CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Some terms are used in this study. Theoretically they need to be explained to avoid misinterpretation of the terms.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is study the relationship between language and society. Gumperz (1971:223) has observed that sociolinguistics is an attempt to find correlations between social structure and linguistic structure and to observe any changes that occur (Wardhaugh; 1986:11). Social structure itself may be measured by reference to such factors as social class and education background, and verbal behavior and performance may be related to these factors.

Holmes (1992:1) states that sociolinguistics is the study of relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently social contexts and they concerned with identifying the social function of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. Holmes also states that people will know how language works and social relationship exist in a community by examining the relationship.

Another opinion (Fishman; 1970:14) states that sociolinguistics is the study characteristics of language varieties, their functions and their languages in speech community. These three factors interact and change one another. And to clarify this definition, Fishman states that sociolinguistics is actually the discipline whose purpose is to find out who speaks what varieties of languages, language can be said
to have verbal repertoire then, the members of the speech community may choose what variety is code to be used when talking to another people.

Base the definition of sociolinguistics, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics relates with analysis of using language such as the description of language pattern use, the variety of dialects, chose of language and speech speaker who are involved. And sociolinguistic gives clue in communication by showing the language, variety language, and speech style used it someone interacts to another one.

### 2.2 Bilingualism

In general, bilingualism is about the using of two languages. Fishman (1980) made a useful distinction between bilingualism as an individual phenomenon and as a societal phenomenon. A quick look at statistics will tell us that most of the countries in the world are bilingualism or multilingualism- there are 193 countries and over 6,000 different languages. This does not mean, however, that the individual citizens of bilingualism countries are necessarily multilingualism themselves. Bilingualism individual is anyone who can communicate in more than one language (Li Wei; 2008:3).

Singh (2001:43) said that bilingual ability at the level of predominance that is how far a bilingual is able to use the two languages, would affect one another in using in languages. In fact, two languages possibly affect one another. It can occur when a bilingual uses second language continually in long period. When the first language is used again, both languages will be mixed automatically. This behavior creates new issues in linguistics for instance code mixing and code switching.
A key issue is whether and how the different languages in bilingual person’s mind interact with one another. One important characteristic of the bilingual is their ability to move between different languages: they can speak one language at a time, behaving more or less like a monolingual; or mix languages in the same sentence, clause, or even word, resulting in a linguistic phenomenon known as code switching (Li Wei and Melissa G Mayer; 2008:5).

Bilingualism also discussion about the phenomenon of code mixing and code switching; a speaker may take every effort to code mix by including a single utterance from one language although he does not actually use that language very much. The situational context will when a speaker does switching from one language to another language. Thus bilingualism reshapes not only one’s language but also the situation.

2.3 Code

Code is a term which refers to a variety. Variety is a sociolinguistics term of specific set of ‘linguistic item’ or human speech patterns which we can uniquely associate with some external factor (presumably, a geographical area or social group). It is refer to language or a variety of language as a code, being by definition a variation and some other perhaps more standard language. In contrast, the ‘natural’ term ‘code’ can be used to refer to any kind of system that two or more people employ for communication (Wardhaugh; 1986:22).

In this case a code is the particular language one chooses to use in any occasion, a system used for communication between two or more parties. When people are about to speak, they have to choose a particular code to express their minds of feeling. The particular code in this case can be a particular language,
dialect, style, register, or variety. Therefore, in daily situation, people may use different code in different situation.

The term code cannot be separated from two phenomenon terms namely code mixing and code switching. Those are term in bilingualism for language and especially speech that draws to deferring extents at least two languages combined in different ways.

2.3.1 Code Switching

Code switching is a historical process and is used by monolinguals as well as bilingual. Hymes (1974:103) defines code switching is a term for alternate use of two or more languages varieties of language or even speech style. It occurs when a bilingual alternates between two languages, moves from one to another.

Switching occurs when individual who bilingual alternates between two languages during his speech with another person. A person who is bilingual may be said to be one who is able to communicate, to vary extents, in a second language. This includes those who make irregular use of the second language, but have not for sometime or those who have considerable skill in a second language. For example, an Indonesia student who studies in Australia will use English language in his daily conversation. However when he meets other students there, hi language will be switched to Indonesia language. After he backs home, his language is also switched from English to Batak language because his family uses it.

The speaker does switching because the situation of the conversation also changes. These are some reasons why code switching takes place as

(http://itslj.org/articles/crystal.code-switching.html):
1) A speaker is unable to express him/herself in one language so he switches to other to compensate for the deficiency.

2) Switching commonly occurs when an individual wishes to express solidarity with particular social group. Motivated by the identity or relationship of the speaker that is the different relationship among the participants or more formal relationship of the participants that sometimes involves the different status.

3) The alternation hat occurs when the speaker wants to convey his/her attitude to the listener. Where monolingual speakers can communicate these attitudes by means of variation in the level of formality in their speech, bilingual speakers can convey the same by code switching.

### 2.3.2 Code Mixing

Code mixing is the mixing of a word or phrase from a language into another language in a bilingualism or multilingualism. Wardough (1998:103) argues that code mixing occurs when conversant uses both languages together to the extent which they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance. Thus if someone mixes two codes in one sentence by inserting other elements of language, it means that he uses code mixing. And according to Holmes (1992:50), “the speaker is mixing up codes indiscriminately or perhaps because of incompetence. Chaer and Agustina (2005:115) says that “campur code adalah digunakannya serpihan-serpihan dari bahasa lain dalam menggunakan suatu bahasa yang mungkin diperlukan denagn tanpa disadari, sehingga tidak dianggap suatu kesalahan atau penyimpangan” (code mixing is using pieces of another language maybe needed unconsciously, so that it is not accepted as a mistake).
Nababan (1993:33) says that “bilamana orang mencampur dua atau lebih bahasa atau ragam bahasa dalam suatu tindak bahasa (speech act atau discourse) tanpa ada sesuatu dalam situasi berbahasa itu yang menuntut percampuran bahasa itu.

Moreover their mixing language may be also be caused by some factors such as lack of vocabulary in a language, the lack of knowledge of vocabulary if there is no concept to describe an object.

There are some factors, that cause people do code mixing according to Breadsmore (1982: 38). Some of them are:

1) **Bilingualism**

It cannot be avoided that the ability to use to speak more than one language is a basic factor of code mixing. Most of the world’s population is bilingual or multilingual.

2) **Speaker and partner speaking**

Communication is the process of expressing ideas between two participants of conversation. Speaker needs partner speaking to communicate and code mixing could appear if both use and understand it well.

3) **Social community**

An individual lives and cooperates in one community either in monolingual or bilingual community. Now most communities are bilingual that use two languages in their interactions. In this case, an individual will be influenced by social community directly.
4) Situation

Usually code mixing occurs in relax or informal situation. This situation is closer with daily conversation and for writers is also describe as their habitual communication.

5) Vocabulary

There is not appropriate word or when there is a lack of vocabulary in one language. The inability to find an appropriate word or expression in one language makes people change the word or phrase from one to another language and it can be combined together.

6) Prestige

Globalization era has lad people must able to speak more than one language, especially English. For many young people code mixing becomes a modern style which is hoped to be modern and educational one. They mix language because of prestige.

Bilingual speakers may utilize code mixing as a marker in group identity in various intra-group bilingual communities. It may occur because speakers want to show their solidarity and familiarity each other. And in principle, code mixing is the mixing from one language into the structure of other language such as word, phrase, clause, and even sentence from a cooperative activity where the participants in order to infer what is intended. In this case code mixing involves components of language such as word, phrase, clause, and even sentence in the same utterance.
2.3.2.1 Type of Code Mixing

According to Siregar (1996:50), code mixing divided into two types, intra-sentential mixing and extra-sentential mixing.

1) Intra-sentential mixing

Intra-sentential mixing may range from the alternation of single words or phrases to clauses within a single sentence or utterance. Some examples of code mixing in English-Indonesia language will be described as follow:

a) Siang ini sampai nanti sore saya meeting di hotel mulia.
   (Meeting as code mixing of word in the sentence)

b) Saya tahu, sulit memaafkan saya atas kejadian semalam, but give me chance to show my best.
   (but give me chance to show my best as code mixing of clause)

c) Tinggal follows up di dalam nanti.
   (Follow up as code mixing of phrase in the sentence).

Based on the example above, it can be seen that those are code mixing sentences with single word, single clause, and single phrase.

2) Extra-sentential mixing

Normally extra-sentential mixing occurs between sentences. Because it occurs at sentence boundaries, it requires less complex syntactic interaction between two languages involved in code mixing.

Suwito also devides code mixing into two types, they are:

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

2) “Campur code kluar adalah campur code yang bersumber dari bahasa asing” (outer code mixing, it occurs if the speaker inserts the element of
t heir own language into foreign language).

2.4 Similarity and Difference between Code Mixing and Code Switching

Code mixing and code switching are well-known traits in the speech pattern of the average bilingual in any human society. Both occur in bilingual communication by using more than one language. In sociolinguistics study, code mixing and code switching are often discussed inseparably although those are hard to differentiate.

Code switching occurs by each language which has its own function from two distinct grammatical systems across sentence boundaries and it does purposely. While code mixing is mixing two language where there is main code used in its function but contrastive condition with another one involved which is only as pieces in the utterance of code mixing. Furthermore, Fasold (1984) added that if someone utters as word or phrase from one language when he is speaking in certain language, it is code mixing. But if he utters sentence from one language and clearly it has grammatical construction so the code switching occurs, for example a bilingual two uses two languages alternately toward his partner speaking.
2.5 Components of Language

According to Zyegintsev 1976 (Anggita, 2011:18) a machine that processes natural language must first be able to categorize, the wide variety of language components which are morpheme/word, phrase, clause, and sentence.

2.5.1 Word

Word is the smallest unit of language that can exist on its own in either written or spoken language. It is also constituents of sentence that due to their order, their suffices, prefixes, and differentiating signs give some meaning. Givon (1984: 44) defines that word or morpheme is smallest code units in language. The term ‘morpheme’ is used refers to the smallest (indivisible) units of semantic content which words mode up (Katamba, 199:20). It means that morphemes cannot be decomposed into smaller units which are either meaningful or mark such singular or plural.

There are two kinds of morpheme. First, free morpheme also called as simple word which is capable of standing independently. For example: book, study, pencil, learn, sad, old, happy, etc. second, bound morpheme always attaches with other word, such as -s, -er, -ed, pre-, mis-, un-, etc. For example: play (play + -er), unclear (un- + clear). Here are some examples of code-mixing in English and Indonesia language in word:

a) Semua pekerja pada happy. (All worker at happy).

b) Selain sakit, otak saya langsung down membayangkan bulu-bulu mata saya tercabut dengan cara tidak hormat. (in addition to pain, my brain directly down to imagined my eyelashes be plucked disrespectful manner).
c) Sebagian barang-barang *branded* yang ada di kamar saya dibelikan sama Asikin. (Something of branded which in my room be bought from Asikin).

The example above it can be seen that word *happy, down,* and *branded* are taken from English and they are mixed in Indonesia language as component language of word.

### 2.5.2 Phrase

A phrase is group of word acting as single part of speech and not containing both a subject and verb, a part of a sentence and does not express a complete thought ([grammar.uoregon.edu/phrases](http://grammar.uoregon.edu/phrases)). In other word, phrase is a group of words that go together but do not build a complete sentence. For examples: press release, up to date, debt collector, off air, inner beauty, etc. Here some of code mixing in English and Indonesia language in phrase:

a) Kebetulan saya lagi butuh *press release* tentang acara tahun baru kemaren. (Incidentally, I need a press realize about the new year event last year again).

b) Menarik karena dia cantik dan berpenampilan *up to date.* (Interesting because she was pretty and dressed up to date).

c) Takut di teror *debt collector* kartu kredit. (Afraid with debt collector of kredit card).
The example above it can be seen that press release, up to date, and debt collector are taken from English and they are mixed in Indonesia language as component language of phrase.

2.5.3 Clause

Clause is a group of related words containing a subject and verb (grammar.ueregon.edu/clause). A clause consists of subject and predicate. The subject is typically a noun phrase, though other kinds of phrase (such as gerund phrase) work as well, and some languages allow subjects to be omitted. The predicate is a finite verb phrase: a finite verb together with zero or more objects, zero or more complement, and zero or more adverbials. Clause in general classified as independent and dependent clause. An independent clause is the mean idea of sentence. It can stand alone by itself or make sense by itself. While a dependent clause it the subordinate idea of sentence. It must be combined with an independent clause in other to be a part of sentence. It is also created by a subordinating conjunction. Another of dependent clause is subordinate clause.

For example:

The Lady Gaga was cancelled because the Indonesian was not true.

The Lady Gaga was cancelled is independent clause.

Because the Indonesian was not true is dependent clause.

Here some examples of code mixing in English and Indonesia language in clause:

a) Dan lihat Lola, you are so sexy. (And see Lola, you are so sexy.)

b) Maksud aku, it happens by natural. (My mean, it happens be natural).
c) *Have a nice dream*, mimpiin saya dong,,, (hve nice dream, wish you
dream of me).

d) Saya masih biasa turun di jalan dan mengucapkan *good bay forever.* (I
am still usual down to street and say good bay forever).

The example above it can be seen in the sentences that *you are so sexy, it
happens by natural, have nice dream, good bay forever* are taken from
English and they are mixed in Indonesia language as component language of
clause.

2.5.4 Sentence

Based on the meaning, a sentence is a ‘complete though’ by seeing or nearing
a statement. Based on the function becomes a sentence consist of subject and a
predicate (Frank, 1972:220).

Here are some examples of code mixing in English and Indonesia language in
sentence:

a) Berkas-berkas di meja dengan prasaan mual. *It's time to find the
right man. Now!* (the files on the table with nausea of filling. It’s
time to find the right man. Now!).

b) *You are really beautiful in black and white!*. Ia mengulurkan
lehernya. (you are really beautiful in black and white!. She reached
her neck).

c) Saya Arintha mohon diri dari kamu-kamu. *Be smart and fanny, girls.
See you tomorrow…!* (I am Arintha leave of you, be smart and fanny
girls. See you tomorrow).
2.6 Novel

Novel is a book of long narrative in literary prose. Novels tell stories, which are typically defined as a series of events described in a sequence. The novel has been a part of human culture for over a thousand years, although its origins are somewhat debated. Regardless of how it began, the novel has risen to prominence and remained one of the most popular and treasured examples of human culture and writing.

From Indonesian Wikipedia explained that the novel is a work of prose fiction and narrative written, usually in story form. The novel is longer (at least 40,000 words) and more complex than short stories, and not limited structural constraints and metrical plays or poems. Generally, the novel tells the story of the characters and their behavior in everyday life, with emphasis on the odd sides of the narrative. And contains the story of life, an intrinsic element, element extrinsic, and have values such as the value of social norm, values ethic.


Limitation or definition that they give different points of view the definition, among other, according to experts in the field is as follows:

1) The novel is the most popular form of literature in the world. This literary form most widely printed and circulated most widely, because of the broad community to community (Jakop sumarjo Drs).

2) The novel is a literary form in which there is the cultural values of social, moral, and education (Dr. Nurhadi, Dr. Dawud, Dra. Yuni Pratiwi, M Ed, Dra. Abdul Roni, M.Pd).
3) The novel is a literary work that has two elements: a retreat of intrinsic and extrinsic elements that are related because both are very influential in the presence of a literary work (Drs. Rostamaji, M Ed, Agus Priantoro, S.Pd).

4) The novel is a prose literary form that has intrinsic elements (Paul Tukam, S.Pd).

5) In Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) (1995: 694) explained that the novel is a long prose contains a series of one's life story with those around him to accentuate the character and nature of each offender.