2. THE REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Sociolinguistics

This study introduces the distinction between sociolinguistic and the sociology of language. Hudson (1980) has described the difference as follows: sociolinguistics is ‘the study of language in relation to society’, whereas the sociology of language is ‘the study of society in relation to language’. In other words, in sociolinguistics, we study society in order to find out as much as what kind of things language is, and in sociology of language, we reverse the direction of our interest.

Holmes (2001:1) says that Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society. It is aimed in explaining why people speak differently in social contexts, and it also concerned with identifying the social function of language and ways it is used to convey social meaning.

Wardaugh (2002:12) says that sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society. He also adds that sociolinguistics is when people learn about the society, the culture, and language. The way of someone to speak out has a big relationship with his culture and also his environment.

Longman (1992) stated that sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to social factors, that is, social class, educational level and type of education, age, sex, ethnic or origin etc.

And sociology of language is the study of language varieties and their users within a social framework, for example the study of language choice in bilingual or multilingual nations, language planning, and language maintenance.
and language shift. The sociology of language is considered either as including the branch of linguistics called sociolinguistics.

Finally, sociolinguistic and the sociology of language are the study or discussion of language in relation with language speaker as the member of society, especially for variation in language that they use. Thus, we cannot consider that conversations are simple matters.

Fishman (1972) says that We should concern everything from considering “who speaks, what language (or what language variety) to whom and when and to what end” that is the social distribution of linguistic items, to consider how a particular linguistic variable might relate to the formulation, grammatical and dialect or even to the process through which languages changes.

2.2 Bilingualism

Bilingualism (the regular use of two languages) is the speaker of one language produce complete meaningful utterances in the other language.

Longman (1992) says that bilingualism is the use of at least two languages either by an individual or by a group of speakers, such as the inhabitants of a particular region or a nation.

Mackey (1957:51) says, “it seems obvious that we are to study the phenomenon of bilingualism we are forced to consider it a something entirely relative. We must more over include the use not only of two languages, but of any number of languages, we shall therefore consider bilingualism as the alternate use of two or more languages by the same individual”.

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Weinrich (1998:53) says that bilingualism is understood to begin at the point where the speaker of one language can produce complete meaningful utterances in the other language. There are two kinds of code that are code mixing and code switching.

This sub-topic just emphasizes the using of code mixing. Code mixing is a kind of bilingual language that mixed two languages in its usage. Whenever for any reasons a person learns or half-learns a second language, he will mix some of it with the language he already knows, and others who are not bilingual, will follow him if doing so seems to lead them where they want to go.

Weinrich (1982) there are some factors that are taken into account when describing bilingualism. They are:

a. Compound Bilingualism

Compound bilingual, where two sets of language sign were associated with the same set of representational mediation processes this came about as a result of having learn a foreign language in the traditional situation (and via the intermediary of the first language) or through the individual growing up in an environment where two languages were spoken more or less interchangeably by the same people in the same situation.

b. Coordinate Bilingualism

Coordinate bilingual, where the two languages correspond to two independent meaning systems, this came about by learning two language in totally differentiated circumstances, one in home and the other outside, or where the second language was learnt in a totally cultural environment from first.
**Code-Mixing**

Wardhaugh (1986) code-mixing is a process in which two languages used together by conversant to the extent. Speaker does not change from one language to the others in the course of a single utterance. It means that they insert some pieces or elements of another language while he is basically using a certain language.

Nababan (1993) code-mixing is the use of two languages or more, language varieties in relaxes situations between the speaker and other people who have a close relationship to each other.

Code-mixing is the change of one language to another within the same utterance or in the same oral/written. It is common phenomenon in societies in which two or more languages are used studies of code-mixing enhance our understanding of the nature, processes and constraint of language and the relationship between language use and individual values, communicative strategies, language attitudes and functions within particular socio-cultural contexts.

Code-mixing usually occurs when conversant use both two languages together switch between them to the extent that they change from one tongue to the other in a course of single utterance. Code-mixing takes place without a change of topic and can involve various levels of language, e.g., phonology, morphology, grammatical structures or lexical item.

In the other hand, code-mixing refers to the mixing of two or more languages or language varieties in speech. Code-mixing is similar to the use or
creation of pidgins, but while a pidgin is created across groups that do not share a common language, code-mixing may occur within a multilingual setting where speakers share more than one language. As for code-mixing, it occurs when you incorporate small units (words or short phrase) from one language to another one.

Nababan (1994:32) write down the reasons for people to do code-mixing are as follows:

1.) Bilingual
   Bilingual will cause the people to mix their language with another language. It means that in bilingual society, many people will do code mixing in their communication.

2.) Situation
   Code-mixing occurs because of the relax situation. Therefore, the speakers just do their habit only.

3.) Prestige
   The speaker wants to show their proficiency in using many languages, they do code-mixing as a prestige language.

4.) Vocabulary
   Where there is a lack of vocabulary in one language sometimes the people change the world to another language.

Ohoiwutum (1997) classified that there are five functions of code-mixing, they are:

1.) Identity Marking
A speaker may use a particular code to signal a specific types of identity, for example moderning, sophisticated, or authority. The speaker want to show their proficiency in using many languages, they use code-mixing as a prestige language.

2.) A strategy of Neutrality

Code-mixing can be employed as strategy of neutrality when the used of any language in the repertoire might suggest the wrong message to somebody. In this case, the using of code-mixing can make something that speaker said clearly an easier to understand.

3.) Stylistic Function

Code-mixing is also used for stylistic function. In this case, stylistic function is related to the beautiful of language. It can be as a language style to make utterance or sentence more interesting. It can be in song or poetry, etc.

4.) Expression of Personality

Code-mixing signal important socio culture and textual functions as an expression of certain types of complex personalities and communities. By using code-mixing, someone maybe want to show is personality, her knowledge and from community she is.

5.) Intention for Clarifying

Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor. It means to make the content of her speech run smoothly and can be understood by the hearer.
Muysken (2000) suggests that there are three main types code-mixing which are found in bilingual speech communities. They are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization.

1.) Insertion

In this type, the lexical item or constituent from one language takes place of a comparable item in the other language, but it is inserted into the structure of the other language. The characteristic of the insertion type is on the usage. This type is only has one words from one language (English) that insertor takes place in one part of structure of the other language (Indonesian).

Based on Muysken (2000:8-9), insertion tends to be the content of the words:

Content words carry lexical meaning in themselves, such as beautiful, slowly. The labeled nouns, content words are those traditionally labeled nouns, personal pronouns, verb, adjectives, and adverb.

For example:

1.) Kamu tuh jangan terlalu ngekang pacar kamu, slow aja lagi.
   (You do not force your desire for him, slow down baby).

2.) Vokalis band yang satu itu tidak selalu lucky dalam masalah pacar.
   (The vocalist of the band is not always lucky in romance problem) and it can be proved as follows.

Nested is the fragment preceding the insertion and the fragment following are grammatical related.

For example:
1.) Anda sebaiknya menggunakan make up yang membuat mata lebih hidup.

(You have better used make up to make your eyes more fresh).

2.) Karena merasa kesal, mereka walk out.

(They feel annoyed, they walk out).

Selected elements are objects or complement rather than adjunct. A word that it inserted in other language can be as an object or complement.

For example:

1.) Saya lagi nyari partner baru buat usaha saya ini.

(I am looking for a partner to my new business).

2.) Inilah show terbesar tahun ini.

(Is the biggest show of this year).

A constituent is letter groups of sentence. In some cases, a single constituent is inserted while the other cases, proportional cases inserted. There is considerable variation can be inserted. In some language, this consists of mostly of adverbial phrase, in other mostly single noun.

For example:

And then gerahamnya mom.

(And then the molar mom).

2.) Alternation

In alternation pattern, languages occur alternately each with their structure. It means that halfway through the sentence, one language is replaced by the other.

There are some characterizing of alternation pattern, they are:

The mixing consists of some group of words
For example:

Bagi anda sipemuja penampilan, **bad hair day** bisa membuat anda uring-uringan.

(For you adorer in your performance, **bad hair day** could make you stylist. And this situation can be categorized as doubling or repetition.

Repetition of code-mixing structure in both languages in mixes clause. Doubling applies where the semantic value of the mix is the same as that of another morpheme in the original language.

For example:

Assumption is what we think or **pandangan kita akan sesuatu masalah**.

(Assumption is what we think or **our view for something of a problem**).

Mixing that involve repetition of similar material in the other language.

For example:

Ini dia lagu pilihan dari saya and **check it out**.

(This is song from my choice and **check it out**).

3.) **Congruent Lexicalization**

Muyksen (2000:8) says that congruent lexicalization is seeing to more likely when two language are typological similar when the word order of the sentence is same.

Congruent lexicalization concerns mixes where lexical material from either language occurs in a shared grammatical structure. The grammatical structure is shared by languages A and B, and words from both languages A and B are inserted more or less randomly.
The congruent lexicalization characterized by:

1.) Function words

Function of words has a little or no lexical meaning put serve chiefly to indicate grammatical relationship. In the words, the function words serve to vary the function of the content wordsmith which they appear.

For example:

**Well**, ini saatnya berangkat.

*(Well, it’s time to go).*

Kita selalu melakukan yang terbaik, **but** kendala selalu datang.

*(We always do our best, but the problem always comes).*

2.) Homophonous Dimorphs.

Homophonous dimorphs is pair of words, which are phonetically similar in both varieties.

For examples:

Weet jij (Whaar)jenny *is*?

Do you know where jenny *is*?

In that case, *is* is homophonous.

3.) Linear equivalence

Linear equivalence receives a positive value where there is word order equivalence between the two languages on either side of the switch.

For examples:

Geef mi een kiss (Dutch).

Give me a kiss (English).
4.) Mixed Collocation

In mixed collocation, two elements of an idiomatic collocation from one of the languages are from different languages.

For example:

Weet jij (whaar) Jenny is? (Dutch/English).

Do you know where Jenny is ? (English).

“is” as the mixed collocation. Is can be found in Dutch and English.