BAB II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses the review of related literature that supports this study. It covers the discussion about language and society, speech community, code choice, diglosia, bilingualism and multilingualism, and code.

A. Language and Society

Language and society are two important components in sociolinguistics because where there language there is the society, and there is no human society that does not depend upon, is not shaped by, and does not itself shape language.[1] Society is any group of people who drawn together for certain purpose or purposes, and language is what members of a particular society speak.[2] According to statement above, we conclude that people life together in one country has needs such as: drinking, eating, and others. To express their needs, they use the language among society life.

After we knew the definition language and society, we have imagination what look like is the relationship between language and society. Of course our mind thinks there are possibilities between language and society. The first possible variety of relationship between language and society is that social structure may either influence or determiner linguistic structure and behavior. The varieties of language that speaker use reflects such matter as their regional, social, or ethnic origin and possibly their sex, and

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[1] Elaine Chaika, *Language The Social Mirror* (New York: New Bury House Publisher, 1982), 1.
[2] Ronal Wardhaugh, *An Introduction To Sociolinguistics* (Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell, 2007), 1.

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other studies which show that particular ways of speaking, choices of word, and even rules for conversing are 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 bidirectional: language and society may influence each other. The fourth possibility is to assume that there is no relationship at all between linguistic structure and social structure and that each is dependent of the other.[3] On statement above, we know between language and society is two aspects that influence each other. But it is not always the society influence language or the language influence the society life. Thus, we must know the aspects or components' of sociolinguistics there such as identify of speakers, social background of speakers, and part of place of speakers.

Term language and society, it seemly as term sociolinguistic. Sociolinguistic is the study of the social uses of languages, and the most productive studies in the four decades of sociolinguistics research have emanated from determining the social evaluation of linguistic variants.[4] It indicates that the society or someone alwaysuses language differently and someone's background because language always used to communication whenever and wherever. As Elaine said

> "Every social institution is maintained by language. Law, religion, government, education, the family all are carried on the language. Individually, we use language to "carry on" love and to "carry out" hate. We use language to reveal or conceal our

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[3] Wardhaugh, *An Introduction To Sociolinguistics*, 10.
[4] Ibid., 10

personal identity, our character, and our background often wholly unconscious that we are doing so". [5]

In statement above, the researcher take conclusion that language and human beings or society has strong relationship. Human uses language to express their thought, feeling, and another.

B. Speech Community

Speech community is the certain individuals would behave linguistically like other individuals, they might be said to speak the same language or the same dialect or the same variety to employ the some code.[6] Similar to expert, Gumperz states that each individual could choose what language he should use in different situation. He states that an individual's choice from among permissible alternative in particular speech event may reveal his family background and his social intent, may identity him as a Southerner, a Northerner, an urbanite, a rustic, a member of educated or uneducated classes, and a even indicate whether he wishes to appear friendly or distant, familiar or differential, superior or inferior. In many multilingual societies the choice of one language over another has the same significationas the selection among lexical alternates in linguistically homogenous societies. In such cases, two or more grammars may be required to cover the entire scope of linguistically acceptable expression that serve to convey social meaning.[7]

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[5]Chaika, *Language The Social Mirror* , 2.
[6]Wardhaugh, *An Introduction To Sociolinguistics,* 118.
[7] J. Gumperz, *Language and Social Context* (New York: Penguin Education, 1972), 219-220.

Principally speaking, speak community is formed due to the mutual intelligibility especially because of the linguistic similarity such as sound system, syntax and semantics. Thus, there is no certain relationship between the linguistics similarity and the member of a psychological dimension in a mutual intelligibility. Based on explanation above, the researcher concludes that community allows choosing language based on the different situation and placing where he stays.

C. Code Choice

We have known that the term code refers to language or a variety of a language. That term is neutral in the case of communication because a code has same meaning as a dialect or language (any kind of system that two or more people employ for communication[8]). We also have indicated that is unusual for a speaker to have command of, or use, only one such code or system. Command only one variety of language, whether it is a dialect, style or register, would appear to be an extremely rare phenomenon, only likely to occasion comment. Most speakers command several varieties of any language they speak, bilingualism, even multilingualism, are the norm for many people through the world rather than unilingualism.

People, are usually forced to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switching from one code to another or to mix codes. It caused by some factors that determine their code or code choice. According to Ervin-Trip in Grosjean, there are four factors that

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[8] Ronald Wardhaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (New York: Basil Blackwell, 1986), 86.

determine code choice those are Setting (time, and place), participants (age, sex, economical), end, and act sequence).[9]Similar to the others, Hymes (1980) states that there are eight factorsinfluence or determine code choice, they are setting, participants, ends, act sequence, keys, instrumentalities, norms, and genre.[10]

In a multilingual country like Singapore, the ability to shift from one language to another is accepted as quiet normal. Choosing the right language to use one a particular occasion can be quite a delicate matter.

D. Diglossia

Diglossia is communities rather in which two languages or language varietiesare used with one being a high variety for formal situations and prestige, and a low variety for formal situations (everyday conversation).[11]According to Ferguson, diglossia is two or more varieties of language used by some speakers in different conditions, and as functions of its language even high or low type. High type related to religion, education, and aspect of culture, whereas low type used to family, factory, and so on.[12] He further states:

> Diglosia is a relatively stable language situation, in which in addition to the primary dialects of the language, which may include a standard or regional standard,there is a very divergent, highly codified, often grammatically more complex, superposed variety,

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[9]http://pbia6.blogspot.com/. Accessed on March 16, 2014.

[10]Fathurrokhmancenter.wordpress.com/2009/06/04/fenomena-pemilihan-bahasa-dalam-masyarakat-multilingual-paradigma-sosiolinguistik/. Accessed on March 16, 2014.

[11]Janet holmes.pdf-Adobe Reader.Accessed on March 20, 2014.

[12]http://ikrar10.blogspot.com/2013/05/bilingualisme-dan-diglosia_9912.html. Accessed on March 16, 2014.

the vehicle of large and respected body or written literature, either of an earlier period or in another 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.[13]

The concept of diglossia then was developed by other expert such as Fishman, the concept is usage of different language which its different function. Thus, speech can be divided into bilingualism and diglossia, bilingualism without diglossia, a diglossia without bilingualism, and neither diglossia or bilingualism.[14]Fishman devotes most attention to the fruitful bilingualism of the first of these (diglossia with bilingualism) which he illustrates with examples such as Paraguay where Guarani is used to home and Spanish is used in education, religion, government and work. The second cell (diglossia without bilingualism) is exemplified by polities that are for the most part. Bilingualism without diglossiaexist in social groups with the great social unrest or rapid social change, such as is the case of immigrants and refugees. Finally, there are very few societies where neither diglossia nor bilingualism occurs.[15]

The concept of diglossia also was developed by other experts. Ferguson, he states: diglossia is meant to describe the situation or event of two varieties of one language in society and each other have certain similarities. Ferguson studied four cases of diglossia, they are Arabic, Yunani, Swiss, and Haiti. Those are show variety of existence of high language (H) or low

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[13] Abdul Chaerdan Leonie Agustina, *Sosiolinguistik Perkenalan Awal* (Jakarta: PT RinekaCipta, 2004), 92.

[14]http://ikrar10.blogspot.com/2013/05/bilingualisme-dan-diglosia_9912.html. Accessed on March 16, 2014.

[15]Fishmanian-sociolinguistics.pdf-Adob Reader.Accessed on March 20, 2014.

language (L). The interesting point of diglossia is specialization function between H and L. H is use to formal situation while L is use to informal situation).[16] Draft below is showed when T and H are used.

Situation	Used to	
	H	L
Lecture	^	-
Speech	^	-
Chatting among family	-	^
Broadcast	^	-
Servants	-	^
Letters	^	-
Workers	-	^
Poetry	^	-
Ceremony	^	-
Daily conversation	-	^
News	^	-
Dialogue	^	-

From the statements above, the researcher concludes that diglossia is the usage of one language or same language by some group in different situation. The language is used in written and formal spoken situations, like Indonesian which the function as a national language and an integration language in Indonesia. It is due to the fact that, there are many islands, tribes, which have their own vernaculars. To make it easy in developing our country, the government determined one language as instrument to integrate all the islands and tribe.

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[16] Abdul Chaerdan Leonie Agustina, *Sosiolinguistik Perkenalan Awal* , 94.

E. Bilingualism and Multilingualism

Monolingualism, that is, the ability to use but a single language code, is such a widely accepted norm in so many parts of the western world that it is often assumed to be a world-wide phenomenon, to the extent that bilingual individuals may appear to be 'unusual'. Indeed, we often have mixed feelings when we discover that someone we meet is fluent in several languages: Perhaps, a mixture of admiration and envy but also, occasionally, a feeling of superiority in that many such people are not 'native' to the culture in which the function: they are likely to be immigrants, visitors, or children of mixed marriage and in the respect marked in some way, and such marking is not always deemed to be a positive attribute.[17] However in many parts of world an ability to speak more than one language is not all remarkable. In many parts of the world it is just a normal requirement of daily living that people speak several language, perhaps one or more at home, another in village, still another for purposes of trade and yet another for contact with the outside world of wider social or political organization. These various languages are usually acquired naturally and unselfconsciously and from one another are made without hesitation.

In this study bilingualism and multilingualism are normal in many parts of the world and that people in those parts would view any other situation as strange and limiting.[18] Based on the statements above,

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[17]Wardhaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, 94.
[18]Ibid., 98.

bilingualism and multilingualism happen in many parts of the world and it happens due to some factors that influence development of the language itself. Language is a dynamic matter. It can be changed in line with the development era, marriage, culture, and living mixing community such as immigrant, visitors is a good condition to create bilingualism and multilingualism condition. The immigrants bring their own languages from the origin of place and use their vernaculars in the new place, automatically the society will have variation of languages that are used in communication and conversation.

F. Code

Code is variety of language. It can be used for communication that is used by speaker. Speaker commonly use to any kinds of code even to protect their certain secrets or other reasons and factors. The usage of code is various such as intra language variation, code mixing and code switching.But here the researcher discussesthe kind of codes, such as code mixing and switching. According to Suwito and Wardhaugh, code switching is the transition from one language code to other language code, such as code A (Indonesian Language) who switched to code B (English Language) the transitional use of such language is called code switching while the code mixing is the use of two languages or more by entering each of the elements of language into another language consistently.[19]

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[19]Deby Mediyanthi, *A descriptive study of code mixing in social networking (facebook),* (Salatiga: Unpublished thesis STAIN Salatiga, 2012).

In case of code, there are kinds of code switching and mixing. According to Suwito (1985), the kinds of code mixing are in the form of words, phrase, hybrid, repetition word, idioms and clauses.[20]

TABLE 2.1 KIND OF CODE MIXING

Kind of code mixing	Definition	Example
1. Word	The smallest unit of language consists of a morpheme or more than a morpheme	Datanglah ke **party** ku malam ini
2. Phrase	A single element of structure typically containing more than one words, and lacking the subject, predicate, and it as function as a single unit	Perusahaan ini membutuhkan **fresh graduate** yang berkompoten
3. Hybrid	The result from unification of two different language substances which has meaning	Orang tua harus **mensupport** anak-anaknya
4. Repetition	A word formed because of reduplication	Kabarnya **fine-fine** saja
5. Idiom	Group of words with a meaning that is different from the meaning of the individual word	Semuanya akan baik-baik saja jika kamu **go with the flow**
6. Clause	A unit of grammatical organization smaller than the sentence, but larger than the phrases, words or morphemes and clause having a subject and predicate	**What will you do** jika kamu menemukan uang di jalan?,Tau gak tadi dia bilang **I miss you** gitu

While code switching there are two kinds of it. They are situational and metaphorical. Situational code switching occurs when the language used change according to the situations in which the conversant find themselves: they speak one language in 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-switching. Instances of situational are usually fairly easy to classify for what they are. What we

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[20]Ibid., 33.

observe is that one variety is used in a certain set of situations and another in an entirely different set. However, people use one code to the other code may be instantaneous and people may not be aware that they have switched or mixed their codes in their conversation among them. As term itself suggests, metaphorical code switching has an affective dimension to it: you change the code as you redefine the situation formal to informal, official to personal, serious to humorous, and politeness to solidarity.[21]. So, the conclusion code mixing is mix one language or code to other code by inserting of each language, while the code switching is change one language to other language according to situation, and condition.

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[21]Wardhaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, 101-102.