CHAPTER II
LITERARY REVIEW

A. Previous Researches

Sociolinguistic research is an object that is interesting to discuss more. Some of researchers are interested to do research about code choice. That is because in sociolinguistic research, social phenomenon is always dynamic based on developing of social structure and language use. The researchers that have ever done code choice research are Fathur Rokhman (2009), Yulia Mutmainah (2008), Anis Sholihatin (2008).

Fathur Rokhman in “Kode Komunikatif dalam Interaksi Sosial Masyarakat Diglosik di Pedesaan: Kajian Sosiolinguistik di Banyumas” researches about communicative code in village society in Banyumas. On the research, Rokhman gives conclusion that in his research, he divides domain of language code choice in Banyumas society into six domain. They are: family domain, education domain, government domain, religion domain, tradition ceremony domain, and social gathering domain. Language code choice in Banyumas society is focus on the six domains. The influence of domain in language code choice in Banyumas society is appeared in relationship among participants, setting, and topic of conversation. Javanese language code is dominant element that is arises in communication, particularly in family domain and social gathering domain.
Yulia Mutmainah (2008) in her research “Pemilihan Kode dalam Masyarakat Dwibahasa: Kajian Sosiolinguistik pada Masyarakat Jawa di Kota Bontang Kalimantan Timur” researches about code choice in Javanese society in Bontang city. On the research, Mutmainnah takes conclusion that Javanese society in Bontang city is as bilingual people. As bilingual people, they use some codes in communication, like Indonesian language code, Javanese language code, foreign language code (English language code and Arabic language code), and other region language code. In Javanese society in Bontang city is also found code switching and code mixing. Code switching and mixing that are happened can be categorized into two variations, they are code switching and mixing with Indonesian language code as basic code and code switching and mixing with Javanese language code as basic code. The two variations of code switching and mixing are happened in all domain.

Anis Sholihatin (2008) in “Pemilihan Kode pada Masyarakat Keturunan Arab di Noyontaan, Kota Pekalongan: Kajian Sosiolinguistik” researches about code choice in Arabic offspring society in Pekalongan. On the research, Sholihatin concludes that Arabic offspring society in Pekalongan uses some codes, they are Indonesian language code, Javanese language code, and foreign language code. In the society is also found code switching and mixing. Language code choice in the society is based on domain of language use and social interaction. Language code choice is appeared based on the relationship among the participants, setting, and topic of conversation. On the research is also found phenomenon of diglosic in religion domain.
This research just focuses in the family domain, so the discussion about the family domain is more detail. For examples language code used by husband to wife, wife to husband, parent to child, child to parent, and other. This research discuss those more detail rather than in previous research. In previous researches, the researchers just give sample in family domain in little bit discussion. They do not discuss in deeply discussion. They do not pay attention about the language code usage by family members in deeply. It is because in the previous researches do not focus in family domain, they discuss many domains in the object of researches.

B. Theoretical Review

1. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the study of the effect of any and all aspects of society, including cultural norms, expectations, and context, on the way language is used. Sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary study. The term refers to sociology and linguistics. In Sociolinguistics term, the word *socio* is the mean aspect of research and its belongs to general feature of the study. The word *linguistic* in this definition is a study about language, or a study that takes language as an object of research. According to some scientists, Chaer and Agustina (2004: 4) state that sociolinguistics is interdisciplinary study that study about language in society. In relationship with society, people can not be seen as individual person but just can be seen as social person. From the statement can be said that sociolinguistics does not study language in individual aspect but study language in social society.
2. Speech Community

Speech community is widely used by sociolinguists to refer to community based on language (Hudson, 1980:25). If speech communities can be delimited, then they can be studied, and it may possible to find interesting differences between communities which correlate with differences in their language. The study of speech communities has therefore interested linguists for some time. According to Gumperz (1971:114) in Wijaya (2006:46) states that speech community is any human aggregate characterized by regular and frequent interaction by means of shared body of verbal sign an sett of from similar aggregate by significant differences in language. Based on the definition, so Indonesian communities in Jakarta, Medan, Manado, or Semarang also has difference speech community. Fishman (1972:28) in Chaer and Agustina (2004:36) state that "speech community is society that its member knows about a language variation and language usage norms". The word of community in the speech community term is still relative; it can be regarded as large community or small community. As the example are; village community, cities community, education community, Indonesia linguistic community, and other. Fishman (1973:33) and Gumperz (1964:37) in Chaer and Agustina (2004:38) state that modern society has speech community more opened and use some variation in the same variation language, whereas speech community of traditional society is closer and use variation in some other language. The reason of the inclination is social and cultural factor.

3. Bilingualism
Generally bilingualism society is the society that has two languages or more which is used in communication. The definition about the bilingualism based on the expert people is different.

According to (Blommfield, 1993) in Li wei (2002:24), bilingualism is as indication of mastering language like a native speaker. That definition can be regarded that a bilingual person is a person who can speak two languages in the same value. The orientation of the theory is very strict when it is implicated in the general society. People usually can speak fluency just for the first language that they get, and the second language is not good like the first language.

Macnamara (1967) in Rokhman (2010:4) states that bilingualism is more focus on the own of ability in first language and second language, although the ability in two languages is minimum. Based on Haugen (1972) in Rokhman (2010:4) bilingualism is people know about two languages. People do not need mastering two languages actively. For example a person that live in village as a farmer who just work in rice field. He seldom goes to outside of village and often uses Javanese language in communication. Although he seldom uses Indonesian language in communication, he understands about a conversation in Indonesian language. If other people ask question use Indonesian language, he can answer the question by Indonesian language although not fluency. That also can be mentioned as a bilingual based on Haugen theory. On this chance, the researcher uses theory of Haugen as reference in this research.

4. Code
In sociolinguistic, the discussing about code is interesting topic to discuss more. Code is a language or a variety of a language like dialect, language, style, standard language, pidgin, and creole (Wardraugh, 2006:88). In other definition, Wardraugh also states that the particular dialect or language that a person chooses to use on any occasion is a code, a system used for communication between two or more parties (2006:101). In this case, it means that each person is always use code in communication. Maybe they just use language, dialect or others.

According to Wardraugh (2006:88) states that there are indeed few single-code speakers, people are nearly always faced with choosing an appropriate code when they speak. As bilingual or multilingual people, choosing code is not avoided by speakers.

Sumberejo society is bilingual or multilingual people, they also used code in communication. Although the basic language code of Sumberejo societies are Javanese language code, they still choose code in communication. This research just focuses on language code that is used by speech community of Sumberejo society in family domain.

5. Code Choice

As language community, people will not separate by choosing code in communication. The choosing code will happen when people are bilingual or multilingual. People choose code in communication by regarding some factors. They will pay attention about to whom they say, where they make conversation, what topic they discuss and what goal they make interaction. Holmes (1992: 29-
30) states that the factors that influence code choice are participants, topic, setting, and function or goal of interaction.

The code choice is happened; maybe people want to make it easier to discuss a particular topic. The topic maybe is about education, meal, holiday and others. On the other hand, people choose code because they consider setting factor they speak, for example in a church, formal ceremony, and other. The other reason people choose code because they consider about to whom they say. When people speak to teacher, friend, parents, they will use difference code in their conversation. The last factor that influence people choose a code is function or goal of interaction, for example to ask something, ordering, conveying information, and other.

6. Code Switching and Code Mixing

As bilingual or multilingual society in language community, people cannot avoid from code switching or code mixing. For people that have good ability to speak in some languages, they are very difficult to use one code in communication. Aware or unaware, they will switch or mix code in their communication. They are able to use one code to another code based on situation that happened at the time of communication. They also try to make the opponent of speaker can understand what they say. As multilingual society, the languages are used at different situation and condition, and choose code is appropriated by social condition (Hudson,1996:52)

In choosing language, there are three categorizes of choices, that is stated by Rokhman in Mutmainnah (2008:44). First is by choosing one variation in same
language or intra language variation. Second is by switching one code to another code or code switching. Third is by mixing a code from other code or code mixing.

Sumberejo society as bilingual or multilingual society, of course the people of Sumberejo choose code in their communication. Code switching and code mixing are also happened in Sumberejo society because the people are bilingual or multilingual. In this research also explained code switching and code mixing used by Sumberejo society in famiy domain.

a. Code Switching

People are usually required to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch from one code to another or to mix codes even within sometimes very short utterances and thereby create a new code in a process known as code-switching (Wardhough, 2006:101)

Equating in this instance code with language, we can describe two kinds of code-switching: situational and metaphorical. Situational code-switching occurs when the languages used changing according to the situations in which the conversants find themselves: they speak 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. The interesting point here is that some topics may be discussed in either code, but the choice of code adds a distinct flavor to what is said about the topic (Wardhough, 2006:104)
As the 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 (Wardhough, 2006:104)

b. Code mixing

Studying about code switching is usually followed by code mixing. Both of them are usually happened in bilingual society. Because of that, people sometimes are difficult to different those. Many opinions mention about the differences between code switching and code mixing. But in certainly, code switching is used by its functioning and by aware of speaker based on some reason.

Code mixing is one of the other usages by bilingual people. According to Istiati S (1985:18) cited by Mutmainnah (2008:46), code mixing is done by speaker not only in situation of the interaction happened but also in situation that have languages characteristic. Istiati stated *Sumber dari campur kode bisa datang dari kemampuan berbahasa, bisa pula datang dari kemampuan berkomunikasi, yakni tingkah laku* (Mutmainnah, 2008:46). When the speaker uses code mixing because of their habits to make easy in communication as the result of culture system, social system, or personality system in continuity, therefore that indication come from behavior system. It means that this indication come from the ability of communication.

7. Domain
Domain is clearly a very general concept which draws on three important social factors in code choice – participants, setting, and topic (Holmes, 1992:26). It is useful for capturing broad generalizations about any speech community. Using information about the domains of use in a community, it is possible to draw a very simple model summarizing the norms of language use for the community.

Example: Maria is a teenager whose Portuguese parents came to London in the 1960s. She uses mainly Portuguese at home and to older people at the Portuguese Catholic church and community centre, but English is the appropriate variety or code for her to use at school. She uses mostly English at her after-school job serving in a local café, though occasionally older customers greet her in Portuguese.

The information provided in the example above, for instance, identifies four domains and describes the variety or code appropriate to each.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Variety/code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Home/family</td>
<td>Portuguese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church/religion</td>
<td>Portuguese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work/employment</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School/education</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this research, the researcher just focuses in family domain.

8. Speech Level of Javanese Language

In Javanese language, there is speech level of language. Javanese people call it as *Unggah-ungguhing basa*. *Unggah-ungguhing basa* is happened because the society has social level or social stratification. Purwadi (2005:1) states that *Unggah-ungguhing basa* can be divided into three; they are *Ngoko, Madya, and Krama*.

According to Purwadi (2005:2-7), *Ngoko* variation is used for:
- a communication from parents to child, grandchild, and young people
- a conversation between people who have same level
- a conversation from boss to worker
- a conversation by her/his self
- a conversation between people who have close relationship

Purwadi (2005:9-12) states that *Madya* is mixing of *Ngoko* and *Krama*. It is usually used by people to another people who are older. *Krama* is used for communication from young people to older people which purpose give respect towards opponent speaker (Purwadi, 2005:13-19)