2. THE REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Spolsky (1998) says that 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.

Longman (1992) states 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.

Hudson (1996) says that I defined sociolinguistics “the study of language in relation to society”, implying (intentionally) that sociolinguistics is part of the study of language. Thus, the value of sociolinguistics is the light which it throws on the nature of language in general, or on the characteristics of some particular language.

Fishman (1967) says that as a social phenomenon, language and language usage is not only determined by the linguistic factors but also by nonlinguistic factor, among others, social factor. The social factors that affect language use are social status, level of education, age, economic, 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.

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.

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

2.2 Bilingualism

Bilingualism and multilingualism, whether in an individual speaker or in a social groups, are the most obvious and salient cases of variation to observe. A bilingual, or multilingual, situation can still produce other effects on one or more of the languages involved.

There is 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 suggests that a person does not need to command two or more languages in the same level to be called a bilingual.

People who are bilingual or multilingual do not necessarily have exactly the same abilities in the languages (or varieties); in fact, that kin of parity may be exceptional. Sridhar (1996:50) says, “Multilingualism involving balanced, native like command of all the languages in the repertoire is rather uncommon. Typically, multilinguals have varying degrees of command of the different repertoires. The differences in competence in the various languages might range from command of a few lexical items, formulaic expressions such as greetings, and rudimentary conversational skills all the way to excellent command of the grammar and vocabulary and specialized register and styles.” Sridhar adds:
“Multilinguals develop competence in each of the codes to the extant that they need it and for the contexts in which each of the languages is used.”

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. I 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.

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 those are code mixing and code switching.

2.3 Code

According to Marjohan (1988:48), “Code is a terms 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 code depends on the variability of the languages and specifications of their uses as agreed upon by people. When the speakers have two codes with each having specific functions, the speakers have a stable diglossia.

Holmes (2001:23) says “Three important social factors in code choice – participant, setting and topic.” He also states “there are other factors that
contributes 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.

Pateda (1990:84) says 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 speakers. That such action may include termination of speech or repetition statements.

According to Suwito (1985:67-69) code 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.

Based on the opinion above it can be concluded that a language or a variety of a language is possible to be referred as a code.

2.4 Code Switching

There is a situation where speakers deliberately change a code being used, namely by switching from one to another. The change is called code switching.
Pietro (1875) says that code switching is the use of more than one language by a communicant in the execution of a speech act.

Wardaugh (2010:98) says that code switching is a conversational used to establish, cross or destroy boundaries; to create, evoke or change interpersonal relations with their rights and obligations. Dell H Hymes (1875) says that code switching has become a common term for alternate use of two or more language, or varieties of language, or even speech styles.

Chaer and Agustina (2011:17) state that bila dalam suatu peristiwa tutur terjadi peralihan dari suatu 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 is called 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, making emphasizing group identity or solidarity, including or excluding someone from a conversation, raising status, and showing language expertise.

Code switching is classified in accordance with two different classification, those are grammatical and contextual classification. The grammatical classification is based on where in the sentence or utterance the
switching appears while the contextual classification is based on the reasons why a bilingual switches.

There are three types of grammatical classification in code switching, namely tag-code-switching, inter-sentential code-switching and intra-sentential code-switching.

1) Tag code switching

A tag code switching happens when a bilingual inserts short expressions (tag) from different language at the end of utterances.

2) Inter-sentential code switching

An inter-sentential happens when there is a complete sentence in a foreign language uttered between two sentences in a base language.

3) Intra-sentential code-switching

An intra-sentential code switching is found when a word, a phrase, or a clause, of a foreign language is found within the sentence in a base language.

Unlike the grammatical classification, which is based on the position of the different codes found in the utterances, the contextual classification is based on the reasons why people switch. The classification divides two types of code-switching, namely the situational and metaphorical code switching.

1) Situational code switching

A situational code-switching appears when there is a change in the situation that causes the bilingual switches from one code to the other.
2) Metaphorical code switching

A metaphorical code switching happens when there is a change in the perception, or the purpose, or the topic of the conversation. In reference with the factors, this type of switching involves the Ends, the Act Sequences, or the Key, but not the situation.

2.5 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 functions.

Wardaugh (1998:103) argues that code mixing occurs when conversant uses both language 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.

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 amistake).

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
Nababan (1933:33) says “Bilamana 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 language (speech act or discourse) without something that demands to use the mixing language. Such as for a leisure of speaker, or an habit. We can categorize the speech as code mixing).

According to Siregar (1996: 50), code mixing divide 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. The examples of this type of mixing are as follows:

a. Evan Dimas adalah pemain yang memiliki kemampuan passing yang bagus.

   (Passing as code mixing of word in the sentence)

b. Semuanya akan berjalan sesuai dengan rencana kita, so believe me to do this business.

   (So believe me to do this business as code mixing of clause)

c. Sepertinya dia akan memberikan kado itu kepada someone special.

   (Someone special as code mixing of phrase)

   From the examples above it can be concluded that intra-sentential code mixing can be found in word, clause and 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.