CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is a study of the relation between language and society a branch of both linguistics and sociology. Sometimes it’s called the sociology of language. American linguist William Labov has called sociolinguistics secular linguistics, "in reaction to the contention among many linguists working in a broadly Chomsky an framework that language can be dissociated from its social functions" (Key Thinkers in Linguistics and the Philosophy of Language, 2005).

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 (J.A. Fishman 1972:4 in Chaer and Agustina 2004:3).

The study of language variation is concerned with social constraints determining language in its contextual environment. Code-switching is the term given to the use of different varieties of language in different social situations.
Sociolinguistics is the study of language in operation, it’s purpose is to investigate how the convention of the language use relate to other aspects of social behavior (C. Criper and H.G. Widdowson in J.P.B. Allen and S. Piet Corder(ed) in Chaer Agustina(ed) 2004:4).

As a social phenomenon, language and language usage is not only determined by the linguistic factors but also by nonlinguistic factors, among others, social factor. The social factors that affect language use such as social status, education level, age, economic level, 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 defined by Fishman (1967:15) “Who speaks what language to whom and when”. (Suwito, 1983:3)

2.2. Types of Using Language

2.2.1 Bilingualism

Bilingualism is actually sometimes regarded as a problem in that many bilingual individual tends to occupy rather low position in society and knowledge of another language become associated with inferiority (Wardhaugh, 2010: 97) Bilingualism is sometimes seen as a personal and social problem, not something that has strong positive connotation. One unfortunate consequence is that some western societies go to great length to downgrade, even eradicate, the language that immigrant bring with them while at the same time crying to reach foreign language in school.
According to Nababan (1993:29), bilingual not only be used by individuals, but also to society (societal bilingualism). The rapid progress in the field of information on means of transportation led to the public in the era of globalization today many who master a second language, third and even fourth. Mastery of language by an individual who is more than one is called bilingualism. (Nababan, 1993:27). The logical consequence of this is the emergence of bilingual mixed codes and interference. This is due to dependence on language (Language dependencies) cannot be avoided in a bilingual speech act. Community with a diverse number of tribes more than one language in daily communication. Communities or individuals who have two languages and using them in communication is called bilingual.

Meanwhile Oskaar in Suwito (1983:42) argues that it is not enough to limit bilingual only as individuals. Bilingual should be treated as well as belonging to the group, because language itself is not limited as a means of reason between individuals, but also a means of communication between groups.

Haugen (via Suwito, 1997:44) says that a bilingual as to know the language means that bilingual does not have to actively master the two languages, he knew enough passively bilingual

2.2.2 Diglossia

A diglossic situation exists in a society when it has two distinct codes with show clear functional separation, that is one code is employed in
one set of circumstance and the other in an entirely different set. Ferguson (1959:336) has defined diglossia as follows:

*Diglossia is a relative stable language situation in which, in addition to primary dialect of the language (which may include a standard or regional standard), is there very divergent, highly codified (often grammatically more complex) superposed variety, the vehicle of a large and respected body of written language, either of an earlier period or in other speech community, which is learned largely by formal education and is used for most written and formal spoken purpose but is not used by any sector of the community for ordinary conversation. Wardhaugh (2006:85)*

A very significant aspect of diglossia is the different patterns of language acquisition associated with the High [H] and Low [L] dialects. Most reasonably well-educated people in diglossic communities can recite the rules of H grammar, but not the rules for L. On the other hand, they unconsciously apply the grammatical rules of L in their normal speech with near perfection, whereas the corresponding ability in H is limited. In many diglossic communities, if speakers are asked, they will tell you L has no grammar, and that L speech is the result of the failure to follow the rules of H grammar."

2.2.3 Slang
Slang is the language frequently used in ordinary conversation or informal situation. Slang is the words informal nonstandard, which is arranged by specific; or the ordinary words changed in arbitration; or the simile specific words; powerful and humorous which used in conversation. Sometime the word of slang resulted from the error speech indirectly or sometime disturber the ordinary word to fulfill a scope of another meaning. Actually, the words of slang, not even obtain on student classify, it may in the society classify too. In every classify or the society group can create the terms in specific or use the general words and the specific meanings which only current for their own group. The usage of slang is the introduction the new words with the new meaning. The words and phrases of slang is often found and suitability with idea and the new character which grow up in society. Slang the vocabulary circle, isn’t grammar or dialect and usually used by the people which have the high level, not only by the people in low profile.

2.3 Code Mixing

Code mixing is 1. Interference; 2. The use of language units from one language to another to expand the variety of style or language; including the usage of words, clauses, idioms, greetings, etc. (Kridalaksana, 1993:35). Code mixing refers to the mixture of two or more languages or language varieties in speech. 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 a mistake). Thelander (1976:103) in Chaer and Agustina try to explain the different of code switching and code mixing. He says “bila di dalam suatu peristiwa tutur terjadi peralihan dari satu klausa suatu bahasa ke klausa bahasa lain, maka peristiwa yang terjadi adalah alih kode.” Tetapi apabila di dalam suatu peristiwa tutur, klausa – klausa maupun frase - frase yang digunakan terdiri dari klausa dan frase campuran (hybrid clause, hybrid phrase), dan masing – masing klausa atau frase itu tidak lagi mendukung fungsi sendiri – sendiri, maka peristiwa yang terjadi adalah campur kode, bukan alih kode.

According to Nababan (1986:32), a prominent feature in the event of code mixing is the relaxation or informal situations. So, combine the code generally occurs when speaking casually, while in informal situations this is rarely the case. If in a formal situation occurs code mixing, this due to the absence of a sulk on the concept of the term in question.
As has been mentioned that the code can be idiolek, dialects, registers, speech acts, variety, and registration, then the elements that can be mixed with any variant of the language and the language itself.

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.

Communicative ability in a community language speakers will greatly affect the outcome of the expected speakers are. What is meant by communicative ability Nababan (1984:10) is the ability to choose and use units of language was accompanied by the rules of language use in a community language. According to Suwito (1985:401) says that the mixed code is the infiltration of elements of the sentences of a language into another language, tangible words, phrases, repetition of words, phrases or idioms.

From the opinion, it can be concluded that the code mixing is the use of two languages (variant) or more in the speech act with the infiltration of elements of one language into another.

2.3.1 The Types of Code Mixing
Wardaugh (In Wardaugh, 2010:98) divides code mixing into two kinds name inter-sentential code mixing and intra sentential code mixing:

1. Inter - Sentential Code Mixing

An inter sentential code mixing happen when there is a complete sentence in a foreign language uttered between two sentence in a base language. Here are example:

- An Indonesia bilingual mixes from Indonesia to English, Eg. Ini lagu lama, tahun 60 an. It’s oldies but goodies, they say. Tapi masih enak kok didengerin

- A Spanish bilingual mixer from Spanish to English. Eg. No. Se. Porque. I never used it.

2. Intra – Sentential Code Mixing

An Intra sentential code mixing is found when a word, a phrase, or a clause, of a foreign language is found within the sentence in a base language. Two examples are as the following:

- An English bilingual mixes from English to French, Eg. The hotel. iLest grand, is really huge and unbelievably majestic.
- A Tanzanian bilingual mixes from swahily to English, Eg. Lle accident ititokea alipose control Na Aka overturn and landed in a ditch.

Suwito divides code mixing into two types, they are:

A. “Campur kode ke dalam adalah campur kode yang bersumber dari bahasa asli dengan variasinya”(inner code mixing, it occurs if the speaker inserts the elements of their own language into language, the element of dialect into own language) For example: nah karena saya *khadung apik* sama dia.

B. “campur kode keluar adalah campur kode yang bersumber dari bahasa asing”(outer code mixing, it occurs if the speaker inserts the element their own language into foreign language).

For example: Alunan musik yang menambah suasana lounge semakin hidup.

### 2.3.2. Causal Factors of Code Mixing

Factors that affecting the use of language is the language of the factors disclosed Dell Hymes (1974:71) with the acronym SPEAKING that when elaborated means:
1. Setting and Scene, in this section referred to elements of that is situation, atmosphere, and the situation of language use at the time made, it will affect a person's speech in a communication.

2. Participant, whom anyone involved in speaking events, it is in relation between the speakers and opponents said. Decision follow-language speakers in this section is influenced by the position and the problems that underlie a communication.

3. End (purpose and goal), discussed in this element is the result or outcome, and what goals are desired by the speaker, this will affect the form of language and speech the speaker.

4. Act Sequence, discussed in this element is a form, message content and topics to be discussed in the communication. This also affects the form of language and speech the speaker.

5. Key / tone of spirit of art, elements of how the tone of voice as well at the diversity of languages used in communication will affect the form of speech.
6. Instrumentalist, that is speech will be used in communication. This pathway may be a narrative through the print media, hear, and so on.

7. Norm of intersection and interpretation, norm or narrative elements must be understood and obeyed in a communication. Norms in question can be either language norms that govern how that language is easily understood.

8. Genres, that is the element of delivery of the message type. This type of message delivery is tangible poetry, dialogue, story and others. It is also influenced by the form of the language used.

According to Nababan (1986:32), dominant characteristic in code mixing phenomenon is informal situation or in relaxed situation. So, generally code mixing was occurring in relaxed conversation, while in formal situation this phenomenon is rarely happened. If code mixing in formal situation, there is no term that refers to the referred concept

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.

Both types are interconnected, thus can be identified some reasons for the emergence of code mixing. The reasons are:

A. Character Identification

The size of the character is to identify social, registral, and educational.

B. Manner identification

Manner identification determined by language. Now the person doing code mixing would place him in the hierarchy of social status.

C. 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.

For example code mixing Dutch elements in Indonesia indicates that a person is among those ‘tempoe doeloe’, educated, and not haphazardly.

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 educated”). Nababan (1933:32) 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 languages in an act of language without something that demands to use the mixing language. Such as for a leisure of speaker, or an habit. We can categorize the speech act as code mixing).

2.4 Linguistic Element of Code Mixing

According to Zyegintsev (1976:18) a machine that processes natural language must first be able to categorize, the wide variety of language components which are morpheme/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. Givon (1984: 44) defines that word or morpheme is smallest code units in language. The term
‘morpheme’ is used refers to the smallest (indivisible) units of semantic content which words mode up (Katamba, 199:20). It means that morphemes cannot 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, study, pencil, learn, sad, old, happy, etc. second, bound morpheme always attaches with other word, such as -s, -er, -ed, pre-, mis-, un-, etc. For example: play (play + -er), unclear (un- + clear). Here are some examples of code-mixing in English and Indonesia language in word:

1. *Semua mahasiswa pada happy.* (All student at happy).

2. *Selain sakit, otak saya langsung down membayangkan skripsi saya yang begitu rumit* (in addition to pain, my brain directly down to imagine my thesis is too difficult).

3. *Sebagian barang-barang branded yang ada di kamar saya dibelikan sama abang saya.* (Something of branded which in my room be bought from my brother).
The example above it can be seen that word happy, down, and branded are taken from English and they are mixed in Indonesia language as component language of word.

B. Phrase

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 (grammar.uoregon.edu/phrases)

1. *Kebetulan saya lagi butuh* press release *tentang acara tahun baru kemaren.* (Incidentally, I need a press realize about the new year event last year again). In other word, phrase is a group of words that go together but do not build a complete sentence. For examples: press release, up to date, debt collector, off air, inner beauty, etc. here some of code mixing in English and Indonesia language in phrase:

2. *Dia sungguh cantik dan gaya nya* up to date. (Interesting because she was pretty and dressed up to date).

3. *Takut di teror* debt collector *kartu kredit.* (Afraid with debt collector of kredit card)
The example above it can be seen that press release, up to date, and debt collector are taken from English and they are mixed in Indonesia language as component language of phrase.

C. Clause

Clause is a group of related words containing a subject and verb (grammar.uoregon.edu/clause). A clause consists of subject and predicate. The subject is typically a noun phrase, though other kinds of phrase (such as gerund phrase) work as well, and some languages allow subjects to be omitted. The predicate is a finite verb phrase: a finite verb together with zero or more objects, zero or more complement, and zero or more adverbials. Clause in general classified as independent and dependent clause. An independent clause is the mean idea of sentence. It can stand alone by itself or make sense by itself. While a dependent clause it 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 cancelled because the Indonesian was not true.
The Lady Gaga was cancelled is independent clause.

Because the Indonesian was not true is dependent clause.

Here some examples of code mixing in English and Indonesia language in clause:

a. *Dan lihatlah Rini, she is so sexy.* (And see Lola, she is so sexy.)

b. *Maksudaku*, it happens by natural. (My mean, it happens be natural).

c. Have a nice dream, *mimpiin saya ya*, (hve nice dream, wish you dream of me).

d. *Saya masih biasa turun di jalan dan mengucapkan* good bay forever. I am still usual down to street and say good bay forever).

The example above it can be seen in the sentences that you are so sexy, it happens by natural, have nice dream, good bay forever are taken from English and they are mixed in Indonesia language as component language of clause.

D. Sentence
Based on the meaning, a sentence is a ‘complete though’ by seeing or nearing a statement. Based on the function becomes a sentence consist of subject and a predicate (Frank, 1972:220).

Here are some examples of code mixing in English and Indonesia language in sentence:

1. *Selamat menjalankan hari hari tanpa rokok.* Save your life and save you family. (Save yourself and your family without smoking)

2. *Papa selalu mengajarkan anak nya 3 hal utama.* Honest is the best attitude, humble is the best approach and helpful is the best investment. (Father always say to her child honest, humble and helpful)

3. *Saya Arinha mohon diri dari kamu-kamu.* Be smart and fanny, girls. See you tomorrow…! (I am Arinha leave of you, be smart and fanny girls. See you tomorrow)

**2.5 Notes From Qatar**

Notes From Qatar is a collection of writings of Muhammad Assad usual post on the blog (www.muhammadassad.wordpress.com) at the end of 2009, and the first topic titled “Alms Fierce”. The article tells the story
of a miracle that the author derived from charity, which is suddenly getting VVIP tickets to watch England vs Brazil soccer directly.

One of the distinctive features and strengths of Notes From Qatar is the verses of the Qur'an or hadist and connect with the words, because the aim would like to convey to the readers (especially young people), that it is not difficult to Islam and its place not only in mosque, but covers all aspects of the life of all mankind.

Although there are verses the Qur'an and hadish, this does not mean writing exclusively for Muslim readers. Many of my friends are non-Muslims also become loyal readers happy and Notes from Qatar because of the values that Islam is a universal offer and applies to all mankind.

Rahmatan lil `aalamiin. Notes From Qatar to target the young readers (17-30 years old), written in a style that is relaxed, the discussion of which is easy to understand and not trying to patronize.

However, would like to invite all who read them also think and discuss it together. Until now, every Friday the authors continue to write on the blog Notes From Qatar, so the title of various topics can be increased, if necessary.

According to me summary this tell about this author suggests a very interesting topic that is honest, humble, helpful, the motivation of the typical life of the Notes from Qatar, which is always based on the Quran and the Sunnah of Prophet Muhammad.
In addition to these three basic topics, Assad, also talked about the unique experiences during her study in Qatar one of them when he was appointed as the Chairman of the Indonesian delegation sent to the G20 Youth Summit 2011 conference in Paris.

Moreover Assad also featuring 9 Alms Super Story, real stories about the wonders alms experienced writers. Do not forget the book is also in the preface given by Assad referred to as mentors note from famous people.