

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

### **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

The using of bilingual language is one of the phenomena that can not be separated from young generation's daily communication. In communication, they often mix their language, for example, the English mix in Indonesian language. The mixing of the language is not only using oral but also in writing, such as communication by using social media, they often use the bilingual language to entertaining the reader who uses social media to have fun and express their feeling. The phenomenon has a close relationship with a sociolinguistic study about code mixing.

#### **2.1 Sociolinguistics**

Language is not only meant as a tool of communication, but language also has a crucial meaning to build a relationship in society for example through on social media. According to Sapir (2001) language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols. So it means that a language is a tool for transferring something like an idea, emotion even feelings and expression. Language is used by people to communicate with each other by giving the opinion, expressing the idea and some information.

According to Hazen (2015) language is the discrete combinatorial system humans use most for communication. The word discrete here means ‘separate’, and combinatorial means ‘ability to add together. For spoken languages, we store collections of sounds together with their associated ideas in communication. According to Wardhaugh in Clark & Yallop (2006) communication among people who speak the same language is possible because they share such knowledge, although how it is shared or even how it is acquired is not well understood. That means if the people that have the same language or one language is very easy for them to do the communication. Everybody in this society has exactly the same language they know the same constructions and the same words, with the same pronunciation and the same range of meanings for every single word in the language (Hudson, 1996).

According to Appel & Muysken (1989) language is not only an instrument for the communication of messages. This becomes especially clear in multilingual communities where various groups have their own language.

The language is important to study because they have any contributions to society. The relationship between the language and society have been developed a new branch of the linguistic field named sociolinguistics there are some experts in sociolinguistics who have given their contribution in the developing of sociolinguistics.

According to Wardhaugh in Clark & Yallop (2006), Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and how

languages function in a communication. It is equivalent to the goal of the sociology of language is trying to discover how social structure can be better understood through the study of language in society.

The study of linguistics in society proven that language and society cannot be separated to be analyzed. According to Hudson (1996) he defined that sociolinguistics as the study of language in relation to society, implying (intentionally) that sociolinguistics is part of the study of language. Thus, the value of sociolinguistics is the light which it throws on the nature of language in general, or on the characteristics of some particular language. Based on the definition above, the researcher concludes that sociolinguistic is not just the study about language but it is also the study of a characteristic of language uses in the society.

It is clear now that sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that takes language and the relationship with society as the object study. Sometimes the language also make a new phenomenon, one of them the using of two or more languages in used by one individual known as bilingual and multilingual it can occur in any situation especially in informal situation either using oral or written.

## **2.2 Bilingualism and Multilingualism**

The terms of bilingualism and multilingualism have come to be used, respectively, to refer to the knowledge of use two languages and the knowledge of use three or more languages. The existence may take place at the societal level or the individual level. A society can have many different languages spoken that

used by different groups of individuals. The individuals themselves may not necessarily be bilingual or multilingual. When an individual develops communicative competence in two or more languages they have opportunities to express their feelings and thoughts and shape their identity.

Bilingualism is normal in many places around the world and nothing unusual if people encounter with a person who able to master two languages which are usually called bilingualism. The language they use not only of two languages but at least they have to master two languages. However the researcher often found the mixing of language because of the people who master two languages often used this and the study about mixing the language, we have learned in sociolinguistics about code mixing.

According to Scotton (2016), Bilingualism is the term for speaking one or more languages. Usually, the speaker's mother tongue or first language is one of the two languages that make them bilinguals. Bilingualism is used as a cover term for multilingualism, to speaking more than two languages. Some researchers use the term plurilingualism for speaking more than two languages.

Based on the definition above, the researcher concludes that bilingualism is the ability to use or to understand two languages by someone. Usually, a bilingual person that master their national language and international languages such as Indonesian and English.

Beside bilingual language the term of using more than two languages also we known as multilingual. According to Bhatia & Ritchie (2012) multilingualism would include people who understand multiple languages in either spoken or

written form or both but do not necessarily speak or write all of them, a more common usage of the term refers to someone who can function in two or more languages in conversational interaction.

The language they use also depend on to whom they speak to in another linguistic background in a conversation. Bilingual and multilingual speakers choose their languages according to a variety of factors, including the type of person addressed (e.g. members of the family, schoolmates, colleagues, superiors, friends, shopkeepers, officials, transport personnel, neighbors), the subject matter of the conversation, location or social setting, and relationship with the addressee (Bhatia & Ritchie 2012). From the explanation about bilingualism the researcher often found the mixing of language because of the people who master two languages sometimes they often used this and the study about mixing the language, we have learned in sociolinguistics about code mixing.

### **2.3 Code Mixing**

Code mixing is the use of one language in another language, it occurs when a speaker uses a language inserted with other language elements. Such as Indonesian mix in English and one of them is dominant. According to Muysken (2001), the term of code mixing refers to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence.

In other definition by Judy. Ho (2007) says Code-mixing is the change of one language to another within the same utterance or in the same oral or written

text. It is a common phenomenon in societies in which two or more languages are used.

All these reasons and requirements are fulfilled by the users of communication. According to (Ali, Ranjha, & Fakhar, 2010) In the world of entertainment like films, TV serials and soaps, news and other fields, code-mixing is a common phenomenon as widespread as it is in the general life of a bilingual or multilingual community. So it is the way to attract the attention of someone in order to convey the message clearly based on their purpose. For example, in a social media, there is a group of humor type which the function to entertain the reader sometimes they do bilingual language to attract the attention of the reader. There are three types of code mixing proposed by Muysken (2001) they are Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent lexicalization that will be described below.

## **2.4 Types of Code Mixing**

According to Pieter Muysken in his book entitled “Bilingual Speech: A Typology of Code-Mixing”, there are three types of code mixing, they are Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent lexicalization. The explanation of types of code mixing will be discussed below:

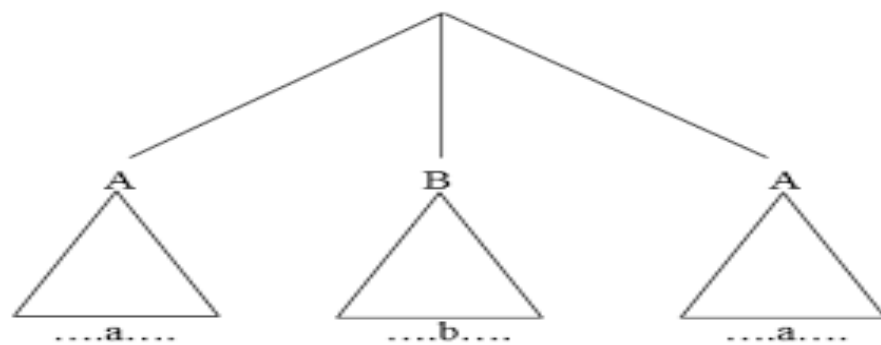
### **2.4.1 Insertion**

Insertion of material (lexical items or entire constituents) can occur in one language into a structure from the other language. Approaches that depart from the notion of insertion (associated with Myers-Scotton 1993b). 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. Here the process of code mixing is conceived as something akin to borrowing: the insertion lexical.

It's illustration of insertion:

(11) Insertion



In this situation, a single constituent B (with words b from the same language) is inserted into a structure defined by language A, with words a from that language (Muysken, 2001)

For example:

1. *Sebutkan 1 **Quote** dari doi yang paling terkenal.* Written in meme kamvret Indonesia (MKI)
2. *Mitos **or** fakta?* jaman sekarang Anak SMP pada pendek.

Written in meme comic Indonesia(MCI)

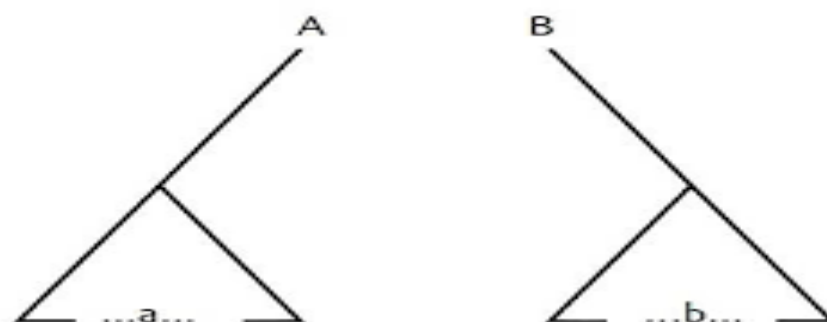
In example (1) the word **Quote** incorporates to the Indonesian language in the middle of sentence. And the example (2) the word **or** inserted between two Indonesian words.

### 2.4.2 Alternation

Alternation between structure from the language. Approaches departing from alternation (associated with Poplack, 1980) view the constraints on mixing in terms of the compatibility or equivalence of the languages involved at the switch point. In this perspective, code-mixing is akin to the switching of codes between turns or utterances.

It's illustration of alternation:

(12) Alternation



In this situation, a constituent from language A (with words from the same language) is followed by a constituent from language B (with words from that language). The 1 (Spanish/English; Poplack, 1980: 591) language of the constituent dominating A and B is unspecified (Muysken, 2001:7)

For example:

1. (A) Se me hace que (B) I have to respect her (C) porque 'ta . . . older.

‘It appears to me that I have to respect her because [she] is . . . older.’

(Spanish/English; Poplack 1980: 591)

2. **I mean**, ganti ke kalimat laen. (Cárdenas-Claros & Isharyanti, 2009)



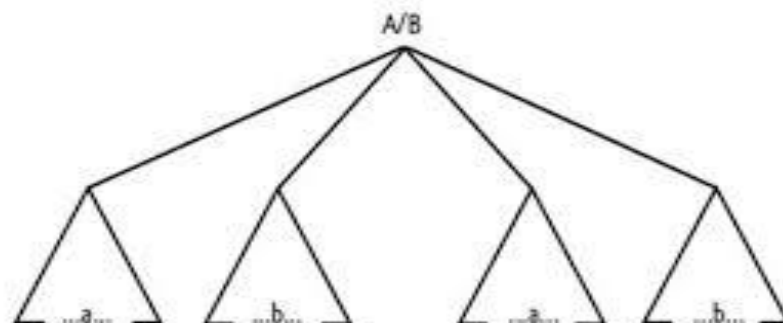
In example (1) Fragment (B) is a complement to (A), and (C) modifies (B). Notice that *Porque* 'ta 'because [she] is' does not form a unique constituent, excluding other elements, in this case, *older*. And the example (2) occurs when the Indonesian participant talks about a paper about sentence choice that he needs to submit. He uses the expression "I mean" to introduce the rest of his utterance in his first language.

### 2.4.3 Congruent lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization of material from different lexical inventories into a shared grammatical structure. The term congruent lexicalization refers to a situation where the two languages share a grammatical structure which can be filled lexically with elements from either language. Congruent lexicalization is akin to style or register shifting and monolingual linguistic variation. The latter would be the limiting case of congruent lexicalization.

It's illustration of congruent lexicalization:

(13) Congruent lexicalization



In this situation, the grammatical structure is shared by languages A and B, and words from both languages a and b are inserted more or less randomly (Muysken, 2001:8)

For example:

1. **Chat**-*an mulu jadiannya kapan?*

Written in meme rage comic Indonesia (MRCI)

2. *Kalo* **driver**-*nya dia, Gua bakal setia berlangganan ojek ini.*

Written in Meme\_Gokil\_Indo (MGI)

In example (1) and (2), the word **Chat** with the affixation *an* are and the word "**driver**" with the affixation *nya* are two languages which can share the grammatical structure and can be filled lexically with elements from either language.

## 2.5 The Reason of using Code Mixing

According to Hoffman (1991) in the book *Reasons for Bilinguals to Switch or Mix their Languages*, cited in Kurniawan (2016), there are several reasons for people to do code mixing. These reasons are:

1. Talking about a particular topic means that people prefer to talk about the particular topic in any kind of subjects that makes them comfortable to express their situation, particularly informal situation.
2. Quoting somebody else is restating the statement or saying famous expression written by the well-known figures.

3. Being emphatic about something is used in an empathy and sympathy situation by mixing languages.
4. Inserting sentence fillers (interjection) in a certain situation of using language switching and language mixing, people tend to unintentionally or intentionally mark the interjection or sentence connector.
5. Expressing group identity (pride) in this kind of situation, there is a motive using the code mixing to get people's attention and boost up their pride while communicating with others.
6. Limited Words or Unknown Translation, this kind of situation avoid the misunderstanding and be more understandable by the interlocutor, people tend to mix the languages which have no translation in Indonesia

Based on these theories, this study aims to investigate the youngsters use of code mixing between Indonesian and English in their social media especially that found in meme on Instagram recently.

## **2.6 Previous Research**

As the reference in conducting the research, the researcher uses some previous researches which have related topic, that is in the field of sociolinguistic about code mixing. The first an analysis of code mixing in the conversation of the students at states junior high school (SMP) 3 XII Koto Kampar Amsal (2011). He aims to carry out the research dealing with this problem with the formulation of the student's code mixing. To collect the data, the researcher uses to record and questionnaire. The record is the primary instrument in collecting the data dealing

with an analysis of Code Mixing in Conversation of the students at State Junior High School 3 XIII Koto Kampar. The qualitative descriptive method is applied to his research. He used the theory of code mixing by Muysken. The result shows that the most inserted words are noun 164 words ( 52,9%) and adjective and exclamation are the least (12,8%). It shows that the noun is the most inserted words than others.

In the first previous research, the researcher found the similarities and the differences. The similarities are the same field about code mixing and the theory he used by Pieter Muysken to analyze the data. The differences are the data source and the method to analyze the data.

Second analysis of code mixing in nine summer ten autumns novel by Kurniati (2014). She aims to analyzed code mixing and interference that appears in the conversation of the novel. The data are taken from dialogs randomly which are interested to be analyzed by Iwan Setiawan. She used the theory of Suwito about the types of code mixing in analyzing the data. The result shows that this novel from the analysis of twenty data, there are nineteen data of outer code mixing and one data of inner code mixing. Besides that, there is no interference in the conversations of the novel.

In the second previous research, the researcher found the similarities and the differences. The similarities are the same field about code mixing. The differences are the theory used to analyze, the data source and the method of analyzing the data. In this research, the researcher used the theory of code mixing by Pieter Muysken, whereas Kurniati used the theory of code mixing by Suwito.

Third, analysis of code mixing in a commercial advertisement by Fahrurrozy (2015). He aims to analyze code mixing advertisement. The data are taken from the script of 10 commercial advertisings of face wash and bath soap advertisings. The qualitative descriptive method is applied to his research. He used the theory of code mixing by Wardhaugh. In this research, Fahrurrozy classified two of three types of code-mixing that found in advertisement and it's script there were intrasententially and intersententially. After analyzed 10 data, the result shows two of three functions of code-mixing, there were as the dialect choices, as gender-specific speech forms, and as age-grading functions. So the functions also can be concluded that these become a strategy of the companies to promote their product to the consumers.

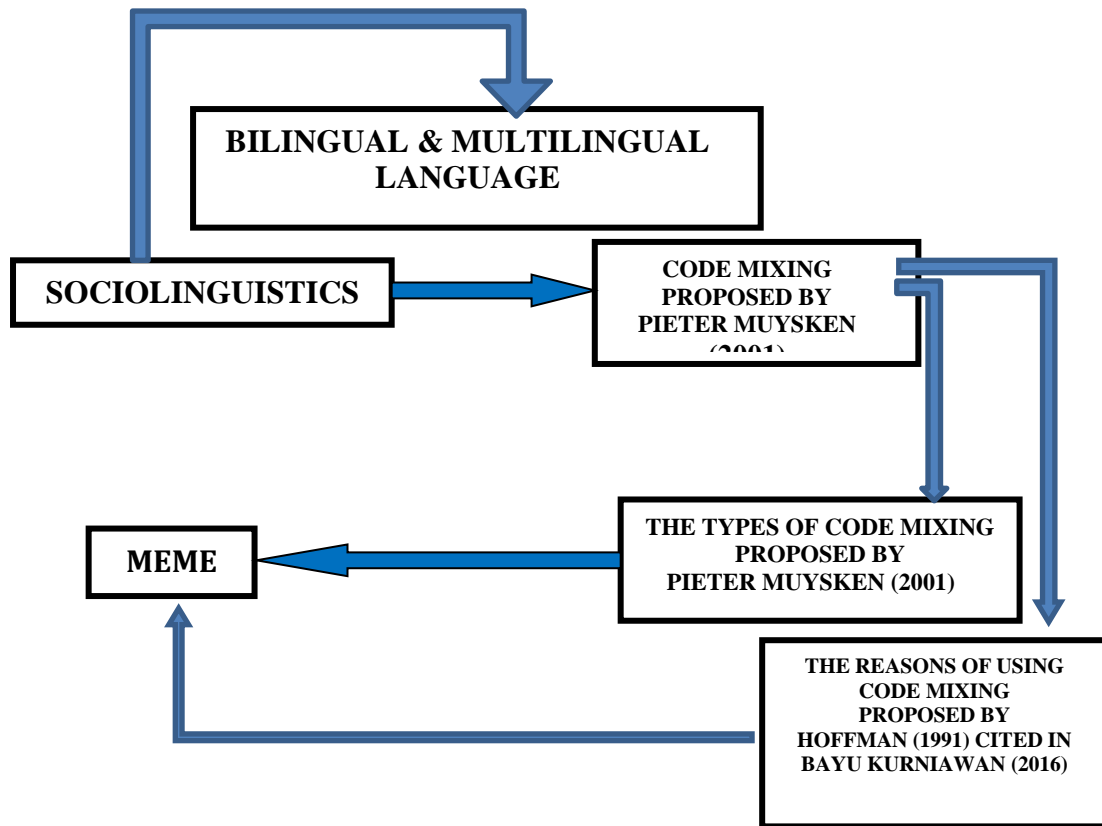
In the third previous research, the researcher found the similarities and the differences. The similarities are the same field about code mixing. The differences are the theory used to analyze, the data source and the method of analyzing the data. In this research, the researcher used the theory of code mixing by Pieter Muysken, whereas Fahrurrozy used the theory of code mixing by Ronald Wardhaugh.

The last previous research in analysis of the social factors of code mixing in Annisa tour and travel agency's ticketing staff's utterances Soraya (2015). She aims to analyze the types of code-mixing of Travel Agency's jargons which used in ticketing staff in Annisa Tour and Travel, into three types, Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization. It also analyzes social factor which motivated the staff to code-mix her utterances by two languages. The data are

taken from Travel Agency's jargons which used in ticketing staff in Annisa Tour and Travel. The qualitative descriptive method is applied to her research. She used the theory of code mixing by Muysken and the social factor which motivated the staff to code-mix their utterances based on Eunhee Kim's Theory. The reason's result of using insertion when expressing the jargons are; The staff arranged that phrase same as Indonesian grammatical, there are two of jargons used successively and they have relation but they do not arrange parallel. The reason's result of using congruent lexicalization when expressing the jargons are; the jargons already habitually used in daily life, the staff knew the meaning well, the jargons quoted from the information of airlines.

In the last previous research, the researcher found the similarities and the differences. The similarities are the same field about code mixing which the theory she used by Pieter Muysken to analyze the data and the method to analyze the data. The differences are the data source and the which she prefer to analze spoken language whereas the researcher prefer in writing form.

## 2.7 Theoretical Framework



**Figure 2.1** Theoretical Framework

This part presents the theoretical framework underlying this research. The main theory is about code mixing proposed by Muysken (2001) the definition and types of code mixing and also several reasons of using code mixing proposed by Hoffman cited in Kurniawan (2016), that found in Meme on Instagram recently.