CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

To make a good analysis, the study needs to be supported by relevant theories. The base theories of this study are sociolinguistics, bilingualism, code switching and code mixing. This chapter contains the form, functions and factors influencing code switching and code mixing.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the study relationship between language and society. Yule (2010:254) states "It has strong connection with anthropology through the study of language and culture, and with sociology through the investigation of the role language plays in the organization of social groups and institutions". Language uses by people to interact with other in their society. So that language can not be separated from a society. Wardhaugh (2006:13) states "In sociolinguistics we study language and society in order to find out as much we can about what kind of thing language is, and in the sociology of language we reverse the direction of our interest". Based on that statement, study language and society used to find out the kind of language in a society. Every society has difference style of language in their communication. It can be seen in our society, like example: One factory may have different terms in communication from another factory. The terms of panel factory exactly are different from terms of gloves factory. More over in one factory has different terms among one department and some departments in that factory.

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2.2 Bilingualism

Bilingual is ability of people to use two or more languages in their talks. "In many countries, regional variation is not simply a matter of two (or more) dialect of a single language, but can involve two (or more) quite distinct and different languages" (Yule, 2006:199). Wardhaugh (2006:96) states "people who are bilingual or multilingual do not necessarily have exactly the same abilities in the languages (or varieties); in fact, that kind of parity may be exceptional". So bilingual people not only when a people has two (or more) different languages, but also when a people has two (or more) dialect in a language. We find almost all people have more than one language, although in a language or different language. Very rare to find people who only use one dialect in live except in the society which had never reached by the outside or isolate places. Generally most people in Indonesia use two or more languages, they usually use their local dialect or mother tongue and Indonesian in their talk.

2.3 Code Switching and Code Mixing

Code switching and code mixing occur in bilingual or multilingual society. It is happened because people would not switch or mix their code if they have not two or more dialect in the communication. Meyerhoff (2006:115) says:

> People who speak more than one language, or who have command over more than one variety of any language, are generally very sensitive to the differences in the vitality of the language they use and they are equally aware that in some contexts one variety will serve their needs better than another. This may lead them to change the variety they use depending on where they are.

Meanwhile, Nababan (1993:31) states that in bilingualism condition, it is often found people change language or language manner. From those statements it can

be seen that code switching and code mixing happen in bilingual society because people can switch or mix their talk if they have more than one language. Based on that statements the bilingual people often switch or mix their language in speak. It depends on where the people use that language.

2.3.1 Forms of Code Switching

Code switching divided to some parts. According to Meyerhoff (2006:116) code switching divided to be two parts, they are domain-based or situational code switching and addressee-based. When code switching is constrained by where speaker happen to be, it can be called domain-based or situational code switching. When it is constrained by who a speaker happens to be talking to it can be called addressee-based. On the other hand Wardhaugh (2006:104) explains that code switching divided to be two parts, they are situational and metaphorical code switching. Situational code-switching occurs when the languages used change according to the situation in which the conversants find themselves: they speak one language in one situation and another in a different one. There is no topic change is involved. Metaphorical code-switching occurs when some topics may be discussed in either code, but the choice of code adds a distinct flavor to what is said about the topic. Then Meyerhoff (2006:117) states:

> Speakers may conceptualize the relationship between location addressee and in group identity in different ways. Figures 6.2 and 6.3 are decision trees, representing what two groups of students at the University of Hawai'i said they bear in mind when they try to decide whether to use pidgin or Standard American English. Each box in a decision tree marks a point where the student felt they would ask themselves a crucial question. If they answered 'yes' to that question, they would follow one path out from that box; if they answered 'no' they would follow another path from the box sometimes the domain and addressee factors pile up on each other and they felt that one decision follows another before they would come to a decision about which variety to use. At other times, the decision is

simple, and a 'yes' answer would take them directly to the choice of one variety rather than another.

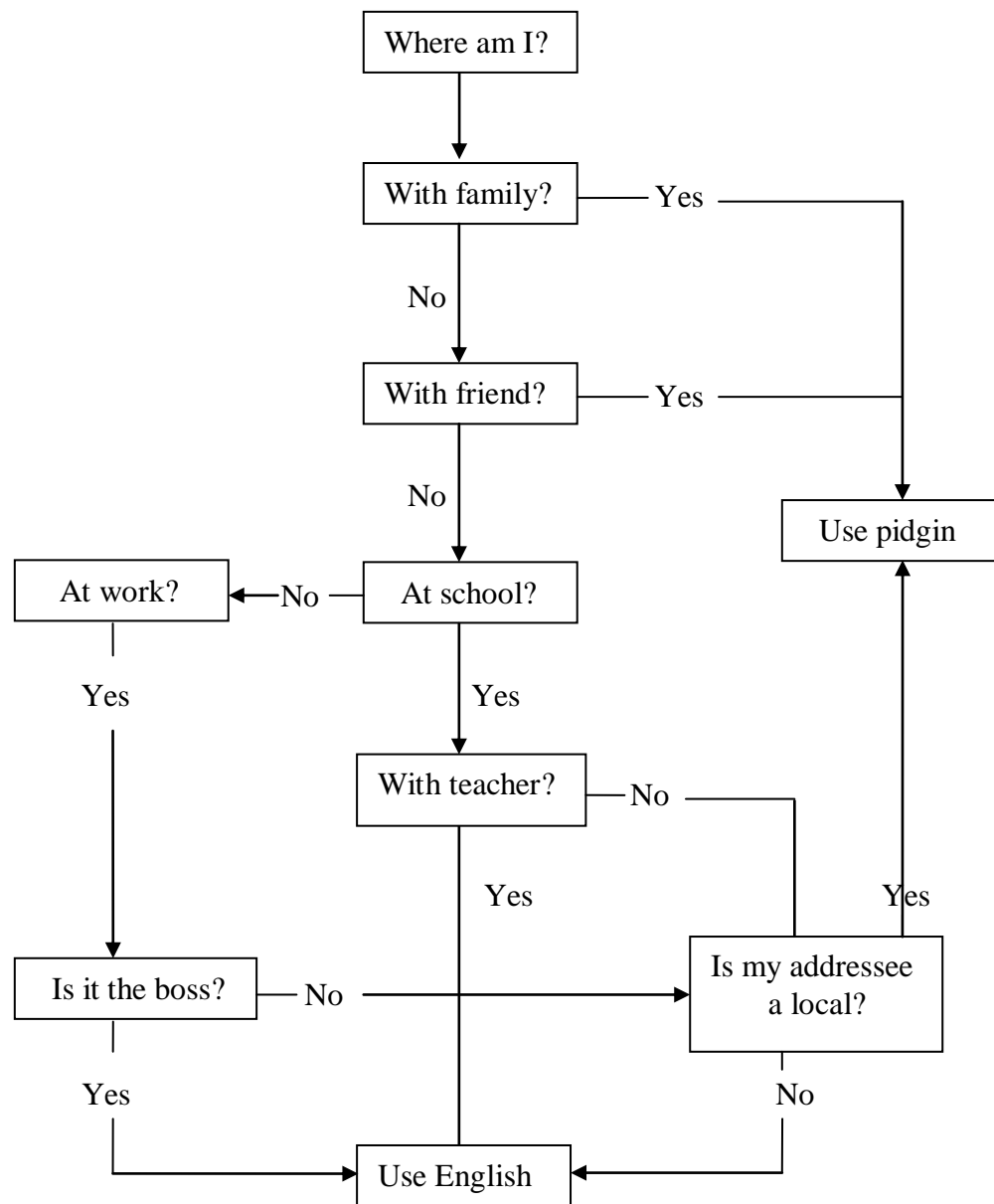To make easy in understanding, Meyerhoff makes two tables of code switching in the following.

Figure 6.2

Meyerhoff (2006:118)

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                          ┌──────────────┐
                          │  Where am I? │
                          └──────────────┘
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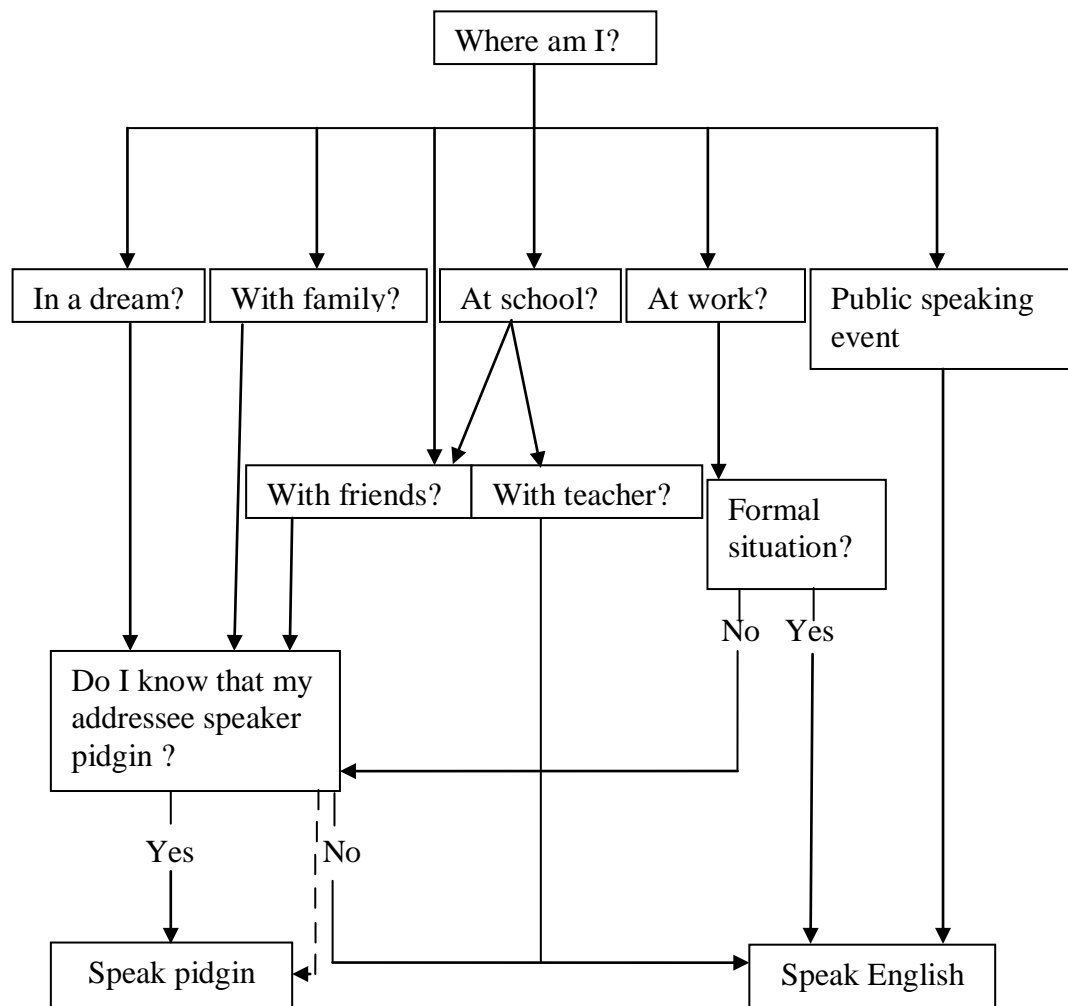

Figure 6.3

Meyerhoff (2006:119)

From Meyerhoff's statement and figures above we can conclude, in Hawai'i people decide to use pidgin when they talk with their friends, family, in dream, and other informal situations. Meanwhile they use English to speak with a teacher and the boss or in formal situation at work. That like in our country, especially the employees at production department of PT. SEMESTA ELTRINDO PURA. They use Javanese to talk with their friends and they would use Indonesian when talk with the boss or in formal situation.

2.3.2 Forms of Code Mixing

The forms of code mixing can be taken from the definition of code mixing itself. Chaer and Agustina (2004:154) say that code mixing can in the form of mixing of word, phrase, and clause. It occurs when someone uses only one word, phrase or clause that different from the base language. From that definition, the form of code mixing is word, phrase and clause.

2.3.2.1 Word Insertion Code Mixing

Word insertion code mixing is simply the insertion of another language that different from the main language in a sentence or utterance. Most of the code mixing occurs in the form of word. For example: "Waduh koen gak mesisan ket maeng-maeng, mosok aku nggonta-ngganti *punch* karo *dies* maneh". From that sentence, words *punch* and *dies* are words in English. Here the speaker inserts English words in Javanese utterance. The second example: Leh iku *pisau* piro seng mbok gawe? From that sentence, word *pisau* is an Indonesian word. Here the speaker inserts Indonesian word in Javanese utterance.

2.3.2.2 Phrase Insertion Code Mixing

Azar (1989:257) states "a phrase is a group of related words that does not contain a subject and a verb". A phrase must contain at least two words. A phrase is different from clause because a phrase does not have a verb. This is an example of code mixing in the form of phrase: "san, awakmu ngebono *cable spiral* engkok tak pasange". In this sentence, the writer put English phrase *cable spiral* in Javanese sentence. The next example of phrase code mixing in the sentence: Son, seng mbok gowo iku *kertas merah* ta? In this sentence, the writer insert Indonesian phrase, that is *kertas merah* in Javanese sentence.

2.3.2.3 Clause Insertion Code Mixing

Azar (1989:238) says "A clause is a group of words containing a subject and a verb". So, it is like a sentence but not as complete as sentence. For example: "Kayaknya itu mudah, I can do it". We can see from the example that the speaker inserts an English clause *I can do it* in the speech. In other example can be seen from the sentence: Aku maeng tuku nasi *sama anak yang suka kamu.* In this sentence the speaker insert an Indonesian clause *sama anak yang suka kamu* in the Javanese sentences.

2.3.3 Several Factors of Causing Code Switching and Code Mixing

Several reasons why people switch code and mix code are because of situational, social, and individual reason.

2.3.3.1 Situational Factors

Habermas in Cooke (1998:111) states "Communicative action is dependent on situational contexts, which in turn represent segments of the lifeworld of the participants in interactions". According to Nababan in sosiolinguistik suatu pengantar (1993:7) there are some situational factors that caused the speaker switch and mix their code or language, as follows:

2.3.3.1.1 The speaker and the listener.

The speaker and the listener are determiner factors to make people switch or mix the code sometime speaker wants to show his respect to a superior or a boss which consider the social status, for example: When an employee talk with his friends he use Pidgin but when he talks with a boss or a superior he automatically switch into Indonesian.

2.3.3.1.2 The subject of conversation.

Someone usually switches or mixes a code depend on the subject of conversation. When a topic of presentation they must use Indonesian but when in topic for humor or jokes they usually switch or mix the code in some variants style of speech.

2.3.3.1.3 Situation or location of conversation

A people use Indonesian or formal language when talk in formal situation such as in the office, meeting room, class, etc. And use pidgin or mother tongue in informal situation.

2.3.3.1.4 Purpose of the conversation

Here the purpose of conversation can be a factor for someone switch or mix their talk maybe that did to hide a secret, make easier in understanding, showing the speaker ability, etc. hide a secret did because the speaker and listener want to hide that information from another, so they use a code which do not understand by another. Sometimes they mix or switch a code to make easier in understanding. Maybe that terms or words have no comparison in the base language or very hard to change it. Although very possible for a people switch or mix the code because he wants to show his ability in mastering foreign languages.

2.3.3.1.5   Media of the conversation

The last factor for people to switch or mix a code is a media of the conversation. It can be called as a factor causing to switch or mix a code because the code will be different when we write or utter.

2.3.3.2 Social Factor

Corder (1973:25) states "language in this sense is the possession of a social group, an indispensable set of rules which permits its members to relate to each other, to interact with each other: it is a social institution". Meanwhile Kretzschmar (2009:1-2) says "Yet the closer we look at how people try to understand each other, the more we find that rules appear to be quite different from place to place, from situation to situation, and from person to person". Corder (1973:45) says again that where the focus is on the contact between the participants we find speech which function to establish relations, maintain them, promote feelings of goodwill and fellowship, or social solidarity. According to those statements the social factor influence code switching and code mixing to did. Social status is one of factors causing code switching and code mixing because someone would use the formal language to the people who have high social status and would use the regional language to talk with the people who have the same language.

2.3.3.3 Individual reason

Individual factors are the one reason for employee to switch and mix their talks. Kretzschmar (2009:271) states "no particular in the linguistics of speech to privilege the most common variants as 'systematic' or 'phonemic,' or to relegate less-common variants to the marking of social or personal identity". On the other hand Meyerhoff (2006:23) says "Speakers show some subconscious awareness of markers, and this is made evident in the fact that they consistently use more of one variant in formal style of speech and more of another variant in informal style of speech." According to statements above people have more than one variant style

of speech. So cause that they always switch and mix their talks. It is very common occur in a factory. Some time someone mix or switch his code to show his ability, the speaker usually switches or mixes his code with Indonesian or English words or phrases in his speech.