CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In dealing with code switching and code mixing used by the lawyers in *Indonesia Lawyers Club,* the following are some related theories that are used as the analysis. This chapter gives some of theories that describe the forms of code mixing and code switching, and also describes how the lawyers in *Indonesia Lawyers Club* mix or switch their language and analyze why they use code switching and code mixing in their speech. This chapter also contains with theories of sociolinguistics, bilingualism, code switching, code mixing, and other theories that are relevant with this research.

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. When people interact with others in society at anytime and anywhere they must use a language. 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 Abdul Chaer (2010:5).

As a social phenomena, language usage is not only determined by the linguistic factors but also by non linguistic factors, among others, social factor. 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 Bilingualism

The phenomena of people having more than one code (language) are called bilingualism or multilingualism (Wardaugh, 2006:100). Bilingualism has been defined variously by much bilingualism in their assumption. One of them is in Chaer (2010:84) states "used two or more language in alternately by the same speaker". Mackey (1962:12) in Chaer (2010:84) also states that for be able to used two language certain people most understand that both language. It is clearly with Nababan's statement that "bilingualism is the habit of using two languages in interaction with each other" and the person involved is called bilingual (1991:27).

Some bilingual people can speak and understand their two language well, Nababan (1991:27) states the term bilingualism is the ability or competence in using

and for understanding two languages, or and bilingualism is the ability to use two language in linguistics interactions by one person or more two person in interaction with each other. In other words, since the members of a bilingual community vary in the capacity of mastering the languages used in the community, they have to be able to set a condition where they can communicate effectively. This condition leads them to do code mixing and code switching.

2.3 Code Switching

In sociolinguistics there are many language phenomena, one of them is code switching. It is a phenomena which almost occurs in every place where there is bilingual society. There many sociolinguistics have own definition and opinion about code switching, some of them are explained below. 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). Gal in Wardaugh (2006:101) stated that code switching is a conversational strategy used to establish, cross or destroy group boundaries; to create, evoke or change interpersonal relations with their rights and obligations. According to Hymes (in Chaer 2010:107) says that code switching has become a common term for alternate us of two or more languages, varieties of language or even speech style. While Appel in Chaer (2010:107) also 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. Meanwhile metaphorical code switching occurs when the speaker changes the topic of their conversation.

2.3.1 Types of Code Switching

According to Soewito in Chaer (2010:114), he said that code switching classified into two general types, they are:

2.3.1.1 Internal code switching

When the selection code happen between one dialect to another within a regional language or one style and register one another within dialect.

2.3.1.2 External code switching

Extern code switching occurs when code selection appears between native language and foreign language.

2.3.2 Factors Affecting of Code Switching

Code switching is a language phenomena caused by several factors. According to Chaer & Agustina (2010:108) some factors that cause code switching happened are:

2.3.2.1 Speaker influence

Speaker influence is one of factors affecting of code switching because when someone speak one or more language usually our partner also affected with our language.

2.3.2.2 Listener (second speaker) influence

The listener (second speaker) is also the factors of code switching. When someone switches his code to other language in front of his partner, usually the listener or the second speaker also affected to switch his language also.

2.3.2.3 Third speaker influence

Code switching often happens in our daily activity sometimes because of the third speaker influence. When two people is talking with one language and then someone comes and use different language of course directly they switch their language like the third person to make their conversation easier.

2.3.2.4 The changes situation

Code switching also happens when there is a changed situation such as formal to informal or informal to formal. That situation can affect people to switch their language.

2.4 Code Mixing

Code mixing is the use of two or more languages or dialect in non formal situation to formal situation or use one dialect to other dialect stated by Nababan (1991:31). 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. Chaer and Agustina (2010:116) also stated that code mixing is using pieces of another language, maybe needed unconsciously, so that is not accepted as a mistake. From the definition above it can definite code mixing is the use of two or more languages in an utterance.

Code mixing often happens among Indonesian people. According to Nababan, they mix a local language and Indonesian, or Indonesian and a foreign

language. They mix Indonesian and a foreign language in order to show off their education or social status in society. The code mixing usually happens in informal situation. It is prominent characteristics of the code mixing. In addition, the code mixing seldom happens in formal situation. If it happens in formal situation, it is because there is no suitable word or utterance to say it in a language, which is being used (1991:32). It is conclude that code mixing can happened in any situation deepen on the condition, formal or informal. And there are many factors is causing that happened. The factors will be discussed as below.

2.4.1 Types of code mixing

According to Soewito, code mixing is divided into two types of languages, they are:

2.4.1.1 Inner Code Mixing

When a speaker who is using in Indonesia language inserts one or more regional language this is called inner code mixing. As an example:

2.4.1.1.1 *Surti berangkat kerja* numpak *bis.*

2.4.1.1.2 Surti goes to work by bus.

2.4.1.1.3 *Sepatu baruku* digawe *adik sekolah.*

2.4.1.1.4 My new shoes is used by my little brother go to school.

2.4.1.2 Outer Code Mixing

When the speaker mixes Indonesian with foreign language this is called outer code mixing. For example :

2.4.1.2.1 *Penampilan Sahrini sangat* perfect *malam ini.*

2.4.1.2.2 Sahrini's performance is very perfect tonight.

2.4.1.2.3 *Jangan lupa besok kumpul di sini* on time.

2.4.1.2.4 Don't forget tomorrow gather here on time.

2.4.2 Factors Affecting of Code Mixing

According to Nababan (1991:32), 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 phenomena seldom happens. When people mix two or more languages in an act of language without something that demands to use the mixing language, it is can be said habit. Nababan also said if someone used code mixing in foreign language (outer code mixing), it is to show that he is highly educated.

From the opinion above, it can be concluded that there are many factors of language mixing according to Nababan (1991:32), as follows:

2.4.2.1 To show prestige/being educated

Code mixing often happens to show their prestige. It is means sometimes code mixing happens when they speaker wants to show off their educational or their social status.

2.4.2.2 Relaxation of speaker

The relaxation of speaker is one of factors that affecting code mixing happens. Many people in Indonesia mix their language when they are in informal situation such as mix their native language or foreign language in their conversation.

2.4.2.3 Situations

Code mixing can happen sometimes because of the situation. Someone mix his code to his partner usually in casual situations or informal situation. So, situation is one of the factors of code mixing occurs in society.

2.4.2.4 Habit

Habit also one of factors that may cause code mixing occur in society. In this modern era, English is familiar in society. There are many people mix their code because in their daily communication they often use code mixing to communicate with other.

2.4.2.5 There is no word expression in language that is being used.

Code mixing occurs in society because of there is no word expression in language that is being used in their communication. Sometimes Indonesian people do not have a matching word to express their idiom. So that, there are many people mix their code in communication because there is no word expression again in their language.

2.5 Form of Code Switching and Code Mixing

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

2.5.1 Forms of Code Switching

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. For example:

Ani   : *Di mana Alice? Apa dia belum datang?*

Leo   : *Sepertinya begitu, aku juga belum melihatnya daritadi.*

(suddenly Alice (student from England) come in front of the class).

Ani   : *Itu Alice sudah datang*. Hi, Alice comes in. We have just talked

         about you. Why do you come late today?

Alice   : sorry guys, I get trouble last time. Let's start our discussion!

From that situation, we can identify when Ani and Leo is talking, they use Indonesian Language because in their daily activity usually they use Indonesian language to communicate. But when Alice come Ani directly switch her language into English because Alice is student from abroad. Based on the example above there is situation changing. Meanwhile metaphorical code switching occurs when the speaker changes the topic of their conversation. For example:

"Hmm.. nice advise *mbak, saya doakan semoga keputusanmu adalah yang terbaik."*

The statement above uses code switching in the conversation to express his emotion or his feeling. It may be called metaphorical code switching.

2.5.2   Form of code mixing

Code mixing also has a form determined by the form of mixing language that is how much the mixed language elements inserted into the main language. According to Suwito, there are six forms of code mixing, that is word, hybrid, word reduplication, idiom and clause forms.

2.5.2.1 Inserting word

The speakers insert an utterance or a word expression of another language when he is communicating. The speakers mix their conversation only in the form of word, such as:

   2.5.2.1.1 Monggo *diminum kopinya pak.*

   Please, drink the coffee sir.

   In this case the speakers use Indonesian language but he puts a word of Javanese. It is *monggo* which is used instead of *please* in English and *silakan* in Indonesian.

   2.5.2.1.2 Thanks, *kalian emang temanku yang paling baik.*

   Thanks, you are my best friends.

   In this case the speakers use Indonesian language but he puts a word of English. It is *thanks,* which is used instead of *terimakasih* in Indonesian.

2.5.2.2 Inserting phrase

The speakers insert two or more words, then they are combined but the phrase does not contain a finite verb. Sometimes, the speaker puts original expression of other language in using a language. The speakers mix their conversation only in the form of phrase, such as:

   2.5.2.2.1   *Tadi ke rumahku* karo sopo *dik?*

   Last time, with whom did you go to my house sister?

   In this case the speakers use Indonesian language but he puts a phrase of Javanese. It is *karo sopo* phras*e* which means *with whom* in English and *dengan siapa* in Indonesian.

   2.5.2.2.2   *Dia emang* handsome boy *di sekolah ini*.

He is a handsome boy in this school.

In this case the speakers use Indonesian language but he puts a phrase of Javanese. It is *handsome boy* phras*e* which means *anak laki-laki yang tampan* in Indonesian.

2.5.2.3 Inserting hybrid

The speakers put two varieties of another language in a language which is used, for examples:

2.5.2.3.1   Performance-nya *kurang bagus dia dalam bernyanyi.*

His performance is not good enough in singing.

The word *performance*-nya is a hybrid of Indonesian and English language. Performance-nya is tampilannya in Indonesian.

2.5.2.3.2   *Flashdiskku* scan-no *po'o.*

Please scan my flashdisk!

The word *scan*-no is a hybrid of English language and Javanese language. *Scan*-no is tolong bersihkan in Indonesian.

2.5.2.4 Inserting word reduplication

Word reduplication is repeating the same word. The speaker inserts the repetition word of another language when he uses a language, such as:

2.5.2.4.1   Arek-arek *Surabaya banyak yang mengikuti pertandingan sepak bola di lapangan Tambak sari.*

There are many Surabaya people who follow the football competition in Tambak Sari field.

In this case the speaker puts the word arek-arek, it is a repetition of Javanese language, the meaning is people in English.

2.5.2.4.2   Customer-customer *di PT Kuroma banyak yang dari luar negeri.*

There are many customers in PT Kuroma from abroad.

In this case the speaker puts the word customer-customer, it is a repetition of English language in Indonesian language, the meaning is pelanggan-pelanggan in Indonesian.

2.5.2.5 Inserting idioms

The speaker inserts a group of words in which the meaning is not said. It is use by the speakers who mix from utterance to utterance or from sentences to idiom, such as:

2.5.2.5.1 *Ayo kerjakan proyek ini secepatnya,* time is money!

Let's do this project quickly, time is money.

In this case *time is money* is English Idiom, the sentences above means, Ayo kerjakan proyek ini secepatnya, waktu adalah uang.

2.5.2.5.2 *Saya masih sibuk*, just a minute guys!

I'm busy now, just a minute guys

In this case *just a minute* is an English idiom, the sentences above means, *saya masih sibuk, tunggu sebentar.*

2.5.2.6 Inserting Clause

The speaker inserts a group of words consisting of a subject and a predicate, for example:

2.5.2.6.1 *Kamu terlihat anggun memakai gaun itu*, you are beautiful.

You look elegant wear the dress, you are beautiful.

In this case *you are beautiful* is another language which mix in Indonesian sentence. *You are beautiful* means kamu cantik.

2.5.2.6.2 *Jangan mudah putus asa*, you must be sure with yourself.

Don't be hopeless, you must be sure with yourself

In this case *you must be sure with yourself* is another language which mix in Indonesian sentence. *You must be sure with yourself* means kamu harus yakin pada dirimu sendiri.

2.6 The Contexts of Code Switching and Code Mixing

A language cannot be separated from the context. According to (Holmes, 1992:12) he stated that in any situation linguistic choices generally reflect the influence of one or more of the some components of context language. He suggests for the context of code switching and code mixing namely: the participants, the setting or social context, the topic, and the function.

The first context of code switching and code mixing is the participant or addressee. Holmes (1992:41) stated that code switching and code mixing may be related to a particular participant or addressee, In a Polish family living in Lancashire in the 1950s the family used Polish in the home. When the local English-speaking priest called, however, everyone switched to English. In both cases the switch reflects a change in the social situation and takes positive account of the presence of a new participant.

The second context of code switching and code mixing is setting (Holmes, 1992:12). The Setting may refer where they are speaking. It also explained the place, time, or the situation when they are speaking. It is explained that people use code switching code mixing according to the condition or the situation of their speaking.

The third context of code switching and code mixing is topic. The topic refers to what is being talked about by the people. Holmes stated that bilinguals often find it

easier to discuss particular topics in one code rather than another (1992:44). It is conclude that topic is one of context in using code switching and code mixing.

The fourth context of code switching and code mixing is function. The function refers to why they are speaking. There is reason why they use code mixing or code switching in their speaking. The using of switch or mix language has a certain function.

Finally, based on the view points of some sociolinguistics above, we can conclude that code switching and code mixing is supported by a number of contexts, they are participant, setting, topic, and the last is function.

2.7 The Reasons of Code Switching and Code Mixing

There are many reasons why people in Indonesia mix or switch their language. According to some factors that have explained above about caused code switching and code mixing happen, the following below is some of the possible reasons for code switching and code mixing for instance:

2.7.1 To Show Solidarity

When there is some obvious change in the situation, such as the arrival of a new person, it is easy to explain the switch or mix language. It is an expression of solidarity (Holmes, 1992:41). When there is someone use one language and then meet other people who use another language, he may switch his language to another language to greet that people. He switches or mix his language to that people to show the solidarity.

2.7.2 To Show Prestige or Pride

According to Nababan (1991:32) "Kadang-kadang terdapat juga campur kode ini bila pembicara ingin memamerkan "keterpelajarannya" atau "kedudukannya". From statement above, it means that sometimes someone use code mixing to show their education or their social status. Usually they mix or switch their language because they ever learn more one language in formal education or informal education.

2.7.3   To Show Ability

Sometimes people use code mixing or code switching to show their ability about the language. Like the statement from Nababan (1991:32) "Seseorang baru dapat dikatakan menguasai suatu bahasa kalau dia dapat beralih kode sewajarnya". From the statement we can conclude that someone who switch their language sometimes to show his ability using more than one language.

2.8   Review of the Study

Language cannot be separated from society. There are many theories which explained about the relationship between language and society includes the phenomena of code switching and code mixing. This research uses some of the relevant theories to answer the statement of problems in the first chapter. This research underlying the theory of Nababan (1991:31) he said that in bilingualism, the society often change their language deepen on the situation. He also explained the reasons why people use code switching and code mixing in their speech.

The second theory is taken from Wardaugh (2006:101), he stated that code switching (also called code mixing) can occur in conversation between speakers' turns or within a single speaker's turn. Code switching and code mixing can arise

from individual choice or be used as a major identity marker for a group of speakers who must deal with more than one language in their common pursuits. He also explained about the forms of code switching, those are metaphorical and situational code switching. Meanwhile the forms of code mixing are supported by theory from Suwito. Suwito divided the forms of ode mixing into six forms, they are word, phrase, hybrid, clause, reduplicate word and idiom.

The third theory is taken from Holmes (1992:12), he stated that in any situation linguistic choices generally reflect the influence of one or more of the some components of context language. He suggests for the context of code switching and code mixing namely: the participants, the setting or social context, the topic, and the function.

Based on the explanation above it can be concluded that code switching and code mixing can occur because of the change situation which supported using mix or switch one language in another language in the same time. There are many factors and reasons why the society use code switching and code mixing in their language, for instance to show their ability, to show solidarity or to show their prestige/being educated. And the last, sometimes people use code mixing and code switching in different context. The context of code switching and code mixing for instance: the participants, the setting or social context, the topic, and the function. This research use some theories above because the theories are easier to be understood. Besides that the theories is compatible with the object which is being research.