

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Theoretical Framework**

The writer presents theories which would be used as basic theory for the analysis. The writer applies theories which related to the study. There are sociolinguistics, speech community, the meaning of bilingualism, and the theory of code switching and mixing.

##### **2.1.1 Sociolinguistics**

People need language to communicate with others. The communication used to interact with society and environment. Sociolinguistics deals with language variation in its relation to social variables. Holmes (1992) stated that sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society. Its main concern is explaining why people speak differently in social context and identifying the social function of language (p. 1).

Sociolinguistics highlights the overall problems associated with social organization of language behavior, not only using of language but also the language attitudes and the users of the language. Based on Hymes (1974) stated that sociolinguistics could be taken to refer to use of linguistic data and analysis in other discipline concerned with social life and conversely, to use of social data and analysis in linguistics (p. vii).

Sociolinguistics can refer to the use of language and analyze the data in the other sciences that relate to social life, and instead refers to the social and analyze the data in linguistics. Trudgill (1974), he said that sociolinguistics is that part of linguistics which is concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon (as cited in Sumarsono, 2002, p. 3). Language is not only regarded as a social phenomenon but also cultural phenomenon. The implication is that the language associated with culture sociolinguistics still under discussion, and this is understandable because every society must have a certain culture.

In linguistics, act speaker has decided to choose a certain variance of the linguistics forms. This decision actually passes through a process that is constrained by many factors, for example social distance, situation and topic of speaking.

### **2.1.2 Speech Community**

Human are social beings who is always committed to a certain group of people called a community. A particular community has its own characteristics, including the way of communication. This community is called speech community. Bloomfield (1933) stated that a speech community is a group of people who interact by means of speech (p. 42).

The member of the same speech community should share linguistic norms. That is, they share understanding and values of attitudes toward language varieties present in their community. A speech community is no more than some kind of social group whose speech characteristics are of interest and can be described in a coherent manner (Wardhaugh, 1986, p. 113).

Because of the system, Gumperz (1971) stated that the language of a speech community can be analyzed both within the context of the language itself and also within the broader context of social behavior (p. 115). One example of this is the phenomenon of language switching and mixing.

### **2.1.3 Bilingualism**

Bilingualism is an individual's ability to use more than one language variety. Bilingualism is the ability to use two languages. Trudgill (2003) said that bilingualism means the ability of an individual to speak two or more languages (p. 24). Many countries in this world are called bilingual because they have more than one language. They also have ability to speak more than one language.

Indonesia is one of the countries in the world that have many bilingual and multilingual people. This happens because there are various ethnics and language in Indonesia. Most of Indonesian people have ability either to speak and understand two languages or even more.

In the bilingual and multilingual community, they use more than one language to communicate with their community. Arthur (1978) said that all societies are multilingual on an interaction basis as the members of the society use more than one language in their day to day interaction (p. 29).

The term of multilingualism can refer to phenomenon regarding an individual speaker who uses two or more languages, a community of speakers where two or more languages are used, or between speakers of different languages.

Nowadays, bilingualism has become a common phenomenon. Social interaction always involves communication among the society members by using language. While in the social interaction, the society members often use more than one language variety on their bases language. It can find in our environment, which is the community of Javanese people often use Indonesian to communication with the other community of a language. It is done by purpose to convey what they mean in communication. This phenomenon is called the development of communication. It commonly happens in almost area of people's life.

Brown and Attardo (2000) simply stated that bilingual is a speaker of two languages, for them even monolingual speakers of two languages, for them even monolingual speakers considered as bilingual if they have mastered different varieties or dialect of their native language (p. 81). In addition, Wardhaugh (1992) stated that this bilingual phenomenon is usually acquired naturally and unselfconsciously, and the shift from one to another are made without hesitation (p. 98).

#### **2.1.4 Code Switching and Code Mixing**

In bilingualism and multilingualism, code switching and code mixing often occur. Especially in Indonesia which has many bilingual and multilingual people, code switching and code mixing are the common phenomenon. Some of the reasons to use code switching and code mixing are rare to able to be perfect bilingual and multilingual which have understanding native language and target

language well. Besides, there are some words of a language that uneasy to replace in other language.

#### **2.1.4.1 Definition of Code Switching**

Code switching occurs where there is a change from one clause of language to another clause of language. Brown and Attardo (2000) underlined that code switching can occur between different languages, dialect or styles within one sentence or adjacency pair (p. 84). Hymes (1974) stated that code switching has become a common term for alternate us of two or more languages, varieties of language or event speech styles (p. 103). From theories above, it can be concluded that code switching happens when someone switches his/her language. It can also happen when someone changes his/her dialect or speech style. According to Holmes (1992) code switching occurs when the speaker shifted their language from one language to another. Code switching is switched essentially between sentences (p. 50).

Some experts have divided code switching into two different types, situational code switching and metaphorical code switching. Wardhaugh had given his opinion about situational code switching and metaphorical code switching. Wardhaugh had explained that situational code switching occurs when the language used to change according the situations in which the conversant find them: 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: 1992, p. 102-103).

#### 2.1.4.2 The Form of Code Switching

There are some forms of code switching according to linguist such as clause, tag switching, filler, and exclamation, etc. According to Hoffman (1991, p. 112), the forms of code switching are:

##### 2.1.4.2.1 Code switching in the form of clause

This code switching occurs when someone changes the language in the form of clause. Clause is a group of words which contain a subject and a verb (Bull, 2008, p. 75). The example of this code switching below:

“Lius, kamu memilih dua orang yang kuat untuk menjadi competitor kamu. Menurut kami kamu salah strategi, senjata makan tuan **if you are negligent you lose in this competition**. Lius, Silahkan join dengan Kevin untuk masuk ke pressure test”.

##### 2.1.4.2.2 Code switching in the form of sentence

Sentence is a group of words that usually contain a subject and a verb, express a complete idea, or ask a question, begin with capital letter and end with a period. According to Bull (2008), sentence is a group of words that express a statement, question, etc. (p. 400). The example of this code switching below:

“Saya yakin anak kecil atau ibu-ibu di rumah bisa membuatnya, tinggal membaca resep yang ada di balik kotak. **What I gonna do?** Kamu sudah **top ten**”.

#### 2.1.4.2.3 Code switching in the form of tag

Tag means a word or phrase which is used to describe a person, group or thing, but which is often unfair or not correct. The example of this code in form of tag:

“It’s okay, chef?”

#### 2.1.4.2.4 Code switching in the form of exclamation

Exclamation says something suddenly or loudly because of strong emotion or pain (Bull, 2008, p. 153). A loud calling or crying out, loud or emphatic utterance that which is cried out, as an expression of feeling, sudden expression of sound or words indicative of emotion, as in surprise, pain, grief, joy, anger, etc. Hornby stated that exclamation is short sound or word, which expresses sudden surprise, pain, etc. The example of this code in form exclamation:

“Oh! So sweet. Ibu Angella lucu ya”

#### **2.1.4.3. Definition of Code Mixing**

Beside code switching, code mixing also often occurs in the bilingual and multilingual society. Wardhaugh (1992) stated that code mixing occurs when conversant use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance (p. 106). It means that code mixing occurs in a single utterance or even sentence.

Code mixing found when the speaker speaks in two languages but it occurs in one sentence. It means that speaker produces utterance in two languages but

these two languages occur in one sentence. In one sentence, there will be pieces or some words in other language.

#### **2.1.4.4 The Form of Code Mixing**

According to Chaer and Agustina (1995, p. 149), the forms of code mixing are:

##### **2.1.4.4.1 Code mixing in the form of word**

Word is typically the smallest element of a sentence which has positional mobility that is the smallest that can be moved around without destroying the grammaticality of the sentence (Cruse, 1986, p. 35). Word is sound or a letter that has particular meaning, the example of this code mixing is “Saya happy ketika bertemu dengan saudara saya”. The mixed language of this example is the word “happy”.

##### **2.1.4.4.2 Code mixing in the form of phrase**

The unit of meaning in connected language in use is usually not a single word in isolation, but a longer unit of at least a few words in length is called phrase (Stubbs, 2002, p. 24). Phrase is a group of words that are often used together and that have a special meaning. The example is “Kalau begitu sampai ketemu besok ya... see you”. The “see you” in the example above is code mixing in form of phrase.

### **2.1.5 The Factor Caused Code Switching and Code Mixing**

Several experts give theories on this subject. One of them is Hymes's theory. as cited by Wardhaugh (1995, p. 245), Hymes postulates SPEAKING theory as various factors that are involved in speaking, which is also termed as eight speech components, including:

S: setting and scene, i.e. the physical, social, and psychological background of a conversation.<sup>6</sup>

P: participants, i.e. both speaker and hearer involved in the conversation in the relation with either their physical, social, psychological characteristics. Additionally, there is also possible language choice due to presence of bystanders.

E: ends, the output or response of the conversation, which is intended by the participants or the goals of the conversation itself.

A: act sequence, i.e. the message content. In term of pragmatics, message form are termed as locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary.

K: key, i.e. the way, tone, attitude, or spirit in doing conversation, whether it is serious, casual, intimate, etc.

I: instrumentalities, i.e. the media of conversation, whether it is conveyed in written text, orally, through TV, radio, etc.

N: norms, i.e. referring to the norms of conversation, like norm of politeness, softness, openness, etc.

G: genres, i.e. the type of conversation, whether it is lecture, sermon, campaign, etc.

The speech components mentioned above describe various components that are involved in people's speech. There is also another theory by Halliday (1978) that mentions situational factors of speech, which is then termed as situational factors as the determinants of the text (p. 62). The factors consist of field, tenor, and mode. Field covers the context of the speech, i.e. in what activity and purpose the speech is done. Halliday asserts that this first situational factor comprises Hymes' "setting" and "ends". Tenor refers to how participants interrelate to each other, including their status and role of relationship. This second factor comprises Hymes' "participants" and "key" respectively. Meanwhile, mode covers how the speech is delivered and comprises Hymes' "instrumentalities" and "genre". Later, Halliday (1978) also mentions that such factors are also the situational determinants of the speech; they are the situational factors determining language choice in speech (p. 63).

Additionally, other expert mentions the factors influencing language choice is Wardhaugh. Wardhaugh (1992), he said before, he mentioned that participants, topic, and social distance possibly motivate certain language choice (p. 106).

Holmes (1992), furthermore, also mentions several social factors affecting language choice (p. 29), including:

- a. The participants, i.e. who is speaking and who are they speaking to?
- b. The setting or social context of the interactions, i.e. where are they speaking?
- c. The topic, i.e. what is being talked about?
- d. The function, i.e. why are they speaking?

In accordance, the social factors include the social background of the participants, the social context of the interaction, the topics of the interaction, and the function of the utterance within the whole conversation.

To abridge those theories to the needs of this study, factors affecting code switching and code mixing can be classified into two categories:

- a. Situational factors, i.e. when the factors are framed solely from the situation where the code switching and code mixing occur. Thus, it includes setting, topic, and norms.
- b. Social factors, i.e. when the code switching and code mixing involve participants' background as the factor bringing about it.

## **2.2 Related Studies**

There were some studies about code switching and code mixing. One of them was done by Eli Ermawati (2004) student of IAIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, in her thesis entitled *A Study of Code Mixing Phenomena in Nyai Hj. Ainur Rohmah's Preach*. This thesis was found that the language that used in Hj. Ainur Rohmah's preach consisted of regional language, national language and foreign language that was English and Arabic. The code mixing phenomena occurred mostly in formal situation. The form of code mixing that was used in this thesis was words, phrases, hybrid clauses, idiom, and clauses. In her research, she used qualitative method and Suwito's theory to find some forms of Code Mixing in Nyai Hj. Ainur Rohmah's Preach. The similarity between Eli Ermawati's study and the writer studies are both of researcher used the same topic. There also there are the differences between Eli Ermawati's study and the writer, the language that

is used in Hj. Ainur Rohmah's preaches consisted of regional language, for example Javanese. The code mixing phenomena showed some variation: Javanese – Indonesian and Arabic – Javanese. The present writer use variation language Indonesian – English.

Besides Eli Ermawati's studies, the writer used another study on code switching and code mixing. A Sociolinguistic Study of Code Switching among the Students of Faculty of Letters State Institute of Islamic Studies Sunan Ampel Surabaya by Aziz Nasruddin in 2004 analyzed code switching by Students of Faculty of Letter IAIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. In his research, he used Qualitative Approach and Wardhaugh's theory. This thesis was found that the students used situational and metaphorical code switching and they often code switching in informal situation. The factors of code switching were found in this thesis, solidarity, perceived social, choice of topic, and cultural factor. The similarity between Aziz Nasruddin's study and this research is using the same topic. There also there are the differences between Aziz Nasruddin's study and the writer, Nasruddin's study used kind of code switching by Wardhaugh's theory and the present writer use the forms of code switching by Hoffman's theory and use the form of code mixing by Chaer and Agustina's theory.