

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In order to have a good analysis, the study is supported by relevant theories. The studies discuss bilinguals, Type and definition of code switching and code mixing. This chapter includes the nature of code switching and code mixing, conversational function and factors that influence code switching and code mixing.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is known as the study of the ways people use language in social interaction and branch of linguistics, which studies language variation and its relation to social variation. The role of language among the people in this life is very important. The study of linguistics reveals that language and society cannot be separated. It develops into sociolinguistics or the sociology of language.

Gumperz in Wardaugh (2006:11) stated that sociolinguistics is an attempt to find correlations between social structures and to observe any changes that occurs.

According to Fishman (in Chaer and Agustina, 2010:3) 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. Nababan (1991:2) defines sociolinguistic as the study of language in relation to society. 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 (2010:5).

The social factors that affect language use such as social status, education level, age, economic level, gender and so on. In addition, the use of language is also influenced by situational factors, that is who speaks the language of what, to whom, when, where, and on what issues, as succinctly defined by Fishman in Chaer (2010:4). From the point of view above, it can be concluded that sociolinguistic deals with language variation in its relations with other social variables existing in the society. Its main concern is explaining why people speak differently in social contexts, and identifying the social function of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning.

2.2 Bilinguals

Bilingual is a person who has ability in using second language. This ability may vary from one bilingual to another. Stockwell (2002:10) defines an individual speaking more than one language is multilinguals, also use this term to talk of whole communities. Some people, however are born into families in which two or more languages. In short bilinguals can choose what language they use.

In this line, the bilinguals have a repertoire of domain-related rules of language choice. In other words, bilinguals can vary their choice of language to suit the existing situation and condition in order to communicate effectively. This leads them to alternate two languages within the same utterance or commonly called, code switching.

2.3 Definition of Code Switching

The changes the language its use or a change from casual to formal or formal to casual is code switching (Chaer and Agustina 1995:141). Code switching is the process whereby bilingual or bidialectal speakers switch back and

forth between one language or dialect and another within the same conversation. Code switching is potentially the most creative aspect of bilingual. Holmes, (1992:44) states, “people may switch codes within a speech even to discuss particular topic. The further adds that the feature of bilingual speech such as interference, code mixing and code switching are normal phenomena because bilingual often find it easier to discuss a particular topic in one language rather than another. Relationship of social intimacy or social distance may be signaled by switching between varieties of a single language. This situation may be the basic reason why people do code switching and code mixing in their language. The most general description of code switching is that involves the alternate use of two language or linguistic varieties within the same utterance or during the same conversation. Code switching is the combination of element from two languages in a single utterance”.

According to Wardhaugh (2006:104) there are two types of code switching, they are **situational switching and metaphorical switching**. “**Situational switching** occurs when the languages used change according to the situations in which the conversant find themselves: they speak one language in one situation and another in different one. **Metaphorical switching** is when a change a topic requires a change in the language used”. Furthermore Stockwell (2002:9) states that **situational code switching** is when speaker moves from one domain into another, and change their code as a result. Sometimes, however, a speaker can deliberately change codes in the middle of situation, in order to indicate to the hearer that they consider anew domain to be ‘in operation’ is called **metaphorical code switching**.

2.4 Definition of Code Mixing

Nababan (1993:32) define “When people mix two or more languages or variation of language in an act of language (speech act or discourse) without language there is something in that situation that demands that language mixing is Code mixing”. The definition of code mixing its self is given by code mixing switch of code within a simple utterance without any associated topic change (Wardhaugh 2006:108).

2.4.1 Forms of Code Switching

According to Holmes (1992:43), there are two kind of code switching, they are situational and metaphorical. Situational code switching occurs when the language changes according to the situation. For example: The Philippines workers in their group are talking to their mother tongue because in that boarding house are Philippines. But they speak English to the Indonesian workers. On that example there is situation changing. Metaphorical switching usually occurs in the single situation in order to express the role relationship. People usually switch their language by several reasons those are:

2.4.1.1 Code switching occurs to show the intimacy

Here the speakers want to show their intimacy to another people.

So, their conversation become well.

2.4.1.2 Code switching occurs to special respect

This switching is usually used by the speaker especially to those people who are considered has good social state. So, it uses to show their special respect.

2.4.1.3 Code switching occurs to 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.

2.4.2 Form of Code Mixing

The form of code mixing can be taken from the definitions of code mixing itself. Fasold as cited by Chaer and Agustina (2004) says 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.

2.4.2.1 Code mixing in the form of a word

Code mixing in the form of word is simply the insertion of another language that different from the base language in a single sentence or single utterance. From oxford dictionary, word means written or spoken unit of language. Most of code mixing occurs in the form of word. For example, the foreign workers said: “Nurman, use your motor to beli bensin. habis!”. The word “beli bensin. habis! is a code mixing (the speakers insert Indonesian word)

2.4.2.2 Code mixing in the form of phrase

We know that phrase means short part of a group of word with a verb that form part of a sentence. 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 : 1. Ask to Gufor, please mix cement and sand *dengan air ya*. 2. Gufor masih makan. Have lunch sir. We can see that the speaker inserts phrase, that are *dengan air ya* (insert Indonesian) and *have lunch sir* (insert English)

2.5 Several factors contain of Code Switching and Code Mixing

Several factors why people switch code and mix code are because of individual factor, situational factor, and domain.

2.5.1 Individual Factors

Individual factors relate to individual preference and skill. One person has reason because he or she wants to show his or her status, solidarity and ability to mastering another language.

2.5.1.1 Status

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

2.5.1.2 Solidarity

Solidarity is defined as degree of intimacy between the speakers and the address.

2.5.1.3 Ability

The people that have more ability or more experience will use their ability to switch or mix with easily. They can choose language to speak, they may also decide to switch from one code to another.

2.5.2 Situational Factors

According to Fishman in Chaer and Agustina (1995:143) there are some situational factors that caused the speaker switch and mix their code or language, as follows:

2.5.2.1 The speaker

The speaker choose different style of the language depending on where they are, who they or talk to and what kind of impression or person they want to communicate to their interlocutor.

2.5.2.2 The listener

The listener can influence code switching take place, because different listener make different use of language (various social, age, other different).

2.5.2.3 The present of the third one

The present of the third one also can influence code switching.

2.5.2.4 Situational

Situational can influence code switching. Change situational formal to enjoy and enjoy to formal.

2.5.2.5 Topic

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

Change the topic can make situation change.

2.5.3 Domain

Domains are named usually for a place or an activity in it (Spolsky 2010:34). Domain has three characteristics: **place, role relationship and topic**.

One common domain is home. Domains are named usually for **a place**, or an activity in it. **The role relationships** associated with home. Include family me

mbers (mother, father, son, daughters, grandmother, baby) and visitor.

There are suitable set of **topics** such as activity of family, news, the meal, the household. Stockwell (2002:9) states that the main point to notice here is that these different uses of different codes are tied to different situation or domain.

From the studies above, it is found that code switching and code mixing occurs in informal situation. Bilingual can choose the variety of language to suit the existing situation and condition in order to communicate effective.

This study tries to identify code switching and code mixing used by PT.SINDOREKSA ABADIMAKMUR workers and to find out the reason why code switching and code mixing appear in PT. SINDOREKSA ABADIMAKMUR.