

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Analysis

Theoretical background used in this study is presented in this chapter. They promote references concerned with the research problems have been formulated. In this chapter it will be discussed about language variation, types of speakers, code, and code mixing.

1. Language Variation

It is quite obvious that different people use different language. This is a given fact which you can experience when you travel from one country to another. Also, there are variations within one single language community. Variations has simply set itself other primary objectives, linked to understanding language systems and how they change, rather than understanding social action and interaction through language.²⁹

There is various definition of what a language community is. In general, we call a group of people using a common variant of a language community. For example, all people speaking a certain dialect of English are one speech community. However, speech communities can be discerned on other levels of society. There are male and female speech communities among the speakers of English. These differ because the contrast of language use in men and women.

²⁹ Nikolas Coupland, *Style Language Variation and Identity* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2007), 7.

According to Hudson defines a variety of language as ‘a set of linguistic items with similar distribution,’ a definition that allows us to say that all of the following are varieties: Canadian English, London English, the English of football commentaries, and so on. According to Hudson, this definition also allows us ‘to treat all the languages of some multilingual speaker, or community, as a single variety, since all the linguistic items concerned have a similar social distribution. A variety can therefore be something greater than a single language as well as something less, less even than something traditionally referred to as a dialect.’³⁰ Martin Joos distinguishes of language based on the degree of formality those are frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate.³¹

The frozen variety is the most formal language variation, which is used in solemn situations and official ceremonies, for examples in a state ceremony, sermons in mosques, oath-taking procedures, codes of law notary certificates, and decree. Called the standard variety because the rule has been set significantly, it should not be changed. On written form this standard variety we can find in historical documents, such as the constitution.³²

The formal variety is the language variety that used on the state address, official meetings, correspondence offices, religious lectures, and so on. The official variety used in official situations.

Consultative variation is language variation that is commonly used in regular talks in schools, and meetings or conversations that is oriented to the

³⁰ Ronald Wardhaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics Fifth Edition* (USA: by Blackwell Publishing Ltd, 2006), 25.

³¹ Abdul Chaer and Leonie Agustina, *Sosiolinguistik* (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2004), 70.

³² Ibid.

product, so, can be said that this business variety is the language variation the most operational. This business variety is between formal variety and informal variety. Casual variety is a variation of the language that used in informal situations to talk with family or close friends.

Intimate variety is a variation of the language that used by the speakers who have already familiar, such as between family members or between friends who are already intimates. This variety is characterized by the use of language that is not complete and the articulation is often unclear.

2. Types of speaker

a. Monolingual

Monolingualism, 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.'³³ Now days, a monolingual individual is rarely found. In fact, a monolingual individual would be regarded as misfit lacking an important skill in society, the skill of being able to interact freely with the speakers of other language with whom regular contact is made in the ordinary business of living.

³³ Ronald Wardaugh., *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, (Blackwell textbooks in linguistics; 4), (United Kingdom: Blackwell Publishing Ltd. 2006), 96.

b. Bilingual

The simplest definition of a bilingual is a person who has functional ability in a second language.³⁴ In many parts of the world, an ability to speak more than one language is not all remarkable. It is just a normal requirement of daily living that people speak several languages, in various contexts, under various situations, and for many purposes. The ability can be acquired naturally and unselfconsciously, and the shifts from one language to another are made without hesitation.

A person who is bilingual absolutely must have good skill those alternated language. Moreover, a bilingual should have the ability, a bilingual should have the ability to sense and defined the situation in which he should do the switch from language to another and then to do so fluently for various kind purpose, in various situation. Remembering the ability of using those languages may not be equal, at the certain time and in a certain situation one of the bilingual languages is very likely to be dominant. It will fall into the tendency of translating the dominant language into another. On the other hand, a bilingual person can also have a good ability in separating the use of the both languages. In the speaking, one language will not be influenced by another, and the systems of those languages will not be fixed. Furthermore, one can also integrate both systems of languages, in which the languages influence each other. However, even if someone is a highly proficient bilingual at the performance, his bilingual

³⁴ Bernard Spolsky, *Sociolinguistic*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 2006), 45.

competence may not be so balanced, because he tends to use language that is most often use do even his native language.

c. Multilingual

Multilingual refer to and individual speaker who uses two or more languages, a community of speaker in which two or more languages are used, or speaker of different languages. People who are multilingual do not have the same abilities in the languages, as Sridhar says,

“Multilingualism involving balanced, native like command of all the languages in the repertoires is rather uncommon. Typically, multilingualism have varying degrees of command of the different repertoires, the differences in competence in the various languages might be range from command of a few lexical items, formulaic expressions such as greetings, and rudimentary grammar and vocabulary and specialized register and styles”.³⁵

In a multilingual situation, context determines language choice. In such situation, a speaker who wants to be socially competent must find out who use what, when, and for what purpose the language used. As Sridhar also says, “multilingual develop competence in each of the codes to the extent that they need it and for the contexts in which each of the languages is used”. In other words, since the members of a multiannual community vary in the capacity of mastering the languages used in the community, they have to be able to set a condition

³⁵ Ronald Wardaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, (Blackwell textbooks in linguistics; 4), (United Kingdom: Blackwell Publishing Ltd. 2006), 96.

where they can communicate effectively. This condition leads them to do code mixing.

d. Diglosia

In sociolinguistics, diglosia is known as well, i.e. the situation in society where the distinction of using language according to the function of the play in role in each other by the context, as state by Wardaugh, ‘a diglossic situation exists in a society when it has two distinct codes which show clear functional separation; that is, one codes is employer in one set of circumstances and the other in an entirely different set’.³⁶

The term ‘diglosia’ was first introduced into English from French by Charles A. Ferguson to refer to “one particular kind of standardization where two varieties of a language exist side by side throughout the community, with each having a definite role to play”. Ferguson used the technical term of diglosia to figure out the condition of a society where containing two varieties from one language which consist in side and each of them have the specific play in role. Ferguson originally summarized diglosia as follows:

“Diglosia is a relatedly stable language situation in which, in addition to the primary dialect of the language (which may include a standard or regional standards), there is a very divergent, highly codified (often grammatically more complex) superposed variety, the vehicle of a large and respected body of written literature, either of an earlier period or in another speech community, which is

³⁶ Ronald Wardaugh. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, (Blackwell textbooks in linguistics; 4), (United Kingdom: Blackwell Publishing Ltd. 2006), 89.

learned largely by formal education and is used for most written and formal spoken purposes but is not used by any section of the community for ordinary conversation”.

As Ferguson, the variety in diglossia considered from the ‘High’ variety (High=H) and the ‘LOW’ variety (Low=L). The H variety is the prestigious, powerful variety; the L variety lacks prestige and power. Formal domains such as public speaking, religious text and practice, education, and other prestigious kinds of usage are dominated by the H variety; the L variety is used for informal conversation, jokes, street and market, the telephone, and other domains not reserved for the H variety. This is the case, for example, in Arabic with Classical Arabic (H) and local vernaculars (L), in Switzerland German with Hochdeutsch (H) and Schwyzertutsch (L), in Greece with Kathaevusa (H) and Dhimotiki (L), in Haiti with French language (H) and Creole (L).

3. Code

In everyday interaction, people usually choose different codes in different situation. They may choose a particular code or variety because it makes them easier discuss a particular topic, regardless where they are speaking. When talking about work or school at home, for instance, they may use the language that related to those fields rather than the language used in daily language communication at home.

According to Wardaugh, A code is a system that is used by people to communicate. When people want to talk to each other, they have to choose a

particular code to express their feeling. The code is a particular language, dialect, style, register or variety.³⁷

In other words, a code is a system of rules that allow us to give information in symbolic form. Human language is also a code; consists of words that represent ideas, events, and objects. When it put together in certain circumstances, it will help us to communicate.

4. Code mixing

The concept of code mixing is used to refer to a more general form of language contact that may include cases of code switching and the other form of contact which emphasizes the lexical items. The definition is found in the following except. Pieter Mysken said, "I'm using the term code mixing to refer to allow courses share lexical items and grammatical features from to language appear in one sentences."

According Sridar and Sridar said, code mixing is distinguish from borrowing on the following ground: (1) Borrowing may occasionally involve a few set phrases but is usually restricted to single lexical items. Code mixing, however, involves every level of lexical and syntactic structure, including words, phrases, clause, and sentence. (2) Borrowed word can occur even the speech of monolinguals, whereas code mixing presupposes a certain degree of bilingual competence. (3) The set of borrowed expressions in a language typically represent semantic fields outside the experience of the borrowing language, listing

³⁷ Ronald Wardaugh. *An introduction to sociolinguistics*.(Blackwell textbooks in linguistics; 4) (United Kingdom: Blackwell Publishing Ltd. 2006), 87.

expressions in the word, code mixing is not always used to fill lexical gaps. (4) Borrowing represents a restricted set of expression, with some creativity in the margins, whereas code mixing draws creatively upon practically the whole of the vocabulary and grammar of another language. (5) Borrowing represents mostly nouns and, marginally, a few adjectives and another category, whereas code mixing draws on every category and constituent type in grammar.³⁸

Code mixing has two types, they are inner code mixing and outer code mixing, and the form of code mixing consist of insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization.

6. Types of Code Mixing

Suwito devides code mixing in two kinds. They are inner code mixing and outer code mixing.

a. Inner code mixing

Inner code mixing is code mixing based on the mother tongue with all of variations.³⁹ Inner code mixing shown, if the speaker insert the element of his own language into national language, the element of dialect into his own language, or element of varieties shows that the speaker has a regional language in tuff, or want to show his regional language characteristic. E.g. Today is “Selasa Kliwon” above is the name of the day in Javanese language.

³⁸ Sandra Lee Mckay and Ncacy H. Hornberger, *Sociolinguistic and Langage Teaching*, (Ed.), (UK: Cambridge University press, 1996), 58.

³⁹ Suwito. *Sosiolinguistik Pengantar Awal* (Surakarta: Henary Offset Solo, 1985) 76.

b. Outer code mixing

Outer code-mixing is code mixing from the foreign language.⁴⁰ For example, the element of Holland code mixing inserted in Indonesian Language. It showed that speaker belonging to the old century, students and special man/woman. In doing code mixing with the English language can give the impression that the speaker is modern, educated and has good relationship in society. Code mixing with the element of Arabic impresses that the speaker is Islamic, obedient, or a devout person. E.g. “Afwan”, I cannot join with you. From the sentence above “afwan” its mean “sorry” in Arabic language.

7. Form of code mixing

According to Muysken, there are three forms of code mixing process. They are insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalisation.

a. Insertion

It is a material of lexical items or entire constituent 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 of an alien lexical or phrasal category into a given structure. The difference would simply be the size and the type of element inserted, e.g. noun versus noun phrase.⁴¹

E.g. Broadcaster : Your name is Agustia, maybe you was born in August
maybe

Karisma : same with Kirana

⁴⁰ Suwito. *Sosiolinguistik Pengantar Awal* (Surakarta: Henary Offset Solo, 1985), 76.

⁴¹ Pieter Muysken, *Bilingual Speech a Typology of Code Mixing*, (United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 2000), 3.

Bradcaster : the same ya...
 Karisma : same, 27 of August
 Kirana : same, but the year is “beda”

The conversation above tells about the born day of Karisma is the same with Kirana at 27 of August but different year. Based on the conversation above, we can found the insertion of code mixing in the word “beda”.

b. Alternation

Discuss between structures from languages.⁴² Alternation is mixing at a structural level; lexical insertion is mixing at a more restricted lexical level. In this case, one language is replaced by the other in halfway of the sentence.

E.g. Ancaman daripada lawan sangat tinggi, nah saya kira “main battle tank” sejenis “leopard” akan sangat-sangat berguna.

The sentence above tell about the threat of very heavy enemy, and main battle tank like kind of leopard will be useful. From the sentence above was found alternation cde mixing in the word “main battle tank” and “leopard”.

c. Congruent Lexicalization

It is a material from different lexical inventories into a share grammatical structure.⁴³ In this case, it appears that there is a largely (but not necessarily completely) shared sructure, lexicalized by the elements from either languages.

E.g. Kita boleh mengirimkan tenaga kerja keluar negeri tapi “tenaga skill” bukan tenaga “labor” atau “cheap labor”...

⁴² Pieter Muysken, *Bilingual Speech a Typology of Code Mixing*, (United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 2000), 3.

⁴³ Ibid.

The sentence above tell about sending workers abroad if skilled labor should not labor or cheap labor. Based on conversation above it can be found congruent lexicalization in the words “tenaga skill”, “labor” and “cheap labor”.

8. The reasons that make the broadcasters used code mixing

According to Suwito there are three reasons of using code mixing:

- a. Identification of character
- b. Identification of manner
- c. Identification of to give explanation and clarification⁴⁴

Hoffman also explain about some reason of using code mixing, they are:

- a. Talking about the 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 his/her emotional feelings in a language that is not his/her everyday language.

- b. Quoting somebody else

A speaker switches code to quote a famous expression, proverb, or saying of some well-known figures are mostly from English-speaking countries. Then, because many of the Indonesian people nowadays are good in English, those famous expressions or sayings can be quoted in their original language.

- c. Being emphatic about something (express solidarity)

⁴⁴ Suwito. *Sosiolinguistik Pengantar Awal* (Surakarta: Henary Offset Solo, 1985), 3.

As usual, when someone who is talking using a language that is not his native language suddenly wants to be emphatic about something, he either intentionally or unintentionally will switch from his second language to his first language. Or, on the other hand, he switches from his second language to his first language because he feels more convenient to be emphatic in his second language to his first language because he feels more convenient to be emphatic in his second language rather than in his first language.

d. Interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

Interjection is word or expressions, which are inserted into a sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention. Interjection is a short exclamation like: dam! Hey! Well! Look! Etc. They have no grammatical value, but speaker uses them quite often, usually more in speaking than in writing. It may happen unintentionally or as sentence connector.

e. Repetition used for clarification

When bilingual/multilingual person wants to clarify his speech so that it will be understood better by listener, he can sometimes use both of the languages (codes) that he masters to say the same message. Frequently, a message in one code is repeated in the other code literally. A repetition is not only served to clarify what is said, but also to amplify or emphasize a message.

f. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

When bilingual/multilingual person talks to another bilingual/multilingual, there will be lots of code mixing occurs. It means to make the content of his speech

runs smoothly and can be understood by the listener. A message in one code is repeated in the other code in somewhat modified form.

g. Expressing group identify

The way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings are obviously different in the other groups in order to express group identity.

h. To soften or strenghten request or command

For Indonesian people, mixing Indonesian into English can also function as a request because English is not their native tongue, so it does not sound as direct as Indonesian. However, code mixing can also strengthen a command since the speaker can feel more powerful than the listener because he can use a language that everybody cannot.

i. Because of real lexical need

The most common reason for bilingual/multilingual person to switch or mix their languages is due to the lack of equivalent lexicon in the languages. When an English-Indonesian bilingual has a word that is lacking in English, he will find it easier to say it in Indonesian. And vice versa, when he has a word that is lacking in Indonesian, he will use the English term.

j. 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 interference objected to their

communication by people, they may try to exclude those people by using the language that not everybody knows.⁴⁵

B. Previous Study

To support this study the researcher took some related researches focused on code mixing. One of previous studies was conducted by Ari Saputro entitled “*The Analysis of Indonesian-English Codes Mixing Used in “Marmut Merah Jambu” Novel*”⁴⁶. This study was aimed to get information of the style of code mixing that used by Raditya Dika entitled *Marmut Merah Jambu*. The research used descriptive qualitative method to collect the data. In this research the writer concluded that code mixing is the use of two or more languages by transferring from one language into others. After analyzing data, the writer found code mixing that used in *Marmut Merah Jambu Novel*. Based on the finding, the form of code mixing was divided into 6 forms, namely code mixing in the form of word, phrase, and repetition of word, hybrid, idiom and clause. The use of Indonesian-English code mixing found here have certain purposes. In this study, the writer classified the purpose of Indonesian-English code mixing into: need feeling motive, prestige filling motive and to make the novel more interesting understandable. The writer also found the lexical meaning from the code mixing that used in *Marmut Merah Jambu Novel*. After classifying and analyzing the forms of code mixing, the writer wrote the lexical meaning of it. The form of code

⁴⁵ http://www.academica.edu/5113910/code_mixing_by_Suryasa

⁴⁶ Ari Saputro, “The Analysis of Indonesian-English Codes Mixing Used in “Marmut Merah Jambu” Novel,” (Graduating Paper, STAIN Salatiga, 2013), 5.

mixing also had lexical meaning. Lexical meaning is a meaning presented by dictionary, so he rewrites them.

The researcher also takes research by Sumarsih. The title of the research is *Code Switching and Code Mixing in Indonesia: Study in Sociolinguistics*.⁴⁷ The method that is applied in this research is qualitative research, which used interview techniques, questionnaires, observations and records for taking the data. So, the research was conducted by taking the real data from communities in North Sumatra, Indonesia. From the research, we found 75 expressions from 3 places of the research. They are City of Medan, Siantar and region of Mandailing Natal. In addition, 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, which reached 57.3% from all the data. Then, for the second and the third positions are phrase and Sentence levels, which reached 40.4% and 17.3% respectively. The subjects of this research are the staff in private and government institution with the range of age between 23 to 50 years old. Then, the students from Senior High School and University Students with the range of age between 15 to 22 years old. Equally, the institutions, the school and the university are in North Sumatera of Indonesia. And then, the subjects of this research are the staff and students who are native in Batak Toba and Mandailing Language.

⁴⁷ Sumarsih, et all. ,” Code Switching and Code Mixing in Indonesia: Study in Sociolinguistics”, *English Language and Literature Studies*, 1. (2014), 77.

The others qualitative research from Zahra Mustafa and Mahmoud Al-Khatib on the title “*Code-mixing of Arabic and English in teaching science.*”⁴⁸ This study was aimed to investigate mixing Arabic and English in science lectures. From the journal discuss about to investigate mixing Arabic and English in science lectures. The phenomenon is examined mainly with reference to frequency, grammatical categories involved, and adequacy of the syntactic constraints proposed in the literature for providing a structural description of this practice. Based on the description data in journal the conclude that: show that the alternate use of the two languages in teaching is a prominent feature of the lectures and occurs in different grammatical categories to various degrees. However, the conditioning factors suggested in the literature are inappropriate for a grammatical characterization of code-mixing. So, it is suggested that further research should examine the sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic factors involved if a satisfactory description of such mixing is to be provided.

The qualitative research that conclude by Lau Su Kia, entitled *Code-Mixing of English in the Entertainment News of Chinese Newspapers in Malaysia* (Faculty of Languages and Linguistics, University of Malaya, 2011).⁴⁹ He identified this study concerns the identification of the features of English lexical items that were code-mixed into Chinese entertainment news from the linguistic perspective.

⁴⁸ Zahra Mustafa and Mahmoud Al-Khatib, “Code-mixing of Arabic and English in teaching science”, *World Englishes*, 2 (1994), 215.

⁴⁹ Lau Su Kia, “Code-mixing of English in the Entertainment News of Chinese Newspapers in Malaysia”, *International Journal of English Linguistics*, 1 (March, 2011), 3.

Based on the journal above, it can be concluded as follow: As discussed above, English words most commonly inserted into the Chinese entertainment news in Malaysia are common nouns, followed by proper nouns, adjectives, verbs, and abbreviations. Most proper nouns are used to refer to the names of artists, music bands, vehicles, and animals that have not been translated in the forms of sounds and meanings into Chinese. English nouns, adjectives, verbs, abbreviations, adverbs and interjections are also inserted into the Chinese entertainment news although there are corresponding meanings in Chinese which are not applied. Instead, the English words are maintained and mixed into the sentences in the entertainment news.

Another previous research was written by Ehsan entitled *Code-Mixing in Urdu News of a Private Pakistani Channel: a Case Study*.⁵⁰ This research aimed to explore the extent to which code-mixing is done in Urdu news of a private news channel, if any and to find out the equivalent words in Urdu language. It was a case study in which research technique of qualitative approach has been applied. Based on the journal above, it can be concluded as follow: The analysis of 30 items of the recorded news has shown that code mixing is frequently and most of the times unconsciously adopted in news writing as well as by news casters when reporting live and spontaneously (Tables no 1-30).

From the research findings above, the researcher conclude that code mixing used in many country in the world with many mass media, not only in

⁵⁰ Ehsan, et all., "Code-mixing in Urdu News of A private Pakistani Channel: A Case Study", (June, 2014), 1.

Indonesia. They use code mixing to make success and more interest in process of communication.

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