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. It is a field that analyzes language as part of social property. The study explores the functions and the varieties of language, the contacts 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 difference between the names was agreed by some, though today most scholars in the field see it as an insignificant issue. In reference to the difference, the term sociolinguistics was used more to refer to the study of language in relation to society, whereas, sociology of language is used mainly to refer to the study of society in relation to language. Thus, in sociology of language, the emphasized object of study is language. Although the different emphasis seems to make a sense, in practice the discussions is inevitably overlap.

Spolsky (in Jendra, 2000:10) states 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. While 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.
Fishman (in Chaer, 1995:4) states that sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their functions, and the characteristics of their speakers as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community.

Language study should be based more on the view that human experiences are basically plural and every different language and variety of it reflects natural and cultural diversities. Holmes (2001:9) says that there are four different dimensions for analysis which relate to the social factors:

1. A social distance scale concerned with participant relationships
2. A status scale concerned with participant relationships
3. A formality scale relating to the setting or type of interaction
4. Two functional scales relating to the purposes or topic of interaction

2.2 Bilingualism

Generally, bilingualism is about the using of two languages. Mackey (in Aslinda, 2007:24) states that bilingualism is the alternative use of two or more languages by the same individual. The person who can use two languages called bilingual and the ability of using the two languages called bilinguality.

Bloomfield (1933:56) definite the bilingualism as ability of a speaker in using two languages, in case the using of the first language as good as a second language. According to Bloomfield, someone called bilingual if he/she can use the first language as well as the second language. Many people asked about Bloomfield’s concept about bilingualism, it is because, first, how to measure the ability of the
speaker in mastering two languages that they use. Second, is there any speaker that using the second language as well as the first language.

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.

In addition to the concept bilingual, the term multilingual is also sometimes used to refer to the people who can use more than two languages. However, it has been now common to use the term bilinguals to include people who are actually more properly identified as multilingual.

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. 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 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. To a bilingual or multilingual, altough choosing a code is one of the routines, the skill in deciding which code should be chosen still needs developing. The skill of choosing the language is classified as communicative competence and it is basically developed by observing factors found in the social context of language uses.
2.3.1 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 (in Jendra, 2010:74) states that code-switching is the use of more than one language by communicants in the execution of a speech act. According to Gal in Wardaugh (1998:100) code switching is a conversational strategy used to establish, cross or destroy boundaries; to create, evoke or change interpersonal relations with their rights and obligations.

Bilinguals, who can speak at least two language, have ability to use elements of both languages when conversing with another bilingual. In code-switching, the speakers changes the code as he define the situation – fromal to informal, official to personal, serious to humourus, and politeness to solidarity.

Code switching as above can be classified into two different classifications. They are grammatical and contextual classification. The grammatical classification is based on where the code switching appears in the sentence or utterance, while the contextual classification is based on the reasons why a bilingual switches (Bloomfield and Gumperz (in Jendra, 2010:75).

The grammatical classification is divided into three types of code switching: 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 expression (tag) from different language at the end of his/her utterances. For example, an Indonesian bilingual switches from English to Indonesian, “It’s okay, no problem, ya nggak?”
2. Inter-sentential code switching
An inter-sentential code-switching happens when there is a complete sentence in a foreign language uttered between two sentences in a base language. For example, an Indonesian bilingual switches from Indonesian to English, “Ini lagu lama, tahun 60an. It’s oldies but goodies, they say. Tapi masih enak kok didengerin.”

3. Intra-sentential code switching
An intra-sentential code-switching is found when a word, a phrase, a clause of a foreign language is found within the sentence in a base language. For example, an English bilinguals switches from English to French, “The hotel, *il est grand*, is really huge and unbelievably majestic.”

The Contextual classification is divided into two types of code switching, they are:

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. In regard to the factors of choosing a code suggested by Hymes (in Jendra, 2010:76-77), the changing situations involved could be the settings, the Participants, or the Norms of interaction. For example, an Indonesian bilingual switches from Indonesian to English because of the presence of an English native speaker friend.

Leo : “Menurutku, semua karena mereka tidak tahu persis artinya,
   Ris..”

John : “Hi, Leo”
Leo: “Hi. How are you, John? John, this is Haris, our friend from Medan.”

Haris: “Nice to meet you, John”

John: “Nice to meet you too”

2. Metaphorical code-switching

A metaphorical code-switching happens when there is a change in the perception, the purpose or the topic of the conversation. The factors of this type of switching involves the End, the Act sequence or the Key. The following example illustrates how some Indonesian students jokingly switch from English to Indonesian to affect a serious dialog to be a bit humorous.

Juli: “We want to take it, to where... Ya, itu tempat kita biasa mancing, and we are drinking, singing, having fun, ok.”

Ana: “And, there we are surfing, swimming.. Terus, kita jadi pusing-pusing dah hahaha”

Juli: “Are you joining, John?”

John: “Okay, then.”

2.3.2 Code Mixing

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. Gumpers states (in Jendra, 2010:79) in code-mixing, pieces of one language are used while a speaker is basically using another language.
Pfuff states (in Jendra, 2010:79) conversational code-mixing involves the deliberate mixing of two languages without an associated topic or situation change. While Wardaugh (1998:103) says that code mixing occurs when conversant use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance.

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.

2.4 Components of Language

Zvegintsev (1976:18) states that a machine that processes natural language must first be able to categorize, understand and process the wide variety of language components. Some of the different level of language as distinguished which are words, phrases, clauses, sentences, morphemes, syllables, differentiating signs, and phonemes. The last several in list (morphemes to phonemes) are most important for understanding and replicating speech, so the research will focus mainly on words, phrases, clauses, and sentences.

Wardaugh (2010:98) states that code mixing divides into inter-sentential code mixing which is happened when there is a complete sentence in foreign language uttered between two sentences in a base language and intra-sentential code mixing
which is found when a word, a phrase, or a clause of foreign language is found within the sentence in a base language. From the definition above, the components of language found in code mixing are word, phrase, clause, and sentence.

a. 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. A word is the smallest element that may be uttered in isolation with semantic or pragmatic content (with literal or practical meaning). This contrasts with a morpheme, which is the smallest unit of meaning but will not necessarily stand on its own.

Givon (1984:44) defines that word or morpheme is smallest code units in language. It means that morphemes can not 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. Second, bound morpheme always attaches with other word. For example: Player (play + er). This is an example of code mixing in English and Indonesia language in word: “Saya suka nervous kalau di atas panggung.”

b. Phrase

A phrase may refer to any group of words. In linguistics, a phrase is a group of words (or sometimes a single word) that forms a constituent and so function as a single unit in the syntax of a sentence. A phrase is lower on the grammatical hierarchy than a clause. 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.

In other word, phrase is a group of words that go together but do not build a complete sentence. This is an example of code mixing in English and Indonesia language in phrase: “Dari cara berbicaranya saja sudah terlihat jika dia mempunyai inner beauty.”

c. Clause

Clause is a group of related words containing a subject and verb. Clause is the smallest grammatical unit that can express a complete proposition. A typical clause consists of a subject and a predicate, where the predicate is typically a verb phrase – a verb together with any objects and other modifiers. However the subject is sometimes not expressed; this is often the case in null-subject languages, if the subject is retrievable from context, but it also occurs in certain cases in other languages such as English (as in imperative sentences and non-finite clauses.

Clause in general classified as independent and dependent clause. An independent clause is the main idea of sentence. It can stand alone by itself or make sense by itself. While a dependent clause is 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 canceled because the Indonesian was not true.” “The Lady Gaga was canceled” is independent clause, and “Because the Indonesian was not true” is dependent clause. This is an example of code mixing in English and Indonesia language in clause: “Have a nice dream, mimpikan aku ya.”
d. Sentence

A sentence is a grammatical unit consisting of one or more words that are grammatically linked. A sentence can include words grouped meaningfully to express a statement, question, exclamation, request, command or suggestion. Based on the meaning, a sentence is a complete though by seeing or nearing a statement. Frank (1972:220) states that based on the function becomes a sentence consist of subject and predicate. This is an example of code mixing in English and Indonesia language in sentence: “Hati-hati di jalan yah! Be smart and fanny girls. See you next week!”

2.5 Reasons for Using the Codes

In 1964, Dell Hathway Hymes, one of the most noted world sociolinguists, suggested 8 factors that bilingual, multilingual, monolingual people may consider when choosing a code. The factors were formulated into an acronym, namely SPEAKING, which stand for Setting and Scene, Participants, ends, Act Sequence, Key, Instrumentalities, Norms of Interactions, and Genre (Jendra, 2010:71).

- Setting and Scene

The setting and scene are the places, occasions, or natural situations that can influence the people in choosing a code. People may consider a more formal variety of a language when they talking in an office than when talking in a picnic place. Or a teacher will use a formal language when she/he gives some materials for their students than talking in a supermarket.

- Participants
The participants are the people involved in the communication found in setting. A good public speaker for example, wants to know about his/her audience (participants) before performing a speech. He/she may think of considering what kind of jokes he/she should tell or whether he/she speak in more casual way or formal one after considering the audience.

- **Ends**

  The ends are the goals or purposes that a speaker wishes to reach. If a political party delivers a speech in a campaign, he/she wishes to persuade the crowd before him/her in order to get support for the election. Therefore, for the different ends or occasions, people may choose different codes.

- **Act Sequence**

  The act sequence refers to the order of a speech, is it narrative, a conversation, or a talking. A formal speech for example, is set carefully with an opening expression, followed with an introduction, a story before entering the main topic.

- **Key**

  The key is referred to 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.

- **Instrumentalities**

  The instrumentalities are referred to the register and forms of the speech. The forms that might be under consideration are whether it will be delivered in a more formal way or a casual friendly one.
The norm of interaction is the contextual custom in using the code, including for example allowance for an interruption, using gestures freely, addressing an audience, eye contacts, distance, asking questions about belief, etc.

➢ Genre

The genre is referred to the type of the utterances whether it is on the poem form, proverb form, a prayer form, a lecture etc. 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. The certain degree these factors in choosing a code might be also helpful to describe factors that influence other forms of language contact phenomenon such as code switching and code mixing.