

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents some theories and references used as foundation to answer the research problems. The discussion covers sociolinguistics, bilingualism, code switching, code mixing, and reasons of code switching and code mixing.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

According to Jendra (2010:9), “sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that takes language as an object of study, in a way that is usually distinguished from how syntax, semantics, morphology, and phonology handle it”. Sociolinguistics is knowledge about linguistics that related to society. “Sociolinguistics study the relationship between language and society” (Holmes, 1992:1). Thus, sociolinguistic does not miss in linguistics. Linguistics is knowledge about language as independent phenomena and this knowledge is basic of the differences of language that link to social factor. Jendra (2010:5) states “linguistics is the scientific study of human’s language”. Therefore, linguistics has macro scope namely sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics explains the social structure in society and not only the structure, sociolinguistics also discuss the function how language is used in society. As Gumperz (in Wardaugh, 2006, 11) says that “sociolinguistics is an attempt to find correlations between social structure and linguistic structure and to observe any changes that occur”.

time of day, season of year, and physical aspects of the situation (e.g. size of room, arrangement of furniture)”).

P = Participants

The participants mean the person who participate to do something, in this context is make a conversation. The participants are called the speaker, addresser, hearer, receiver, audience or addressee in communication. “The participants include various combinations of speaker-listener, addressor-addressee, or sender-receiver. They generally fill certain socially specified roles.” (Wardhaugh, 2006:247). For example, in a communication would entangle a speaker and a hearer, whereas in telephone would involve a sender and a receiver. Hymes (in Saville-Troike, 2002:110) explains “the participants, including their age, sex, ethnicity, social status, or other relevant categories, and their relationship to one another”.

E = Ends: purpose and goal

As stated by Wardhaugh (2006:247), “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 occasions”. In addition, Hymes in Saville-Troike (2002:110) says “the purpose or function, both of the event in general and in terms of the interaction goals of individual participants”. The function means purpose of the topic. Exactly, the function is the reason that caused of the communication happens. This function is to know the aim of the speaking or statement of some case.

A = Acts Sequences

According to Wardhaugh (2006:248), “act sequence refers to the actual form and content of what is said: the precise words used, how they are used, and the relationship of what is said to the actual topic at hand”. Moreover, Saville-Troike (2002:122) adds “the act sequence component includes information about the ordering of communicative acts within an event”. Act sequence includes greeting, identification, acknowledgement and turn taking or leave taking in conversation.

K = Key: tone or spirit of act

In conversation context, this component intent to be ways of speaking are done. Hymes (in Saville-Troike, 2002:113) explains “key is introduced to provide for the tone, manner, or spirit in which the act is done”. Similarly, Wardhaugh (2006:248) reveals “key refers to the tone, manner, or spirit in which a particular message is conveyed: light-hearted, serious, precise, pedantic, mocking, sarcastic, pompous, and so on”. Key also includes non verbal elements such as gestures, blinking eyes or behavior.

I = Instrumentalities

In the instrumentalities, there are channel and form of speech. Channel refers to the text used, oral or written, dialogue by phone or face to face, telegraphic or others. Whereas, form of speech is variation, dialect, register and code that is used to build text. As Wardhaugh (2006:248) states, “instrumentalities refers to the choice of channel, e.g., oral, written, or telegraphic, and to the actual forms of speech employed, such as the language, dialect, code, or register that is chosen”.

N = Norm of interaction and interpretation

Wardhaugh (2006:248) states “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, e.g., loudness, silence, gaze return, and so on”. This includes “the common knowledge, the relevant cultural presuppositions, or shared understandings, which allow particular inferences to be drawn about what is to be taken literally, what discounted, etc (Hymes in Saville-Troike, 2002:110). Thus, norm of interaction and interpretation refers to norm or rule of interaction, such as relate to the way of interrupting, asking and so on. And also refers to the interpretation of interlocutor statements. In addition, when the actors come from different cultural different cultural backgrounds, they should be able to understand the norms that are carried by each of the parties, including the non verbal gestures that appear. If there is confusion in the norm of interpretation, it is possible there will be misunderstandings.

G = Genre

Genre refers to the type of form submission, such as narrative, poems, proverbs, prayers, etc. Wardhaugh (2006:248) gives explanation that “genre refers to clearly demarcated types of utterance; such things as poems, proverbs, riddles, sermons, prayers, lectures, and editorial. These are all marked in specific ways in contrast to casual speech”.

Those are some of the basic components in sociolinguistics that should be considered by people when use language in a communication. “They are popularly known as the components of the ethnography of speaking (Jendra, 2010:73). Moreover, Tagliamonte (2006:3) also defines that “sociolinguistics

argues that language exists in context, dependent on the speaker who is using it and dependent on where it is being used and why". Therefore from those statements above, we can conclude that sociolinguistics is knowledge between language and society that influence each other from the sender to the receiver through some components and how language is used to communicate in society to interact and exchange ideas. Sociolinguistic is the basic knowledge of language diversity or variation. Furthermore, there are some matters of sociolinguistics that we can find out more, for example bilingualism, multilingualism, code switching, code mixing, etc. It is usually used by people that have more than one language or we call as bilingual or multilingual society.

2.2 Bilingualism

The term bilingualism can be learned as using two languages. People who can use two languages are called bilingual, while the ability to use two languages called bilinguality. "Bilingualism is the regular use of two or more languages (or dialects), and bilinguals are those people who use two or more languages (dialects) in their everyday lives" (Grosjean, 2008:10). Weinreich (in Ball, 2005:37) describes that "bilingualism simply as the alternate use of two languages". In our society, especially in their interaction there are many people that use more than one language. It does not rule out the possibility happens because the people try to balance the language they used when they are talking with their interlocutor. There is an opinion from Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2011:461) states as follow:

The situations under which people become bilingual may vary. Some people grow up in a household in which more than one

language is spoken; others move to a new country where they acquire the local language, usually from people outside the home. Still others learn second languages in school. In communities with rich linguistic diversity, contact between speakers of different languages may also lead to bilingualism. Bilingualism (or multilingualism) also refers to the situation in nations in which two (or more) languages are spoken and recognized as official or national languages.

Consequently, bilingualism occurs in people who use two languages due to various circumstances and reasons underlying the using of that language. To be able to use two languages, certainly the person must master both languages. First is their mother tongue or first language (L1) and second is another language that becomes second language (L2). “Usually the speakers’ mother tongue or first language is one of the two languages that make them bilinguals. Bilingualism is used as a cover term for multilingualism, too – speaking more than two languages.” (Myers-Scotton, 2006:2).

Meanwhile, in Indonesia as a part of the world, there are found many bilingual. The bilingual may derive from the people who say a native language, Indonesian and some regional languages and the people who say Indonesian and others foreign languages such as English, Dutch, etc. The bilingual sometimes mix and switch from one language with other language especially when both languages are used in their communication. This situation makes them to use code switching and code mixing. “Code-mixing and code-switching are natural phenomena in the life of a bi-/multilingual ...” (Bhatia and Ritchie, 2013:859). So, code switching and code mixing are important aspect to support the bilingualism.

2.3 Code Switching

Code switching is one of the studies in sociolinguistics. Code switching discusses how a bilingual uses the two languages interchangeably. In terms of language exchange, language can be used as a tool to get closer to the other person. This case is referred as code switching. There is some interpretation of code switching according to some experts, such as Bullock and Toribio (2009:1) who reveal that “code switching is the ability on the part of bilinguals to alternate effortlessly between their two languages”. In contrast to Bullock and Toribio, Appel and Muysken (2005:27) explain “code switching is the use of two languages at the same time in one situation”. Furthermore, Meyerhoff (2006:116) also adds that “code switching in its most specific sense, the alternation between varieties, or codes, across sentences or clause boundaries. Often used as a cover term including code mixing as well”. In other words, code switching can be explained as the alternate use of two languages in the same situation across sentences. The example of code switching is as follows:

- Sara : I think everyone's here except Mere.
 John : She said she might be a bit late but actually I think that's her arriving now.
 Sara : You're right. *Kia ora Mere. Haere mai. Kei te pehea koe?*
 (HI MERE. COME IN. HOW ARE YOU?)
 Mere : *Kia ora e hoa. Kei te pai.* Have you started yet?
 (HELLO MY FRIEND. I'M FINE).
 Holmes (1992:41)

As can be observed from the example of code switching above, first, Sara says English sentences afterwards she switches to Maori. Also, Mere answers in Maori sentences and then she switches to English.

According to Wardhaugh (2006:104), there are two kinds of code switching: situational and metaphorical code switching.

Situational code-switching occurs when the languages used change according to the situations in which the conversants find themselves: they speak one language in one situation and another in a different one. No topic change is involved. When a change of topic requires a change in the language used we have *metaphorical code-switching*. (Wardhaugh, 2006:104)

As stated by Saville-Troike (2002:49), “situational code-switching occurs when a language change accompanies a change of topics or participants, or any time the communicative situation is redefined”. In addition, “a situational code switching appears when there is a change in the situation that causes the bilingual switches from one code to the other” (Jendra, 2010:76). Therefore, a situational code switching occurs when a change of situation like a topics or circumstances in conversations. “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 (participant)”.

Agus : Menurutku, semuanya karena mereka tidak tahu persis artinya De,...
 Mark : ***Hi, Agus***
 Agus : Eh, ***how're 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?***
 Agus : Nah, ini dia kita bisa... ***Mark, can you help us?***

Jendra (2010:77)

Metaphorical code switching is code switching that occurs because of rhetorical reasons like status, solidarity, friendship or love. Saville-Troike describes metaphorical code switching as follows:

Metaphorical code-switching occurs within a single situation, but adds meaning to such components as the rote-relationships which are being expressed. Since speaking different languages is an

obvious marker or differential group membership, by switching languages bilinguals often have the option of choosing which group to identify with in a particular situation, and thus can convey the metaphorical meaning which goes along with such choice as well as whatever denotative meaning is conveyed by the code itself. (2002:49)

In addition, “a metaphorical code switching happens when there is change in the perception, or the purpose, or the topic of the conversation” Jendra, (2010:77).

“The following example illustrates how some Indonesian students jokingly switch from English to Indonesian to affect a serious dialog to be a bit humorous”.

- 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.*

Jendra (2010:77)

Based on explanation above, it can be concluded that code switching occurs in using of two languages across sentences in one situation. Code switching is also divided into two types, situational and metaphorical code switching. In explanation about code switching, it always follows by explanation about code mixing. It occurs because the phenomenon of code switching and code mixing often happens simultaneously in sociolinguistics situation.

2.4 Code Mixing

In bilingual and multilingual society often happens language contact. Language contact includes code switching and code mixing phenomenon in language by the speaker in a dialog. Code mixing is a mixing of two codes or

language without change of topic. Code mixing occurs within sentence. Crystal (2008:83) explains that “code mixing involves the transfer of linguistic elements from one language into another: a sentence begins in one language, then makes use of words or grammatical features belonging to another”.

Code mixing happens when a speaker uses a language dominantly that is inserted with other language. Meyerhoff (2006:120) explains that “code mixing refers to alternations between varieties, or codes, within a clause or phrase”. In other hand, “usual working definitions assign switching to alternations of codes across sentences, and mixing within sentences” (Kachru and Nelson, 2006:257).

For example of code mixing as follows:

English – Hindi (from conversation between two young friends)

You take a small bit of *âtâ* and *belofy* it and then *talo* it to make *puris*.

(You take a small bit of the dough and roll it out and then fry it to make *puris*.)

Kachru and Nelson (2006:260)

English – Mongolian

Then I told the driver that we were out of gas, *baixgui yy*, and if we didn't stop soon the car will die.

(Then I told the driver that we were out of gas, you know, and if we didn't stop soon the car will die.)

Mesthrie and Bhatt (2008:135)

Chinese – Dutch

Ngai yew krampen in nga buik.

(I have cramps in my stomach.)

Tjon in Muysken (2008:164)

As stated by Soewito in Dewi (2013:11), there are two types of code mixing that are inner code mixing and outer code mixing. Inner code mixing happens “when a speaker who is using Indonesian language inserts one or more

regional language element”. On the other hand, “when a speaker mixes Indonesian with a foreign language, this is called outer code mixing”.

For example:

Inner Code Mixing

Uwis mari pekerjaanmu?
(Have you complete your project?)

Outer Code Mixing

Jangan khawatir, *next time will be better*.
(Don't worry, next time will be better.)

Soewito in Dewi (2013:11)

As a result, code mixing occurs when there are insertions or alternations of clause or phrase within sentences. Code mixing is only definite in clause and phrase. For further definition of code switching and code mixing, there are explanations that differentiate code switching and code mixing.

2.5 Difference between Code Switching and Code Mixing

Code switching and code mixing are sociolinguistics phenomena that have resemblance. In consequence, there are some explanations to differentiate code switching and code mixing. As stated by Gumperz in Jendra (2010:79), there are some differentiation between code switching and code mixing.

First, in code-mixing, bilingual speakers seem to apply some foreign words or phrase (pieces of one language smaller than clause) while the other language (code) functions as the base. Second, bilingual speakers are said to mix codes (but not switch from one to another) when there is no topic that changes, nor does the situation.

Furthermore, Thelander in Jendra (2010:79) says that “if it involves changing into a foreign clause or a sentence, it should be defined as a code –switching, but if it

involves use of foreign phrases or group of words, it is code-mixing”. In addition, Kachru and Nelson (2006:257) distinguish code switching and code mixing as “usual working definitions assign switching to alternations of codes accross sentences, and mixing within sentences”.

Another more differentiation between code switching and code mixing proposes “the formality of the situation, in which mixing is said to be found in the less formal situations while switching is possibly done in formal one (Blair in Jendra, 2010:79). Here is the table of differences between code-switching (cs) and code mixing (cm):

Table 2.1.

The differences between Code Switching and Code Mixing

Points of view	Code Switching (CS)	Code Mixing (CM)
Grammatical items involved	Sentence and clause	Phrase, word, morpheme, phonemes
Base language	Clear	Sometimes unclear
Topics	May change	Maintained
Situations	Formal and informal	More likely informal
Bilingual fluencies	Partial	Total

Source: Jendra (2010:80)

2.6 Reason of Code Switching and Code Mixing

After discuss the terms and types of code switching and code mixing, furthermore there are some reasons that cause of code switching and mixing occur. As revealed by Holmes (2001:34-40), there are a number of reasons for bilingual or multilingual person to switch or mix their languages, such as the

arrival of a new person, the different status relations between people or the formality of their interaction, particular topics, quotation marks, affective message, to express disapproval. They are as follows:

The arrival of a new person

The first reason is the arrival of a new person in the interaction. “People sometimes switch code within a domain or social situation. When there is some obvious change in the situation, such as the arrival of a new person, it is easy to explain the switch” (Holmes, 2001:35). This reason can be seen from the example of the dialogue between Maori’s girl with her classmate that uses English. The dialogue looks like this:

- Sara : I think everyone’s here except Mere.
 John : She said she might be a bit late but actually I think that’s her arriving now.
 Sara : You’re right. *Kia ora Mere. Haere mai. Kei te pehea koe?*
 (HI MERE. COME IN. HOW ARE YOU?)
 Mere : *Kia ora e hoa. Kei te pai.* Have you started yet?
 (HELLO MY FRIEND. I’M FINE).

The dialogue above begins with English by Sara, but when Mere comes, Sara switches her language to Maori because Mere is Maori. This case shows that speaker and hearer do the switch to greet each other.

The different status relations between people or the formality of their interaction

The second reason is the different status relations between people or the formality of their interaction. There are use of H (high) language that more prestigious than L (low) language. “More formal relationship, which sometimes involve status differences too, such as doctor-patient or administrator-client, are

often expressed in the H variety or code Friendly relationships involving minimal social distance, such as neighbour or friend, are generally expressed in an L code” (Holmes, 2001:36).

Particular topic

The next reason is there is change of topic. Change of topic usually causes code switching in language use. It is because of “that people may switch code within a speech event to discuss a particular topic. Bilinguals often find it easier to discuss particular topics in one code rather than another” (Holmes, 2001:37). For example, “in Belgium when a government clerk deals with a query from someone she went to school with. They switch from a local variety of Flemish to French when they turn from exchanging stories about what has happened to their schoolmates to sorting out their business” (Holmes, 2010:36).

Quotations marks

Another reason is when a speaker switches code to quote a person. Sometimes, there are many dialogues that involve someone said or tell their own dialogue with quoting the dialogue. “The speaker gives the impression – which may or may not be accurate – that these are the exact words the speaker used” (Holmes, 2001:38).

Li: People here get divorced too easily. Like exchanging faulty goods. In China it's not the same. *Jiâ goû sùi goû, jiâ jì siâ jì.* (IF YOU HAVE MARRIED A DOG, YOU FOLLOW A DOG, IF YOU'RE MARRIED A CHICKEN, YOU FOLLOW A CHICKEN.)

Holmes (2001:38)

The example above shows that code switch is caused by quoting a proverb or a well-known saying in another language. Holmes (2010:38) says “in these example the switches not only emphasize the precise message content, they also signal ethnic identity. In other words, they have an affective as well as a referential function”.

Affective message

The switches that cause for affective message, is to express and describes an object that cannot be described by language as usual. In ordering to convey messages, a speaker want the purpose of the dialogue can receive by the hearer. “Polly’s switch to Patois was here used to express affective rather than referential meaning” (Holmes, 2001:38).

To express disapproval

Holmes (2001:39) states that “A language switch in the opposite direction, from the L to the H variety, is often used to express disapproval. So a person may code switch because they are angry”. The following example illustrates how a Hungarian seriously says in Hungarian, the language he usually used to them when he is angry.

“Szo! Ide dzuni! Jeszt jeramunyi mind e kettuotok, no hat akkor!” (WELL COME HERE! PUT ALL THIS AWAY, BOTH OF YOU, WELL NOW.)

When they did not respond quickly enough he switched to German.

“Kum her!” (COME HERE!)

In the example above, Hungarian is the usual language, “by using German the grandfather emphasizes his anger and disapproval of the children’s behavior” (Holmes, 2001:40).

2.7 Previous of the Study

In conducting this study entitled “**An Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing Used by the Characters in Novel *Perahu Kertas* by Dewi Lestari (Dee)**”, the researcher relates this research with first previous done by Andharu (2013) who conducts “The Analysis of Code Mixing and Code Switching in Insyah Allah Song by Maher Zain feat Fadly Padi”. Eventhough this research uses the same scope in sociolinguistics, but there are some differences. The researcher here describes the types and reason of code switching and code mixing in different theory.

And the second previous study has done by Dewi (2013) who conducts “Analysis of Code Mixing and Code Switching in the Novel *Rojak* by Fira Basuki”. This research uses same types, but there will be differentiate by the ethnography of speaking that the researcher entered in her research.