

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is a study about public relations between social and language. Sociolinguistics is the study of the ways people use language in social interaction (Chaika in pardede and kisno, 2007, p. 19). Sociolinguistic actually derived from two variables, the first is socio variable and second is linguistic variable. Socio basically studies about the social. Linguistic variable studies about language. So, people in social interaction needs language, because the language has the important part of social life.

Sociolinguistics is that part of linguistics which is concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon. It investigates the field of language and society & has close connections with the social sciences, especially social psychology, anthropology, human geography, and sociology (P. Trudgill, 1974, p. 32). The sociolinguistic concern with how people behave related to language. So sociolinguistics is learning about languages that are closely related to social and related factors in a social, cultural context, especially how people use the language. Different social identities (eg gender, age, race, ethnicity, class) will speak with different language styles and their conversations change in different situations. To have meaningful communication, the phrase spoken by the speaker will be manifested by the listener in action as a result of both their interactions with social beings in a social context.

2.2 Bilingualism

Most people often speak more than one code and need the code every time they will talk to others. Today, bilingualism has become a common phenomenon. Social interaction always involves communication among community members by using language. While in social interaction, community members often use more than one language in their base language. Bilingualism Concern with people who use two or more languages (Hoffman in pardede and kisno, 2007, P. 52). Bilingualism is found in societies of two or more languages. Among companies living in the same area but they have different languages because they come from several cities, countries or regions. For example, Radisson hotel has 191 staffs come from different city, country & regions. Every day the staff do code mixing.

By viewing the example above, it seems that bilingualism has become a common phenomenon in our society and all community in the world. 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 switching and code mixing. In this research, bilingualism takes place in Hotel in which the Staff uses more than one language in the communication or working process. The staff sometimes switches from English to Indonesian or Japanese when they communicate with other staff or hotel guest.

2.3 Code

A code is a system that used by people to communicate with each other. So the term is not only limited to the specific signaling system. For example, how many codes do you speak? I speak two codes, Indonesia and English. Another understanding is that code represents all variation characterized in language; it is defined in terms of mutual intelligible. The register is a code, variation, style code. When two person's communication use two different languages and they are doing the code. One is referring to neutral label for any system of communication including language (Hoffman in pardede and kisno, 2007, p. 49). When two or more people communicate with each other in speech, we can call the system of communication that they employ a code. In everyday interaction, people usually choose different codes in the different situation.

2.4 Code mixing

Code mixing as an alternative choice to show individual or community identity in a group of speaking who use two languages or more in their daily activity. Code-mixing occurs with the need to play a social role in society by communicators. Code mixing happened when the people mix one code language used together to communicate in their society without changing their topic. The transfer of linguistics elements from one language into another is code mixing (Hoffman in pardede and kisno, 2007, p. 52). Like in this conversation as follows:

Conversation I.

- Operator : Good evening one touch service Tia speaking, how may I help you?
- Guest : Good evening, mbak saya boleh minta mineral waternya di tambah lagi?
- Operator : Boleh pak, saya info ke housekeeping team untuk antar ke kamar bapak segera.
- Guest : Boleh, thank you ya.
- Operator : you are welcome.

Conversation II.

- Yanti : Dek tadi ada temukan kacamatanya milik tamu?
- Tia : Dang hadong
- Yanti : Olok, moliat da.

Based on the conversation above, there are two of conversations. The first conversation between the hotel staff and guest. They used two of languages. English (Good evening one touch service Tia speaking, how may I help you...mineral water... housekeeping team...thank you). Bahasa Indonesia (*mbak saya boleh minta....nya di tambah lagi, Boleh pak, saya info ke... untuk antar ke kamar bapak segera, Boleh, ya*). Code mixing not only used in communication between Bahasa Indonesia into the English language, but also society used in daily conversation from Bahasa into the traditional language. Like in the second

conversation used Bahasa Indonesia (*Dek tadi ada temukan kacamata milik tamu*)
 bataknese (Dang hadong, Olok, moliata da). This phenomenon often happens in
 the hotel operational.

2.4.1 Types of Code mixing

According Hoffman in pardede and kisno (2007, p. 52) classifies code
 mixing into three kinds according to the linguistic elements that involved in code
 mixing as follows:

1) Intra-sentential Mixing

This kind of code mixing occurs within a phrase, a clause or a sentence
 boundary. as when a Bahasa-English bilingual said: “*Check-in jam berapa*” this
 phrase include to type of intra-sentential because the example obave is phrase
 boundry.

2) Intra-lexical Code Mixing

This kind of code mixing which occurs within a word boundary.
 “*kukeep*” The example above is kind of type intra-lexical because a word
 boundary. Prefix “*ku*” is bahasa indonesia & it suppose to use in bahasa indonesia
 word boundary but, prefix “*ku*” from the example bound in english word.

3) Involving a Change of Pronunciation

This kind of code mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when
 Indonesian people say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological
 structure. For example, *the word ‘mall nearby’ is said to be “mal nierbai”* by

Indonesian people. While Musket explains that there are three distinct types of code- mixing operant in different bilingual speech communities:

2.4.2 The Reasons Mix Languages

There are seven main of reasons for why the society do bilinguals to switch or mix their languages (Hoffman in pardede and kisno, 2007, p. 58). The reasons are:

1. Talking about a particular topic

People sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. Sometimes, a speaker feels free and more comfortable to express their emotional feelings in a language that is not their everyday language. Example: hari ini ada 200 kamar yang akan **check-in** jadi kita akan full house.

2. Quoting somebody else

People sometimes like to quote a famous expression or saying of some well-known figures. In Indonesian, those well-known figures are mostly from some English-speaking countries. Then, because many of the Indonesian people nowadays are good at English, those famous expressions or sayings can be quoted intact in their original language. Example: kata Martin Luther “ if I cannot do great things, I can do small things in a great way.

3. Being emphatic about something

Usually, when someone who is talking using a language that is not his native tongue suddenly wants to be emphatic about something, he/she, either

intentionally or unintentionally, will switch from his second language to his first language. Or, on the other hand, there are some cases where people feel more convenient to be emphatic in their second language rather than in their first language. Example: **sorry** banget ya, aku tidak tau kalau kamu lagi di timpa musibah.

4. Interjection (Inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

Language switching and language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connector. It may happen unintentionally or intentionally. Example : **OMG** masalahnya kok semakin rumit **shit**.

5. Repetition used for clarification

When a bilingual wants to clarify his/her speech so that it will be understood more by the listener, he/she can sometimes use both of the languages that he masters saying the same utterance (the utterance is said repeatedly). Example: breakfat kita di sini enakloh pak, makanya banyak yang mau **sarapan** disini.

6. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

When bilingual talks to another bilingual, there will be lots of code switching and code mixing occur. It means to make the content of his/her speech runs smoothly and can be understood by the hearer. Example: untuk masyarakat Batam di harapkan untuk selalu care lingkungan, anggaplah Batam is my home.

7. Expressing group identity

Code switching and code mixing can also be used to express group identity. As it has been mentioned previously, the way of communication of academic people in

their disciplinary groupings, are obviously different from other groups. Example: good morning Radisson Golf & Convention Center, Tia speaking how may I help you? The example above is Radisson greeting by telephone.

2.5 Previous Study

In the previous research, the researcher uses some researchers that related to this topic that maybe able to support this research. The previous research from Sumarsih (2014) entitled *Code Switching and Code Mixing in Indonesia: Study in Sociolinguistics Indonesia*. The method of this research is qualitative, which used interview techniques, questionnaires, observations and records for taking the data. The data from communities in North Sumatra with used Jendra (1988) theory. Location of research subjects was: Department of English Language and Literature Universitas Negeri Medan, Faculty of Literacy of Universitas Darma Agung, Universitas HKBP Nomenton, SMA Negeri 1 panyabungan and SMK Swasta Merpati Nusantara Siabu Mandailing Natal. The result of the research is code switching and code mixing in Indonesia have been divided into three classes. They are word class, phrase class, and sentence class. Interestingly, the word level is the highest number that is occurred in Indonesia.

The second previous research by Sapruto (2013) entitled *The Analysis of Indonesian-English Codes Mixing Used in "Marmut Merah Jambu" Novel*. The research used Suwito (1985). 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 method employs a technique of seeking, collecting and analyzing data. Collecting, analyzing and interpreting data and finally drawing a conclusion only applies the collected data not for a generalization because he took the data are in the form of words or utterances rather than a number. Method of collecting data was observation, test, interview, and questionnaire. The finding of his researcher in the form of code mixing and purpose of code mixing.

The third previous research in the research is Dias cakrawati (2011). It was about Code Mixing Teenlit Cantiq Canting it was concluded, the researcher in teenlit cantiq canting use indonesia language as the main language. In this research, Dias cakrawati was used Hoffman dan Saville-Troikefor theory. Then there are six types and reasons find out in teenlit cantiq canting, intra-sentential switching, inter- sentential switching emblematic switching, and intra-lexical code mixing, establishing continuity with the previous speaker and involving a change of pronunciation.

The dominant use is intra-sentential switching. Because in the teenlit cantiq canting has many sentences or clause interested by the words English and besides that, also find out ten causes happened of codes, but has not explained it all. She just mentions one dominant cause is expressing group identity. This causes many characters in teenlit cantiq canting live in the modern community. Some of the conversation in their community uses Indonesian, English, and Traditional language to communicate in every day. The method of the research is qualitative descriptive. The result of the research are; There are six found in this research,

intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential; switching, emblematic switching, and intra-lexical code mixing, establishing continuity with the previous speaker and involving a change of pronunciation, the dominant use is intra-sentential switching. Then the dominant reasons for codes are expressing a group identity.

Based on several previous research, the researcher looked the differences (Title, theory, sources, the method of collecting data, result) and the similarities (topic, research method). The researcher use it for references in this research. In addition, previous research and this research also have similarities to provides more knowledge of the code mixing phenomenon that is also common in the conversation and the researcher be more motivated to do 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 analyzing data and to make the readers easier to understand this research by presenting it in main point diagram.

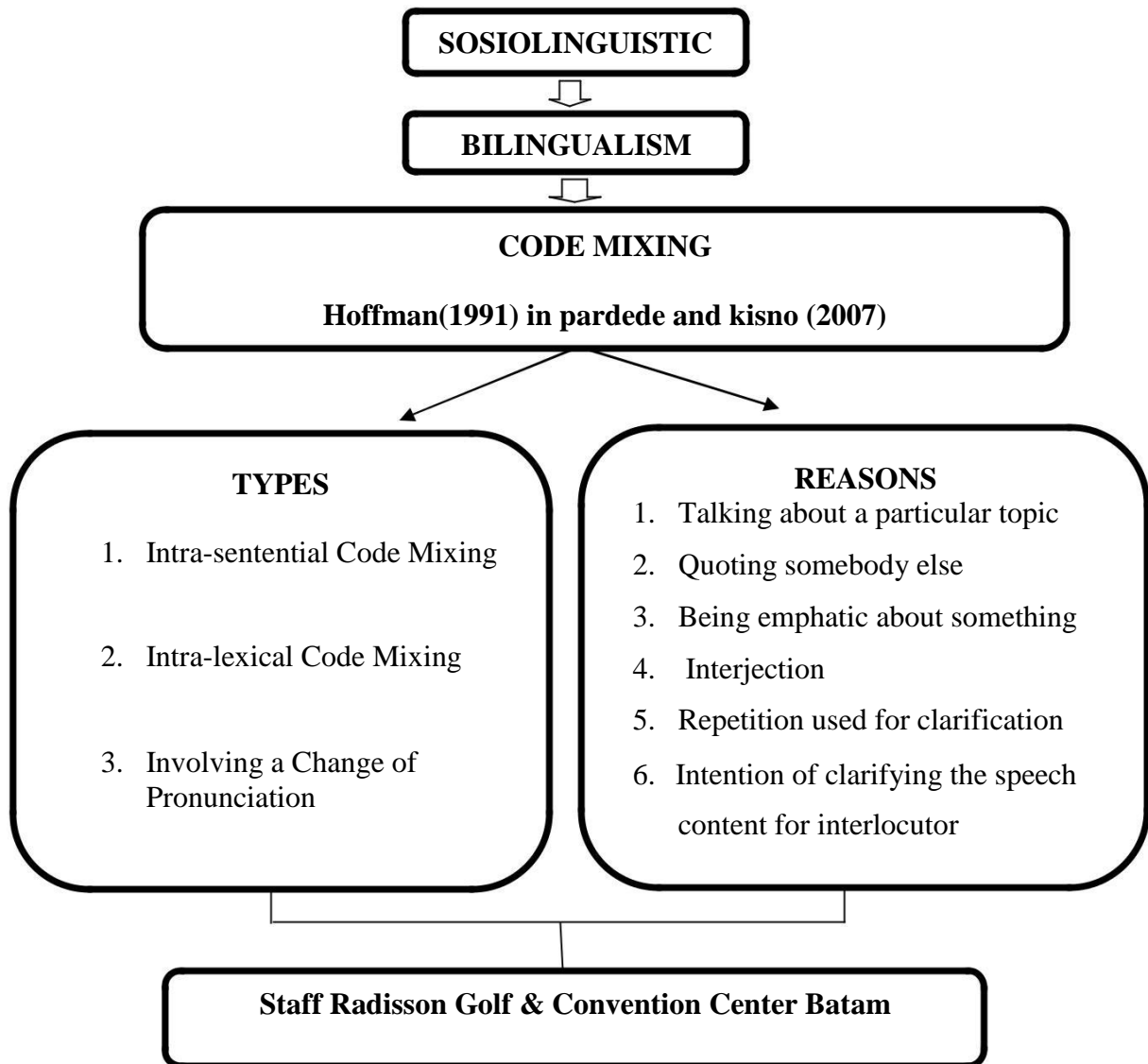


Figure: 2.1 Theoretical Framework

This design is a short-term content of this research. As the outline above, the researcher used theoretical framework because it is the focuses on the analysis process and this framework shows the steps of the way An Analysis of Code Mixing Types and Reasons used found in Staff of Radisson Golf. By using (Hoffman 1991 in pardede and kisno, 2007)