CHAPTER II

RIVIEW TO RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter describes about sociolinguistics, code, speech community, bilingualism/multilingualism, code mixing, code switching, types of code mixing, types of code switching, and the reason of code mixing and code switching.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

The people doing interaction with other people in society always use a language, because a language is a tool to communicate. According to Wardaugh, language is system of communication which used by two people or more. In most cases that code is something which can be defined as a language (2006:01). Related to carrol, "communication is a concept whose scope of application is rather flexible" (1964:05). it means communication is a concept which easy to applicated.

The study of linguistics concerned with language and society. According to Hudson, sociolinguistics is "the study of language in relation to society, whereas the sociology of language is the study of society in relation to language" (1996:4). It means that sociolinguistics is study about language and society. In other words, in

sociolinguistics, study about language and society in order to find out about what the use of language. Coulmas adds statement that:

> Micro-sociolinguistics investigates how social structure influence the way people talk and how language varieties and patterns of use correlate with social attributes such as class, sex, and age. Macro-sociolinguistics, on the other hand, studies what societies do with their languages, that is attitudes and attachment that account for the functional distribution of speech forms in society, language shift, maintenance, and replacement, the delimitation and interaction of speech communities (1997:2).

Based on Coulmas' statements above, it can be said micro-sociolinguistics is study about social structure which influence the utterance from people, and use patterns such as class, sex, and age. And Macro-sociolinguistics is study about the language is used by society. Therefore, sociolinguistics not only discusses about structure of a language, but also it focuses on how a language used.

2.2 Code

In interaction, the people use different codes in different situations; they are formal or informal situation. In using code, they may use a particular code to make easier to discuss a particular topic like talking about school and work at home or another place.

According to Wardaugh, code is "a system used for communication between two or more used on any occasions" (1986:101). Then Wardaugh's adds If two or more people communicate with each other in speech, it can call the system of communication that they employ a code (2006:01). Therefore, people are usually needed 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. Wardaugh state that a code as a language. Code is language variation that used by society to make communication with other people (1986:101).

2.3 Bilingualism and Multilingualism

Related to Wardaugh,"the phenomenon of people having more than one code is called bilingualism or multilingualism" (1986:101). It means that bilingualism or multilingualism is a phenomenon of people who have code more than one. To clarify the term bilingual or multilingualism, Spolsky (1998:45) defines "a bilingual as a person who has some functional ability in the second language". It means, bilinguality is a person who has skill to speak two langauge are different. To make strong command of both. Bloomfield (in Rahardi,2001:13) adds that bilingualism is a speaker can use two languages as well, and multilingualism is a speaker can use languages more then one. Hamers (in Hoffman, 2004:15) add that:

> Bilinguality was posited as the psychological state of an individual who has access to more than one linguistic code as a means of social communication; the degree of access will vary along a number of dimensions which are psychological, cognitive, psycholinguistic, social psychological, sociological, sociolinguistic, sociocultural and linguistic.

Based on Hamers' statement, it can be concluded that bilinguality is a human who can speak more than one linguistic or code as a means of social communication.

Related to Hoffman's statement that:

> multilinguality is a notion which more connected to personality and interpersonal dynamics, while individual trilingualism places more emphasis on the language systems and language codes in use by an individual in a language in contact situation, thus concerning itself more with a descriptive universalistic notion of a state of languages in contact (2004:18).

From Hoffman's statement, it can be concluded that multilingualism is connected personality and interpersonal, in the language system and language code usually used by individual in contact situataion.

According to Sridhar (in Wardaugh, 1986:96) "multilingualism involving balanced, native like command of all the languages in the repertoire is rather uncommon. Typically, multilinguals have varying of command of the different repertoires". Based on Sridhar's statement, it can be stated that multilingualism is involving the balanced, a native like command of the language in the repertoire.

2.4 Code Mixing

Nababan (in Cakrawarti, 2011:14) says that code mixing is found mainly in informal interactions. In formal situation, the speaker tends to mix it because there is no exact idiom in that language, so it is necessary to use words or idioms from other language. Based on Nababan's statement, it can be concluded that code mixing is a mixing of codes or language without a change of topic. In Wardaugh's view (1986:101) "Code switching also called code mixing because can occur in conversation between speaker's turns or within a single speaker's turn". From Wardaugh's statement, it can be said that code mixing and code switching are similar because can occur in speaker turns or within a single speaker's turn. In the latter case it can occur between sentences (intersententially) or within a single sentence (intra-sententially).

The example is the mixing between Malay – English:

"This morning I *hanter*my baby *tudekat*babysitter *tulah*"

(This morning I took my baby to the babysitter.) Stockwell (2002:137)

Based on statement above, it can be concluded code mixing is mixing two languages, without a change a topic and occurs within one sentence. And usually code mixing used in informal interactions because in formal situation, the speaker tends to mix it because there is no exact idiom in that language. Like the instance above it the mixing between Malaysia and English, they mixing the language in informal situation.

2.5 Code Switching

Usually people are needed to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and people may doing to switch from one code to another or mix codes even within sometimes very short utterances or lyric and then create a new code in a process known as code switching. In Savile-Troikes view (2003:57), "code switching is to change in languages within a single speech event". So it can be concluded code switching is to change a language in single speech event. Wardaugh says, code switching appear from individual choice a major identity marker for a group of speakers who must deal with language that different in their common pursuit (1986:101). Gal add that "code switching is a conversational strategy used to establish, cross or destroy group boundaries, to create, evoke or change interpersonal relations with their right and obligation" (1986:101).

There are two kinds of code switching that are situational and metaphorical, the researcher describes about them, the first about situational, in Troikes view

(2003:48) "the situational code switching occurs when a language change accompanies a change of topics or participants, or any time the communicative situation is redefined". It means that situational code switching is in doing communication must be change a topic. Troike give Example of situational code switching is:

> Navajo teachers usually speak English to one another when discussing matters related to school, for instance, but may switch to najavo to discuss their families, or rodeos and other community activities. They may also situationally switch into English if non-Navajo speakers join the conversation, so the new arrivals will not be excluded (Troike, 2003:48).

The second about metaphorical, Troike says (2003:50) "the metaphorical code switching occurs within a single situation, but adds meaning to such components which are being expressed". From Troike's statement, it can be concluded that metaphorical code switching is change of language in single situation. Troike give example of situational code switching is:

> In some universities a ritual shift occurs at the end of a successful dissertation defense, when professors address the (former) student as Doctor and invite first names in return. While, the example of metaphorical code switching is when a German girl shifts from du to Sie with a boy to indicate the relationship has cooled, or when a wife calls her husband Mr. (Smith) to indicate her displeasure (Troike, 2003:50).

2.6 Types of Code Mixing

There are several types of code mixing. According to Hoffman (in Cakrawarti 2012:14) shows many types of code mixing based on the juncture or the scope of switching. Those are intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation. The type will be described bellow:

2.6.1 Intra-sentential Code Mixing

According to Hoffman (in Cakrawarti 2012:14) Intra-sentential code mixing occurs within a phrase, a clause or a sentence boundary, it means, Intra-sentential Code Mixing is the insertion of phrase or clause in on another language. Example from Wardaugh (1986:108) "Estaba training para pelar" = "He was training to fight.

2.6.2 Intra-lexical Code Mixing

Intra-lexical code mixing which occurs within a word boundary, such as in *shoppã* (English *shop* with the Punjabi plural ending) or *kuenjoy* (English *enjoy* with the Swahili prefix *ku*, meaning *to*) (Hoffman, 2012:14).

2.6.3 Involving a Change of Pronunciation

This type of code mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Javanese people say an English word, but modify it to Javanese phonological structure (Hoffman, 2012:14). For example the word "sprite" is said to be "semprit" by Javanese people.

Based on types above, it can be concluded that there are three types of code mixing and have a different of meaning like the last type code mixing is occurs at the phonological level. In Javanese phonological structure is different with English phonological structure.

2.7 Types of Code Switching

There are several types of code switching. Troike (2003:59) shows the several types of code switching based on the juncture or the scope of switching. Those are

intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, and the types will be described below:

2.7.1 Intersentential switching

Related to Troike (2003:59) Intersentential code switching occurs between sentences or speech acts. It means that Intersentential Switching is a different language that occurs between sentence or act. For instance, intra-sentential switching by Chinese-English.

1. *Neige→ fox → yao chi ta.*

   [That] [Want eat him]

   'That fox wants to eat him.' (Telling a story)

2. *Ta yongyige→ picture of a fox.*

   [He use a]

   'He used a picture of a fox.' (Another child telling the same story)

3. *Clean up time → le.*

   [Aspect marker]

   'It's already clean up time.' (Saville-Troike, 2003:60)

2.7.2 Intrasentential Switching

In Troikes's view (2003:59) Intrasentential Switching occurs within a single sentence. Besed on Troike' statement, it can be conclude that Intrasentential Switching is a change of code to another code within a single sentence. For example of inter-sentential when Panjabi/English says: "*It's a nice day,* hana?" (hai n? *isn't it)*. *Another example is when adult Spanish-American English says: "...Oh!* Ay! *It was*

embarrassing! It was very nice, though, but Iwas embarrassed!" (Hoffman, 1991:112).

2.8 The Reasons of Code Mixing and Code Switching

There are several factors which causing of code switching as Chaer's said (in Putra 2010:108) they are:

2.8.1 Speakers

In Chaer's view (2010:108) a speaker is deliberate code switching to partner because a purpose. From Chaer's view, it can be conclude that a speaker deliberates change of language because he has a purpose. For instance, change the situation from formal to informal or the other way. Then there is a speaker who hopes a profit from partner with other word he hopes a profit from conversation was done. For instance A is Javanese language and B is maduris language. They are conversing and A start conversation with Indonesian language and B respond it with Indonesia language too. While A talk about filling, he switches of language from Indonesian to Javanese. Then B responds him well. So A can convey his fillings fluently, and B can understand what is said by A.

2.8.2 Partners

According to Chaer (2010:108) A partner will change of language or code switching when he talk with someone who different country or language. But if partner have a similar language may he just change of code or code switching. From Chaer's statement, it can be said that a partner can cause someone change code or language.

2.8.3 The Presence Third Person

Chaer says that the presence third person or another person who have different language, and they are doing conversation. So, one of them must be change of language or code switching. It means that someone who talks to other person who has similar language, then come third person, one of them must change the language in order to make the partner with what they say (2010:108).

2.8.4 Situation

According to Chaer (2010:108) Change of situation is also influence of code switching. The situations are formal situation and informal situation. It meant that the situation formal and informal can cause someone doing Code Switching.

2.8.5 Topic

Chaer says (2010:108) Topic is a factor that dominant in code switching. Usually formal topic was used to standard mannerwith serious style. And informal topic was used to non-standard with emotional style. From Chaer's statement, it can be concluded that topic is a factor which cause someone doing switch of language. In formal topic is used standard manner, and in informal topic is used non-standard.