

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

This chapter is divided into six topics. There are sociolinguistics, code-switching, code-mixing, forms of code mixing, previous study, and theoretical framework. Below researcher explains detail about topics one by one:

#### **2.1 Sociolinguistics**

The relationship between language and society, or of the various functions of language in society, should begin with some attempt to define each of these terms (Wardhaugh, 2006). It has two terms society and language. Society is any groups of people who are drawn together for a certain purpose or purposes. Language is what the members of a particular society speak. However, speech in almost any society can take many very different forms, and just what forms should be chosen to discuss when it is attempted to describe the language of a society may prove to be a contentious matter. Therefore it should be prepared to look into various aspects of the possible relationships between language and society.

In sociolinguistics, language comes from a culture such as the trade of communication then continues to develop word of the trade. The expert said that sociolinguistics is part of linguistics which is concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon (Peter Trudgill, 1983). Based on his opinion that is

sociolinguistics is also studied about cultural phenomenon special dialect and accent.

In the group such as religious community, medical scientists, social media community, and etc, language that is used to speak is different each group in society because of some factors. The expert said that sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to social factors (Sylvia Chalker and Edmund Weiner, 1998). According to his opinion sociolinguistics is studied from social such as the language of the group which is developing in society.

In sociolinguistics, that is found varieties languages in society. Bilingual or multilingual, the situation can produce still other effects on one or more of the languages involved (Wardhaugh, 2006) According to his opinion, bilingual can affect two languages in a sentence that is studied in code switching and code mixing.

## **2. 2 Code switching**

Code-switching is the branch of Sociolinguistics; code-switching is a language switch to others languages or the language is altered to others in the utterance. People 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 even within sometimes very short utterances and thereby create a new code in a process known as code-switching (Wardhaugh, 2006). Base on his opinion code switching happens in utterances that switch a language to others languages. In code-switching, there are three types according to the experts (Poplack, 2001), that

identifies three different types of code-switching which are tag-switching, inter-sentential and intra-sentential. It means three types of code-switching can be used to analyze sentences or utterances in conversations.

Inter-sentential code switching type happens in between sentences or clauses. Inter-sentential code-switching, the language switch is done at sentence boundaries (Lowi, 2005). Based on his opinion inter-sentential code switching type happens at sentence boundaries or clauses. In the clause, there are two clauses; independent clause or dependent clause. If the independent clause or dependent clause is switched by a speaker, that happens inter-sentential code-switching.

Intra-sentential code switching type as code mixing, that happens in a single sentence. Thus, a sentence will be made up of two or more languages. In intra-sentential switching, it is important that the analysis also establish the main language and embedded language (Kebeya, 2013). Based on his opinion that intra-sentential switching has two languages as main language and embedded language in a sentence to analyze. The main language is the largest proportion of lexical items in the code switching and embedded language is fewer items in the sentence. For more explanation about intra-sentential code-switching, the type is studied in code mixing.

Tag-switching type happens in a sentence such as tag-question. For example from the utterance “Warna Cinta Impian” film: Awie’s friend says “Diana is Diana. You know that she’s workaholic, *betul tak?*” from words “betul tak” it means tag-switching from Malay. In English: You know that she’s workaholic,

she doesn't? The speaker changes "she doesn't" to be "*betul tak*" in the utterance of the film to emphasize the right his statement.

### **2.3 Code mixing**

One of the effects of using two or more languages or bilingualism is code mixing. Wardhaugh explained that code-mixing occurred when a speaker is able using two languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance (Wardhaugh, 2006). Another aspect of the language dependency in bilingual communities is the occurrence phenomenon of code mixing. In the code-mixing characteristic dependence is marked by the reciprocal relationship between the roles and function of languages. The role means anyone who uses that language based on form and structure, while the function of language means anything to be achieved by speakers with his words. Special characteristics the speakers is very important, the speakers will color the mixed code. The process of mix code appears code mixing types. There are three code mixing types; insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. In insertion there are five forms of insertion such as insertion of word, insertion of phrase, insertion of clause, insertion of baster, and insertion of idiom. The detail explanation are below.

The concept of insertion is defined as insertion of material such as lexical items or entire constituents from one language into a structure from the other language. According to (Leech,1983), approaches that depart from the notion of insertion view the limitation in terms of the structural properties of some base or

matrix structure. Here the process of code-mixing is conceived as something akin to borrowing: the insertion of an alien lexical or phrasal category into a given structure. The difference would simply be the size and type of element inserted, e.g. noun versus noun phrase. (Leech, 1983) said that insertion is frequent in colonial settings and recent migrant communities, where there is a considerable asymmetry in the speakers' proficiency in the two languages. A language dominance shift, e.g. between the first and third generation in an immigrant setting, may be reflected in a shift in the directionality of the insertion of elements: from insertion into the language of the country of origin to the presence of originally native items in the language of the host country.

Thereby code mixing is caused interrelationship among role of speaker, language form, and language function. Some of the code-mixing forms, that is (1) insertion of word, (2) insertion of phrase, (3) insertion of clause, (4) insertion of idiom or expression and (5) insertion of the form of baster (alliance forming of genuine and foreign language).

Alternation is same with tag-switching. Muysken said that approaches alternation equivalence of the languages involved at the switch point (Muysken, 2005). It means that alternation processes as tag-switching. Alternation can be the first clause or after the comma (tag-question). Example is below:

Daniel said that Jadi, awak nak saya temani awak balik Malaysia, *that's all?*

From this example words "that's all" is said by him to alter the utterance which is happen after the comma (tag-question). Words "that's all" mean Daniel and his friend go together to Malaysia. In Malay language, words "that's all" mean

*“juga.”* The function of words “that’s all” emphasize the right his statement.

Congruent lexicalization is style shifting of words and standard grammar of original sentence structure. It means that congruent lexicalization puts words in a sentence without changing the structure of grammar. Based on the opinion of experts the notion of congruent lexicalization underlies the study of style shifting and dialect/standard variation, as in the work of (Labov, 1972) and (Trudgill, 1986). It means that congruent lexicalization happens shift of words with the standard of original structure sentence. For example: In 1998 Indonesia experienced situasi crisis, Indonesia confronted kondisi low economy. From this example, two words “situasi and kondisi” insert in the sentence without changing the grammar. In English: In 1998 Indonesia experienced situation crisis, Indonesian confronted condition low economy. Words “situasi dan kondisi” is mentioned style shifting.

### **2.3.1 The Forms of Code Mixing**

(Leech, 1983) classifies code mixing into five kinds according to the linguistic elements that involved in code mixing as follows:

#### **1) The insertion of words**

The insertion of words here means the language unit that stands on its own; it consists of free morpheme and bound morphemes. One common definition of a word is the following “a word is any unit of language that in writing, appears between spaces or between a space and a hyphen”. Words do not always

constitute the smallest meaningful units in a language. Instead, words are sometimes constructed of smaller parts. These parts are called morphemes (Sapruto, 2013). The examples are from the utterances “Warna Cinta Impian” film, below:

1. Diana: *Sorry* ya bang, tapi adik memeng tak minat pergi..(00:08:33-00:08:35)
2. Daniel: Abang, kalau mau tahu udah aku kasih *surprise* sama dia. (00:08:53-00:08:56)

From two examples above, two words “*sorry* and *surprise*” insert in the utterances those are mentioned as the insertion of words. Category word could be found in insertional form in the utterance. Word classes such as noun, verb, adjective, and etc are traditionally called parts of speech (Prof et al., 2005). According to his opinion, word classes as categories words is common using in part of speech. Based two examples above, researcher could category word in insertional form such as word “*sorry*” is adjective and word “*surprise*” is noun and verb.

## 2) The insertion of phrases

A phrase is a group of two or more related words that does not certain both as subject and a predicate. The example is from the utterance “Warna Cinta Impian” film, below:

1. Awie: Daniel! ada *surprise present* untuk kau! (00:08:39-00:08:42)

From example above, phrase “*surprise present*” insert in the utterance that is mentioned as the insertion of phrases. Phrases could be classified based on the types of phrases. There are five types of phrases such as noun phrase, verb phrase,

adjective phrase, adverb phrase, and prepositional phrase (B. Hathorn, L. hoepner, 2015). It means that phrases have types based on the structure of phrase such as the structure of the noun phrase, the structure of verb phrase, and etc. Based on example above, researcher could category phrase “*surprise present*” is noun phrase because the main word in a noun phrase is a noun as “*present*”.

### 3) The insertion of hybrids

Hornby states that hybrid is the composed part of words (Hornby, 1995) it is a combination of word pieces, the combination pieces of Indonesian word and English word. This research uses Malay word and English because the film comes from Malaysia. The examples are from the utterances “Warna Cinta Impian” film, below:

1. Daniel: *Okeylah* thanks, you’re the best! (00:08:58-00:09:00)
2. Diana: Eh *pleaselah*, kita..kita ini ada muka nak *berhoneymoon*? (00:09:45-00:09:48)

From two examples above, hybrids “*okeylah*, *pleaselah*, and *berhoneymoon*” insert in the utterances those are mentioned as the insertion of hybrids. This example is named insertion of hybrid because the word joins in two languages English and Malay. This automatically leads to another diagnostic feature of insertions, morphological integration (Muyksen, 2005). According to his opinion, morphological integration automatically joins with other morpheme in insertion as hybrids. Other morpheme means other language combines with main word.



#### 4) The insertions of idioms

Idioms are an expression which has a meaning different from that, of the individual meaning of each of its component parts. The idiom cannot be translated literally from one language into another without some change in its meaning or connotation (Dixson, 1971). The idiom is a phrase or sentence whose meaning is not clear from the meaning of its individual's words and which must be learned as a whole unit. It means that idiom creates the new meaning that is different from the real meaning of each word. The examples are:

1. *By the way* makasih banget lo dah mau jadi temen gue selama ini.
2. 60 episode kemudian mereka kawin di sebuah pesta dengan *make-up* berlebihan.

From two examples above, idioms "*by the way* and *make-up*" insert in the utterances those are mentioned as the insertion of idioms. Because idioms "*by the way* and *make-up*" cannot be translated into word by word to get the meaning but the unit of word to get the meaning such as idioms "*make-up*" is cosmetics such as lipstick or powder applied to the face, used to enhance or alter the appearance. Idioms "*make-up*" cannot get the meaning one by one such as word "*make and up*" separate meaning.

#### 5) The insertion of clause

A clause is a group of words having a subject and predicate some clause are independents, so they can stand themselves as sentences or may appear within sentences as the grammatically complete statement. Other clauses are dependent (subordinate) they cannot stand themselves and therefore the meaning upon the

reminders of the sentences in which they appear. The examples are from the utterances “Warna Cinta Impian” film, below:

1. Erra: *He was my first love*, tapi dia tinggalkan kakak, rasa dia mengejar prempuan lain. (01:28:57-01:29:10)
2. Daniel: *Diana will pick me up because* besok aku udah boleh balik (00:53:37-00:53:46)

From two examples above, clauses “*he was my first love* and *Diana will pick me up because*” insert in the utterances those are mentioned as the insertion of clauses. Clause has subject and predicate in a sentence. Clause is structure that can be analyzed in terms of sentence elements such as subject and predicate (Sidney Greenbaum and Gerald Nelson, 2002). It means that clause has two important elements such as subject and predicate in a sentence. A sentence has two kinds such as compound sentences and complex sentence. Compound sentence consists of two or more coordinate clauses. Complex sentence consists of one coordinate clause and add one or more subordinate clauses. Subordinate clauses have three main sets of functions nominal clauses, modifier clauses, and adverbial clauses (Sidney Greenbaum and Gerald Nelson, 2002). It means that subordinate clauses could be classified three nominal clauses, modifier clauses, and adverbial clauses.

Form two examples above, clauses “*he was my first love* and *Diana will pick me up because*” could be categorized coordinate clause or independent clause because the clause can stand alone or can be understood the point of meaning from those clauses.

## 2.5 Previous Study

The researcher has read a journal international to support this thesis. The title of journal is Coactivation in bilingual grammars: A computational account of code mixing by Matthew Goldrick from Northwestern University, Michael Putnam from Pennsylvania State University, and Lara Schwarz from Pennsylvania State University (2016) (Goldrick, Putnam, & Schwarz, 2016). The journal is about code mixing constructions where an element of an intended utterance appears in both languages within a single utterance. The finding of this journal is blend representations in code mixing and blends in grammatical theories: application to doubling.

The researcher has read some research and journal as the previous study to support this researcher. At first, the writer takes the previous study from the thesis in English Department of Education Faculty, State Institute of Islamic Studies (STAIN) at Salatiga, Semarang, Indonesia by (Sapruto, 2013) entitled The Analysis of Indonesian-English Codes Mixing Used in “Marmut Merah Jambu” Novel. In his researcher, he analyzed the forms of code mixing, the purposes of Indonesian-English code mixing used, and the lexical meaning of Indonesian-English code mixing that found in the novel entitled Marmut Merah Jambu written by Raditya Dika. In the method, he used descriptive qualitative because he took the data are in the form of words or utterances rather than a number. The finding of his researcher is the form of code mixing and purpose of code mixing.

Second, the researcher took the previous study from the thesis in Faculty of Education and Teacher Training, State Islamic University Sultan Syarif Kasim

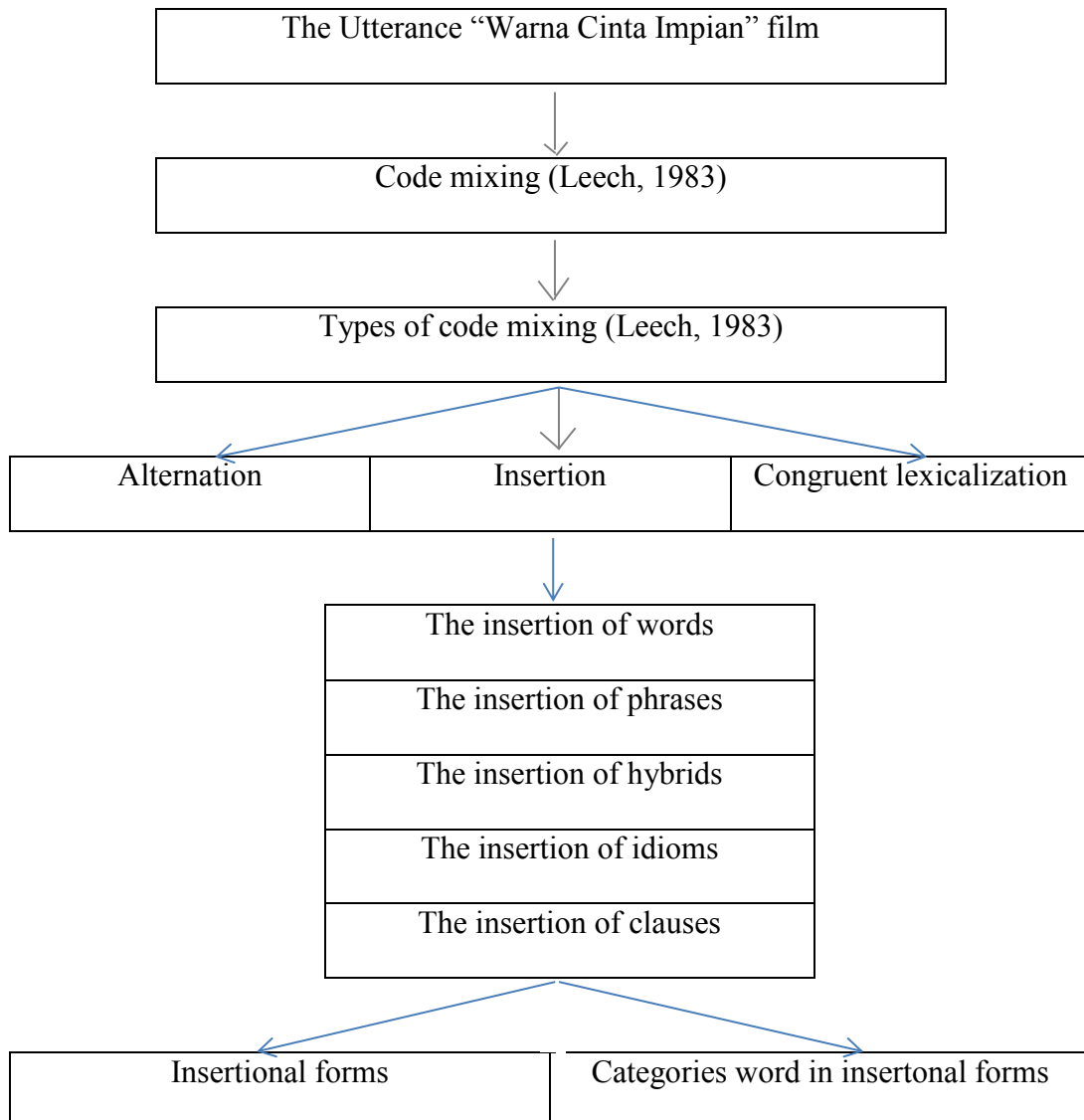
Riau, Pekanbaru, Indonesia by (Amsal, 2011) entitled *An Analysis of Code Mixing in Conversation of the Students at State Junior High School (SMPN) 3 XIII Koto Kampar*. In his research, he analyzed code mixing in the conversation of the students at State Junior High School (SMPN) 3 XIII Koto Kampar and the types of Code Mixing found in the student's conversation. In the method, he used descriptive qualitative, too. The finding of his research is amount of inserted word and percentage of inserted word based on category of word.

Third, the researcher took the previous study from the thesis in English Department, Putera Batam University, Batam, Indonesia by (Rita, 2015) entitled *An Analysis of Code Mixing in ``Say It`` Film*. She analyzed code mixing types used and frequents of code mixing type in utterance "Say It" film. The finding of her research is three types code mixing and percentage of three types.

Based on some previous studies, the researcher could combine between three previous studies. Then, the writer will use them for references in this research with the same topic but different finding and discussion. In addition, the previous study gives more knowledge about phenomena of code mixing that also often happen in conversations or novel. Besides, the writer can get more references and have more motivated to make this research.

## 2.6 Theoretical Framework

This research contains the framework which gives a brief summary to help the researcher to reach the goal during analyze data and to make the readers easier to understand this research by present it in main point diagram as below:



**Figure: 2.1 Theoretical Framework**

This design is a short-term content of this research. As the outline above, the utterance “Warna Cinta Impian” film is objected to analyze by using theory

code mixing, the expert is (Leech, 1983). In theory of Pieter Muysken, code mixing belongs to code mixing types. There are three types of code mixing: alternation, insertion, and congruent lexicalization. Insertion has five forms of insertion. There are the insertion of words, the insertion of phrases, the insertion of hybrids, the insertion of idioms, and the insertion of clauses. All of them combine in insertional forms. Insertional forms are used to analyze in utterance “Warna Cinta Impian” film and categories word in insertional form.