

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 An Overview of Linguistics

Linguistic is a science that we study about language. Human uses language to communicate each other so language is more important in human life. Linguistics is usually defined as the science of language or alternatively, as the scientific study of language (Lyon, 1981: 37).

Linguistic, in generally describes the concepts and categories of a particular language or among a language. It also provides analyzed theory of the language (Hadi: 2009). Linguistics concerned itself with describing and explaining the nature of human language. Linguistics are largely concerned with finding and describing the generalities and varieties both within particular languages and among all language.

Furthermore, the linguistics encompasses a number of sub-fields. An important topical division is between the study or language structure (grammar) and the study of meaning (semantics and pragmatics). Grammar encompasses morphology (the formation and composition of words), syntax (the rules that determine how words combine into phrases and sentences) and phonology (the study of sound systems and abstract sound units). Phonetics is a branch of linguistics that comprises the study of the sounds of human speech, or - in the case of sign languages - the equivalent aspects of sign.

There are at least two tasks studied in linguistics. First, linguistics is concerned with the study of particular language used to be able to produce complete and accurate to produce complete and accurate descriptions of the languages; and second, it studies languages as a means to be able to obtain information about the nature of language in general (Seno, 2006:1). Linguistics is narrowly defined as the scientific approach to the study of language, but language can be approached from a variety of directions, and a number of other intellectual disciplines are relevant to it and influence its study.

Linguistics is the science of the language, requiring and participating the study of human and animal languages and speech with their origins. As the purpose of language is to communicate, any study of communication is a study of linguistics by nature whether so asserted or not. Linguistics as a science has two primary branches. In simple terms one branch covers the study of languages themselves while the other covers the effects of language on the world around us.

2.2 An Overview of Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistic study the relationship between language and society. It is interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social context, and sociolinguistic concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. (Holmes, 2001: 1)

In communication, relation between language and society cannot be separated. According to Wardhaugh (2000: 12) Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal

being a better understanding of the structure of language and how language function in communication. According to Fishman (1972: 4) sociolinguistics is the study the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their functions, and the characteristics of their speakers as these three constantly interact, change and changes one another within a speech community. Moreover, sociolinguistics is discipline sciences between social and linguistics.

Other definition says that sociolinguistics is the study language that deals with language usage as social members (Nababan, 1986: 2). Meanwhile, Spolsky (1981) defines that sociolinguistics is the field that studies the relation between language and society, between the uses of language and the social structure in which the users of language live. Sociolinguistics also seeks to determine the symbolic value of language varieties for their speaker, that language varieties come to have symbolic or symptomatic value, in and of them selves, is an inevitable consequence of their functional differentiation (Fishman, 1972: 3). So, sociolinguistics is one phenomenon of language deal with the society.

Sociolinguistics is a combination between sociology and linguistics. Therefore, in order to know sociolinguistics, it is important to discuss about sociology and linguistics. Sociology is the study of man and his environment in relation to each other, such as relationship between people and culture, people and social structure, and people and ecology.

2.2.1 Sociolinguistics Factors

Sociolinguistics is a practical, scientific discipline which researchers into the language that is actually used, either by native speakers or foreigners, in order

to formulate theories about language change. There are numerous factors influencing the way people speak which are investigated by sociolinguistics.

Bright, W. (1997):

1. Social class: the position of the speaker in the society, measured by the level of education, parental background, profession and their effect on syntax and lexis used by the speaker. An important factor influencing the way of formulating sentences is, according to sociolinguistics, the social class of the speakers.
2. Social context: the register of the language used depending on changing situations: formal language in formal meetings and informal usage during meetings with friends, for example. It is notable that people are actually aware of the differences in speech patterns that mark their social class and are often able to adjust their style to the interlocutor.
3. Geographical Origins: slight differences in pronunciation between speakers that point at the geographical region which the speaker comes from. Sociolinguistics investigates the way in which language changes, depending on the region of the country it is used in.
4. Ethnicity: differences between the use of a given language by its native speakers and other ethnic groups.
5. Nationality: clearly visible in the case of the English language: British English differs from American English, or Canadian English; Nigerian English differs from Ghanaian English; The study of language variation is

concerned with social constraints determining language in its contextual environment.

6. Gender: differences in patterns of language use between men and women, such as quantity of speech, information patterns.
7. Age: the influence of age of the speaker on the use of vocabulary and grammar complexity.

2.3 The Notion of Bilingualism and Multilingualism

Bilingualism and Multilingualism are normal in many parts of the world and people do not feel strange. Most of nations through the world are bilingual or even multilingual with two or more ethnic groups speaking different languages.

Weinrich (1986) stated that the practice of using two languages will be called bilingualism and the person involved in it is called as bilingual. Beside, Fromkin (2003: 374) stated that approximately half of the people in the world are native speaker of more than one language. Finally, bilingualism is the ability of using two language to other people.

Furthermore, according to Platt (1975), the term of bilingual and bilingualism covers “ a wide range of situation, communities and individuals. It means, one may say that a person is a bilingual if he speaks two languages, no matter to what degree. The term of multilingual is less common but is appropriate when it is a matter of more than two languages.

Based on explanation above, it can be concluded that bilingualism is the ability of using two languages to communicate with others. A person who can speak two languages is a bilingual. Bilingual and multilingual use a particular code to switch from one code to another and to mix code in a communication.

2.4 Differences of Code Mixing and Code Switching

When we talk about code mixing, unconditionally we talk about code switching too. It is not easy to differentiate between code mixing and switching. However, the difference between code mixing and code switching can be inferred. First, in code mixing, bilingual speakers seem to apply some foreign words or phrase (pieces of one language smaller than clause) while the other language (code) functions as the base. Second bilingual speakers are said to code mixing (but not switch from one to another) when there is no topic that changes, not does the situation.

Fasild (1996: 192) explains one criterion to different code switching and code mixing. One creation that is sometimes offered to distinguish switching from mixing is that the grammar of the clause determines the language. By this criterion, if a person uses a word or a phrase from another language, he has mixed, not switched. But if one clause has the grammatical structure of one language and the next is constructed according to the grammar of another. Create a code.

Code switching and code mixing living in a bilingual (or multilingual) community forces people to be able to speak in at least two different languages. We will take Javanese as a case in point. Javanese people can speak Javanese,

their mother tongue, and Indonesian as their secondary or national language at a minimum. It is possible to find them speaking foreign languages too. As people have to speak different languages (or follow different speech levels; i.e. ngoko or krama in Javanese language) for different reasons, the so-called linguistic phenomena of code switching (you call it “alih kode” and code mixing (campur kode) will inevitably occur. When you alternate between two (or more) languages during your speech with another bilingual person, that means you have code-switched.

Now we can see the difference between code switching and code mixing. When you change language intentionally and you do it because of specific purposes (e.g. the presence of third person that does not share the same language, or the change of topic or situation), in other word the switch is functional, that means you code-switch. When you insert a piece of word other than that of your language, and you have no specific purpose or intention when doing that, that means you code-mix.

2.4.1 Defenition of Code Mixing

A code is a system that used by people to communicate each other. According to Stockwell (2002), a code is a symbol of nationalism that used by people to communicate in a particular language, or dialect or register, accent or style on different occasions and for different purposes. Similarly Finch (209: 2000) also maintains that, code is a system of rules that allow us to give in information in symbolic form. Human language is a code, consists of words that

represent ideas, events, and objects. When it is put together in certain circumstances, it will help us to communicate. Code is a set of conversations for converting one signaling system into another. However, it is mainly used as neutral term for any system of communication, which involves language, dialect or variety (Crystal, 1980: 66). Code mixing in contrast, is the use of one language in the midst of another within a speech event and even within a sentence, phrase, or word (Tina Bennet, 2008: 32).

Code Mixing is the change of one language to another within the same utterance or in the same oral/written text. It is common phenomenon in societies in which two or more languages are used. Studies of code mixing enhance our understanding of the nature, processes and constraints of languages (Myres-Scotton, 1993, & Auer, 1998). According to Suwito (2004: 60), “Code Mixing is the use of two or languages by entering the pieces of a language another while the pieces of language which are inserts do not have their function”.

In addition, Redlinger and Park (1980) define language mixing as the combining of elements from two languages in a single utterance. It occurs when a speaker uses a certain language in his communication, however, he insert some pieces of another language. Therefore, it can be concluded that code mixing is a speaker insert or mixes two languages in a single utterances and it usually occurs in informal situation.

Code Mixing is the process whereby speakers indulge in code switching between languages of such rapidity and density, even within sentences and

phrases that is not possible to say at any given time which language they are speaking (Trudgil, 1992: 16). (Sridhar) in (Mackay, 1996: 74) defines that code mixing implies quite in multilingual communities around the world and it is often used by the speakers who are highly proficient in all language being mixed.

Code mixing or interference those focus using formal languages codes such as phoneme, morpheme, word, phrase, sentence in a context from one language into another language (Beardsmore, 1998: 40). Wardhaugh (1998: 103) states that code mixing occurs when conversant use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance.

Furthermore, Nababan (1989: 32) said that conditions of a language be different when people mix two or more language or kinds of language in language situations that focus on language mix. According to Kachru in Suwito (1985: 89), code mixing is the use of two languages or more by inserting one language elements into another language element in one utterance.

Code mixing is the use of two or more language or dialect in non formal situation among the intimate people (Subyakto and Nababan, 1992: 106). In this informal situation, we can mix the code freely; especially if there are terms which can not be expressed in other language. Code mixing occurs in either bilingual or multilingual societies. It happens because the conversant tend to use more than one language.

Holmes (1992: 50) suggests that code mixing occurs when the speaker combines their codes randomly or maybe because of insufficiency, while switches are properly in meaning of the two codes. The code mixing can be triggered by the lack of the vocabulary and the lack of knowledge to describe an object.

2.4.2 Types of Code Mixing

(Musyken: 2000) stated that code mixing is typically divided into three main types. They are as follow :

a. Insertion (word or phrase)

Insertion is process of code mixing which is conceived as something akin to borrowing: the insertion of an alien lexical or phrasal category into a given structure. For the example: *Ingin **desert** yang enak?*

b. Alternation (clause)

It occurs between clauses meaning that alternation is used when speaker mixes his or her language with phrase. For the example: ***Hi Ladies...** **Hang out** mungkin merupakan satu kegiatan yang sangat menyenangkan untuk sebagian besar orang.*

c. Congruent lexicalization (dialect)

Congruent lexicalization is the influence of dialect within language use. For the example: ***Tarrraaa!!!** "Black Canyon Coffee" hadir untuk*

ladies yang sering kelaparan saat sedang karaoke ataupun dugem tapi malas mencari makanan keluar.

Hoffman (1991: 112) also described types of Code Mixing based on juncture or the scope of mixing where language take place. Those are:

a. Intra – sentential Mixing

The kind of Code mixing occur within a phrase, a clause or sentence boundary. For the example: *Eh.... **By the way** nanti malam kamu mau jalan kemana ?*

b. Intra lexical Code Mixing

This kind of code mixing which occurs within a word boundary has example such English – Indonesian. *Tapi dia request nge-**add** aku, lantas aku **add** balik.*

c. Involving a change of pronunciation

This kind of Code mixing occurs at the phonological level as when Indonesian people say an English word but modify it to Indonesian phonological structures. For example, *people say **stroberi** in bahasa, and the English is **strawberry***

However the theory of code mixing proposed by Kachru (1982), Classified into five points, those are :

a. Unit Insertion

Unit insertion is code mixing process that inserting the word, phrase, or clause in a sentence from the other language. For the example : *Jadi gue sama si boss sama-sama stuck*

b. Unit Hybridization

Unit hybridization is code mixing process occurs in the phrase level within a sentence. For the example : *Kalo ternyata kurang satu, dia ngotot gua harus minta dari supplier-nya*

c. Sentence Insertion

Sentence insertion is the code mixing process that insert the sentence from one language to another language. For the example ; *Sales : those cylinders belong to who ?*

d. Idiom and Collocation Insertion

Idiom and collocation Insertion is code mixing process that involves the idiom and collocation from the other language. For the example : *Maka mulailah genk Fellowship of the Ring melakukan perjalanan antara hidup dan mati dengan Frodo yang bolak balik ke hutan dan menemukan banyak hal, walau pada akhirnya kembali untuk menemukui genknya yang telah lama tidak ia jumpai*

e. Reduplication

Reduplication is code mixing process that the repeat the same meaning in two languages. For the example : **Good... bagus... bagus...**

Based on those opinions, the researcher will use theory by Kachru (1982) to analyze the data. The researcher has general assumption that in Ngenest novel has five types of code mixing proposed by Kachru (1982). In this research the researcher assumes that in Ngenest novel, the author often used unit insertion.

2.4.3 Reasons of Choosing Mixing

The people surely also have reasons why switches/mixes their native language into English. Saville-Troike (1986) states that reasons for bilinguals or multilinguals to switch or mix their languages. They are:

1. To soften or strengthen request or command

For Indonesian, mixing Indonesian into English can soften or strengthen request sometimes. Because it does not sound as direct as Indonesian. And can make the speaker more powerful than the listener especially in Indonesia because not all Indonesian understand English.

2. Because of real lexical need

The most common reason for bilinguals switch their language is due to lack of equivalent lexicon in the language.

3. To exclude other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience

To avoid the other community or people interfere their communication, they will use language that other people does not know.

According to Hoffman (1991), there are seven reasons why people use code switching, they are:

1. Talking about a particular topic

A speaker feel free and more comfortable to express their emotions, excitements, or even anger when they talk about particular topic , in one language.

2. Quoting somebody else

People sometimes like to quote a famous expression or saying of some well-known figures from their origin language. For the examples when an English well-known figure saying about something, usually people who want to quote his statement, use his origin language which is English.

3. Intentionally or unintentionally

Usually, when someone use a language that is not his native tongue suddenly wants to be emphatic about something. He/she, either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch from his second language to his first language.

4. Interjection (Inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors):

Language switching and language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connector. It may happen unintentionally or intentionally.

5. Repetition used for clarification

When a bilingual wants to clarify his/her speech so that it will be understood more by the listener, he/she can sometimes use both of the language that he masters saying the same utterance and the utterance is said repeatedly.

6. Intention of clarifying speech content for interlocutor

When a bilingual person talks to another bilingual, it was mentioned that there will be lots of code switching and code mixing that occur. It means making the content of his/her speech runs smoothly and can be understood by the hearer

7. Expressing group identity

The way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings, are obviously different from other groups. The way of communication of one language is different to another group or people who does not belong to the group..

2.5 Previous Studies

Related with the study that I conduct, there was one previous study that i chosen as the standard to ease this thesis writing. This research entitled “Code Mixing in My Stupid Boss Novel”. This study was done in 2012 by Anita

Rebekawati. She discussed the types and the reason to analyse the Indonesian-English code mixing in written language.

Elisabet Sipayung (2012), “The Analysis of Code Mixing in Film from Bandung with Love”. She discussed about the dominant types of code mixing in film. It means in film, mixing Indonesian and English sentences are able to show. The researcher stated that “it is necessary to make the watchers feel easy to understand the message of the character’s utterances”.

Based from both research, the researcher investigated about “A Description of Indonesian - English Code Mixing in Ngenest Novel”. The researcher described about types of code mixing and what are the reasons of code mixing used in Ngenest novel.