

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses the definition of bilingualism and multilingualism, code mixing and code switching, the types of code switching, the types of code mixing, the reason why people do code mixing and the reason why people do code switching.

A. Sociolinguistic

When people interact with others in society at anytime and anywhere they must use a language. Without a language, people will find some troubles when they do their activities and toward the others. There are no people or society without a language. The role of a language among the people in this life is very crucial. The study of linguistics reveals that language and society cannot be separated to be investigated. It develops into sociolinguistics or the sociology of language. Wardaugh (1998)¹ states that sociolinguistics is concerned by investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal to make a better understanding of the structure of language and how language functions in communication. While Gumperz in Wardaugh (1998) states that sociolinguistics is an attempt to find correlations between social structure and linguistic structure and to observe any changes that occur.

¹ Ronald, Wardrough, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistic* (USA: Blackwell Publishing, 2006), 13

Sociolinguistics argues that language exists in context, dependent on the speaker who is using it and dependent on where it is being used and why. Speakers mark their personal history and identity in their speech as well as their sociolinguistics, economic and geographical coordinates in time and space.

Indeed, some researchers would argue that, since speech is obviously social, to study it without reference to society would be like studying courtship behavior without relating the behavior of one partner to that of the other. Two important arguments support this view. First, we cannot take the notion of language *X* for granted since this in itself is a social notion in so far as it is defined in terms of a group of people who speak it. Second, speech has a social function both as a means of communication and also as a way of identifying social group.

There are several possible relationships between language and society. One is that social structure may either influence or determine linguistic structure and behavior. Certain evidence may be adduced to support this view; the age grading phenomenon whereby young children speak differently from older children and in turn children speak differently from mature adults; studies which show that the varieties of language that speakers use reflect such matter as their regional, social, or ethnic origin and possibly even their sex (or gender) and other studies which show that particular ways of speaking, choices of words and even rules for conversing are in fact highly determined by certain social requirements. The second possible relationship is

directly opposed to the first; linguistic structure and behavior may either influence or determine social structure. The third possible relationship is that the influence is bi-directional; language and society may influence each other. One variant of this approach is that this influence is dialectical in nature. The fourth possibility is to assume that there is no relationship at all between linguistic structure and social structure that each is independent of the other.

Sociolinguistics actually does not discuss a structure of a language, but it focuses on how a language is used, so it could play its function well. From this statement, we can get a description that people also face language conflicts before sociolinguistics appears. So it is clear now that the role of sociolinguistics is to manage a language as its functions in society, or in other words sociolinguistics deals with a language as means of communication.

As a result, sociolinguistics is discussed in social context and culture. The people who speak to other people will think what language variation, which they use to share information. People will choose the word carefully according to whom they speak.

Nowadays, language develops and has many changes and variations depending on its influences. English, as one of international language has great influences on other languages including Indonesian. Many people often use English expressions in their conversation. It is because they are possibly bilinguals. Sometimes they mix the language between national language and foreign language.

B. The Definition of Bilingualism and Multilingualism

The concept of bilingualism seems at first sight to be non-problematical. "When two languages come into contact, speakers of either language may learn elements of the other language. This acquisition of non-native language produces *bilingualism*."² Bloomfield in 'Bilinguality and Bilingualism' explains bilingualism as the ability to use two languages equally well as a speaker as native speaker mastering language. Weinreich defined the even that used to language or more with the change that used by the speaker.³ This concept of bilingualism raises some problems. First, measuring one's some mastery to ward two languages he used is difficult. Second, it's questionable whether it is possible for speaker to use second language as well as he uses his native language.

Spolsky define bilingual as a person who has some functional ability in second language.⁴ This ability may vary from one bilingual to another. This ability may also vary from a limited ability in one or more domains, to vary strong command of both two languages. In this case Spolsky mentions that "the bilinguals have a repertoire of domain-related rules of language choice". Meaning that bilinguals are able to choose which language he is going to use.

² A.R. Diebold, *Incipient Bilingualism* (New York: Harper & Row Publisher, 1964), 495

³ Josiane F. Hammers, and Michel H. A. Blanc, *Bilinguality and Bilingualism* (United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 2000), 6

⁴ B. Spolsky, *Sociolinguistics* (Hongkong: Oxford University Press, 1998), 45

In another words, a person who has ability to speak three or more languages is called multilingual. The term “multilingualism” can refer to either the language use or the competence of an individual or to the language situation in an entire nation or society.⁵ In many parts, if the world it is quite normal that people can speak several languages. Meanwhile, in Indonesia as a part of the world, we found many multilingual. These multilingual are divided into two kinds: those who speak a native language, Indonesian and other regional languages; and those who speak Indonesian and other foreign languages such as Arabic, Dutch and English, etc.

In addition, bilinguals also may vary in the ability of mastering the second language. Further, bilinguals also face different contexts in their social lives. Consequently, their choice of language should suit the existing situation and condition in order to communicate effectively. In many cases, because of the given contexts, bilinguals often alternate two languages within the same utterance or commonly called codes.

The availability of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), such as the internet, has led to a further expansion of the use of English and other languages across the world. Bilingualism and multilingualism are the ability to use more than one language. In bilingualism, there will be many people changing the language. It depends on language or variety to another is called code mixing. The mixing from one language or variety to another that

⁵ Florian, Coulmas, *The Handbook of Sociolinguistics* (Blackwell Reference Online: Blackwell Publishing, 2007)

code mixing. The change frequently takes place while the speaker is doing a conversation for some purposes.

Related of this study, the English Department's students and the lecturers of STAIN Kediri can be considered as bilinguals since they have met the requirements of a bilingual stated by Spolsky that define bilingual as a person who has some functional ability in second language, and English is a second language that they learned. Thus, the English Department's students and the lecturers of STAIN Kediri can be considered as bilinguals by mixing and switching their codes from *Bahasa Indonesia* into *English* and vice versa.

C. Code

In everyday interaction, people usually choose different codes in different situation. They may choose a particular code or variety because it makes them easier to discuss a particular topic, regardless where they are speaking. When talking about work or school at home, for instance, they may use the language that is related to those fields rather than the language used in daily language communication at home.

There are some explanation of code introduced by Wardrough (1998), Butler (1985), Auer (1998), and Poedjosoedarmo, 2001:

- a. Code is a system used for communication between two or more parties (Wardrough, 1998)⁶

⁶ Ronald, Wardrough, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistic* (USA: Blackwell Publishing, 2006), 13

- b. Code is symbolic order of meaning generated by the social system (Butler, 1985)⁷
- c. Code in code switching is the conventional equivalent of language (Auer, 1998)⁸
- d. Code can be defined as a speech system and the application of the language element which has specific characteristic in line with the speaker's background, the relationship between the speaker and interlocutor and the situation (Poedjosoedarmo, 2001)⁹

When two or more people communicate with each other in speech, we can call the system of communication that they employ a code. Therefore, 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, sometimes in very short utterances and it means to create a code.

From those opinions of the code given by many linguists above, the writer can make conclusion that a code can be said as a language. The code is a form of the language variation that is used by a society to make communication with other people.

⁷ Christopher S, Butler, *Systemic Linguistic* (London: Batsford Academic & Education, 1985) 67

⁸ Peter, Auer, *Code Switching in Conversation* (London: Routledge, 1998), 76

⁹ Liliyanti, *A study on Indonesian Celebrities' Code Switching in Infotainment Programs* (Semarang: Perpustakaan Unika, 2009)

D. Code Mixing and Code Switching

People who speak more than one language, or who have command over more than one variety of any language, are generally very sensitive to the differences in the vitality of the languages they use and they are equally aware that in some contexts one variety will serve their needs better than another. This may lead them to change the variety they use depending on where they are. This phenomenon of moving between distinct varieties is known as code. Code is a term which is used instead of language, speech variety, or dialect. It is sometimes considered to be a more neutral term than the others. People also use "code" when they want to stress the uses of language or language variety in a particular community. For example, a Puerto Rican in New York City may have two codes: English and Spanish. He or she may use one code (English) at work and the other (Spanish) at home or when talking to neighbors.

1. Code Switching

Hoffman strongly state that "the most general description of code switching is that involve the alternate use of two languages or linguistic varieties within the same utterance or during the same conversation."¹⁰ In its most specific sense, code switching is the alternation between varieties, or codes, across sentences or clause boundaries. Often used as a cover term including code mixing as well.

¹⁰ C. Hoffman, *An Introction to Bilingualism* (New York:Longman, 1991), 111

Code Switching is a term in linguistics referring to alternation between two or more languages, dialects, or language registers in a single conversation, stretch of discourse, or utterance between people who have more than one language in common. For bilingual society, code switching commonly occurs in communication especially in oral form. Code switching is used in order to make the situation formal to informal, official to personal, serious to humorous, politeness to solidarity, and vice versa.

There are so many definitions of code switching proposed by some linguists. Richards (2000:72) states that code switching is a change by a speaker or writer from one language or language variety to another one. Code switching can take place in a conversation when one speaker uses one language and the other speaker answers in different language. A person may start speaking one language and then change to another one in the middle of their speech, or sometimes even in middle of sentences.

2. Code Mixing

Code mixing is two languages use together by the conversant to extent that they change from one language into another the course of a single utterance.¹¹ It means that code mixing occurs when pieces of one language are used the speaker is basically using another. The language pieces taken from another are often words. But they can also be phrases or larger units.

¹¹ Miriam, Meyerhoff, *Introducing Sociolinguistic* (London: Routledge Taylor & Francis Group, 2006), 120

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. This definition is found in the following excerpt. Pieter Muysken defines that the term code-mixing to refer to all cases where lexical item and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence.¹² And John Gumperz defines in code- mixing pieces of one language are used while a speaker is basically using another language.

Code mixing is a mix of code that occurs when conversant uses both languages together to the extent they change from one language to other in the course of single utterance.

According to Suwito, in code mixing, we can see the borrowing elements of sentence from one language to other language. The writer uses two languages or more languages to state their thought, instruction, message, and experiment in order to that readers can receive what the writer has expresses.¹³

Code Mixing is found when a speaker mixed two languages or more to achieve a particular purpose. Sometimes, a writer uses two or more languages to state about his idea, instruction, message, or experience in order that the readers can receive what the writer has expressed. This problem is caused by the situation that demands language

¹² Pieter, Musyken, *Bilingual Speech A typology of Code Mixing* (United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 2000), 3

¹³ Suwito, *Sosiolinguistik, Teori dan Problema* (Surakarta: Henary Offset, 1983), 42

mixing and by the habit of the speaker that becomes the background of Code Mixing.

According to Nababan (1993:32), Code Mixing means to give illustration about speaking situation. When someone mixes two or more language in speaking by inserting other element of language (language variety), it means that he/she uses code mixing. Code Mixing can tells about what the speaker wants in his/her speaking act or what the author wants in his/her writing.

E. The Types of Code Switching and Code Mixing

According to many sociolinguistics' there are many kind of code-switching and code mixing that can be classified based on what cause providing the basic for code switching and mixing, how the code is switched, and the language used. In this case, there will be many kind of code switching and codes mixing. Therefore, the following explanation will describe the kind it in order to make clear understanding in the kind of code-switching and code mixing.

1. Types of code switching

Wardhaugh (2006) states that situational code-switching occurs when the languages used change according to the situations in which the conversant find them when 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, it is metaphorical code-

switching. Metaphorical code-switching has an effective dimension to it, it means that we would change the code as we redefine the situation, for example, formal to informal, official to personal, serious to humorous, politeness to solidarity, and vice versa.¹⁴

Other type of code switching is stated by Hoffman (1991:112). He shows many types of code switching and code mixing based on the juncture or the scope of switching where languages take place. Those are, inter-sentential switching, emblematic switching, and establishing continuity with the previous speak.¹⁵

a. Inter-sentential switching

This kind of code switching occurs between clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in one language or other, as when an adult Spanish-English bilingual says: "Tenia zapatos blancos, un poco, they were off-white, you know." (Hoffman, 1991:112).

b. Emblematic switching

In this kind of code switching, tags, exclamation and certain set phrases in one language are inserted into an utterance otherwise in another, as when a Panjabi/English says: "It's a nice day, hana?" (hai n? isn't it). Another example is when an adult Spanish-American English says: "...Oh! Ay! It was embarrassing! It was very nice, though, but I was embarrassed!" (Hoffman, 1991:112).

¹⁴ Ronald, Wardhaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistic* (USA: Blackwell Publishing, 2006), 101

¹⁵ Jelena Brezjanovic- Shogren, *Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing Among Bilingual Children* (Whichita State University Press, 2011), 25

c. Establishing continuity with the previous speaker

This kind of code switching occurs to continue the utterance of the previous speaker, as when one Indonesian speaker speaks in English and then the other speaker tries to respond in English also. Yet, that speaker can also switch again to bahasa Indonesia. For instance:

Speaker 1 : I can't get leave him 'coz I love him so much...

Speaker 2 : Correct! You got the point! *Kata 'banget' itulah letak permasalahanmu sekarang ini.*

2. Types of code mixing

Pieter Muysken defines that the term code-mixing to refer to all cases where lexical item and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence.¹⁶ He said there are three types of code-mixing such as insertion, alternation, congruent lexicalization.¹⁷ The explanation as follows:

- a. **Insertion pattern**, one language determines the overall structure into which constituents from the other language were inserted.

Example: *Tergantung team, terus juga tergantung event.*

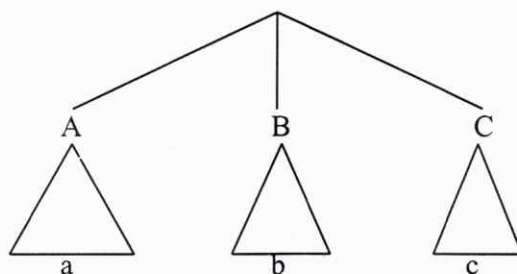
(It depends on the team and on the event.)

¹⁶ Pieter, Musyken, *Bilingual Speech A typology of Code Mixing* (United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 2000), 3

¹⁷ Ibid. 3

With insertion, there is embedding. The English prepositional phrase is inserted into an overall Indonesian structure. Insertion is a kind to (spontaneous) lexical borrowing, which is limited to one lexical unit.

The structural interpretation of these notions is as follows. Consider the following trees, in which *A*, *B* are language labels for non-terminal nodes (i.e. fictitious markers identifying entire constituents as belonging to one language), and *a*, *b* are labels for terminal, i.e. lexical, nodes, indicating that the words chosen are form a particular language.



In this situation, a single constituent *B* (with words *b* from the same language) is inserted into a structure defined by language *A*, with words *a* from that language.

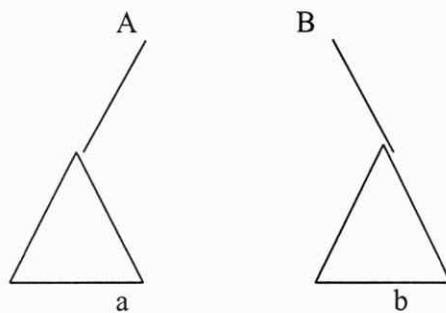
- b. **Alternation pattern**, both languages occur alternately, each with their own structure. Alternation is just a special case of code of

code switching; it seems that halfway through the sentence, one language is replaced by the other.

Example: I just have it in my room like a *niña bonita como debe ser*.

(I just have it in my room like a girl pretty as it should be.)

In the case of alternation, there is a true switch from one language to the other, involving both grammar and lexicon. In the example, there is no reason to assume that the Spanish first segment is embedded in the English second segment or vice versa. The structural interpretation of these notions is as follows.



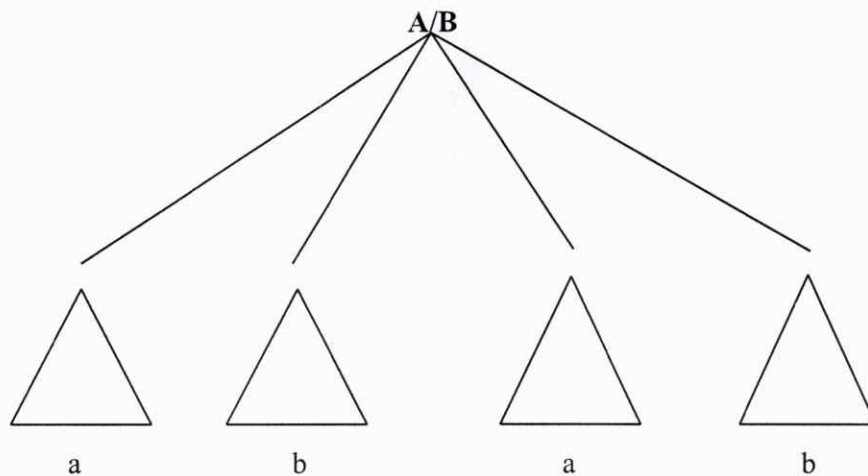
In this situation, a single constituent *B* (with words from the same language) is followed by a constituent from language *B* (with words from that language). The language of the constituent dominating *A* and *B* is unspecified).

- c. **Congruent lexicalization pattern**, mixing of material from different lexical inventories into a shared grammatical structure. which refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structures which can be filled lexically with elements from either language.

Example: Software *gua* *buat* convert file wav *jadi* mp3 *gua* *uda* expired.

(My software for converting wav files to mp3s has expired.)

The structural interpretation of these notions is as follows.



In this situation, the grammatical structure is shared by languages *A* and *B*, and words from languages *a* and *b* are inserted more or less randomly.

F. The Reason of Code Mixing and Code Switching

Bilinguals do code mixing and code switching because of manifold reason. According to Hoffman, there are seven reasons for bilinguals to switch or mix their languages. The seven reasons are as follows: (1) talking about a particular topic, (2) quoting somebody else, (3) being emphatic about something, (4) interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors), (5) repetition used for clarification, (6) expressing group identity, and (7) intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor.¹⁸

Therefore, the following are the seven reasons for bilinguals to do code mixing and code switching:

1. Talking about a particular topic

Talking about a particular topic may cause a mix or switch, either because of lacking facility in the relevant register or because certain items trigger off various connotations which are linked to experiences in a particular language. Moreover, bilinguals often find it easier to discuss a particular topic in one language rather another. Related to the topics, it also deals with the ease of handling the topics. Take for example, for the exchange of two bilinguals of *Javanese* and *Bahasa Indonesia*. When they are discussing Barrack Obama, they will tend to use *Bahasa Indonesia* rather than high level of *Javanese*, either because

¹⁸ C. Hoffman, *An Introction to Bilingualism* (New York:Longman, 1991), 116

they find they are more freely to express their idea using that code or because of lack of facility in the high level of *Javanese*.

2. Quoting something or somebody else

People often quote famous people's expression and wise word. The quotation is not always in *Bahasa Indonesia*, but in other language, for example *English*. For instance, bilinguals of *Bahasa Indonesia* and *English* often quote famous people's wise word or expressions in *English*, either because they want to express something but do not have an appropriate expression to explain what they mean in *Bahasa Indonesia*, or because they want to look cool and great. The quotation may include a lyric of a song, a conversation in a movies, or title of song or movies.

3. Being emphatic about something

People sometimes switch their language to show empathy about something. In some cases, especially for bilinguals of *Bahasa Indonesia* and *English* find that they are more convenient to show their empathy in *English* rather than in *Bahasa Indonesia*. For instance, Indonesian people who are fluent in *English* may feel more comfortable to express their disappointment or anger in *English*. They also do codes when they show attention to friends in order to encourage and support them psychologically. Another example is that when an *English* lecturer told

the students that s/he lost her/his belongings, the lecturers would feel more convenient to say “we are sorry to hear that” rather than other expression in *Bahasa Indonesia*.

4. Interjection (Inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

Intentionally or unintentionally, bilinguals sometimes put interjection or sentence filler or sentence connector from another language when they do codes. Usually they use sentence filler or sentence connector very naturally because they have been familiar with them. For instance, bilinguals of Bahasa Indonesia and English are very common and natural in using interjection or sentence fillers like ‘Oh my goodness’, or ‘by the way’, or ‘any way’, etc.

5. Repetition used for clarification

Code switching can be used as repetition for clarification. In this case, the speaker wants to clarify some points in order to give best explanation to hearer. The speaker often repeats the same messages by using both languages, such as the exchange of two close friends who are bilinguals of *Bahasa Indonesia* and English, “**Get the point?** Paham maksudku?”

6. Expressing group identity

To express their group identity can be one of the reason people do code switching; therefore, people know they belong to a certain community. We can see a phenomenon that the language used by an academic group in communication is obviously different from that used by other group. Take for example, a group of students who are talking about their assignments of one of their courses. One of them asking the others, “*hey, kalian udah ngerjain tugas EYL ta Rek?*”, and another answering, “**Oh my goodness, aku lupa kalo ada tugas EYL.**” From their utterances, iwt can be conclude that they are English Departement students who are majoring in English Education.

7. Intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor

People switch their languages in order to clarify what they are talking about, for instance, when a bilingual talks two different monolinguals. The bilingual tends to use a lot of code switching in both languages of the monolinguals in order to make both of them understand what s/he explains. Take for instance, an English teacher who is teaching English in English for Young Learners in class in Indonesia. “**do you know what picture is? *Ini gambar apa?***”

Saville- Troike (1990:68) adds some points dealing with reasons in code mixing and code switching such as:

1. Source of Pride

Source of pride is also one reason for people especially the multilingual ones to do code switching because they proud to be able to speak many language.

2. Humor maker

Certain language is considered more appropriate for joking and humorous anecdote. The amusement as switching language may also be used for a humorous effect.¹⁹

Actually, it is not easy to differentiate between code mixing and code switching. However, we can find some indicators related to the differences of these two sociolinguistics terms, code switching and code mixing. First, in code mixing, bilingual speakers seem to apply some words or phrases from foreign language (pieces of one language smaller than clause), while the other language (code) functions as the base language. Second, bilingual speakers are said to mix codes when there is no topic that changes, nor does the situation.²⁰

¹⁹ Saville-Troike, *The Ethnography of Communication: An Introduction* (Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 1990) 68

²⁰ John J. Gumperz, *The Sociolinguistic Significance of Conversational Code Switching*. (Berkeley, CA: University of California Language Behavior Research Laboratory, 1976).

A different view proposed to separate the two said that if it involves changing into a foreign clause or a sentence, it should be defined as a code switching, but if it involves the use of foreign phrases or group of words, it is identified as a code mixing. Another view about how to define between code switching and code mixing is related to the formality of the situation. In code mixing, is said to be found in the less formal situation, while in code switching is possibly done in a formal one. As the addition, the bilingual's level of fluency in the languages (code), usually fluent bilinguals can perform mixing well, while the less skilled ones may only do switching.

Since the use of mixing code in written language as text messages are often in the words or phrases from foreign language level (pieces of one language smaller than clause), the researcher prefer to analyze the type code mixing only rather than code switching. It also because there is no topic that changes, nor does the situation in the text messages. The researcher obtained the data from the English Department's students and the lecturers of STAIN Kediri that can be considered as bilinguals since they have met the requirements of a bilingual stated by Spolsky that define bilingual as a person who has some functional ability in second language, and English is a second language that they learned. Thus, the English Department's students and the lecturers of STAIN Kediri often to mix their text messages from Bahasa Indonesia to English and vice versa.