CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer provides closely related to the research that is bilingualism in sociolinguistics. There are many discussions in sociolinguistics. In this observation the writer focuses on code-switching and code-mixing.

2.1 Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society, whereas the sociology of language is the study of society in relation to language (Hudson, 1980: 4-5). Sociolinguistics also means the study which to learn of language in relation to the use of language in society. The use of language in the community of life is very varieties. The variety is affected by a diverse and complex society. In other words, the more variety a community, so the language that used in the society is more variety too. The variety in the society form background of the speaker variety, the variety of conditions and situations when these language used, the variety of opponents to speak, a variety of ethnic, cultural, and others.

Fishman in his book ‘Sociolinguistics: The sociology of language’ (1972:4) said that sociolinguistics is the study of the Characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their function and the characteristics of the speakers as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community.
From some definition of sociolinguistic above, sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society (Hudson, 1996:1). In this case, the language will be found variety in accordance with variety in a society, so, the social variety is affected to the language variety.

Each study has a purpose in human life, as well as with sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics learn about the language used in human communication and interaction with other people. Sociolinguistics gives knowledge how to use language and how the used of language in community. Sociolinguistics explains how to use that language in terms of social aspects or specific, formulated by Fishman (1967:15) that the problem in sociolinguistics are, "Who speak, what language, to whom, when, and to what end." From that Fishman's formulation, we can spell out benefit of sociolinguistic for the human life.

Besides the benefit of daily human life, sociolinguistics is also useful in education, especially linguistic. It will not be perfect if we do not know how words arranged to used in life, especially in interacting with other people. Thus, sociolinguistics is very important in the effort to understand other people, so it does not make misunderstanding. In addition, our idea also be easily delivered, if we truly understand how the language patterns in social life.

2.2 Bilingualism

Sociolinguistically, bilingualism means someone uses two languages in his interaction interchangeably with other people. This term is first introduced in the 20th century by Bloomfield in his book ‘language’ (1933:22) that implies
bilingualism as a mastering two languages like native speakers. Furthermore, the definition of bilingualist provided by Bloomfield is a person who masters two languages as well. That definition is very heavy because it means that a person called a Bilingualist if the person mastering both languages.

Billingulism is closely related with activities speech language. It is liked Nababan (1984:27) said that bilingualism is customary to use two languages in interacting with other people. However, perfection in the use of two languages alternately and continuously exposed Bloomfield above, can only occur when the speakers are very fluently in the mastering of two languages. There are some sociolinguists assume that the purpose and objectives of the use of two languages are very diverse and different from one person to another depend on the topic, participant and context. Conditions and situations faced bilingualist consecutive turn over determine which languages are used.

It is commonly found that the person or people are bilingualists. This is because bilingualism is already a worldwide phenomenon. In addition, bilingualism has been existing along the history of human civilization, So that, it is possible if nowadays there is not a language group that is sequestered from the other language groups, especially with the language contact language between speakers of different language (Komarudin, 1984:4).

2.3 Code

Code is varieties of the language. There are many opinions about the definitions of code according to linguists. Among others, according to Soepomo
(1976:3) code defined as a variant form of the language used to communicate the real members of the society. Code as a system that is used as the communication is also raised by Wardhaugh (1986:86):

"In contrast, the ‘neutral’ term ‘code’ can be used to refer to any kind of system that two or more people employ for communication. (It can actually be used for a system used by a single person, as when someone devises a code to protect certain secrets)."

Wardhaugh (1986) calls code as a system that is used to communicate between two or more speakers in the form of a particular language or dialect. "... that the particular dialect or language one chooses to use on any occasion is a code, a communication system used between two or more parties" (Wardhaugh, 1986:99).

Over a range of opinions, the writer concludes that code has characteristic which differs between a code with other code. Every language has some codes, and the amount of codes from one language to another language is different. Because of that reason, the research of relationship code (code-switching and code-mixing) with the bilingualist is focused on using their mastered languages.

Generally, Indonesian people are able to speak two or more languages. They are mastering local language, national language, or even foreign language. In a cross communication or two-way communication and one-way communication, two speakers of a language often speak two languages that they mastered alternately either deliberately or accidentally. This phenomenon can be referred to
the symptoms of code-switching or code-mixing. Then the writer intends here is mastering of Indonesian language and English.

2.4 Code-switching

Code-switching cannot happen in the monolingual society, because according to Di Pietro in Kamarudin, "code-switching is using two or more than one language by communicants in the execution of a speech act" (Di Pietro in Kamarudin, 1989:59). From this statement it can be understood that code-switching occurs in an utterance that uses more than one language by a speaker. According to Hudson (1996:51), code-switching happens if people speak more than one language that they choose according to circumstances. Code-switching usually happens on the bilingual or multilingual society because code-switching is code that is transited from one code to another code. Then, code-switching can be dialect-switching (in one language), utterance-switching or variety-switching (Soewito, 1983:68).

According to some linguists, code-switching is a mixture of the language with an active and creative process done by bilingual speakers. The transition in this bilingual progress is uttered rapidly, so that, it can only happen if speaker really fluent in using both languages. This is based on opinion of Dulay, Heidy, Marina Burt, and Krashen:

"Code-switching, too, is an active and creative process of incorporating material from both of a bilingual's language into
communicative acts. It involves the rapid and momentary shifting from one language into another "(1982:114).

Code-switching can happen if the speakers mastering only one language grammatically or they do not master grammatical of both languages. As a result, the speakers mix the two languages. If speakers use too often code-switching it will give the impression that the speakers cannot control the use of structural system of two languages and mix without pay attention arrangement speaking of the two languages. In other word, there is a complex convention that should be obeyed by bilingual speakers if they will switch from one grammatical system to the other grammatical system.

If we explore the causes of the occurrence code-switching, then we must return to the problem of sociolinguistic like Fishman’s accordance (1976:15), namely "Who speak, What language, to Whom, When, and How to end." Linguistic variety of literature in general code-switching that causes mentioned are (1) speaker, (2) listener, (3) changes the situation with the presence of a third person, (4) changes from formal to informal, (5) changes topic for discussion.

2.5 Code-mixing

Code-mixing refers to the mixing of two or more language varieties in speech. It is different with code-switching. Someone who speaks more than one language chosen between his community according to circumstances. In code-switching, the using two languages is followed with the purposes that can make participant understand what the speaker means. While, in the code-mixing the two languages are used without any purpose that the speaker wants to achieve. In addition, code-
mixing is a fluent bilingual talking to another fluent bilingual changes language without any change at all in the situation (Hudson, 1996:53).

In a multilingual community, code-mixing is an aspect of the language of dependence often occurs. According Soewito, in code-mixing characteristics dependence marked by the reciprocal relationship between the reverse role and linguistic function. Things that need to be read in the difference between code-switching and code-mixing are that the code-switching in the diversion assume as a code to another code related with factors in a particular situation of conversation. Those things are speaker and participant, the type of direct face-to-face communication, written or telephone, discussion topic, the purpose of speakers to speak, time and place of speech, etc. Meanwhile, in the code-mixing, those things are not absolute requirements (Nababan, 1978:125).

According to Kachru (1978:32) that the various form of code-mixing in the range of words and phrases with different variations. The variations formed baster, idioms and words back. Bilingualists’ opinion and discussions about code-switching actually not much different from the discussion about code-switching. This means that the variation of language is the object of two main symptoms used languages. However, such opinions Nababan above, that both must be distinguished. Code-mixing does not need certain causes (such as the presence of third persons and the influence of time and place) that the speakers do interfusion. Afterward, code-mixing can only occur in situations of non-formal or casual situations.