

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter discusses the definition of some theories concerning of code mixing. This review of related literature content of: code mixing, words, phrases, and factors code mixing on Kick Andy's program.

#### A. Code Mixing

According to Spolsky, code mixing is every people that often use many words from their new language in their old language because they know both language.<sup>1</sup> According to Mayers-Scotton, Boeschoten, and Azuma, code mixing is the change of one language to another in the same oral or written text.<sup>2</sup> It means that code mixing is the unit of language from one language into another language, actually not only happen in the oral but also happen in the written text include word, clause and sentence, and also phrases or large units.

According to Suwardi, code mixing is the use of two languages or kind informal language between the close people.<sup>3</sup> In this situation every people can use code mixing, especially for the difficult technical term. Code mixing is found mainly in informal interaction. In informal situation, the speaker tend to mix it because there is no exact idiom in

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<sup>1</sup> Uriel Weinreich, P. 49

<sup>2</sup> Lau Su Kia, Xiongyong Cheng, Tan Kooi Yee, Choo Wee Ling. Code Mixing Of English In The Entertainment News Of Chinese News paper on Malaysia. 1(March 2011). Vol. 1

<sup>3</sup> Rulyandi, Muhammad Rohmadi, Edi Tri Sulisty. *Alih Kode Dan Campur Kode Dalam Percampuran Bahasa Di SMA*. Vol 3

that language, so it is necessary to use word or idiom from other language.

Muysken defines the term code mixing as all case where lexical item and grammatical featurer from two language appear in one sentence.<sup>4</sup> Code mixing actually happen when the speaker mixed two language or more to achieve a particular purpose. Sometimes, the speaker use two language to show their idea, instruction, or experience in order that the reader can receive what the speaker express.

## **B. Word**

A word may be defined as the smallest portions of a sentence which can be pronounced alone and still retain meaning.<sup>5</sup> Some words may contain more than one such element, each adding a measure of meaning to the completed word. There are eight word classes in English. They are part of speech as a part of central core (noun, pronoun and verb) or a modifier (adjective, adverb) or a connector (preposition, conjunction) and another part of speech is interjection.<sup>6</sup>

### 1. Noun

A noun is the name of an object or idea. It is used to define a word denoting a thing, place, person, quality, or action and functioning in a sentence as the subject or object of action

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<sup>4</sup> Piter, Musyken, *Bilingual Speech A Typology Of Code Mixing* (United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 2000). P. 10

<sup>5</sup> Patrick D. Hazard and Mary E. Hazard, *Language and Literary Today* (Chicago: Science Research Associates, Inc. 1987) , p.31

<sup>6</sup> Marcella Frank, *Modern English : A Practical Reference Guide* (USA: New York University,

expressed by a verb or as the object or a preposition. Nouns are divided into two main classes, common and proper. A common noun never begins with a capital letter unless it is the first word in a sentence: man, boy, girl, house, river, tree, etc. A proper noun is the official name of a single object or sometimes of a single group of objects. A proper noun always begins with a capital letters: God, the Deity, Galileo, Baltimore, the Romans, Boston, etc.<sup>7</sup>

## 2. Adjective

An adjective is a word used to describe or limit a noun or pronoun. It is used to modify a noun or pronoun. When adjectives precede the nouns they qualify, they are said to be attributive. For example: *small* casks, *nice* girl. The adjective system allows us to compare one thing with another and grade them on the same adjectival quality. Example: small, smaller, the smallest.

## 3. Verb

A verb is a word that expresses action or state of being. Among verbs expressing action are walk, run, ride, go come, look, see, call, shout, etc. among verbs expressing emotion and state of being are be, exist, seem, appear, remain, etc. in English, verb has three moods: the indicative, which expresses actuality;

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<sup>7</sup> James G.Fernald, *English Grammar Simplified* (New York: Barnes & Noble Book, 1963), p. 54

the subjunctive, which express contingency; and the imperative which expresses command (I run; I might run; Run!).

#### 1. Adverb

An adverb is a word used to modify a verb, an adjective, an adverb, or in some cases a noun or pronoun. According to their meaning, adverbs are divided into six classes. They are adverb of place: here, there, away, inside; adverb of time: yesterday, today, next, soon, now, then, immediately; adverb of manner: hard, fast, well, slow, nicely, slowly; adverb of cause: therefore; adverb of number: first, secondly; adverb of degree: very, completely, less, almost; adverb of frequency: often, sometimes, always, never, once.

#### 2. Preposition

Preposition is words that combine with a noun or pronoun to form a phrase. The basic role of a preposition is to detail the position of something, its physical location or direction, or a more abstract relationship to other things. They are on, at, in, during, since, by, from, until, for, many, before, etc.

#### 6. Conjunction

A conjunction is a part of speech that connects words, phrases, clauses, or sentences, or that shows relation between sentences. There are two kinds of conjunction. They are coordinate conjunction namely: and, but, however, nevertheless,

neither...nor; which join independent clause. Another is subordinate conjunction: where, when, after, while, because, if, unless, since, whether.

#### 7. Pronoun

A pronoun is an identifying word used instead of a noun and inflected in the same way nouns are. Pronouns may be divided into six classes or groups, as follows: personal pronoun (I, you, he, she, it, we, they); demonstrative pronouns (this, that, such); interrogative pronouns is a pronoun used to ask a question (who, which); indefinite pronouns (each, either, some, any, many, few, all, none), relative pronoun is a pronoun that relates to an antecedent and at the same time joins to it a limiting or qualifying clause (who, which, what, that).

#### 8. Interjection

An interjection is a word used, independently of all grammatical relation, to express strong feeling or to awaken attention or interest: Ah! Hallo! Ho! Alas! Various parts of speech may be used as exclamations to express surprise or sudden emotion or intense feeling of any kind. They have the force of interjections and are called exclamatory nouns or adjectives, etc.: What! Never! Good! Heavens! Mercy!<sup>15</sup>

### C. Phrases

A phrase is a group of related words that does not have a subject and a predicate. A phrase performs the function of a single part of speech. A phrase is often thought of simply as a multiword unit, contrasting with the single word. In English there are five types of phrases, according to the grammar of the key word or head. The head word is often the first word of the phrase.<sup>8</sup> Phrases classified by the type of head word.

#### 1. Prepositional phrase

A phrase with a preposition as head word and followed by a noun or pronoun object. For example: In love, in the classroom, after dinner.

#### 2. Noun phrase

Noun phrase is a phrase with a noun as head word with other modifying words on either side of it. The noun phrase is premodified by determiners and adjectives (one or more). The most common modifiers of nouns are adjectives. For example: The nice boy, a girl in the car.

#### 3. Verb phrase

Verb phrase is a phrase with a verb as head word and one or more auxiliary verbs. For example: Read text books, pull out.

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<sup>8</sup> Muhammad Farkhan, *Introduction to Linguistics* (Jakarta: UIN Jakarta Press, 2006) p. 82

#### 4. Adjective phrase

Adjective phrase is a phrase with an adjective as head word. For example: Full of toys.

### **D. Factors Influencing Code Mixing**

The factors that influence code mixing based on Weinrich (1963) can be distinguished into two types, they are attitudinal type and linguistic type.

#### 1. Attitudinal type

##### a) Need for synonym.

It means that the speaker used another language to soften the aim of the utterance. For example: “Hpnya *blackmarket* jadi tidak diperjualbelikan di Indonesia. Kalau *diservice* selain datanya hilang ada resiko terburuk mati total.” The word *blackmarket* was intentionally used by the speaker to inform that the hand phone was smuggled and did not have any official license in Indonesia. The speaker worried that the customer would be embarrassed or offended if the speaker used the word in Bahasa Indonesia. So, the word *blackmarket* is English element that can soften the utterance.

##### b) Social Value.

The speaker took the word from other language by considering social factor. In this case, the speaker mixed code with another language which is English to show that the speaker

was an educated and modern person. The people used to judge someone from the language he used especially in village. When a speaker mixed his language with other languages especially English, the people would think that he was a modern and an educated person because he was capable to speak English. So, the speaker used to insert a word or a phrase of foreign language especially English in his utterance because of social value.

c) Introduction and development of new culture.

There are many terminologies in every field like marketing, fashion, business, automotive that using foreign language. So, it can be the factor that influences code mixing by the speaker. The terminologies are actually not the speaker's mother tongue.

## 2. Linguistic types

Linguistics factors that influence a speaker mixed code are as follows:

a) Low frequency of word.

It means that the word in another language is easier to remember and the sense of the word is more stable. For example: “Kita disini menyediakan handset *original* untuk hp mas supaya menghasilkan suara jernih dan bagus.”

The word *original* is the insertion of foreign language which is English. The customer of telecommunication device is more



frequently to hear it. If the speaker used the word in Bahasa Indonesia which is “asli”, the meaning becomes unstable because in telecommunication terminology, “asli” probably means first class or second class quality that actually can’t be categorized as “asli”. But, if the speaker used word *original*, the customer was sure that the product was really original.

b) Pernicious Homonymy.

If the speaker used the word from his own language, the word could make a homonymy problem namely ambiguous meaning. For example: “Untuk speakernya Ibu sudah kami *urgentkan* dipusat mudah mudahan dalam minggu ini sudah datang dan hpnya bisa segera kami perbaiki.”

*Urgent* means “darurat”. The word *urgent* becomes an ambiguous meaning if it is used by a customer services of telecommunication company because the word “darurat” is usually used in medical terminology.

c) Oversight the limitation of the word of the speaker’s language. Many kinds of field such as fashion, automotive, business, sports, etc have the terminologies from another language that make the speaker difficult to find similar word in speaker’s language. For example: the word *hang* in multimedia field, the word *chic* in fashion field, etc.

d) End (Purpose and Goal).

Namely the result or the consequence that is wanted. *End* include persuading, convincing, explaining the listener to do what the speaker said. The speaker should use code mixing to reach the goal.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Uriel Weinreich, *Languages in Contact: Finding and Problem*. New York : Mouton Publishers the Houge, 1963