

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Communication is the process of exchanging information between two or more speakers so it can be understood by opponents said. According to Hunt in Rosyada (2004:84), there are some basic elements of communication, among others: the message, target of communication, and media sources. In the context of communication in spacelectures, the message delivered is the lecture material itself accompanied by instructions for the implementation of the process of lectures, assignments and plans related activities the source of lecturer or teacher, while the medium used for communication is the language.

Communication and interaction in the world can occur well by using a language. The relationship between language and society is inspected in sociolinguistics study, it is interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and sociolinguistic concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning (Holmes, 2001:1). Language which is used in the world can not stand alone without society. Without society, language can not be spoken because language is expressed by them.

Sociolinguistics concerns with the relationship between language and where it is used. People use a language to express their ideas or feelings to others, and they use it differently based on the contexts and its social function. People say thank you to express their thankfulness and people say sorry to express their guilty feeling. According to Gumperz in Fitriyani (2015:6), Sociolinguistics is an attempt to find correlations between social structure and linguistic structure and to observe any changes that occur. That means sociolinguistics is study to observe the phenomenon of language usage which may change and occur in the society. Therefore, sociolinguistic is simply defined as a study of language in correlation between language uses within society and all possibilities which may change in its development.

Sociolinguistics has many uses for practical life. Language, as a tool of human's verbal communication has certain rules. Within its use, Chaer and Agustina in Fitriyani (2015:7) explain that sociolinguistics provides knowledge how to use language in certain social aspect and it will give a guide in communication by indicating language, language variation, or what language style they should use in communicating with certain person. People must have knowledge how to use language in different contexts. The manner of speaking in their society must be different with the manner of speaking when they are with other community. The sociolinguistics knowledge can be useful when they are in communication and interaction. When people are in conversation with their friends, the manner of speaking must be different with their conversation with teachers in the school. The language variation and language style they use must be

also different. They have to use formal language and good manners when speaking with teacher or people older than them. Hence, they have to notice the politeness rule in communication. On the other hand, they will use informal language when they are speaking with their friends or their community.

In conclusion, sociolinguistics can be defined as a study of language and society including the language variations, function of the language itself, and how to use in the different situation. It can also be used by people to learn how to speak with different people in the different social context.

2.2 Bilingualism

Bilingualism exists in every area of Indonesia, people know that there are many regional languages and those are generally known as mother tongue. Bahasa Indonesia is known as the second language; and other languages are known as foreign language. In other words, Indonesian people can be said as bilingualism or multilingual. The term bilingualism is a special case of language acquisition or learning formerly, According to Bloomfield in Chaer and Agustina (1995:11) explains bilingualism as the ability to use two languages equally well a speaker as native speaker mastering language. Bilingualism is a phenomenon which is undergone by people in many countries all over the world (Suwandi, 2008:85). In bilingualism conditions would often people who to change the language or variety of language. This depends on the conditions and needs of the language (Nababan in Suwandi, 2008:85). In the other hand, language behavior is influenced by the speaker, conversation partner, purpose, place, time and topic are also often leads

to code-mixing events. People occasionally speak languages they master in daily use. When they know more than one language, they may use both of which in their conversation. People use more than one language that occurs in situation of social context, which is a situation where they learn a second language in their communities. In situation where a person learns a second language, they can be divided between the situation of language learning, language acquisition and people who learn the language (Suwito, 1985:39).

Bilingualism is the use of two languages by a speaker in his society by turns. Someone who want to use two languages, of course, they must those languages. It indicates that they should master mother tongue and another language that become a second language. People must change their language when they are speaking with other people who have different mother tongue thus when they have to turn their language. When people use two languages to interact with others, they become bilingual; it means that they realize bilingualism (Mackey and Fishman Inchaer and Agustina, 2010:84).

Bilingualism situation presents several languages or language variations in society. Someone must make the choice of which language variation the right to talk with a partner she said corresponding followed socio-cultural background. The problem of language options can be seen as a social problem bilingual society. In one particular topic and its some socio-cultural conditions that accompany it, the language variations tend preferred to use than other variations of the language, consciously and not by the speakers. This is due to adjustments made to suit the needs of English-speakers. According to Mackey, Oksaar In

Chaer and Agustina (1995:120), bilingualism is not just belong to the individual, but also belong to the group. Because, that language use is not limited to the individual and the individual, but also used as a communication tool between groups.

In fact, the uses of first language are more dominant than the second language. The first language is usually spoken by people in their society so it makes the uses of first language to be dominant. Therefore, Lado in Chaer and Agustina (2010:86) “bilingualism is an ability of using two language languages well or almost well which technically refers to the knowledge of two languages”. In addition, Haugen in Chaer and Agustina (2010:86) reveal that people can be called as bilingual although they only master one language, when the other language is not well. According to the statements from many theories above, it means that people are not necessary to have the same level knowledge to be called as bilingual. They are sufficient to master one of those two languages, and just need understand the second one. However, mastering both languages is better for a bilingual.

Everybody knows that human being has two roles in life, namely: human being as individual creature and as social one. As a social creature, of course needs a tool or a device for communication or even for interaction. That’s why human being life creates a language for interacting and communicating with others.

In bilingualism situation, people shift the language based on the contexts and the necessity of that language. People, who master two or more languages,

occasionally change their language when they are talking with different person who uses different language. Every language in the bilingual society cannot be used freely because it has its own function. For instance, Indonesia has national language and vernacular. One example of vernacular is javanese. People whose mother tongue is javanese only use it in family conversation. They only use in their society people whose have the same mother tongue. They cannot use it in general conversation or formal situation. In formal situation, they should use Bahasa Indonesia as national languages or unifier language.

Kridalaksana in Fitriyani (2015:10) states that there are three categories of bilingualism, those are; coordinate bilingualism, compound bilingualism, and sub-ordinate bilingualism. The first is coordinate bilingualism. In this phenomenon, the two or more languages in language system are used separately. That's means that bilingual use language without mixing other language element when they are changing their language. For instance, people who master English will change their language and do not show English element when they are shifting languages to their mother tongue. The second is compound bilingualism, the speaker use two or more language system integrated. Compound bilingual often disrupts the element of two languages they master. The third is sub-ordinate bilingualism, this phenomenon occurs to people who use two or more language separately. Bilingual sub-ordinate tends to mix the concept of the first language into the second language or foreign language they are learning.

Bilingualism also discussion about the phenomenon of code mixing; a speaker may take every effort to code mix by including a single utterance from

one language although he does not actually use that language very much. The situational context will when a speaker does mixing from one language to another language. Thus bilingualism reshapes not only one's language but also the situation.

2.3 Concept of Code Mixing

Code is usually a variation of a real language that is used to communicate in the language of the community members, the language code is the language system in a society. Code mixing is two languages used together by the conversant to extent that they change from one language into another the course of a single utterance, Wardhaugh (1986:103). It means that code mixing occur 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. Code-mixing is the use of two or more languages or language variety in a relaxed among familiar people.

In informal language situation, we can freely mix code (language or language variety) used; especially if there are terms that can not be expressed in another language. Even, we cannot avoid the phenomenon when we are speaking. Code mixing is the mixing of two or more languages by inserting elements of one language to ther so that those inserting elements do not have their own function anymore (Wijana and Rohmadi In Fitriyani, 2015:11). Furthermore, Kridalaksana In Suwandi (2008:87) explains code mixing is use of language to expand language variation, such as, word, clause, idiom, greeting, and others.

Code mixing can occur in the conversation in form of word clause, idiom and gettings. People put those elements when they are speaking Indonesian with their partner speech.

There are two kinds of code mixing in accordance with its origin of languages; they are inner code mixing and outer code mixing. Suwito in Fitriyani (2015:12) explains that inner code mixing is code mixing occurred as insertion of elements sourced from original language with all its variations. While, outer code mixing is code mixing occurred as insertion of elements source from foreign language.

In the middle of society language has mode or variation that are used by the native speaker, it can be caused by the social background, culture, and situation. The native speaker can make choice decided the language using. In sociolinguistic point of view, situation of language in bilingual and multilingual community are interested in research with the existence of some languages in verbal interaction and development of language in the middle of society it is interesting to do research at all times.

In the society, we often find code mixing within conversation, for instance, the use of Bahasa Indonesia and vernacular in language. Sometimes, when people are in conversation of Bahasa Indonesia, they often mix it with Javanese, Lampungnese and Sundanese. It means that people use inner code mixing because they insert sourced elements of regional language. Meanwhile, intellectual people mix Bahasa Indonesia with Foreign Language in the conversation, such as, English, Japanese, Mandarin, Germany, Arabic and others.

When speaking a second language, people often use a term of their mother tongue or first language because they do not know the appropriate word in their second language. This is caused by lack vocabulary. So, people use words from another language to express their feeling or to convey information. In formal situation, code mixing are rarely found. If there is, it is only used for replacing certain words or utterances which has no proper meaning so it is necessary to use words from foreign language or it is intentionally used to give certain stressing. Nababan(2010:32) gives a point that circumstance causes language become dissimilar when people mix two (or more) languages or model of language in the situation in which language bearing the mixing of language. In state of that way, only relaxation of speaker and or his custom pay attention. This habit is referred to as code mixing. In formal language situation code mixing seldom happens. The upper most characteristic form of code mixing becomes in a state of that way, this matter is caused by the lack of correct expression in using that language, so that require to use word or expression for other language (foreign language). Code-mixing often occur in communication in society when people talk. The use of Indonesian mixed with international language. For example Indonesian mixed with English. This shows that the code-mixing occurs in the communications that are relaxed. Therefore, code-mixing, is one aspect of the interdependence of language in society. From the above it can be concluded that the code-mixing is the use of two or more languages by the speakers in a conversation. Code mixing is also the scope of Sociolinguistics.

From the definitions and explanations of code mixing above, there are some characteristics of code mixing which researcher find. The first is the use of two or more languages since people mix the code from a language to other language. The second is that code mixing occurred in informal and relaxed situation, sometimes it happens reflexively, and the last is code mixing can be found in form word, phrase, clause, idiom, reduplication, and hybrid.

In conclusion, code mixing is the use of two languages by mixing elements of language with other language in form of words, phrase and others which occur in informal situation and people use it with close person or person they know to make the conversation more relax.

2.3.1 Factor Influencing Code Mixing

Mixed code does not appear because of the demands of the situation, but there are other things that lead into the mix that code. Mixed code is not required by the situation and the context of the talks, the dependence of language that promotes the role and function of language that usually occurs in a relaxed situation.

The using of code mixing in the conversation is influenced by some factors. Indra in Rohmani, Fuady, and Anindyarini (2013:6) classify that there are two factors causing code mixing, those are, intralinguistic factors and extralinguistic factors. Intralinguistics factor relates with things which are exist that language itself. For example, there is no appropriate lexicon from original language for certain concept. Original language lexicon is not appropriate to use,

so it must be changed or mixed with other language. It causes people will borrow another word from other language.

On the other hand, Extralinguistic factor is influenced by things out of the language. For example, it is related with the purposes of speaking, speaking situation, level of education, social status, opponent speech, and speech characteristics. In the purpose of speakinh, cod emixing is used for many reason, such as, for indicating the level of education or status. People who have high education will have high knowledge or high vocabularies. Another extralinguistic factor is opponent of speech. Each speaker generally wants to keep the language used by the opponents she said. When the opponent of speech mix the code, the speaker will also balance the language used. It means that the speaker will also mix the language like the opponent of speech. Speech characteristic also influence the use of code mixing, if the speech is formal speech, such as, topic about educational, political or scientific, the use of code mixing will be dominant. Extralinguistic factor can be also appear from the desirability of speaker to explain, states the prestige, sense of humor, use analogical word and many more.

2.3.2 Form of Code Mixing

Suwito (1996:92) explains that there are some kinds of code mixing, those are, the insertion in form of words, phrase, hybrid, repetition word, idioms and clauses.

1. Insertion of Word.

The insertion of words means that the word is put on the dialogue. A word is a meaningful unit of a language which can be spoken or written.

Example: “Petugas sambil menyuruh dua pria bergegas ke pintu **boarding**”

“Detak jantungnya rasanya jauh lebih keras dari pada suara **Announcer** bandara.”

2. Insertion of Phrase.

It means that phrase is put in the dialogue. Phrase is a group of words without a finite verb, especially one that forms part of sentence Hornby (1992:585). Phrase is also commonly defined as non-predicative grammatical unit in form of group of words (Chaer and Agustina, 2007:222).

Example: “Mereka dilarang menunjukkan bahkan sejumput kegugupan di depan pintu **check-in** bandara saat ini.”

“Dibelakang setiap konter menunggulah dengan setia para **ground officer**.”

3. Insertion Hybrid.

Hybrid is complex words which parts are from different language. It is made by combining two different elements, the combination pieces of Indonesian word and english word. The combination can be in form English word with Indonesian pronoun, and Indonesian affixes with English word. Indonesian affix can be found in suffix and prefix with english word.

Example : “Konsentrasiku saat harus menyelesaikan draf **paper-ku**.”

“Turtleneck-nya terlalu tinggi hingga menyentuh ujung bawah kedua daun telinga anya.”

4. Insertion of Repetition.

It is also known as reduplication. Reduplication is a process of repeating language unit. According to Chaer and Agustina (2007:182), “reduplication is morphological process which repeat base form, either totally and partially or the sounds alteration”.

Example : “Dia menghampiri kasir untuk membayar Azima, *nice...nice*”

“*Okay, okay guys* ! diskusi sampai disini”

5. Insertion of Idiom.

Idiom is a group of words whose meaning is different from the meanings of the individual words (Hornby in Fitriyani, 2015:15). In other words, idiom is phrase or sentences whose meaning is not clear from the meaning of its individual words and it must be learn as a whole unit.

Example : “*Mau naik hop-on-hop-off-bus* ! Bayari dong mas. Teriak hanum.”

6. Insertion of Clauses .

Kridalaksana in Fitriyani (2015:15), Clause is the grammatical unit in form of group of words, at least, it consist of subject and predicate, and potentially becomes a sentence. Clause is a unit of grammatical organization smaller than the sentence, but larger than the phrases and clause has a subject and predicate.

Example : “Dewan redaksi ingin Heute Is Wunderba rmenulis artikel perdana dalam format full servicenya dengan topik, ***would the world be better without islam?***”

“Dia tampak berencana mencabut omongannya, tapi dia tak kuasa mengeluarkan uneg-uneg terdalamnya : ***News is all about sensation.***”

2.3.3 Purpose of Using Code Mixing

The use of code mixing in the daily speech has many purposes. People definitely have purpose when they are interesting English elements to Bahasa Indonesia. According to Ohoiwutun in Fitriyani (2015:16) there are two purposes of using code mixing. The first is feeling-motive. It happens because of technology need feeling; speakers use it as if they could not find words that have similar meaning in the language they speak. The reason is in order to make they are able to speak simpler and clearer to make their partner understand the message they are conveying. The second is Prestige Feeling Motive. Prestige feeling motive is used by the researcher to show their educational status (Ohoiwutun in Fitriyani, 2007:71). People who have high education will have many English vocabulary. The mixing word usually is not related specifically to the topic and there is always a word substitute the first language. Sometimes, the speaker use word in foreign language to show their status and competence. Another purpose is Lexical Needs. This purpose occurs because there is no proper word or expression in the language which is being used. Holmes (2001:42) states that when people express an idea or describe things, they many borrow words from

another language. They think that there is no appropriate word in language they are using so they borrow words from other language. This is motivated by lexical needs of the speaker.

Being more informative is also purpose of using code mixing. This purpose occurs when a code mixing is conducted to give information, for instance, it happens because the occupation and education often use the codes. Holmes (2001:37) says “people may select a particular variety or code because they will be easier to discuss a particular topic regardless of where they are speaking”. When people want to convey the information whose word is in English they are more easily convey it in its original language. If it is translated to Indonesia, the meaning will not be appropriate.

2.4 Concept of Novel

Novel is a book of long narrative in literary prose. Novels tell stories, which are typically defined as a series of events described in a sequence. The novel has been a part of human culture for over a thousand years, although its origins are somewhat debated. Regardless of how it began, the novel has risen to prominence and remained one of the most popular and treasured examples of human culture and writing. From Indonesian Wikipedia explained that the novel is a work of prose fiction and narrative written, usually in story form. The novel is longer (at least 40,000 words) and more complex than short stories, and not limited structural constraints and metrical plays or poems.

According to Nurgiyantoro (2010:9) “Novel is a prose whose length is not too long, but also not too short”. Language in the novel means a written linguistic interlocation occurred between characters who are communicating to deliver communication. Generally, the novel tells the story of humans in their conflicts and in their behavior in the real life, with emphasis on the odd sides of the narrative. Furthermore, novel is also used as medium for creating imaginative skill, emotions, obsession and all feelings in form of description or dialogue which are expressed in written languages.

2.4.1 Kinds of Novel

There are two kinds of novels; those are serious novel and popular novel. According to Nurgiyantoro (2010:16), serious novel tries to show the complicated story and all possibilities which may happen in the real life. It is not merely restricted in love story, but also social relationship, divinity, death and fear. Therefore, the problems in serious novel are expressed from the core reality till universal problem and people should have high concentration to understand this novel well, even they have to read the novel repeatedly. On the contrary, Nurgiyantoro (2010:16) defines that popular novel is a novel which is popular and it has many fans, especially teenagers in this era. Popular novel also called pop novel because it is intentionally written for entertaining. The characteristic of popular novel it is does not tell complicated problems so the readers are easier to understand the story.

Novel does not merely tell serious problem in the real life. Sometimes, the authors put comedy elements in the novel. They can tell about their daily life which might be funny to be told in the novel. This kind of novel can be called as comic novel. Comic novel is novel which contains interesting humorous story with simple language style. It is written humorously and it is easily understood by the reader. It means that comic novel is written to entertain the reader with funny story and picture of the writer.

2.5 Review of Related Previous Research

In this research, the researcher reviewed some reports of related researches about sociolinguistics especially Indonesia-English code mixing. The researcher uses some previous research as following :*The analysis of Indonesian-English code mixing used in “Marmut Merah Jambu” novel by Raditya Dika (2016)* which has been researched by Ari Saputro, the student of State Institute of Islamic Studies (STAIN) Salatiga. He used Marmut Merah Jambu novel as data source and analyzed the forms of code mixing, the purpose of code mixing and the lexical meanings of code mixing that found in the novel.

This study aims at describing codes mixing used in *Marmut Merah Jambu Novel*. The problems are what the form of code mixing, the purpose and the lexical meaning of code mixing that used in *Marmut Merah Jambu Novel*. The research uses descriptive qualitative method to collect the data. The data are the English words in *Marmut Merah Jambu Novel*. The researcher collects data by finding the forms of Indonesian-English code mixing used in *Marmut Merah*

Jambu Novel, selecting sentence that consist of Indonesian-English code mixing. The analysis shows that there are some forms that use, such as: word, phrase, hybrids, clause and idiom. The writer looked for the lexical meaning of code mixing that used in *Marmut Merah Jambu Novel*. The purposes of why Raditya Dika mixes their language are prestige filling motive, need feeling motive, asserting status, pride and power, being more informative, making jokes and expressing selfemotion. The implication of this graduating paper in English teaching is focused in vocabulary. The achievements of this research are expected to be additional source of code mixing study and it is meant to conduct and develop such aresearch in the code mixing field.

From the analysis and discussion above, the researcher concludes that code mixing is the use of two or more languages by transferring from one language into others. After analyzing data, the researcher finds code mixing that used in *Marmut Merah Jambu Novel*. Based on the finding, the form of code mixing was divided into 6 forms, namely code mixing in the form of word, phrase, repetition of word, hybrid, idiom and clause. The use of Indonesian-English code mixing found here have certain purposes. In this study, the researcher classifies the purpose of Indonesian-English code mixing into: need feeling motive, prestige filling motive and to make the novel more interesting understandable. The researcher also found the lexical meaning from the code mixing that used in *Marmut Merah Jambu Novel*. After classifying and analyzing the forms of code mixing, the researcher wrote the lexical meaning of it. The form of code mixing also has lexical meaning. Lexical meaning is a meaning presented by dictionary, so he rewrites.

Another research entitle *A Study of Indonesian-English Code Mixing in Go Girl Magazine(2016)* which has been researched by Faradisa Nuzula, the Student of Faculty of HumanitiesDiponegoro University Semarang.From the analysis the magazine, researcher use informal code mixing in their writing. It is used to make closer with the readers. This research found two types of code mixing used in *Go Girl Magazine* May 2013 Edition according to Fasold. Those are the insertion of word and phrase. From the research, I found 463 codes mixing in *Go Girl Magazine* May 2013 Edition which covers the insertion of words and phrases. It consists of the mixing of words insertion as much as 246 insertions cover of noun 177, adjective 60, adverb 5, verb 3 and interjection 1. Phrases insertion as much as 207 insertions cover of noun phrase 169, adjective phrase 23 adverb phrase 10 and prepositional phrase 5. Code mixing in this magazine is mostly noun insertion as much as 177 and noun phrase 169.

This research found some social factors for the use of code mixing in *Go Girl Magazine* May 2013 Edition. She was analyzed them that influence the use of code mixing in *Go Girl* magazine. The factors are internal and external. Internal factors include low frequency of words, pernicious homonym, and synonym. The external social are the development of knowledge and new culture, social status and oversight. In the analysis, she found low frequency word as the factor that mostly influences in *Go Girl* magazine. However, the external factor as the development of knowledge and new culture did not find in this magazine.