2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This part presents theories that underlie the analysis of this thesis and also related studies that support the analysis.

2.1 Related Studies

There are some scholars who ever did the research about language choice that relates to the topic. They are:

Adisti Aulia Maryam (2010) has done a research about language choice in her thesis entitled *A Brief Description of Code Switching and Code Mixing in Informal Conversation Used by 2009 Batch Students of English Department University of Sumatera Utara*. In her thesis, she finds that there are two types of code switching used by 2009 batch students of English Department University of Sumatera Utara, namely *inter-sentensial Switching* and *Intra-sentensial switching*. And it’s used most dominant is *Intrasentensial Switching (82.8%)*. The types of code mixing found are word insertion, hybrid insertion, phrase insertion, and reduplication insertion. And the most dominant that used is word insertion (55.7%).

Emmy K. Sinulingga (2009) in *Code Mixing and Code Switching in “Smart Business Talk” of Smart Radio 101.8FM in The Theme ‘How To Become a Superstar Sales Person’*. In her paper, she analyzed about the using of code switching and code mixing used by the presenter of the radio to broadcast directly. Bilingualism and multilingualism used by them.
Booni Tauhid (2008) in *Analisis Campur Kode Pada Mahasiwa Jurusan Manajemen Perhotelan Dan Manajemen Pariwisata Akademi Pariwisata (Akpar) Medan*. He analyzed code mixing which occurred in a bilingual/multilingual communication network in Medan Tourism Academic and identified the factor that influenced the code mixing. He applied both library and field researches in finishing his paper.

Zulfikar Hanafi (2010) in *A Brief Description of Code Switching and Code Mixing in Novel “Divortiare” by Ika Natassa*. In his thesis, he found that the writer of the novel used Indonesian language and English, the most dominant code switching in the novel is *intersentential code switching* (40.50%) and for code mixing (68.18%).

Dian Marisha Putri (2010) has done a research about language choice in her thesis entitled *(Indonesian – English) Code Switching and Code Mixing Found in The Novel “Kamar Cewek” Written by Ninit Yunita & Okke Sepatu Merah*. In her thesis, she finds that code mixing (74.76%) is the most dominant used in the novel. And for the code switching, there are two types: Situational code switching (23.64%) and methaporical code switching (1.60%). And it is the result of the presentation found by the writer of the thesis.

**2.2 Review of the Underlying Theory**

**2.2.1. Sociolinguistics**

Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that takes language as an object of study, in a way that is usually distinguished from how syntax, semantics, morphology and phonology handle it. It is a field that analyzes language as part of social property.
The study explores the functions and the varieties of language, the contact between different languages, attitudes of people towards language use and users, changes of language, as well as plans on language. In the early definition of the study, some linguists used the term sociology of language, while others named it sociolinguistics.

The term sociolinguistics has gained much more popularity both in the studies and in the literatures discussing the subject. The following definitions on the subject used sociolinguistics as the names of the fields

Sociolinguistics is that part of linguistics which is concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon. (Peter Trudgill, 1983)

Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal of a better understanding of the structure language and how language functions in communication. (Ronald Wardhaugh, 1986)

Sociolinguistics is any study of language in relation to society (Peter Matthew, 1997)

Sociolinguistics is the field that studies the relation between language and society, between the uses of language and the social structures in which the users of language live. (Bernard Spolsky, 1998)

Sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to social factors. (Sylvia Chalker and Edmund Weiner, 1998)

From some quotations above, we can conclude that sociolinguistics is the interdisciplinary study which studies about the relationship between language and social factors in a speech community.
2.2.2. Speech Community

Every person comes from a community that has its own characteristic include the way they talk, the members of community might speak the same language, same dialect or same varieties. A group of this people is known as speech community.

In other words, the members of a speech community not only have to share a set of grammatical rules, but also there must be regular relationship between language use and social structure.

Furthermore, Labov (in Wardhaugh 1986 : 115) defines speech community as follows:

The speech community is not defined by any marked agreement in the use of language elements, so much as by participation in a set of shared norms; these norms may be observed in overt types of evaluative behaviour, and by the uniformity of abstract patterns of variation which are invariant in respect to particular levels of usage.

The members of the same speech community should share linguistic norms. That is, they share understanding and values of attitudes toward language varieties present in their community. A speech community is not more than some kinds of social group whose speech characteristics are of interest and can be described in a coherent manner (Wardhaugh, 1986:113).

In speech community, for sure there is a speech acts. Chaer and Agustina defines speech acts as terjadinya atau berlangsungnya interaksi linguistik dalam suatu bentuk ujaran atau lebih yang melibatan dua pihak, yaitu penutur dan lawan tutur, dengan
2.2.3. Bilingualism

There was an argument that a person should be only called bilingual when he or she can use two or more languages in the same level of performance. But a more moderate view suggested that for a person does not need to command two or more languages in the same level to be called a bilingual.

There are some factors why a person can be a bilingual. Such as mobilization, nationalism, education, culture, or religion. Mobilization can make a bilingualism condition when immigrant have to interact with the native, they will learn the native language. Nationalism movement appears a necessity of a national language to unite a whole nation or a necessity to have a legal language of a country like Indonesia. Education and culture can also make a bilingualism situation if those languages and cultures spread to other places, so persons who want to learn about it have to understand the language first. The religion is usually written in a language, Arabic in Islam or Latin in Christian. It makes us have to understand about the language if we want to understand about it. (Umar and Napitupulu 1994 : 9-10)

Bilingualism can be regarded as the ability to communicate in two languages, but with greater skills in one language. There used to be communities whose members use one language as a means of communication. We call the individuals of such community monolinguals, while people who are not monolinguals but speaks two
languages everyday are named bilinguals (bilingual people). So, bilingualism is interrelated with the individual and society by two languages how both of languages used and how they studied.

2.2.4. Code

In a bilingual or multilingual society, it is normal for the people to be in a situation where a choice between two or more codes has to be made. In the situation the bilinguals may want to consider. For example, who speaks to them, in which language or variety, and when or where the conversation takes place. To a bilingual or multilingual, although choosing a code is one of the routines, the skill in deciding which code should be chosen still needs developing.

In 1964, Dell Hathaway Hymes one of the most noted world sociolinguists, suggested eight factors that bilingual, multilingual, or monolingual people may consider when choosing a code. The factors were formulated into an acronym, namely S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G, which stands for Setting and Scene, Participants, Ends, Act sequence, Key, Instrumentalities, Norms, and Genre.

S (setting and scene) are the places, occasions, or natural situations that can influence the people in choosing the code. In general, it includes the situation of speech acts.

P (participants) are the people involved in the communication found in the setting. A good public speaker for example, wants to know about his (her) audience (the participants) before performing a speech. In code choice, this component of speech involves two social dimension of human, they are: horizontal dimension (solidarity) it
is about the relationship between speaker and listener, and vertical dimension (power) it is about social factors such as age, class social, and social status.

E (ends) are the goals, purposes and outcomes that a speaker wishes to reach of speech act.

A (act sequences) refers to form and order of the event or to the type and the content of speech act, a narrative, or a conversation.

K (key) is referred to the tone and the manner, spirit, and feeling of the message wished to be captured within the conversation. It is also referred to the spirit captured in the voice or manner of a speaker. The spirit or the feeling may be sincere, modest or low.

I (instrumentalities) are referred to the register, the channels and forms of the speech. Channels can be written or oral language or even symbols. Form of speech can be kind of language such as the language varieties. And the forms that might be under consideration are whether it will be delivered in a more formal way or a casual friendly one.

N (norms) are divided into two: interaction norms and interpretations norms. Those are refer to the norms and rules of interacting and interpreting in a speech act. Social rules governing the event and the participants’ actions and reactions. It is contextual custom in using the code, including for example allowance for an interruption, using gestures freely, addressing an audience, eye contacts, distance, and asking questions about belief.

G (genre) is referred to the type of the utterances and the kind of speech act or event whether it is in the form of a poem, a proverb, a prayer, a lecture. Such as
conversation, telling a story, speech and so on. If the genre is different, the code that we use is different too.

The factors described above have been one of the most important foundations in the general study of code choices. They are popularly known as the components of the ethnography of speaking. In a conversation we might not find the factors to be activated all together. To certain degree these factors in choosing a code might be also helpful to describe factors that influence other forms of language-contact-phenomenon, namely code switching and code mixing.

2.2.5. Code Switching and Code Mixing

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 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 have 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 the specification of their uses as agreed upon by the people. When the speakers have two codes with each have specific functions, the speakers have a stable diglossia.
**Code Switching**

Code switching is a situation where the speakers deliberately change a code being used, 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. Among several definitions of code switching, the following two should give clarity needed to understand the concept.

Code Switching has become a common term for alternate use of two or more language, or varieties of language, or even speech styles.

(Dell H Hymes, 1875)

From the definition above, it is learned that code switching is found more with bilingual or multilingual speakers, although monolinguals may actually be said to switch from a variety or style to another. The definitions also suggest that code switching should be found in a single conversation. In other words, if a bilingual child changes from using Indonesian at home to using English at school, the act of changing codes would not normally be classified as code switching.

The grammatical classification results in three types of code switching according to Tom McArthur, namely tag code switching, intersentential code switching and intrasentential code switching.
a. Tag code switching, it happens when a bilingual inserts short expressions (tag) from different language at the end of his/her utterance. Here the example below are taken from the dialogues done by the front office staff:

Agung : “Ohh yaudah, thank you..”

b. Intersentential code switching, it happens when there is a complete sentence in a foreign language uttered between two sentences in a base language. Here the example below are taken from the dialogues done by front office staff:

Cut : “Bilang sama si Chandra room breakfast to travel agent, others personal account ya”

c. Intrasentential code switching, it happens when a word, a phrase, or a clause, of a foreign language is found within the sentence in a base language. Here the example below are taken from the dialogues done by front office staff:

Chandra: “Ya,.. Jadi paling seperti biasa 318 follow up additional deposit nya

**Code Mixing**

The other phenomenon closely related to code switching is code mixing. Code mixing is the mixing of pieces of a word or phrase from a language into the other language in a bilingualism or multilingualism. 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 contacts which emphasizes the lexical items.

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 languages maybe needed unconsciously, so that it is not accepted as a mistake).

Code mixing occurs when a conversation use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance (Wardhaugh, 1986:103). It means that the conversants just change some of the elements in their utterance.

Code mixing also has some types. Suwito (1983) in Umar and Napitupulu (1994:14) divided code mixing into two: innercode mixing and outercode mixing. Innercode mixing is sourced from the native language with all its variations (formal, standard, informal or non-standard). While outercode mixing is sourced from foreign language. In this thesis, because the scope is clear that the writer only focus on Indonesian and English language, automatically the only tpe of code mixing here is the outercode mixing.

Code mixing is usually occurs in the middle of a sentence. According to Suwito, based on the unsure of language that involve in it, there are some forms of code mixing, they are:

a. Word insertion

The insertion of words here means inserting words from another language into a dominant language that used in a conversation.

Example: “Kalo sama Ivon, apa sih yang ga done coba?”

b. Phrase insertion
A phrase is a group of words without a verb, especially one that forms part of a sentence. Phrase insertion here a sequence of words, which used to refer to a sequence of words functioning as a single unit.

Example: “Iya,.. room breakfast only yaa.. karna itu dari BNN, jadi Others nya personal account.”

c. Idiom or expression insertion

Idiom is phrase or sentence whose meaning is not clear from the meaning of its individual words and which must be learnt as a whole unit. While expression is a word or phrase or term from particular field. It means inserting an idiom or a term from particular field from another language into the conversation.

Example: “All in nih, 5 rooms aja, tapi rooming-list nya belum di kasih”.

d. Hybrid insertion

Literally, hybrid is a thing made by combining two different elements. In this case, hybrid is the combination between native and foreign form. Such as, combine prefix from one language with a word from anothe language.

Example: “Room-nya di bayar ke 312, bu”

e. Reduplication insertion

Reduplication is a repetition of word.

Example: “Aku tadi yang check-check jadi aku yakin kali bilang iya...”
Reasons for code switching and code mixing

Bilinguals often do code switching and code mixing when communicating with another person who also bilingual. It happens for a number of reasons. Bhatia and Ritchie (2004) in Kim Eunhee’s article state that there are some factors influence someone do a code switching and code mixing such as with whom, about what, and when and where a speech act occurs, bilinguals make their language choice. they state:

a) Participant Roles and Relationship

Participant roles and relationships play a very critical role in bilinguals’ unconscious agreement and disagreement on language choice. That is whether bilinguals code-mix or not, depends on whom they talk to.

b) Situational Factors

Some language are viewed as more suited to particular participant / social groups, settings or topics to other. They also postulate that social variables such as class, religion, gender, and age can influence the pattern of language mixing and switching both qualitatively and quantitatively.

c) Message-Intrinsic factors

There are some factors which generate code-switching and code-mixing such as:

- Quotations: direct quotations usually make a bilingual mix or switch their language. In Indonesia, most of quote come from a well-known figures from some English-speaking countries. So, they usually switch their language when they have to say a quotation.
• **Reiteration** : when a bilingual wants to clarify her speech to someone, he tries to find another word that has a same meaning through switch or mix his language and make the listener understand it.

• **Topic-comment / Relative clauses** : sometimes, people can start a conversation with a language then comment on it or end it through another language.

• **Hedging** : when bilinguals do not want their speech is understood by other, they usually mix or switch their language.

• **Interjections** : inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors. People can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connectors. It may happen unintentionally or intentionally.

• **Idioms and deep-rooted cultural wisdom** : it has same function with direct quotations, but it is about idioms, a very common words or wisdom words.

d) **Language Attitudes, Dominance, and Security**

Language Attitudes, Dominance, and Security determine the qualitative and quantitative properties of language mixing. Attitudes means the frequency of mix and switch depends on whether a society considers it positively or not. Dominance means how often people mix or switch their language depends on how much they mastering those both languages. Security means when people do not feel secure, they tend to mix language more.