

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter explains the theoretical framework, which consists of sociolinguistic, bilingualism, code, reason of code mixing and the definition of Quora. Furthermore, this chapter describes the previous research related to this research.

#### **A. Sociolinguistic**

According to (Slone, G. T., 1993) Sociolinguists look at the connection between language and culture. They are concerned with understanding the social functions of language and how it is used to express social meaning, and they are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social circumstances. Sociolinguistics explains why people communicate in various ways in different social situations. Furthermore, sociolinguistics aims to identify a language's social functions. The most essential aspect that underpins the link between language and society is social variables. Language users, social situations, and interaction function are all linked to some of these social aspects.

Based on those theories, we may infer that sociolinguistics aids us in interacting using show language through its many styles and social elements. Individuals may learn how, what, why, and with whom people communicate by looking at the cultural norms, expectations, and context of how language is used from sociolinguistics. There are various phenomena studied in sociolinguistics, one of which is bilingualism.

#### **B. Bilingualism**

A person who can communicate in two languages is known as a bilingualist. When conversing with others, many people use many languages. Bilingualism is now prevalent in every country on the planet. It was normal for them to mumble in two languages. According to (Spolsky, 1998)

bilingualism is an individual who has ability to speak in two languages and it has some functional ability in a second language.

From the comprehensiveness above, it can be construed that Bilingualism may be defined as a person's capacity to speak and comprehend many languages. There are various elements that influence bilingualism. Education background is one of them. Someone's ability to speak more than one language might be influenced by their degree of education.

### **C. Code Mixing**

Code is a means of communication that may be utilized in several languages. According to (Oladosu, M.A, 2011) “code as a class specific language variation, especially for the different strategies of verbal planning”. A code is a rule for transforming a piece of information, such as words, phrases, or clauses, into a different form or representation, not necessarily using the same sorts of characters.

It can be concluded that code is the term to communicate one language to another. The word code is important for a person to have a better understanding of others. For example, when communicating, a person must pick a certain code to represent his or her concept or sentiment in order for the other to comprehend. When interacting with others, a code such as a certain language, style, dialect, register, variation, or accent is used. Literally, there are two kinds of code itself they are code switching and code mixing. However, we will go into code mixing further.

The phenomenon of mixing two languages in a conversation has become common place among the community, especially in Indonesia itself, because Indonesia is no stranger to mixing various languages in a communication. This is triggered because the people in Indonesia are included into the category of society which can be said to be bilingualism or multilingualism.

There are many adepts who define about the explanation of code mixing. (Mujiono, 2017) and his friends view that code mixing is strategy of communicative in bilingual groups where colonies are able to speak using two languages as long as doing conversation. In addition, according to Nababan in (Yuliana N, 2015) that code mixing is the change of the language during interaction within the same expression or in the equal of spoken or written text.

Through several definition about code mixing which delivered by experts above, it can be concluded that code mixing is the ability of someone who can mix the language over doing interaction to each other, yet their conversation is still in the same situation it is just their language which they change.

According to Hoffman on (Girsang, 2015) there are three types of code mixing based on syntactical patterns, as follow:

### **1. Intra sentential code mixing**

The meaning of intra-sentential code mixing is the appearance of a phrase, clause, or a sentence boundary in a conversation both oral and written.

### **2. Intra lexical code mixing**

Intra-lexical code mixing appears in the conversation when the speakers attach a word boundary in their utterance.

### **3. Involving a change of pronunciation**

This type of code mixing that occurs at the phonological level. It means, when Indonesian people speak in English, the word that they say is modified to Indonesian phonological structure.

### **D. Code Switching**

Code switching emerges as a result of a person's capacity to converse in more than one language in his or her daily life. As (Adi, W, T, 2018) says that code switching occurs when a bilingual applies two or more languages during his/her interaction with another bilingual. (Yuliani, 2013) adds that

code switching happens there is the third person in conversation between two people and it can change the language which they use and also it can change the situation and topic of the conversation.

Switching from one language to another has become prevalent in society, particularly among young people, who believe that by doing so, they would appear more distinguished. They will find it easy to switch languages since they can communicate in more than one language.

Hoffman shows three types of code switching based on the juncture or the scope of switching where language takes place, Intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, emblematic switching.

### **1. Intra sentential code switching**

Intra sentential is code switching within the clause or sentence. The speaker may exchange clause parts, lexical objects, or even morphemes in this situation. Intra sentential is code switching in which switches occur between a clause or sentence boundary.

### **2. Inter sentential switching**

Inter-sentential code switching happens when the people switch their language within sentences or two clauses. It occurs in the beginning of a sentence or end of a sentence.

### **3. Tag Switching**

Kind of switching is sometimes called emblematic switching or tag switching. The switch is simply an interjection, a tag, or a sentence filler in the other language which serves as an ethnic identity marker. Tag switching is code switching with sentence tags that they precede or follow a sentence. This involves the insertion of a tag in one language into an utterance that is otherwise entirely in the other language. Example of common tags in English include 'right'.

### **E. The Difference Concept Between Code Mixing and Code Switching**

Both code switching and code mixing have significant similarities, making it challenging to distinguish between them when discussing their differences.

Thelander quoted by Chaer and Leony on (Waris, 2012) tried to differ between code switching and code mixing. He said that code switching is speech event is because there is a switched from one clause of language to clause of other language. While, when speech event become, the clauses or phrases is consist of hybrid clauses and hybrid phrases and all of the are not support each other is called as Code mixing.

### **F. The Possible Reason of Using Code Mixing**

When code mixing and code switching occurs in some videos, text or conversation, the motivation or reason of the speaker is an important consideration in process. According to Hoffman (1991:116), there are some reasons for bilingual or multilingual person to mix their languages. Those are:

#### **1. Talking About a Particular Topic**

People occasionally choose to speak in one language rather than another when discussing a certain topic. A speaker may feel free and comfortable expressing his or her emotional sentiments in a language other than his or her native one. Singapore is an example of this, where English is used to discuss commerce or economic matters, Mandarin is used for international "Chinese" language, Malay is the regional language, and Tamil is the language of one of the republic's major ethnic groups.

## **2. Quoting Somebody Else**

Code mixing occurs when a speaker switches codes to cite a well-known figure's famous statement, adage, or saying. The only thing that has changed are the words that the speaker claims the cited individual stated. The switch is shaped like a quote mark. Those well-known people in Indonesian are largely from English-speaking nations.

## **3. Being Emphatic about Something (Express Solidarity)**

When someone speaking in a language other than his or her native tongue suddenly wishes to be passionate about something, he or she will crossover from his or her second language to his or her first language, either consciously or inadvertently. He or she, on the other hand, changes from his or her second language to his or her original language since it is more convenient to be emphatic in his or her second language than in his or her first language.

## **4. Interjection (Inserting Sentence Fillers or Sentence Connectors)**

Interjections are words or statements introduced into a sentence to indicate surprise, intense emotion, or to draw attention to something. A brief exclamation that is used as an interjection. like: Damn!, Hey!, Well!, Look!, etc.

They have no grammatical value, although they are often used by speakers, generally more in spoken than written communication. Interjections and sentence connectors can occasionally be identified by language switching and mixing among bilingual or multilingual persons. It's possible that it'll happen by accident.

*example:*

Indonesian to English: Dompoku ketinggalan di taksi! *Shit!*

(My wallet is was left in the taxi! Shit!)

### **5. Repetition Used for Clarification**

When a bilingual or multilingual person wishes to clarify his or her speech so that it is better understood by the audience, he or she might occasionally deliver the same message in both of the languages (codes) that he or she knows. A message in one code is frequently directly repeated in the other code. The purpose of repeating is to not only explain what has been said, but also to enhance or accentuate a point.

### **6. Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for Interlocutor**

There will be a lot of code-switching and code-mixing when a bilingual or multilingual individual speaks to another bilingual or multilingual. It involves ensuring that the content of his speech flows smoothly and is easily comprehended by the audience. A message from one code is replicated in a slightly changed form in the other code.

### **7. Expressing Group Identity**

Code switching and code mixing can also be used to express group identity. Academics' communication styles in their discipline groups are clearly distinct from those of other groups. In other words, the way of communication of one community is different from the people who are out of the community.

### **G. Quora**

According to (Ovadia, 2011) Quora ([www.quora.com](http://www.quora.com)) is a contemporary, web-based take on reference. Users post questions within Quora and other users answer the questions. Users can vote for and against

answers (or not vote at all). It is users asking questions of friends and strangers and then sorting through the results. More over users may monitor questions (and their answers) on Quora by following persons, topics, or particular questions. Rughinis in (Alam, C. P., 2019) also stated that Quora is a question and answer website with personalized content using algorithm technology to suit the needs of its users.

We can conclude that Quora is a website and app-based question and answer platform for exchanging knowledge with fellow users. Quora can be said to be a social media because fellow users can interact with each other by giving upvotes, downvotes, comments to share answers.

#### **H. The previous studies**

The first researcher is Mey Lina Girsang (Girsang, 2015) with the title, *“An Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing as Found in Television Advertisement”*. This research used descriptive qualitative method. She found that there were 100 data advertisements in ANTV television. And found that the most dominant types of Code Switching and Code Mixing used in ANTV television advertisement was Inter-sentential Switching with percentage 32 (32%).

The second researcher is (Manik et al., 2020) with the title *“Code-Mixing And Code-Switching Found In Photo Captions Instagram Of Indonesian Celebrities In 2020”*. This research used qualitative research with content analysis method. She found 3 types of code-mixing, they are Insertion 13 data (52%), alternation 6 data (24%) and congruent lexicalization 6 data (24%) and the most dominant type of code-mixing is insertion. Meanwhile, the types of code-switching are tag-switching consists of 2 data (8%), inter-sentential switching consists of 15 data (60%) and intra-sentential switching consists of 8 data (32%). The most dominant type of code-switching is inter-sentential switching.

The last researcher is Dias Astuti Cakrawati (Cakrawarti, 2011), with her thesis, *“Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing in the Teenlit*



*Canting Cantiq by Dyan Nuranindya*". This research used descriptive qualitative method. She found that there are six types of code switching and code mixing which exist in the novel. The most type of code switching and code mixing that she found in the novel is inter sentential code switching because the novel use several statements in English and traditional language. In the other hand she found there are ten causes of the code mixing and code switching, the most dominant which was found in the novel is expressing group identity.