

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In order to have a good analysis, the study needs to be supported by relevant theories, the underlying theories of this study are Sociolinguistics, Bilinguals, Code Switching and Code mixing. This chapter includes the nature of code switching and code mixing, conversational functions and factors influencing code switching and code mixing.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

In the study of language, the interesting question appears in connection with the language is used. Speakers were asking how the users interpret the language and what other language that used by the users intend to convey. So when preachers give his khutbah. Sometimes the language that used making sense what they read in the texts. And understand what the speakers mean although what they say.

Sociolinguistics is domain of knowledge in any discipline that study of language relevant in using language. Wardhaugh, (2006: 10) stated that “there are several possible relationships between language and society. One is that social structure may either influence or determine linguistics and / or behavior” so that way people use variety of language in the society sometimes because of the language choice in social structure.

The possible relationship in linguistics such as linguistics structure and / or social structure has various aspects of the possible relationship between language and society. Holmes (1992: 16) says that the linguistics aim is to move towards a theory which provides a motivated account of the way language is used in community. According to Fishman (in Chaer and Agustina, 1995:4) says that sociolinguistic is the study of the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their functions, and the characteristic of the speakers as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community. And also sociolinguistics variable as one, which is correlated with some non linguistic variable of the social context: of the speaker, the addresses, the audience, the setting etc. stated by Chaer and Agustina (1995:7).

Sociolinguistics is concerned with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and how language functions in communication. It can be known in the phenomenon in surrounding us.

2.2. Social Factors

Traditionally there are some social factors that happened in the society why the speakers use more than one language that used in communication and give information to the participant. Hope that it can easy to share and received by listeners. Because “Language is one of the instruments for interaction or as the instruments for communication with some else. It means that it is the instruments for convey feeling, idea, opinion and concept (Chaer and Agustin, 1995: 19).

These are some factors in language choice speech:

2.2.1 Participants

In making communication the participants is important role the basic description question to answer the participant is the one who is talking part in the event.

2.2.2 Status

Relative status in particular role relationship often involves complex consideration of several factors such as characteristics of age, sex, occupation, and social class.

2.2.3 Solidarity

Solidarity is defined as degree of intimacy between the speaker and addressee

2.2.4 Topics of conversation

Topic is also one of reasons why people do code switching and mixing. It can be happen both formal and informal situation.

2.2.5 Situation

There are two forms of situation namely formal and informal situation. People use different language in different situation.

2.3 Bilingualism

People use two or more language or code language is called Bilingualism. According to Wardhaugh, (2006:96). That “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” One of them is in Chaer (2010:84) states “used two or more language in alternately by the same speaker”. so that way people used more than one language sometimes used when they need to talk and used another language that can be used in the some situations where they have to use another language. With whom they use, what reason and what purpose people use another language. It depend on the situations in surrounding them.

The several of languages that used are usually acquired naturally and unselfconsciously, and in many part of the world it is just a normal requirement of daily living that people speak several languages.”In bilingualism, do not all people used bilingualism in daily life because it is depend on language situation in the environment” (Nababan, 1993: 28).

2.4 Status and Function

The status of language has been defined as what people can do with a language as distinct from its functions. In the society people used some language to show the higher education. According to Coulmas, (2005:137) stated that “Status has to do with whether a particular language has a written norm, is used in writing, is represented in a body of literature, has reference grammar, technical terminology etc”. In this explanation, we know that people used the particular language in situation where people claim to use another language.

Domain of language use in certain social factors to social context of the talk, the function and topic of the discussion turn out to be important in

accounting for language choice in many different kind of speech community. A domain involves typical interactions between typical participants in typical setting.

Table 2.1 Domains of language use.

Domain	Addressee	Setting	Topic	Variety/Code
Family	Parent	Home	Planning a family party	-----
Friendship	Friends	Beach	How to play beach tennis	-----
Religion	Priest	Church	Choosing the Sunday liturgy	-----
Education	Teacher	School	Solving a math's problem	-----
Employment	Employer	Workplace	Applying for a promotion	-----

Taken from Holmes, (2001:21)

2.5 Language Variation

Language variation can be classified based on social mode and the function of event in the social society. Hertman and stork in Chaer and Agustin, (1995:81) explained that there are some language variations in the society based on criteria: a). background of geography and social speaker, b). medium that used c). the main topic. So based on Holmes, (2001:25) “people may select a particular variety or code because it makes it easier to discuss a particular topic, regardless of where they are speaking” in this context language variation usually people need to change from a language to other language. It means that people will be easier and understand what the speaker mean.

The status relationship between people may be relevant in selecting the appropriate code and variation. According to Nababan, (1993:15) Variation in language there are two kind based on differences. 1) Internal Variation, 2) External Variation. It means the relation Variation that connected with factors output of language system called External Variation and variation of language based on the connected factors in that language. Especially components of language that become priority

Variation from speaker, Based on speaker is called sociologic and social dialect it means a variation that based on status, a group of people and social class of the speaker. (Chaer and Agustin, 1995:84) it is supported to the speaker when they used some variations of language in the particular situation.

2.6 Code Switching and Code Mixing

People are often unaware of the fact that they code switch. When their attention is drawn to this behavior, however, most tend to apologize for it (Holmes, 2001: 45). People usually required to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch from one code to another even within sometimes very short utterances and thereby create a new code (wardaugh, 2006:101). The variety of languages used depends on variety of different relationships, meaning, and usages. Relationship of social intimacy or social distance may be signaled by switching between varieties of single language.

Code switching occurs where speakers are aware of two varieties being distinct and are able to keep them apart, although they may not do so habitual,

(Coulmas, 2005: 110). Code switching is the process of bilingual speakers switch back and arises between one language or dialect and another within the some conversation. Furthermore, unlike the other phenomena, which refer to specialized function, code switching in our sense is used for wide range of functions and situations, and obeys socially determined norms in certain multilingual communities.

According to Holmes, (2001: 40). “A similar code switches between two different styles of English..., the switch involves a move from intimate and friendly style to a formal style which distances the speakers from the addressee.

The definition of code mixing itself is given by code mixing is a switch of code within a simple utterance without any associated topic change (Wardhaugh, 2006; 108).

2.6.1 Forms of Code Switching and Code Mixing

Code switching and code mixing occur in various forms. In this section, the form of code switching and code mixing will be described based on some theories that have been collected.

2.6.1.1 Forms of Code Switching

Appel in Chaer (1995:107) defines that code switching is shift of language using because of the change of situation. According to Wardaugh (2006:104), there are two kinds of code switching, they are situational and metaphorical code switching. Situational code switching 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 another language in another situation. Metaphorical Switching is one of the forms of code switching that used in community. “ each of codes represents a set of social meanings, and the speakers draws the associations of each, just a people use metaphors to represent complex meanings” (Holmes, 2001: 41) for example:

A Japanese student in Islamic Boarding School is talking to their friends with mother tongue because all the students in that Islamic Boarding School are Japanese. But when he or she gets to the class and speak to the teacher he or she uses Indonesian language.

From that example above the situation may occur to change the speaker from mother language to second language. He or she uses his or her second language when he gets class, but when he or she talks with friends he or she uses his or her mother tongue Japanese.

2.6.1.1.1 Metaphorical Switching

It was usually occurs in a single situation in order to express the role relationship. People usually switch their language by several reasons those are:

The first, Code switching occurs to show intimacy

Here the speaker wants to show their intimacy to the people they talk so their conversation becomes smooth.

The second, Code switching occurs the special respect

This switching is usually used by the speakers especially to those people who are considered has good social state.

The third, Code switching occurs the compliment someone

This switching is usually used by the people if they want to thank to someone and give compliment because that people has done a great thing.

Codes switching for rhetorical reasons are: 1) Solidarity 2) Equal status, 3) Friendly feelings. 4) Social distance, 5) Referential information

Each of code represents a set of social meanings. And the speakers draw on the associations of each. Code switching also operates like metaphor to enrich the communication.

2.6.1.1.2 Situational Change.

According to Appel in Chaer and Agustina, (1995:141) stated that “the indication the use of language because of the situational change”.

The factors of code switching are relevant in the phenomenon why people should switch code in the different situation: 1) there are the third people 2) the change of topic 3) the switch of situation speak 4) want to recognize as educated people 5) wants to have long distant 6) cite people’s speak 7) get influence from a rival speak. People sometimes code switching for getting benefits from their act. The situational change in use another language because of the rival of speak it can be make code switching. Besides that the third people that come in the situation that have equal language background it also become one of the reason why the speaker switch their language. The situation change of speak can be make switch

to another. The situation formal into informal, or informal into formal, in other situation that people do switch code because of the change topic of speak. Because the change of topic can be change from informal to formal situation.

Beside the factors of code switching, there are types of code switching that can be understand in the situational context. According to Soewito in Chaer and Agustina, (1995:150), he said that code switching classified into two general types, they are: the first, Intern code switching it means that when the selection code happen between one dialect to another within a regional language or one style and register one another within dialect. The second, Extern code switching it means Extern code switching occurs when code selection appears between native language and foreign language

2.6.1.2 Forms of Code Mixing

The form of code mixing can be taken from the definition of code mixing itself. Fasold as cited by Chaer and Agustina (1995: 152) stated that code mixing only occur when someone uses only one word or phrase that different from the base language. From that definition, the form of code mixing is word and phrase. Nababan (1993:31). In this informal situation, we can mix the code freely, especially if there are terms which cannot be expressed in other language. Code mixing occurs in either bilingual or multilingual societies. It happens because the conversant tend to use more than one language. Nababan (1993:32), also said that dominant characteristic in code mixing phenomena is informal situation or in

relaxed situation. Generally, code mixing happens in casual conversation, while in formal situation this phenomenon seldom happens.

2.6.1.2.1 Code Mixing in the Form of the Word

Code mixing in the form of the word is simply insertion of another language that different form of the base language in a single sentence or single utterance, for example: “Saudara sekalian, dalam menghadapi segala macam cobaan dari Allah, tika harus *tawakkal* jangan mudah putus asa” from that sentence the word *tawakkal* is a word in Arabic. Here the speaker inserts Arabic word in Indonesian Utterance.

2.6.1.2.2 Code Mixing in the Form of the Phrase

It was known that phrase means short group of the word or group of word without a verb that form part of sentence. A phrase must contain at least two words. A phrase is different from clause because a phrase doesn't have a verb. This is an example of code mixing in the form of phrase: “Saya sih curiga dengan Bootvis nya, karena software ini menguasai *master boot record* windows”. Meaning “I think the problem is Bootvis, because this software control master boot record of windows” in this sentence, on the other hand, clause means group of words that contains of subject and verb. So, it is like a sentence but not as complete as sentence. For example: “don't worry, yang satu sadah beres kok, I've done it tadi”. We can see from the example that speaker inserts an English clause don't worry and I've done it in the speech.