CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

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.

Sociolinguistics closely related to language and society and language functions in society. Language is defined as verbal communication tool used by the public. Society is a group or several groups of people who share a particular purpose.

Etymologically sociolinguistics comes from sociology and linguistic. Sociology is the study of the structure and social processes. Meanwhile, linguistic is a discipline that studies the structure of language without assessing the social context where the structure is learned or used. So, sociolinguistics is the branch of linguistics that studies and discusses the social aspect of language, particularly the differences contain in the language related social factors.

Wardaugh (1998:12) sociolinguistics is a concern with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and how languages function in communication.

Kridalaksana (1993:201) sociolinguistic is the branch of linguistic that studies the relationship and interplay between behavior and social behavior.

Nancy Parrot Hickerson (in Chaer, 1995:15) Sociolinguistics is a developing subfield of linguistics which takes speech variation as its focus, viewing variation or it social context. Sociolinguistics is concerned with the correlation between such social factors and linguistics variation.

Sociolinguistics relates with analysis of using language such as the description of language pattern use, the variety of dialects, choose of language and speech speaker who involved and also the descriptive study of the effect of any
and all aspects of society, including cultural norms, expectations, and context, on the way language is used, and the effects of language use on society.

2.2 Bilingualism

Someone called bilingual if he/she can use the first language as well as the second language. Bloomfield (1993:56) Bilingualism is the ability of a speaker in using two languages, in case the using of the first language as good as the second language.

Mackey (in Aslinda, 2007:24) state that bilingualism is the alternative use of two or more languages by the same individual.

Nababan (1993:27) mastery of language by an individual who is more than one language is called bilingualism.

The person who can use two languages called bilingual and the ability of using two languages called bilinguality. Besides bilingualism, there is a term of multilingualism that is the situation in which the speaker uses more than two languages in communicating with other people alternately.

Singh (2001:43) states that bilingual ability at the level of predominance that is how far a bilingual is able to use two languages, would affect one another in using 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 switching and code mixing.

Bilingualism is also discussion about the phenomenon of code switching and code mixing. Speakers may take every effort to code mix by including a single utterance from one language although speakers do not actually uses that language very much. The situational context will when a speaker does switching from one language to another language.
2.3 Code

A code is a system that used by people to communicate, when people want to talk each other they have to choose a particular code to express their feeling. Wardaugh (1986:22) states that the ‘natural’ term ‘code’ can be used to refer to any kind of system that two or more people employ for communication.

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 language. In a multilingual 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.

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.

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 the code called code switching and code mixing.

2.4 Code Switching

Code switching is a situation where speakers deliberately change a code being used namely by switching from one to another, the change is called code switching.

Hymes (in Jendra, 2010: 74) states that code switching has become a common term for alternate use of two or more language, or varieties of language, or even speech styles.
Pietro (in Jendra, 1977:74) code switching is the use of more than one language by the 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).

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.

2.4.1 Causal Factors of Code Switching

From the definitions 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. There are several reasons why bilinguals do code switching. Among the most obvious factors are namely, quoting someone, marking and emphasizing group identity or solidarity, including or excluding someone from a conversation, raising status, and showing language expertise.

Ohoiwutun (1996:71) states that the case code switching happens for some factors such as the relationship between the speaker and the listener, the purpose of speaking, the discussed topic, time and place the conversation takes place.

Aslinda (2007:86) states that the general causal factors of code switching are:

a. The speaker
b. The listener
c. The change of situation for the coming of the third speaker
d. The change from formal to informal and vice versa, and
e. The change of the topic.
2.5 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.

According to Siregar (1996:50), code mixing devide 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. Bulan depan mereka mau ikut diving di raja ampat
   (Diving 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 (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.

Suwito (in Umar, 1993:14) also divides code mixing into two types:

a. 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.

b. Outer code mixing
   Outer code mixing, it occurs if the speaker inserts the element of their own language into foreign language.

2.5.1 Causal Factors of Code Mixing

There are some factors that caused people do code mixing. Nababan (1993: 32) states that the bilinguals mix their languages into another language because of the situation since the code mixing happens more often in the relaxed or informal situation as well as showing off their educational background and positions. Breadsmore (1982:38) states that factors that caused people do code mixing are:

a. 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.

b. 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.

c. 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.

d. Situation

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

e. 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.

f. Prestige

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

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
   a. Both types are interconnected, thus can be identified some reasons for the emergence of code mixing. The reasons are: Character Identification
   b. The size of the
   b. Character is to identify social, registral, and educational.Manner identification determined by language. Now the person doing code mixing would place him in the hierarchy of social status. 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.
2.6 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.