CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

There are some thesis related to code mixing that is reviewed in order to support this analysis.

Putri (2011) in Indonesian –English Code Switching and Code Mixing Found in the Novel “Kamar Cewek” Written by Ninit Yunita & Okke Sepatumerah. She analyzed about code switching and code mixing used by the writers in “Kamar Cewek” novel. Based on the analysis, she concludes that the outer code mixing is the most dominant type that used by the writer.

Pitaloka (2007) in Code-Mixing used on cosmopolitan Magazine. She analyzed about code mixing. Based on the analysis she concludes that intra-sentential mixing type of code mixing in cosmopolitan magazine.

Some terms are used in this study and they need to be theoretically explained to avoid misconception. Kerlinger in W. Gulo said a theory is a set of interrelated constructs (concepts), definitions, and propositions that present a systematic view of phenomena by specify relations among variables, with the purpose of explaining and predicting the phenomena.
2.1. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is one of study about language related by society condition. Jendra (2010:9) says “sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that takes language as an subject of study, in a way that is usually distinguished from how synta, semantics, mor[ph]ology, and phonology handle it”. Hudson (1980:4) says “sociolinguistics is study of language in relation to society”. Wardaugh (1998:12) states that sociolinguistics is concern with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and how languages function in communication,” while Gumperz in Wardaugh (1998:11) states that sociolinguistics is an attempt to find correlations between social structure and to observe any changes that occurs.”

According to Kridalaksana (1993:201) sociolinguistics is the branch of linguistics that studies the relationship and interplay between language behavior and social behavior.

Nababan (1984:2) in Chaer and Agustina (2004:3) says language assessment with social dimension is called…sociolinguistics.

Sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their functions, and the characteristics of their speakers as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community (J.A. Fishman 1972:4 in Chaer and Agustina 2004:3).

Sociolinguistics is language study of language in operation, it’s purpose is to investigate how the convention of the language use relate to other aspects of social behavior.
Sociolinguistics is that branch of linguistics which studies just those properties of language and languages which require reference to social, including contextual, factors in their explanation.

Sociolinguistics is the study of language in operation, it’s purpose is to investigate how the convention of the language use relate to other aspects of social behavior (C. Criper and H.G. Widdowson in J.P.B. Allen and S. Piet Corder(ed) in Chaer Agustina(ed) 2004:4).

As a social phenomenon, language and language usage is not only determined by the linguistic factors but also by nonlinguistic factors, among others, social factor. The social factors that affect language use such as social status, education level, age, economic level, gender and so on. In addition, the use of language is also influenced by situational factors, that is who speaks the language of what, to whom, when where and on what issues, as succinctly defined by Fishman (1967:15) “Who speaks what language to whom and when”. (Suwito, 1983:3)

2.2. Types of Using Language

2.2.1 Bilingualism

Bilingualism is the use of two or more languages by an individual or a community.(kridalaksana 1993:31)

According to Nababan (1993:29), bilingual not only be used by individuals, but also to society (societal bilingualism). The rapid progress in the field of information on means of transportation led to the public in the era of globalization
today many who master a second language, third and even fourth. Mastery of language by an individual who is more than one is called bilingualism. (Nababan, 1993:27)

The logical consequence of this is the emergence of bilingual mixed codes and interference. This is due to dependence on language (Language dependencies) cannot be avoided in a bilingual speech act. Community with a diverse number of tribes more than one language in daily communication. Communities or individuals who have two languages and using them in communication is called bilingual. Haugen (via Suwito, 1997:44) says that a bilingual as to know the language means that bilingual does not have to actively master the two languages, he knew enough passively bilingual.

Meanwhile Oskaar in Suwito (1983:42) argues that it is not enough to limit bilingual only as individuals. Bilingual should be treated as well as belonging to the group, because language itself is not limited as a means of reason between individuals, but also a means of communication between groups.

### 2.2.2 Diglossia

A diglossic situation exists in a society when it has two distinct codes which show clear functional separation; that is, one code is employed in one set of circumstances and the other in an entirely different set. Ferguson in Wardaugh (2010:85) has defined diglossia is a relatively stable language situation in which, in addition to the primary dialects 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 learned largely by formal education and is used for most written and formal spoken purposes but is not used by any sector of the community for ordinary conversation.”

2.2.3 Slang

Slang is the language frequently used in ordinary conversation or informal situation. Slang is the words informal nonstandard, which is arranged by specific; or the ordinary words changed in arbitration; or the simile specific words; powerful and humorous which used in conversation. Sometime the word of slang resulted from the error speech indirectly or sometime disturber the ordinary word to fulfill a scope of another meaning. Actually, the words of slang, not even obtain on student classify, it may in the society classify too. In every classify or the society group can create the terms in specific or use the general words and the specific meanings which only current for their own group. The usage of slang is the introduction the new words with the new meaning. The words and phrases of slang is often found and suitability with idea and the new character which grow up in society. Slang the vocabulary circle, isn’t grammar or dialect and usually used by the people which have the high level, not only by the people in low profile.
2.3 Code

Code is 1. Symbol or expression system used to describe a particular meaning. Human language is a kind of code 2. Language system in a society; 3. Certain variations in a language (Kridalaksana 1993:113)

Coding through a process that occurs to the speaker and conversation partner. The codes generated by the speech should be understood by both parties. In the encoding process if the conversation partner or the audience understands what is encoded by the other person, then he would make decision and act in accordance with what is suggested by the speakers. That such action may include termination of speech or repetition statements (Pateda, 1990:84)

Code according to Suwito (1985:67-69) is to mention one of the variants in the hierarchy of language, such as regional variants, social class, sports, style, usability and so on. From another angle, often referred to as a dialect variant that can be divided geographically into local dialects and regional dialects.

In a bilingual or multilingual society, it is normal for people to be in a situation where a choice between two or more codes has to be made. According to Marjohan (1988:48), “code is a term which refers to a variety”. Thus a code maybe an idiolect, a dialect, a sociolect, a register or a language. A speaker has a linguistic repertoire which consists of various codes. Thus he usually has a set of codes, each code having certain functions or maybe some of them have similar functions. In a monolingual situation, the use of different codes depends on the variability of the languages and specification of their uses as agreed upon by the people. When the
speakers have twocodes with each having specific functions, the speakers have a stable diglossia.

In colloquial use of language often found different between groups or in certain matters differently. Variant of the language as it is called a register. So register variants of the language difference is determined by the event to speak (speech event). Register is not determined by the elements of the language difference is determined by the elements of language such as phonemes, morphemes, words, lexicon and discourse structure type as a whole.

Holmes (2001:23) says “three important social factors in code choice – participant, setting and topic.” Holmes also states “there are other factors that contributed to the appropriate choice of code; they are social distance, status formality, and function or goal of the interaction.” The particular dialect or language one chooses to use on any occasion is a code, a system used for communication between two or more parties. People are usually required to 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. The phenomenon in switch or mix code called code switching and code mixing.

Based on the opinion it can be concluded that the code can be variants of a language and the language itself. Based on this understanding provides opportunities that code mixing does not occur only between languages but can also occur between the variants.
2.4 Code Switching

Code switching is a situation where speakers deliberately change a code being used, namely by switching from one to another. Code switching can be generally defined as the phenomenon where in a bilingual or multilingual speaker shifts from one language to another in the course of a conversation. Gal in Wardaugh (2010:98) says “code switching is a conversational used to establish, cross or destroy boundaries; to create, evoke or change interpesonal relations with their rights and obligations. Pietro in Jendra (1977:74) says “code switching is the use of more than one language by communicants in the execution of a speech act. Chaer and Agustina in Putri (2011:17) states that “bila di dalam suatu peristiwa tutur terjadi peralihan dari satu klausa suatu bahasa ke klausa bahasa lain, maka peristiwa yang terjadi adalah alih kode” (When there is a switching from one clause of a language to another clause of a language to another clause of other language occur in a conversation, so it called code switching).

2.5 Code Mixing

Code mixing is 1. Interference; 2. The use of language units from one language to another to expand the variety of style or language; including the usage of words, clauses, idioms, greetings, etc. (Kridalaksana, 1993:35). Code mixing refers to the mixture of two or more languages or language varieties in speech. Chaer and Agustina (2004:115) says that “campur kode adalah digunakannya serpihan-serpihan dari bahasa lain dalam menggunakan suatu bahasa, yang mungkin diperlukan dengan tanpa disadari, sehingga tidak dianggap suatu kesalahan atau penyimpangan”. (Code
mixing is using pieces of another language, maybe needed unconsciously, so that is not accepted as a mistake). Thelander (1976:103) in Chaer and Agustina try to explain the different of code switching and code mixing. He says “bila di dalam suatu peristiwa tutur terjadi peralihan dari satu klausa suatu bahasa ke klausa bahasa lain, maka peristiwa yang terjadi adalah alih kode.” Tetapi apabila di dalam suatu peristiwa tutur, klausa – klausa maupun frase – frase yang digunakan terdiri dari klausa dan frase campuran (hybrid clause, hybrid phrase), dan masing – masing klausa atau frase itu tidak lagi mendukung fungsi sendiri – sendiri, maka peristiwa yang terjadi adalah campur kode, bukan alih kode.

According to Nababan (1986:32), a prominent feature in the event of code mixing is the relaxation or informal situations. So, combine the code generally occurs when speaking casually, while in informal situations this is rarely the case. If in a formal situation occurs code mixing, this due to the absence of a sulk on the concept of the term in question.

As has been mentioned that the code can be idiolek, dialects, registers, speech acts, variety, and registration, then the elements that can be mixed with any variant of the language and the language itself.

Suwito (1983:76) explains that traits code mixing is the elements to insert language or variations in other languages no longer having its own function. Those elements have been fused with the inserted language and overall supports only one function.

Communicative ability in a community language speakers will greatly affect the outcome of the expected speakers are. What is meant by communicative ability
Nababan (1984:10) is the ability to choose and use units of language was accompanied by the rules of language use in a community language. According to Suwito (1985:401) says that the mixed code is the infiltration of elements of the sentences of a language into another language, tangible words, phrases, repetition of words, phrases or idioms.

From the opinion, it can be concluded that the code mixing is the use of two languages (variant) or more in the speech act with the infiltration of elements of one language into another.

2.5.1 The Types of Code Mixing

Suwito divides code mixing into two types, they are:

a. “Campur kode ke dalam adalah campur kode yang bersumber dari bahasa asli dengan variasinya” (inner code mixing, it occurs if the speaker inserts the elements of their own language into language, the element of dialect into own language)

For example: nah karena saya *khadung apik* sama dia.

b. “campur kode keluar adalah campur kode yang bersumber dari bahasa asing” (outer code mixing, it occurs if the speaker inserts the element their own language into foreign language)

For example: Alunan musik yang menambah suasan *lounge* semakin hidup.
2.4.2. Causal Factors of Code Mixing

According to Nababan (1986:32), dominant characteristic in code mixing phenomenon is informal situation or in relaxed situation. So, generally code mixing was occurring in relaxed conversation, while in formal situation this phenomenon is rarely happened. If code mixing in formal situation, there is no term that refers to the referred concept.

The background of code mixing by Suwito (1983:77) categorized into two types namely:

1. Background on attitudes type (attitudinal type)
2. Background in linguistics

Both types are interconnected, thus can be identified some reasons for the emergence of code mixing. The reasons are:

a. Character Identification

The size of the character is to identify social, registral, and educational.

b. Manner Identification

Manner identification determined by language. Now the person doing code mixing would place him in the hierarchy of social status.

c. The Inclination to explain and interpret

The inclination to explain and interpret appear visible because of interfering code also marks a person’s attitude and relationship to others.

For example code mixing Dutch elements in Indonesia indicates that a person is among those ‘tempoe doeloe’, educated, and not haphazardly.
Nababan (1993:32) says bila seseorang melakukan campur kode dengan bahasa asing bertujuan untuk menunjukkan “keterpelajaran” (if someone used code mixing in foreign language (outer code mixing), it is to show that he is “well educated”). Nababan (1933:32) says “Bilaman orang mencampur dua atau lebih bahasa dalam suatu tindak bahasa (speech act atau discourse) tanpa ada sesuatu dalam situasi berbahasa itu yang menuntut pencampuran bahasa itu. Dalam keadaan yang demikian, hanya kesantaian penutur atau kebiasaannya yang dituruti. Tindak bahasa yang demikian disebut campur kode”. (When people mix two or more languages in an act of language without something that demands to use the mixing language. Such as for a leisure of speaker, or an habit. We can categorize the speech act as code mixing).

Factors that affecting the use of language is the language of the factors disclosed Dell Hymes (via Nababan, 1993:7) with the acronym SPEAKING that when elaborated means:

1. Setting dan Scene, in this section referred to elements of that is situation, atmosphere, and the situation of language use at the time made, it will affect a person's speech in a communication.

2. Participant, whom anyone involved in speaking events, it is in relation between the speakers and opponents said. Decision follow-language speakers in this section is influenced by the position and the problems that underlie a communication.

3. End (purpose and goal ), discussed in this element is the result or outcome, and what goals are desired by the speaker, this will affect the form of language and speech the speaker.
4. Act Sequence, discussed in this element is a form, message content and topics to be discussed in the communication. This also affects the form of language and speech the speaker.

5. Key / tone of spirit of art, elements of how the tone of voice as well as the diversity of languages used in communication will affect the form of speech.

6. Instrumentalist, that is speech will be used in communication. This pathway may be a narrative through the print media, hear, and so on.

7. Norm of intersection and interpretation, norm or narrative elements must be understood and obeyed in a communication. Norms in question can be either language norms that govern how that language is easily understood.

8. Genres, that is the element of delivery of the message type. This type of message delivery is tangible poetry, dialogue, story and others. It is also influenced by the form of the language used.

Factor contributing to the code mixing (1) relaxation of speakers (2) formal situations (3) habit (4) there is no precise expression in language that is being used (Nababan, 1984:32)

From the above opinion seem the similarities and differences in looking at code mixing. The equation that mixing the two languages code mixing (variant) or more in the speech act. The difference that is each of the boundaries of linguistic interference code.
Weinreich (1963) explains why a person would have to borrow words from other languages. It basically has two factors: internal factors and external factors.

a. Internal Factors

This factor indicates that someone borrowed words from other languages because of the encouragement that was in him. The factors include three types:

1. Low frequency of word

Someone interfered code because the words are frequently used usually more stable and easy to remember its meaning.

2. Pernicious Homonymy

The words are borrowed from other languages are also used to solve the problem of homonyms that exist in the language of speakers. I mean sometimes if the speakers used the word in his own language, the word can cause problems that is the meaning of ambiguous homonym. So as to avoid ambiguous meaning speakers use words from other languages.

3. Need for Synonym

Speakers deliberately use words from another language are synonymous with language speakers in order to save other person.

b. External Factors

External factors are in impetus from outside speakers, which causes the speakers to borrow words from other languages. There are four external factors, namely:

1. Developments or Introductions to New Cultures

This factor is due to new cultural developments such as technological developments in Indonesia, Indonesia would not want people to use English a
lot because a lot of technology tools that come from foreign countries. Or use the Java language by students who in fact did not come from Java.

2. In sufficiently Differentiated

Indicate a specific meaning that has a specific purpose such as a habit.

3. Social Value

Speakers took the words from other languages taking into account social factors, so expect to use these words may indicate social status of the speakers.

4. Oversight

It means there are limitations of words that are owned by the language speakers in relation to the subject matter so that the speakers have to take words from other languages. Examples of limited words in the field of medicine in the Indonesian language so many medical terms are taken from Latin that has the appropriate term in the field of medicine.

2.5.3 Linguistic Element of Code Mixing

According to Suwito (1985:78) beside types, code mixing also has a form that determined by the form of mixing language that is how much the mixed language elements inserted into the main language. Based on linguistic elements involved in it, mix the code can be divided into several types, among others, is the insertion of an element in the form of repetition of words and the infiltration of elements in the form of the idiom or expression.
A. Word

Words (or morphemes) are the smallest code units in language; they are not the smallest units of meaning (Givon 1984:44)

The word can be classified into two major types, namely the particle and the full word. Particles are a limited number of words; usually do not experience morphological processes. Full word has a characteristic opposite to the particle, which is primarily nature of lexical meaning. Full word is still divided into noun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, etc.

B. Phrase

The phrase is a combination of two or more words that are not predicative; it can be tightly combined, can be tenuous... (Kridalaksana, 1993:59)

Phrase is group of words (often without a finite) forming part of a sentence. (Hornby 2987 : 629)

Kind of Phrase

1) Noun Phrase

The most meaningful part of a noun phrase is the noun. It is the obligatory constituent and is head of noun phrase.

2) Verb Phrase

Verb phrase can consist of a verb (V) + Noun Phrase (NP)

3) Adjective Phrase

An adjective phrase is a constituent of a sentence both at word level and at phrase level where it becomes an Adjective Phrase (AP)
4) Adverb Phrase

Adverb phrase can be formed by one or more constituents.

Ex: Ken snores very loudly. Loudly is the Adverb Phrase

5) Prepositional Phrase

Prepositional phrase consist of a preposition followed by a noun phrase. A prepositional phrase function as an adverb, adjective, or noun. Noun combination constitutes a prepositional phrase. The preposition is an integral part of the prepositional phrase.

Ex: he walked into the house

Because of his aggressiveness, the new student couldn’t make many friends.

C. Clause

According to Hornby (1987 : 153), clause is component of a (complex) sentence, with its own subject and predicate, especially one doing the work of a noun, adjective or adverb

Clause is unit of grammatical form of the group said that at least consists of subject and predicate, and has the potential to be a sentence. (Kridalaksana 1993:111)

Clause is divided into two; independent an dependent clause. This simply means that some clauses can stand by themselves, as separate sentences, and some are can not stand by themselves.

Dependent clause cannot stand by them and make good sense. They must be combined with an inependent clause so taht they become part of a sentence that can stand by itself. Another term for dependent clause is subordinate clause. It means
that the clause is subordinate to another element (the independent clause) and depends on that other element for its meaning the subordinate clause is created by a subordinating conjunction or dependent word.

Ex; since he started working nights, he doesn’t see much of his kids.

We are interested in what he does for a living.

The dealership that sold more cars ended up actually losing money

An independent clause could stand by themselves an discrete sentences, expect that when they do stand by themselves, separated from other clauses, they are normally referred to simply as sentences, not clauses.

Ex: Bob didn’t mean to do it, but he did it anyway.

(In this sentence, there are two independent clauses; “Bob didn’t mean to do it” an “he did it, anyway”, connected by a comma and coordinating conjunction “but”. If the word “but” is missing from this sentence, the sentence would be called a comma splice; two independent clauses would be incorrectly connected, with only comma between them).

Clauses are so classified as restrictive and nonrestrictive clauses. (The words essential and nonessential are sometimes used and mean the same thing as restrictive and nonrestrictive, respectively. British grammarians will make this same distinction by referring to clauses with the terms defining an non-defining).

A nonrestrictive clause is not essential to the meaning of the sentence; it can be removed from the sentences without changing to basic meaning, Nonrestrictive clauses are often set apart from the rest of the sentence by comma or a pair of commas (if it is in the middle of a sentence).

Relatives clauses are dependent clauses introduced by a relative pronoun (that, which, whichever, who, whoever, whom, whomever, whose, and of which).
Relative clauses can be either restrictive or nonrestrictive (parenthetical or not) and whether commas should be used to set them off the verb and refers to (relates to) something preceding the clause.

Ex: Giusseppe said that the plantar wart, which had been bothering him for years, had to be removed.

2.5. Girlfriend Magazine

_Girlfriend magazine_ is an Australian teen girl’s magazine. It targets readers aged 12–17 years old with a mix of entertainment, fashion, beauty, advice and lifestyle articles. _Girlfriend_ gained media attention in 2005 when it was the first magazine to allow reader’s complete control of the magazine's content via the website in an initiative called "U Make The Mag". In 2006 _Girlfriend_ celebrated its 18th birthday and won the Magazine Publisher's Awards for both Best Website and Editorial Initiative. Also in 2006 the magazine began to alert readers to its use of Photoshop throughout the magazine, as part of the "Self Respect" campaign. In 2007 _Girlfriend_ became one of the first magazines to be completely printed on recycled paper.

The magazine's website is one of the most popular youth websites in Australia. _Girlfriend_ is part of the Pacific Magazines stable; a New Zealand edition published from Auckland each month under Pacific Magazines New Zealand.