

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

where two or more languages are used, or between speakers of different languages.

Nowadays, bilingualism has become a common phenomenon. Social interaction always involves communication among the society members by using language. While in the social interaction, the society members often use more than one language variety on their bases language. It can find in our environment, which is the community of Javanese people often use Indonesian to communication with the other community of a language. It is done by purpose to convey what they mean in communication. This phenomenon is called the development of communication. It common happens in almost area of people's life.

Steve brown and Salvatore Attardo simply state that bilingual is a speaker of two languages, for them even monolingual speakers of two languages, for them even monolingual speakers considered as bilingual if they have mastered different varieties or dialect of their native language¹¹. In addition, Wardrough states that this bilingual phenomenon is usually acquired

¹¹ Steve Brown and Salvatore Attardo, *Understanding Language Structure, interaction and Variation: An introduction to applied linguistics and sociolinguistic for nonspecialist*, (United States of America: The university of Michigan press, 2000) P. 81

naturally and unselfconsciously, and the shift from one to another are made without hesitation¹².

Some linguists divide bilingualism into two types, compound bilingualism and co-ordinate bilingualism. Spolsky simply states that Compound bilingualism is a form of single system with two sets of words¹³. Meanwhile, Weinrich as cited in Bell states that the compound bilingualism has a single semantic base connected to two inputs and two mechanisms¹⁴. On the other hand, According to Peter compound bilingualism is since there is a definite sequence of linguistic competence¹⁵.

Spolsky states that co-ordinate bilingualism is a form of individual bilingualism in which speaker supposedly has two meaning system with its own set of words¹⁶. Peter has example to states his definition about co-ordinate bilingualism, He said that some people, however are born into families in which two or more language are spoken routinely, and they develop both languages equally as vernaculars, such people are co-ordinate

¹² Ronald Wardrough, *An introduction to Sociolinguistic* (New York: Blackwell, 1992) P. 98

¹³ Bernard Spolsky, *Sociolinguistics* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1998) P. 48

¹⁴ T. Roger Bell, *Sociolinguistics: Goal, Approach and Problem* (London: Batsford Ltd, 1976) P. 122

¹⁵ Peter Stockwell, *Sociolinguistics: A resource book for students* (London: Routledge, 2002)
P. 10

¹⁶ Bernard Spolsky, *Sociolinguistics*, loc. Cit.

They are addressee or participant, topic of discussion, setting, the social distance between the speakers, the status relationship, and function or goal²⁰.

Addressee or participant is factor to determine what language is going to use. For example, Bali island which is known as an international tourism, the people have to be able to speak English to maintain the communication with foreigners who visit Bali.

Second factor determining language choice is topic of discussion. Let see the example, in discussing daily activities, most of the students in junior high school tend to use Javanese as their language to communicate with the others friends for having some jokes, when the students in the classroom they will change their language into Indonesia to discuss a lesson with their teacher. From this example there are no changes in the participant or setting, the only change is the topic of discussion. People often find it is easier to discuss a particular topic with a particular language.

The next, is setting. Setting refers to atmospheres when a conversation takes place. In a formal setting as in a class, people in Indonesia will use Bahasa Indonesia as the language. On the other hand, in informal setting such

²⁰ Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (London: Longman, 1992) P. 29-30

as in a traditional market, Indonesian people tend to use their mother tongue such as Javanese.

The social distance between speakers is one of the important factors of language choice. How well the speakers know each other will determine the language that is used in the conversation. People tend to use national language when asking about something to strangers. On the other hand, when the speakers and the addressee are old friends, they tend to use their local language or dialect.

The fifth factor is the status relationship. Holmes says that Relationship among speakers has a great influence in determining what language they use, Relationship between speakers such as teacher-pupil, doctor-patient, soldier-civilian, priest-parishioners, and official-citizen will determine what language they use in the conversation²¹.

The last factor is goal or the function. What is the language used for? Is the speaker asking a favor or giving orders to someone? Those questions can affect how a person chooses a language that they speak. Holmes has given her example about this condition. In Bukavu, an African city in eastern Zaire, people will use standard written Swahili on the application form when they

²¹ Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (London: Longman, 1992) P. 2

applying for a job. When they want to give an order to someone especially to the younger person, they will use In Doubil²².

The six factors are essential to determine what language people use in a certain conversation. Nevertheless, every speech community may have their own perspective about the language they use in a certain situation.

C. code switching and code mixing

Understanding the definition, the forms and the context of code switching and code mixing are essential part of this research. These definitions, forms and the reasons for code switching and code mixing are taken from various resources.

1. Definition of code switching and code mixing

It is hard to distinguish between code switching from code mixing since most of them share the same properties. Hill and Hill as cited in Chaer and Agustina said that there was no hope to distinguish code switching from code mixing²³. To get clear definition about these two terms, some theories have been collected from some resources.

²² Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (London: Longman, 1992) P. 30

²³ Abdul Chaer and Leonie Agustina, *sosiolinguistik : Pengantar awal* (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 1995) P. 151

Code switching occurs where there is a change from one clause of language to another clause of language. In addition, Brown underlined that code switching can occur between different languages, dialect or styles within one sentence or adjacency pair²⁴. Hymes as cited in Chaer and Agustina code switching has become a common term for alternate use of two or more languages, varieties of language or even speech styles²⁵.

From theories above, it can be concluded that code switching happens when someone switch his/her language. It can also happens when someone change his/her dialect or speech style.

Chaer and Agustina have collected some theories that view code switching from its grammatical structure. First theory is taken from Thelander, he said that Code switching happens when the switch occur in a clause of a language to a clause in other language²⁶. Fasold also state that Code switching happens when a clause has a grammatical structure of language and the other clause is made from grammatical structure of other

²⁴ Steve Brown and Salvatore Attardo, *Understanding Language Structure, interaction and Variation: An introduction to applied linguistics and sociolinguistic for nonspecialist* (United States of America: The university of Michigan press, 2000) P. 84

²⁵ Abdul Chaer and Leonie Agustina, Op.Cit P. 142

²⁶ Abdul Chaer and Leonie Agustina, *sosiolinguistik : Pengantar awal* (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 1995) P. 152

Some experts have divided code switching into two different types, situational code switching and metaphorical code switching. Wardhaugh has given his opinion about situational code switching and metaphorical code switching. Wardhaugh has explained that situational code switching occurs when the language used change according the situations in which the conversant find them: they speak one language in one situation and another in a different one. No topic change is involved. When a change of topic requires a change in the language used, we have metaphorical code switching²⁹.

In short, if someone switches one language into another according to the situation without any change on topic, he or she has conducted situational code switching. If he or she switches his or her language because the topic of the conversation has changed, he or she has conducted metaphorical code switching.

The differences between situational code switching and metaphorical code switching is Situational code switching comes about when there are two languages varieties used in a community. Furthermore, they give an example of situational code switching. In Norway, there are two language varieties, which exist in community. Ranamal and Bokmal Ranamal are used to express friendliness and solidarity, while Bokmal is used in formal situation like in

²⁹ Ronald Wardrough, *An introduction to Sociolinguistic* (New York: Blackwell, 1992) P. 102-103

churches, in office and in the mass media. People of Norway switched back and forth stylistic purposes, largely unconsciously.

Brown and Attardo also states that metaphorical code switching comes about when someone wants to convey a particular perspective on an event. According to their opinion, metaphorical code switching is used to show that speaker is a simple, honest person³⁰

On the other hand, code mixing is mixed essentially word or group of words in sentences. It is clearly a rule governed and function dependent phenomenon. In term of function in some multilingual situation, code mixing is almost a sign of language dependency.

Trudgill states that code mixing itself is the process whereby speakers indulge in code switching between language of such rapidity and density, even within sentences and phrases. That is not really possible to stay at any given time which language they are speaking³¹.

According to Wardhaugh, code mixing occurs when conversant use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to

³⁰ Steve Brown and Salvatore Attardo, *Understanding Language Structure, interaction and Variation: An introduction to applied linguistics and sociolinguistic for nonspecialist* (United States of America: The university of Michigan press, 2000) P. 84

³¹ Peter Trudgill, *A glossary of Sociolinguistic* (Edinburg: Edinburg University Press, 2003) P. 75

the other in the course of a single utterance³². It means that code mixing only in a single utterance or even sentence. There is no chance for code mixing to occur across sentences.

Chaer and Agustina have the definition of code mixing self. They state that if someone uses a word or phrase from another language he conducts code mixing³³. From the definition above we can conclude that there are two forms of codes mixing. They are code mixing in the form of word and code mixing in the form of phrase. Code mixing in the form of word is the insertion of word from another language. Word is sound as a letter that has a particular meaning. Code mixing in the form of phrase is the insertion of phrase on another language. Phrase is two or more words that function together in a group.

Fasold as cited by Chaer and Agustina gave their opinion about code mixing based on their grammatical structure. Fasold said that Code mixing only occurs when someone uses only one word or phrase that different from the base language³⁴. Word and phrase do not have a grammatical structure of

³² Ronald Wardrough, *An introduction to Sociolinguistic* (Newyork: Blackwell, 1992) P. 106

³³ Abdul Chaer and Leonie Agustina, *sosiolinguistik : Pengantar awal* (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 1995) P. 152

³⁴ Abdul Chaer and Leonie Agustina, *sosiolinguistik : Pengantar awal* (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 1995) P. 152

sentence should have subject and verb as well as clause. This is example from Holmes⁴⁰.

(b) Kei te pai. Have you stated yet?
(Switch between Mori and English)

The last one is tag. According to Hudson, code switching in the form of tag is one of the metaphorical switching⁴¹. Azzar states that Tag is a question that is put in the last sentence. It is used to make sure that the information is correct or to seek an agreement⁴².

This example can be found in class activity:

Bengkel itu garage right?

From the example above, the word “right” is a tag. The speaker uses it to make sure that the information stated in the sentence is correct.

b. Forms of Code Mixing

The forms of code mixing can be taken from the definition of code mixing itself. Fasold as cited by Chaer and Agustina said that code mixing

⁴⁰ Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (London: Longman, 1992) P. 42

⁴¹ Richard Anthony Hudson, *Sociolinguistic* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1980) p. 50

⁴² Betty Scrampher Azar, *Understanding And Using English Grammar: second edition* (United States of America: Prentice Hall Regents, 1989) P. A15

only occurs when someone uses only one word or phrase that different from the base language⁴³. The forms of code mixing is supported by Holmes, she said that she also finds the same form of code mixing employed by Maori people. She says that Maori people interspersed Maori words and phrase into English, whether their knowledge of Maori or not⁴⁴. From those definition, the forms of code mixing is word and phrase.

Code mixing in the form of word is simply insertion of another language that different from the base language in a single sentence or single utterance. From oxford dictionary, words means written or spoken unit of language. Most of the code mixing occurs in the form of word⁴⁵.

The last form of code mixing is phrase. Chaer states “Phrase is combination of word that becomes the syntaxes function in the sentences”⁴⁶. A phrase must contain at least two words. A phrase is different from clause because a phrase does not have a verb.

⁴³ Abdul Chaer and Leoni Agustina, *Sosiolinguistik: Pengantar awal* (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 1995) P.152

⁴⁴ Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (London: Longman, 1992) P. 41

⁴⁵ A.S.Hornby, *Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995) P.1374

⁴⁶ Abdul Chaer, *Sosiolinguistik*. Loc. Cit.

D. The context of Code Switching and Code Mixing

Language is highly related to its context. The meaning of a word, sentence or utterance is determined by the context. Without knowing the context of a word, sentence or utterance, the meaning will be blurred.

In short, we cannot analyze an utterance in isolation because the meaning changes according to the context. According to Brown and Yule, context refers to the environment or circumstances in which the language is used⁴⁷. Hymes in Brown and Yule, propose nine features of context. They are participant, topic, setting, channel, code, message form, event, key and purpose⁴⁸.

The first feature is participant. Participant can be divided into three subcategory, addressor, addressee, and audience. The addressor refers to a person who produces the utterance, the addressee refers to the hearer and the audience is the over hearer.

The second is the topic of conversation. The topic of conversation determines the choice of language. Some topics most likely discussed in a certain language rather than the others.

⁴⁷ Gillian Brown and George Yule, *Discourse Analysis* (London: Cambridge University Press, 1983) P. 25

⁴⁸ Gillian Brown and George Yule, *Discourse Analysis* (London: Cambridge University Press, 1983) P. 38

The third is setting. Setting refers to the time and place in which the conversation occurs. Usually, a given setting such as a house, work place, formal and informal setting are viewed as the important factors to language choice. The fourth is channel. Channel deals with how the interaction is maintained.

The next feature is the code. The code deals with what language, dialect or style is being used in the conversation. A message form is also important feature of context. It deals with the form intended to transfer the message.

Another feature is event. Event is the nature of communicative event within which genre may be embedded. The eighth feature is purpose. Purpose deals with intention of the participants in the conversation. Whether, the speaker wants to ask for something or giving an order.

E. The Reason of using Code Switching and Code Mixing

In the following the writer presents the reasons for using code switching and code mixing.

1. Sometimes the speaker wants to put him or herself closer, to make a topic clearer and give information.
2. Code switching and code mixing is conducted to express a speaker self emotion, such as happiness or sadness

Holmes says that a language switch in the opposite direction, from the low to the high variety, is often to express disapproval so a person may switch language because they are angry⁴⁹.

It can be concluded that code switching and code mixing have done because of many reasons. The speaker wants to put him or herself closer to the listener. She or he wants to express solidarity, to indicate social distance, to reveal prestige, or to make concealment.

1. The function of Code Switching and Code Mixing

Actually there are six functions in using code switching and code mixing according to Holmes. He states that the function of code switching and code mixing involve interjection, quotation, addressee, specification, reiteration, message qualification⁵⁰.

2. Several factors of conducting Code Switching and Code Mixing

Several reasons why people switch code and mix code are because of situational, social, cultural, and individual reason.

⁴⁹ Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (London: Longman, 1992) P. 47

⁵⁰ Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (London: Longman, 1992) P. 42-50

a. Situational

According to Appel in Pateda there are some situational factors that caused the speakers switch and mix their code or language⁵¹, as follows

- 1).The speaker and the listener, which consider the social status. For example: the religious preacher and the audience.
- 2).Context of verbal, which consider two aspects they are people who include in the conversation and the speaker language.
- 3).Production of language by the speaker.
- 4).The subject of conversation, which is chosen by the speaker. For example: topic for presentation, topic for humor, jokes, etc.
- 5).Location of the conversation such as in the office, studio campus, in the city bus, in the field, etc.

b. Social Factors

The social factor involve the participants, topic, situational, domain, and setting, which almost the situational reasons.

⁵¹ Dr.Mansoer Pateda, *Sosiolinguistik* (Bandung: Angkasa, 1990) P. 6

d. Individual Factors

Individual factors relate to individual preference and skill. One person has reason in switching and mixing the language, because she or he wants it may because she or he wants to show the addressee about his or her status, prestige, elitism, and modernity. Another person has another reason.

It may be because he or she has the ability to switch and mix the language to master another language, but sometimes it is because he or she is not able to master in one language.

F. Review of Previous Study

The researcher reviews the previous study which has correlation with this study in the term of problem, and also findings. The previous research was conducted by:

The first researcher is Nur Azizah (2002) titled “*code switching and code mixing in Pojok Kulonan*”. She observed the form of code switching and code mixing in “pojok kulonan”. She analyzed the reason of using code switching and code mixing in “pojok kulonan”. From her research, she found two forms of code mixing; they are the form of word, and the form of phrase. She also found two forms of code switching, they are the situational code switching, and the metaphorical code switching. For the third question, she found eight reasons why presenter of *Pojok Kulonan* used code switching and

code mixing, Asserting power, pride and status, Declaring solidarity, Maintaining certain neutrality when both codes are used, Expressing identity, Being incompetent in finding the appropriate word, Conveying the speaker's attitude to the listener, Expressing self emotion, and Being more informative.

The second researcher is Eri Ariani (2002) titled “*code switching and code mixing used by the presenter of Go in country on metro TV*”. She observed one of metro TV music program that is Go in Country which the presenter often switches and mixes his language into English during the show. She also analyzed the reason of using code switching and code mixing during the show because the audiences of Go in Country who are not only from Indonesia but also from other countries or abroad.

From some previous study above, code switching and code mixing are done by several people with slight differences in their background. Meanwhile in this study, the object of the study is teachers in SMPN 40 Surabaya. The researcher tries to find out the forms and context of code switching and code mixing used by teachers in SMPN 40 Surabaya, and also the reasons why the teachers use code switching and code mixing during the teaching and learning process.