CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Theoritical Framework

This study presents some theories and references to analyze the problem of research. The contents of related theories are sociolinguistic, language choice, bilingualism or multilingualism, code, code mixing and code switching,code mixing language and code switching language.

2.1.1. Sociolinguistics

A Language is very important for us and language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols that used by human for communication if there is no sociolinguistics and language we cannot do something. According to Trudgill (1974:13) he said that sociolinguistic is the part of linguistics which is connected with language as a social and cultural phenomenon. So the are four important points in sociolinguistics: language, society, culture and context which in used. Here I will give explain about the four important point in sociolinguistics.

In order to have an understandable research, the writer gives an underlying theory that explains the types of code switching based on what is proposed by Hoffman (1991). In addition, the writer also uses Hoffman's theory (1991) that explains several reasons why people

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switch and mix their languages, and add the theory that shows several reasons of code switching by Saville-Troike (1986).

2.1.2. Language Choice

A code is system that is used by people communicate with each other, when people want to talk with each other they have to choose a particular code to express their feeling, elements and relations of the linguistics code as awhole wall appear partly in a new light. According to Stocwell (2008:8-9) a code is a symbol of nationalism that is used by people to speak or communicate in particular language.

A Language choice is can be defined as choosing a language used because of mastering more then one languages, it has relation to linguistic repertoire and diglosia. Diglosia is a characteristics of speech communities rather than individuals, individuals may be bilingual. According to Holmes (1992:36) a situation in which two dialects or languages are used by a single language community. When we have to codes with each having specific functions, we have a stable diglosia said AsrilMarjohan (1998:49).

Human beings are social beings who are always commited to a certain group of people called a community. A particular community has in own characteristics including the way of its communication, this community is called speech community.

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2.1.3. Billingualism

This is an everyday problem in billingual or multilingual society in Indonesia. A javanese who knows both javanese and Indonesia use the two languages alternately. He may speak javanese when he talks about domestic matter to his family at home then switches to Indonesian if the topic changes into official or formal topic.

Nababan (1993:27) defines the term billingual. "Billingualisme ialah kebiasaan menggunakan dua bahasa dalam interaksi dengan orang lain." The members of a community may all use the same language or dialect of the home, or they may not. Indeed, more than one dialect or language may even be spoken regularly in the same home.

Haugen (in Beardsmore, 1982:6) says, "Billingual is understood to begin at the point where the speaker of one language and produce complete meaningful utterances in other language."

A billingual, or multilingual, situation can produce still other effects on one or more of the languages involved, but sometimes it leads to diffusion that certain features spread from one language to the other as result of the contact situation, particularly certain kinds of syntactic features.

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2.1.4. Multilingualism

Multilingualism is the ability to use more than two languages or many languages. A person involved in multilingual community is called a multilingual person.

Wardaugh (1986: 94-95) states that "in many parts of the world, an ability to speak more than one language is not all remarkable. In fact, a monolingual individual would be regarded as a misfit. Lacking an important skill in a society, the skill will be able to interact freely with the speakers of other languages with whom regular contact is made in the ordinary business of living. In many parts of the world, it is just a normal requirement of daily living the people speak several languages perhaps one or more at home, another in the village, still another purpose of trade, and another for contact outside world of wider social or political organization. These various languages are ussually acquired naturally and unselconsciously, and the shifts from one to another are made without hesitation."

In multilingual society, there is the quality between language transformation process and the culture, that equality is show that there is an interaction between language and culture. That interaction seems that there is inference and diglosia in linguistics.

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2.1.5. Code choice

Choosing codes maybe based on some factors. Holmes (1992:44) says that the technical topics are firmly associated with a particular code and the topic itself can trigger a switch to the appropriate code. She assumes that people may select a particular code because it makes them easier to discuss a particular topic regardless or where they are peaking. Wardhaugh (1998:89) states that the neutral term code can be used to any kind of system that two or more people employ for communication. People always deal with choosing an appropriate code when they speak. When you open your mouth, you must choose a particular language, dialect, style, register,or variety that is, a particular code.

Certain social situation may require that one code be used rather than another, even though that second code is known to all participants but the first only to some. For example, a head of state may required to use the official language of that state when addresing another head of state, at least in public. The ability to code switch may even be regarded with suspicion or disfavor certain circumstances.

2.1.6. a Wish for Love

a Wish for Love is a 2011 Indonesian novel. The write of this novel is Mariskova. She is a famous writer, because her first novel *to Tokyo to*

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*Love,*became the best seller in 2009 Gramedia is the first publisher. The second novel Hair-Quake!! Became the best seller in 2010 Gramedia is the first publisher.

2.1.7 Code switching.

At least, the phenomenon of bilingualism results in the occurrence of code switching and code mixing (Wardaugh, 1986:101). It happens when a speaker requires a particular code, in order to switch or mix one code to another and even create a new code in process (Wardaugh, 1986 :101). Hoffman (1991 : 104) then, maintains that code mixing is the switches occurring within a sentence.

The example of code mixing Indonesia and English

"Eeh, inikan cultural dinner."

Here the definition of code mixing and code switching. According to RalphFasold (1984) tries to explain the differences between code switching and code mixing . He says that when a person uses a word or a phrase from one language to another, he has mixed the codes, not switched. But if a person uses caluses with grammatical structure from one language to another person, heswitched the codes, but Wardaugh(1998,108) says if one uses a word or phrase from all language to the language he means that he does code mixing.

Holmes (1992:50) said that code switching occurs when the speaker shifted their language from one language to another, code

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switching is essentially between sentences, but Hymes says that code switching does not only occuring sentence but also in a variety of language and even spech style. Furthermore code switching can also be used to specify and addressee. The purpose of this switching is ussually to notify the interlocutor that speaker is inviting him/her to participate in the conversation (Poedjosoedarmo et al.,1979)

The are many types of code switching. Wardhaugh (1995:103) defined that there are two types of code switching, situational code switching and metaphorical code switching.

1. Situational code switching occurs when the language used change according to the situation (formal, informal,intimate,etc)
2. Metaphorical code switching occurs when a change of topic requires a change in the language used.

There are some opinions about form of code switching. They said that cod switching is not only occurs in a sentence.

1. Clause is a part of sentence which contains a subject and verb. Ralph Fasoid (19984)
2. Tag switching involves the insertion of tag in one language into an utterance which is otherwise entirely in the other language. E.g : I mean, unconsciously, I wish you know, and you know and also question taq. Romine (1980:112).

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3. The other form of code switching is filler (“Mm” or “e”.) think, it is a hot news and mm.... Holmes, 1992:42
4. The fourth from of code switching is exclamation (Oh ! look, out !or wow!hornoby, but generally some linguistics used sentence form in code switching.

According to Soewito in Chaer (2004:114) divides code switching into two intern code switching and extern code switching.

1. Intern code switching is a code switching that happens between the languages itself. For example, people switch Indonesian into javanese
2. Extern code switching is a code switching that happens between native languages with foreign language. For example, a speaker switches Indonesian into English

Code switching and code mixing are applied in this novel is not all good grammar because the conversation in the role play about daily activities. It is does not need of right grammar.

2.1.8.The Form of code switching

The are four forms of code switching. They are clause, tag, filler, and exclamation. Janet Holmes (1992) sugested a classification three types or style of code switching defined by form. Code switching in the form of

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clause is when someone changes the language in the form of clause. Clause is a part of sentence which contains a subject and a verb.

The second is code switching in the form of tag. Romaine (1980:112) states that tag switching involves the insertion of tag in one language into an utterance which is otherwise entirely in other language. A tag language added at the end of a sentence in order to make sure the information is correct or to seek an agrrement.

The third is filler (Holmes, 1992:42). For an example is "anda puas, and don't come again *Mm?''-Ok swell".Mm is filler*.

The last is exclamation. Hornoby states that the exclamation is short sound(s) or word (s), which expresses sudden surprise, pain,etc, such as *Oh!Look Out!Or Wow!*

2.2.Code mixing

In studies of bilingual language, code mixing refers to a developmental stage during which children mix elements more than one language. Nearly all bilingual children go through a period in which they move from one language to another language without apparent discrimination. This differs from code switching, which is understood as the socially and grammatically appropriate use of multiple varieties.

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Beginning at the babbling stage, young children in bilingual or multilingual environments produce utterances that combine elements of both (or all) of their developing languages. Some linguistic suggest that this code mixing reflects a lack of control or ability to differentiate the language. Others argue that it is a product of limited vocabulary, young children may know a word in one language but not in another. More event studies argue that this early code mixing is a demonstration of a developing ability to code switching in social appropriate ways.

There are some factors caused code switching and code mixing. They are asserting power (pride and status), decelerating solidarity, expressing ethnic identity, being more competent, conveying the speaker's attitude to the listener, expressing self emotion, and being more informative (massage-oriented).

2.2.1. The Form of Code Mixing

Chaer and Agustina (2004:115) state that there are two forms of code 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 another language. Word is a sound or letter that has a particular meaning. Code mixing in the form of phrase is the insertion of a phrase on another language; phrase is two or more words that function together as a group.

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2.3. The reason of Code switching and Code mixing

1. **Asserting power, pride and status**

   According to Sankoff (1971) in Pride and Holmes (1972:48, people switch or mix two languages because code switching or code mixing will increase the speaker's status, power and authority. Nababan says that another reasons is also because the person wants to show his/her status or to show his/her being educated(1986:32)

2. **Expressing ethnic identity**

   Language is considered as an important symbol of a minority group's identity, in this way language is likely to be maintained longer. It is not only maintaining the language, but also maintaining the solidaity feeling (Holmes, 1992:71)

3. **Being more competent**

   The speaker is unable to find the appropriate word in the language that is being used; he/she will switch or mix his//her language to another one. Code mixing suggest a speaker to mix up codes indiscriminately or perhaps because of the incompetence (Holmes, 1992:50)

4. **Expressing self emotion**

   This purpose is conducted to express a speaker's self emotion, such as sad,happy, and angry. A speaker can switch his/her code

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because of self emotion, such as happy, sad and angry (Holmes,1992:47)

2.4. part of speech

2.4.1. Word Class

Word are traditionally allocated to one of the following range of word classes (Morley,2004:40).There are noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb.

a. Noun : noun is that it describes a person, place, or thing. In fact we use nouns express a range of additional meanings such as concepts, qualities, organisation, communities, sensations, and events.

b. Verb : that is ussually one of the main parts of sentence and that expresses an action,an occurrence, or a state being (such *as jump,think, happen, or exist)*

c. Adjective : the part of speech that modifies a noun or other substantive by limiting, qualifying, or specifying and distinguished in English. Such as *–able,-ous,-er, and –est*, or syntactically by position directly preceding a noun or nominal phrase.

d. Adverb : it can modify a verb, an adjective, another adverb, a phrase, or a clause. Also many adverb can also be modified for comparison or degree, such as carrefully, slowly.

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2.4.2 phrase class

Nominal Phrase

A phrase involves a group of two or more words, but nowdays Morley (2000:62) states phrase is regarded as a grouping of one or more words which focus around a head word element and which together perform the grammatical role which in other circumstances could be expressed by a single word. There are seven phrase classes according to Morley (2000).

a. Nominal phrase : a construction that functions syntactically as a noun, consisting of a noun and any modifiers, as all the men in the room who are reading books, or a noun substitute, as a pronoun.
b. Nominal Clause :A dependent clause that functions as a noun (that is, as a subject, object, or complement) within a sentence. Also known as a *nominal clause*.

2.5. Novel

Novel is a story long enough to fill a complete book, in which the characters are ussually imaginary. But there are any possibilities that the events are based on true story, but the writer of the novel made a fake characters.

Novel had been in this world for yeras, we can see it from the shakesper's novels and another famous novel writer in the past. At this time, the story of novel not only about love between man and woman,

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but also about love in friendship, families and with other people, or funny such as novel luppus, which is very famous in the past view years, or about social life.

In novel, people or the writer can make an illustration and story that can make the reader's emotion feel what the writer's wrote, the emotion that can make the reader's feel happy, sad, and angry. The language that the writer's used in the novel are very vary. Sometimes they mixed the language in the character's dialogue. The mixed are sometimes Indonesian, Javanese and English or language that they want to used the reflected the characters.

2.6. Review of Previous Study

To enlarge our knowladge about linguistics, the writer reviews of the previous study which has correlation with this study in term of problem, research method and findings. The previous research was conducted by:

1. Rika Eka Prastyawan titled "code mixing and code switching used by teacher's in SMAN 16 Surabaya". She tried to find the language variations and the forms of code switching and code mixing in SMAN 16 surabaya.
2. Risa Triassanti (2005) titled "Code Switching and Code Mixing in the Articles of Harper's Magazine". She observed the form of code switching and code mixing in Harper's magazine and

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descraibed the ways of implementing Indonesian-English code switching and code mixing in Harper's magazine.

3. Megasari Dewi Suryani (2014) titled " *A study of Code mixing in "story by blak-blakan jancok kata-kata kota kita facebook fanpage"*. Her analysis focused in code mixing words/pharase that used by story blak-blakan jancok kata-kata kota kita fanpage. She uses descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data in her analysis.
4. Aziz Nasruddin .(2004) titled " A socio-linguistic study of Code switching among the students of faculty of letter, state institute of islamic studies sunan ampel surabaya"he analysis focused in spoken code switching of some 2000 until 2001 student of faculty of letters. The language are Indonesian, javanese, other language such as; English and Dutch.He uses descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data in he analysis.

From the previous studies above, thereseacher compares the study with other previous study is similarity in the method that used. In the study, the reseacher uses same object but different data sources. In this study the writer expects that this study is able to enrich sociolinguistics studies, especially about the theory of code mixing and code switching. The writer hopes

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this study is able to give some information in understanding about code mixing and code switching.

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