.3.3.2 Outer Code Mixing

When a speaker mixes Indonesian with foreign language this is called as Outer Code Mixing. Example: Hari yang menyenangkan di **summer camp** (*A fun day in summer camp*), Mereka masuk ke kamar aku dan ngasih **surprise** (*They came into my room and gave me a surprise*).

### 2.3.4 The Form of Code Mixing

According to Suwito's view (1983:78-80) there are six forms of code mixing, that is Word Substitution, Phrase Substitution, Hybrid, Word Reduplication, Idiom and Clause forms.

#### 2.3.4.1 Word Substitution

According to Kridalaksana's view (1993:89) word is a morpheme or morpheme combination by linguist is regarded as the smallest unit of.

For instance: Mukanya kelihatan **fresh** banget (*Her face looked very fresh*), Di sekeliling kita ada banyak remaja yang nggak **smart** (*There are many teenagers who are not smart around us*), Kami memakai baju tergantung **mood** aja (*We wear clothes depend on our mood only*), **Style** mereka tuh lincah, ceria, energik, dan rada manja (*Their style are lively, cheerful, energetic, and a bit spoiled*).

#### 2.3.4.2 Phrase

Farmer and Steven (1985:303 in Yetie, 2005:14) stated "Phrase is a group of two or more grammatically related words that functions as a unit in a sentence, a clause or another phrase.

For instance: Mungkin ortu juga sudah ngasi **green light** buat hubungan kita (*Perhaps, parents have already given us green light for our relationship*), Statusnya masih **high quality** jomblo (*Her status is still high quality single*), Mereka juga bisa tau **whether you need them or not** (*They can also know whether you need them or not*), **We have to realize**, kita hidup di dunia nyata (*We have to realize, we live in the real world*).

#### 2.3.4.3 Hybrid

According to Kridalaksana's view (1993:65) "Hybrid is a complex word whose elements are derived from different languages". Here, hybrid occurs in utterances that have bases in English with Indonesian affixes (me-, ber-, pe-, se-, ter, di, -nya, -kan,-an, etc)".

For instance: Kebayang gimana **screaming-nya** para cewek (*You can imagine how does the girls screaming's*), Wangi **perfume-nya** bikin dia tambah maco (*His perfume aroma makes him cool*), Semuanya keren termasuk **dance-nya** itu lo (*Everything on him is cool, including his dance*), Karena lagu-lagu itu layak **di-recycle** dan bagus (*Because of the songs decent for recycling and nice*).

#### 2.3.4.4 Word Reduplication

Concerning word reduplication, Velaar (1993:57 in Yentie, 2005:14) states "The repetition of grammatical unit, wholly or partly, with or without phonemic variation". For instance: Dia **fine-fine** saja dengan itu (*He is fine for that*), Salah satu cara agar smart dan up to date dengan **issue-issue** terkini adalah nonton acara

Prespektif Wimar di antv (*One of the ways to get smart and up to date with current issue is by watching Wimar Prespective program on ANTV*), Nonton **channel-channel** TV favoritmu (*Watching your favorite movie channels*).

#### 2.3.4.5 Idiom

Burridge (1981:122 in Yetie, 2005:14) say that “Idiom is a group of words with special meaning”. For instance: Suka banget sama dia **from top to bottom** (*I do love him from top to bottom so much*), **Hurry up! Hurry up!** Niatkan diri kamu untuk segera beraksi (*Hurry up! Hurry up! Planning yourself to get action*), Gaun dengan model paling **up to date** yang dipesan khusus dari perancang (*Dress with the most up to date style which is ordered specially from designer*).

#### 2.3.4.6 Clause

In this case, Farmer M and Steven Z (1985:324 in Yetie, 2005:14) says “a clause is a group of words that contain a subject and predicate and that can function and that can function as a sentence or as a part of a sentence.

For instance: Bahwa dengan wajah putih merona bersinar, **they will get noticed more!** (*By having a pinkish white bright face, they will get noticed more!*), Siapa tahu **you are the next star in the entertainment world** (*Who knows you are the next star in the entertainment world*), **As a teen**, kita harus paham tentang sekx dan reproduksi (*As a teen, we must understand about sex and reproduction*).

## **2.4 History of Magazine**

Aneka Yess is the name of teen magazine originating from Indonesia. First published in 1990 and it is popular in Indonesia. Indonesian edition published by PT. Aneka Yess. This magazine is entertaining and informative. It is not only introducing fashion and beauty product but also published several works such as short story, article, tips, zodiac and creative teenage poetry.

Aneka Yess magazine often features information about Indonesian teen lifestyle such as Jakarta teenager's lifestyle and other surrounding cities lifestyle that become role model for Indonesian teenagers. Posts are listed in each pages of magazine is not in formal situation but in casual variation. In addition many snippets of foreign language especially English that mixed with Indonesian sentence, so there are kind of mixture of compound called code mixing that is created for the readers interest (Erina, 2008:2).

## **2.5 Review of Study**

In this part will be presented similar study in order to avoid unnecessary duplication to enlarge our knowledge about sociolinguistics, is expected to the reader compare with the previous study about code mixing. The study written by Yayuk Anik Nurhaniah (2004), in which she observed Indonesian-English Code mixing in "Kawanku" magazine. She identifies there are six types of Indonesian-English in the magazine. First of all, it was found six forms of word. There are: noun, verb, adverb, adjective, conjunction, and exclamation, second is phrase. Third is hybrid. Fourth is word reduplication. Fifth is idiom. The last is clause.

Another study is conducted by Yetie Diana Natalie (2005). She describes Indonesian-English code mixing in request programmers performed by broadcaster of FM radio stations in Surabaya. The study aims to identify the form of code mixing and why do the broadcasters of FM radio stations of Surabaya perform Indonesia-English code mixing during the request programmers. The study finds out that the code mixing occurs in the form of word and phrase. Finally, the study also shows the reason do code mixing.

The newest study is conducted by Siti Fatimah (2010) about code mixing used by people in Pondok Pesantren Sruni Sidoarjo. She found two form of utterance in their speech, which are: word and phrase. Beside that, be found that there are some people's reason used code mixing and found the context do they use the form of code mixing.

From the previous studies above, this study is focused on Indonesian-English code mixing observed is in form of code mixing. On the other hand, in this study will identify the reason of code mixing used in "Aneka Yess" magazine.