

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistic is an activity of people in the society by using language like communicate something. According to Stockwell (2002:1), there are three sociolinguistic tools. They are all language events that consist of language in a social context. Every different social context determines the particular form of language and the language used in particular situation determines the nature of the social event. The other expert (Omolara & Daniel, 2016) stated that Code-mixing has been defined as the mixing together of two codes in a communication event. It means that the determiner of the language form is influenced by social context. The author highlights about the relationship between language and social. Social context here means that the culture, occupation, age, education, and region, or ethnic where the people come from. While according to (Wardani, 2017) Code mixing occurs when the speaker uses speech with other language elements inserted. This event is usually related to the background social, religious and educational back. So people cannot be separated with the language and it is the only one way by using language to connect among people. Sociolinguistic study the relationship between language and society. It is interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and sociolinguistic concerned

with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning, (Wilson, 2017:1).

Furthermore, language is part of human life. It is very important thing to know how the effect if the language itself is never been existed on the earth. In social life, according to the research, the interaction of people in the society by using language whether they use one language in their greeting or they mix their language in their greeting but it is called also sociolinguistic. According to Hoffmann (1991), Situational code switching occurs when there is a change of topic or situation, while conversational code switching occurs where there is no change. So, people in social interaction need language, because language is the important part to social life. Sociolinguistics actually derived from two basic variables, the first is socio variable and second is linguistics variable. Socio basically study about the social and linguistics variable study about language.

According to Wardhaugh, (2006:13), sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of the language and of how language function in communication. It shows that how the language applied in the society, how the language created or built in the society and what is the language supposed to be in their communication. Based on the explanation above it could be concluded that sociolinguistics is a field of study that is need to learn more and to observe to get better understanding.

2.2 Bilingualism and Multilingualism

Bilingual is a person who can speak in two languages. The development of the country forces the society to know the second language but first language should be remaining. According Wardhaugh (2006:96), Monolinguals, that is, the ability to use only one language, is such a widely accepted norm in so many parts of the Western world that it is often assumed to be a world-wide phenomenon, to the extent that bilingual and multilingual individuals may appear to be ‘unusual.’ According to Muflihah (2016) stated that bilingualism occurs because of the language contact between two different language groups, in every country in the world, in all community class, and in all age groups. Indeed, people often have mixed feelings when people discover that someone we meet is fluent in several languages: perhaps a mixture of admiration and envy but also, occasionally, a feeling of superiority in that many such people are not ‘native’ to the culture in which we function. Such people are likely to be immigrants, visitors, or children of ‘mixed’ marriages and in that respect ‘marked’ in some way, and such marking is not always regarded favorably.

According to Stockwell (2002:10), an individual’s ability to speak more than one language, he or she usually uses the terms bilingual and multilingual. A person’s native language, which they learnt as a baby, is their vernacular (or ‘mother tongue’). This is sometimes referred to as first language. Many people go on to learn another language later in life, to the point at which they become fluent in this second language. Such people are compound bilinguals, since there is definite sequence of linguistic competence. The author comprehend that in

community, people used some words that used among the members of the communities and it become as an icon or identity to the community itself. Additionally, by using more than one language can be found in the others section also that use more than one language like a community in the company between foreigners and employees, teenagers and others.

Bilingualism is still considered an uninteresting field today that no really precise statistics talks about the member and distribution of speakers or two or more languages in the nation of the world. In the other words, since the members of a bilingual community vary in the capacity of mastering the language 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.

Language as the native of region speakers as well as their second language beside Indonesian. A further cause of bilingualism in education. Many students from a country pursue their study to other countries. This makes the students bilingual.

2.3 Code

There are two understanding of code. One is referring to neutral label for any system of communication including language. So the term is not only limited to specific signaling system. Another understanding is that code represent all variation characterized in language; it is defined in terms of mutual intelligible. Register is a code, variation, style are codes. When the two person's communicate

use two different language and they are agree with and know it so that meat they are doing of the code.

2.3.1 Code switching

When the people use one code language then switch to another code used to conversation in their community so they are doing code switching. Situational code switching occurs when there is a change of topic or situation, while conversational code switching occurs where there is no change (Hoffmann, 1991). People in the society sometime not aware if in their spoken use code switching. The example in our reality language which is using code switching to conversation every day in the society, like in the conversation as following

Andi : Sudah siap bimbinganmu Ani?

Ani : Belum, masih Bab II. Kamu, sudah siap?

Andi : Sudah Bab IV, tapi belum Acc.

Ani : *Is it easy from the first consultan?*

Andi : *Not so easy, but he is straight to the point. I like it.*

The conversation above is performed by two English student: Andi and Ani. Firstly they had it in Indonesia. But Andi decided to switch to English when he saw that two other student came toward them. The reason why he switch is that he wanted to be in prestige and considered as real English student.

2.3.2 Code mixing

Code mixing happened when the people mix between one code language to another code used together to communicate in their society. According to Hoffmann (1991), code mixing is an act of switching one language to another

used within the same sentence. An example in conversation bellows use code mixing for communication.

a : *Please* ya warna bajunya di *change* ajah ku rasa tidak cocok.

b : Oh yah, tidak *matching* ya?

Code mixing used in that conversation is mixing between Indonesian into English language. The other example code mixing Indonesian-English language as example in conversation below.

a: Sis, saya mau yang ini bajunya tolong di *keep* ya, nanti saya transfer uangnya.

b: *Well* sis, thanks sudah *order*.

The conversation above is between seller and buyer, the conversation about someone want to buy the blouse to seller. The conversation above use code mixing between Indonesia-English language.

2.3.3 Types of Code Mixing

According Hoffmann (1991), classified three the type of code mixing as follow:

1. Intra-sentential

Intra-sentential in this type, code-mixing occurs within a phrase, a clause, or a sentence boundary. This kind of mixing occurs within a clause sentence boundary, as when speaker as example:

a. Di *prepare* ajah sekarang supaya tidak keburu-buru besok (prepare is actually English word, that occurs within a clause boundary).

- b. Untuk *check-in* hari ini untuk berapa malam? (this type has characteristic that occurs within a clause boundary).
- c. Dari mulai kamu kerja, berapa kali kamu *checking*? (this type has characteristic that occurs within a clause boundary).

The example above describe one sentence contain one or two language mix Indonesian- English code mixing.

2. Intra-Lexical code mixing

This kind of code mixing which occurs within a word boundary, like example for bilingual as follow:

- a. minta tolong *orderanya* di kurangi karena uang tidak cukup lagi (suffix actually is structure to Indonesian).
- b. Untuk *check-in*nya jam berapa Ibu? (Suffix “nya” only used in Indonesian words, but the speaker combine in English word).
- c. Berikutnya model A, *running*nya seperti biasa ya. (Suffix “nya” only used in Indonesian words, but the speaker combine in English word).

The example above describe about use suffix structure to Indonesia in to English language.

3. Involving a change of pronunciation

This kind of code mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesia people say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure. For instance, the word example:

- a. “*Strawberry*” is said “*stoberi*” by Indonesian people. Involving a change of pronunciation, it occurs in phonological level. The changes can be found in phonological structure.
- b. “*Helm*” is said “*helem*” by Indonesian people. In this word actually derived from English with the original word “helm”, but has modified to Indonesian with different pronunciation and structure become “helem” and his code has characteristic occurs at the phonological level.
- c. “*International*” is said “*internasional*” by Indonesian people. In this word actually derived from English with the original word “international”. But has modified to Indonesian with different pronunciation and structure become “internasional” and his code has characteristic occurs at the phonological level.

2.3.4 Reason for Bilinguals Mix Their Language

Based on Hoffmann (1991), gives some reason for bilingual switch or mix their language, they are:

1. Talking about particular topic

People sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. Sometimes the speaker to make their conversation more comfortable they use codes to conversation in the society, and not use their languages in everyday, for the example: *siapa **master mom** yang bisa tuntaskan semua ini?*

From example above, the bold word and sentence were such examples of talking certain topic reasons. They were mixed with Indonesian because the model talked about particular topic the product.

2. Quoting somebody else

Speaker sometimes like to quote a famous expression or saying of some well-known figures. In Indonesian, those well-known figures are mostly from some speaking countries. Then, because many of the Indonesian people nowadays are good at English, those famous expressions or saying can be quoted intact in their original language.

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 other hand there are some cases where people feel more convenient to be emphatic in their second language rather than in their first language, for the example: '**Sorry sweetheart**, *temboknya jadi kotor!*'

From the example above, the word '**sorry sweetheart**' was spoken because of the speaker intentionally switched from her second language (Indonesian) to her first language (English). It was also caused she felt more convenient to be emphatic to her boyfriend. She made the wall was dirty, so he switched "*maaf sayang*" in English rather than in Indonesian.

4. Interjection (Inserting sentences filler or sentence connectors)

Language switching and language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connectors. It may happen unintentionally or intentionally. Interjection is words or expressions, which are inserted into a sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention. Interjection is a short exclamation. For the example: *makan-makan, **no problem**.*

For the example above the word ‘**no problem**’ was switched because the speaker expressed strong emotion for no more trouble.

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), for the example: *what do you **like**, Chelsea? Mie Sedap ku suka. **I like** yang spesial.*

From the examples above, the bold words, phrases, and sentences were mixed to English. The speaker wanted to repeat and also translate the same meaning or the same words and sentences into English which had been spoken in the previous words or sentences in Indonesian.

6. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

When bilingual talks to another bilingual there will be lots of code mixing occur. It means to make the content of his/her speech runs smoothly and can be understood by the hearer, for the example: *tampil **sporty** dengan warna **two-tone** dan **striping** baru yang trendi.*

From the example above, the bold words and sentences were switched and mixed because the speaker intended to clarify the speech contents.

7. Expressing group identity

In this era sometimes people are have graduate in good academic, then to make express and know to other people sometimes use code to expressing know other people.

Besides the seven reason from Hoffmann (1991), also add reason why bilingual switch or mix their language, such as:

1. To soften or strengthen request or command

For Indonesian people, mixing and switching *bahasa Indonesia* into English can also soften a request because English is not their native tongue so it does not sound as direct as *Bahasa Indonesia*. However, code mixing and switching can also strengthen a command since the speaker can feel more powerful than the listener because he/she can use a language that not everybody can.

2. Because of real lexical need

The most common reason for bilinguals to switch or mix their language is due to the lack of equivalent lexicon in the language. When an English-Indonesian bilingual has a word that is lacking in English, he will find it easier to say it in *bahasa Indonesia*, and vice versa, when he/she in English term.

3. To exclude other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience

Sometimes people want to communicate only to certain people or community they belong to. To avoid the other community or people interfering their communication, they may try to exclude those people by using the language that not everybody knows/masters.

2.4 Previous Study

The researcher found the previous research that is related to this thesis. The first researcher analyzed about code mixing in *Code Mixing as a Communication Strategy Performed by Outbound Call (OBC) Center Agents* by Wilujeng & Suharto, (2017). That research is aimed to investigate the types of code mixing performing by Outbound Call (OBC) Center Agents and the reasons of OBC center agents' implemented code mixing in their call center activities as example in participant roles and relationship, situational factors, message-intrinsic factors, and language attitudes, dominance, and security. The research use descriptive qualitative method to collect the data.

The second researcher researched code mixing by Wulandari, (2016) in *Raditya Dika's Manusia Setengah Salmon* novel. The researcher found out the word classes of code mixing, the meaning of the code mixing, the dominant use of the code mixing, and the reason for using the code mixing. Descriptive qualitative approach was applied in his study.

The last previous research was done by Fitria Nur Hamidah (2015), the researcher did her research in *Bukan Empat Mata* program on TRANS 7 Television channel. The researcher to find out kinds of code mixing used by

presenters and guest stars in *Bukan Empat Mata* program. The researcher use descriptive qualitative method to collect data.

Based on the previous research above, the researcher would like to analyze the various types and reason for code mixing that found in the group Skype PC member conversation used by employees PT Maruwa Indonesia department Production Control. The similarities of third previous researches to current research are analyzing code mixing, using qualitative method and analyzing the various types of code mixing.

The different of third previous researches to current research types are the object of the research. Wilujeng & Suharto took the data from *Code Mixing as a Communication Strategy Performed by Outbound Call (OBC) Center Agents*, Wulandari from *Raditya Dika's Manusia Setengah Salmon* novel, Fitria Nur Hamidah from *Bukan Empat Mata* program on TRANS 7 Television channel and the current research would take the data from conversation in the group Skype PC member employees PT Maruwa Indonesia. The similarity of this research is using qualitative method for the method of research.

2.5 Theoretical Framework

In this thesis the researcher makes framework to present the simple explanation about the title and what will be analyzed. Below is the schema of the theoretical frame work in doing the research base on the some theories.

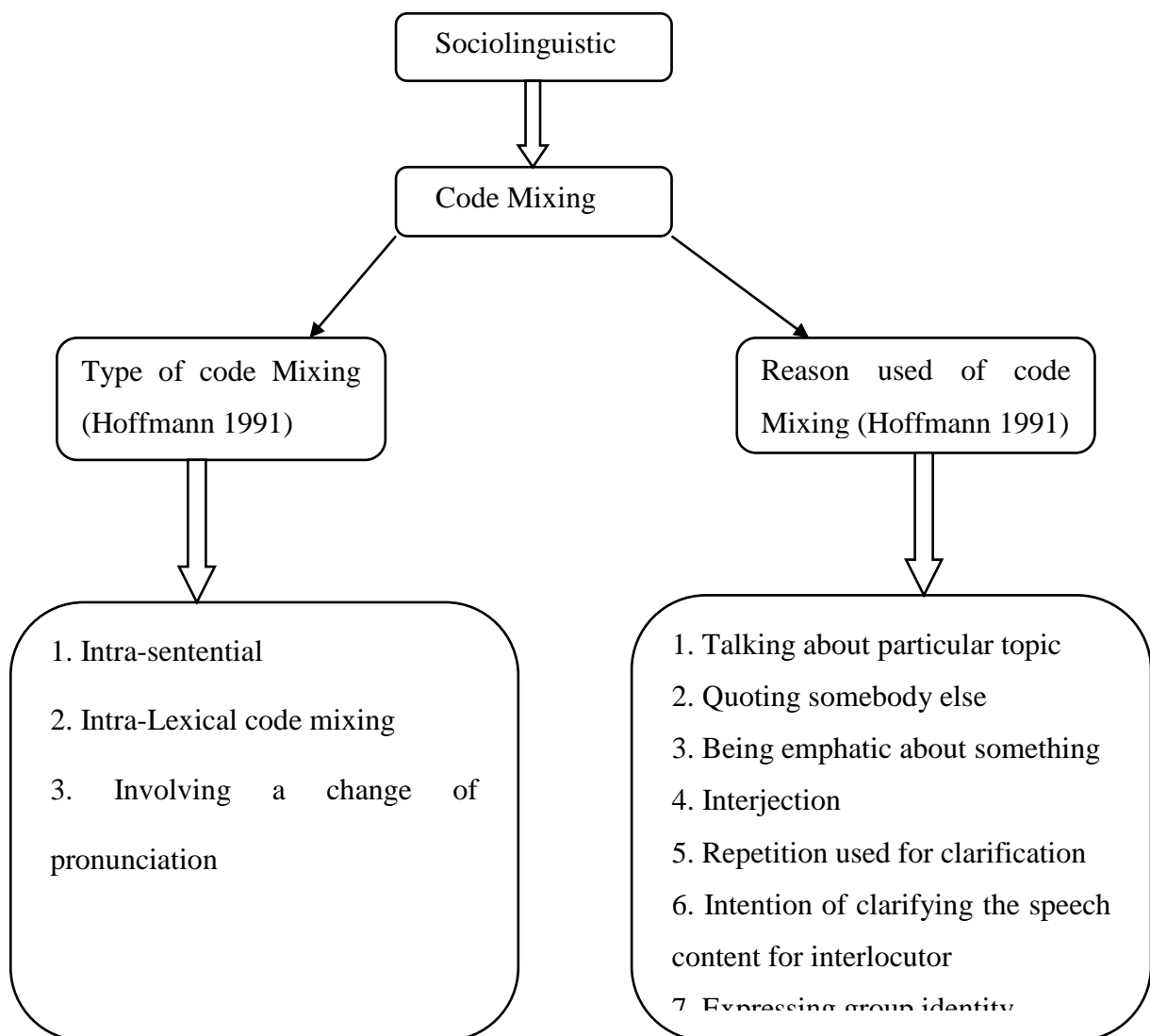


Figure 2.1 The Theoretical Framework