CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer will discusses some related theories and there are four section of research. The first The first section presents the relevance of the theories will be used for the underlying requirement to solve the problems. The second section talks about relevance studies to support this research . The third show the conceptual framework and The last section describes the assumption of this research.

2.1 Relevance Theories

2.1.1 Language

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 tool or a device for communication or even for interaction each other. That's why human being life creates a language as a device to do these things. According to Wardhaugh (2002) defines language to be a knowledge of roles and principles and of the ways of saying and doing anythings with sounds, words, and sentences rather taht just knowledge of specific sounds, words and sentences.

Crystal and Varley (1993:4) state that "communication is the sending and receiving of message. It refers to any message, not just the highly structured symnolic messages of language.

Meanwhile, pei also give his definiton of human communication. He said that " a language is a system of communication by sound, operating through organ of speech and meaning among members of given community and usig vocal symbol processing

arbitary conventional meaning". Well, to communicate everyone need language. So, it is the reason why language so important for human in society.

The communication between users of different speech varieties appear in language contact. Refering to Hummer and Blanc (2000), language in contact describe a situation where to or more codes are used in interactions between people. The study of language in contact focuses more on various types of language contact situations and various forms of bilingualism and multilingualism.

The study of language in contact focuses more on various type of language contact situations and various forms o bilingualism. However, based on Lesley and Musyken (1995) said that the main issue in bilingualism and multilingualism research is code mixing and code switching, the alternative use of two or more languages in the same conversation by bilingual speakers.

Refering to (Johnson, 2005) work "language contact phenomena" was established to show different type of language contact such as code mixing.

2.1.2 Sociolinguistics

The study of language used by society is called sociolinguistics. This idea is supported by Hudson (1996) "sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society".it means Sociolinguistic study the relationship between language and society and was 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.

Sociolinguistics is study of the relationship between language and society. It is interested in explaining why we speak differntly in different social contexts, and sociolinguistics concerned with identifying the social function of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning (Holmes,1991)

Sociolinguistics is one of the branches of linguistics as defined by Aitchison (2003). It is about the study language and society. There is a relationship between language and society.A language used in certain society may be different with a language used in other society. Wardaugh (2006) also states that sociolinguistics is focusing on the relationship between language and society with the purpose to have a better understanding of the structure of the language,how languages function in communication, and the context in which it is used. We use language to ask for and give people information. We use it to express indignation and annoyance, as well as respect.

Sociolinguistic uses for practical life very much, because the languages as a tool of human verbal communication, of course have certain rules on its use. Sociolinguistic provide knowledge on how to use language in a certain aspect or social terms. Sociolinguistic will guide us in communicating with show language, variety of language or style of what language should we use when we talk to a certain person. In language teaching at school, sociolinguistic also have a big role. Language study internally will be produce objectively descriptive language in the form of shape grammar book.

In short, sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that concerns with the relationship between the languages used in a society. To understand language, people should understand the elements involved in the conversation.

2.1.3 Bilingualism and multilingualism

Sociolinguistics in general, Bilingualism defined as the use of two language by a speaker in interaction with other people in turn, its based on Mackey (in Fishman ed 1968) and Nababan (1986).

So according to Blommfield (in Language 1933) cited by Sumarsih (2014:78) "Bilingualism is the ability to speak two languages with equal or nearly as good and equally well by aspeaker". Based on Hartman and Stork (1972:27) said that Bilingualism is the usage of two languages by speaker or speech community.

So, multilingualism is the act of using or promoting the use of multiple languages either by an individual speaker or by a community of speakers. Therefore, Most people as speakers usually use more than one code and require selected code whenever they choose to speak with other people. The phenomenon of people having more than one code (language) is called bilingualism or multilingualism (Wardaugh, 2006).

The bilinguals have a repertoire of domain-related rules of language choice (Spolsky, 1998: 47), means that bilinguals are able to choose which language they are going to use in a social condition. A bilingual is able to switch or mix their language at a different location, different role relationship or different topic.

There are some factors why a person can be a bilingual. Such as mobilization, nationalism, education, culture, or religion. Mobilization can make a bilingualism condition when an immigrant have to interact with the native, they will learn the native language. Nationalism movement appears a necessity of a national language to unite a whole nation or a necessity to have a legal language of a country like Indonesia.

Education and culture can also make a bilingualism situation if those languages and cultures spread to other places, so persons who want to learn about it have to understand the language first. The religion is usually written in a language, Arabic in Islam or Latin in Christian. It makes we have to understand about the language if we want to understand about it. It according to (Hoffman, 1991) "There are three reasons why someone becomes a bilingual : membership, education, and administration".

2.1.4 Code mixing

One of the effect of using two or more languages or bilingualism is code mixing. Wardhaugh explains that code mixing occurs when conversant uses two languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance. (Ronald Wardhaugh, 1992: 52). The phenomenon of code mixing happens not only between local language and Indonesian language, but also among local language, Indonesian language and English. The phenomenon of code mixing does not only occur in daily life situations. It also used by students of Al amin boarding school in communication.

Code mixing is the mixing of two or more languages in written and spoken. Maschler (1998:125) defines code mixing as combination of two languages or more. Kachru (1978 : 28 in suwito 1991:89) saids that he gives the limitation of code mixing is the use elements of one language to another language consistenly.so, kachru in nusjam (2004) defines code mixing as the term refers to the use of one or more languages for consistent transfer of linguistics units from one language into another. Beside that, Thelander (1976:103) said that when speech event become, the clauses or

phrases is consist of hybrid clauses and hybrid phrases and all are not support each other is called as code mixing.

The phenomenon of code mixing happens not only between local and indonesia language, but also among local language, indonesia language, arabic language and international language. The phenomenon of code mixing does not only used by author to create some novel, but it also used in some conversation although in daily life conversation. Nowdays, code mixing used in the indonesian language mixed english or english language mixed arabic, even flourishing.

Based on Suwito (1985:78) code mixing usually occurs in the middle of the sentence. In addition, Nababan (1993:32) said that code mixing is a mixing of two codes or languages, usually without a change a topic.

2.1.4.1 Types of Code mixing

According to Muysken (2000) cited in billingual speech : a Typology of code mixing, there are three type of code mixing:

a. **Insertion**

Insertion of material from one language into structure from the other language. In this type, the lexical item or constituent from one language takes place or a comparable item in the other language, but it is inserted into the structure of the other language. The characteristics of the insertion type is on the usage. This type is only has one words from one language (arabic) that insert or takes place in one part of structure of the other language.

Example: laa takun kadzalika *sister* ya !

The meaning is : (dont like it please!)

b. Alternation

In alternation pattern, both language alternately each with their structure.it means between structures of two languages.

Example : limdza uhti zahwa lazzy jiddan, hinama hiya turid an takuna the best.

The meaning is : (why she so lazzy? Even though she wants to be the best)

c. Congruent lexicalization

In this congruent lexicalization of material from different lexical inventories into a shared grammatical structure.

Example : "sa'idni hudzi *spoon* tu ukh.."

The meaning : (help me take that spoon please sister)

Based on Suwito's theory (1991:90-91) devides code mixing into two types, they are :

1. Inner code mixing

Inner code mixing occurs, if the speaker inserts the elements of their own language into national language, the lements of dialect into their own language or element of varieties and style into their dialect. It means Inner code mixing is come from the nature of language with all the variation. It shows that if speaker insert the elements of their own language, or elements of varieties and style into their dialect.

The implication also can be show the identifiction certain act. Code mixing and the elements of language region show that the speakers want to show their region language characeristic.

Example :" nah ini dia yang *guedee*"

"hadza allati *guedee*"

In first example uses Indonesian language, but the speaker insert the word *guede, Guede* in this means big. But in the second example uses Arabic language, but the speakers insert the word *Guede*. The researcher give one arabic sentence example, because of the main language in Al Amin boarding school is Arabic.

2. **Outer code mixing**

Outer code mixing occurs if the speakers insert the elements of their own language into foreign language. It means outer code mixing come from foreign language. Code mixing with English language or Arabic can be given the impression that the speaker is education prestige and have a good relationship society. Code mixing with the elements of Arabic impressed that they are islamic.

Example : "dia malas sekali *study* untuk ujian kali ini"

"hiya tatakassal jiddan *study* lihadza imtihan"

The first example uses Indonesian language but the speaker insert words study, with constitute as the vocabulary of English. It sames for the second example but the speakers uses the Arabic language and the speaker insert word of english.

2.1.4.2 Forms of code mixing

Based on Suwito (1985:78) classifies code mixing into six kinds according to the linguistic elements that involved in code mixing as follows:

1. The Insertion of Words

The insertion of words here means the language unit that stands on its own, it consist of free morpheme sand bound morphemes. One common definition of a word is the following "a word is any unit of language that in writing, appears between spaces or between a space and a hyphen". Words do not always constitute the smallest meaningful units in a language. Instead words are sometimes constructed of smaller parts. These parts are called morphemes.

Example : Catatan kita juga suka penuh dengan *notes* tentang hukuman lughoh

2. The insertion of phrases

A phrase is a group of two or more related words that does not certain both as subject and a predicate.

Example : "ana arji" ila medan kk,,umi *sick* "

The meaning is : (i will back to Medan, because my mother is sick)

3. The Insertion of Hybrids

Hornby states that hybrid is the composed part of words (Hornby, 1995:585) it is a combination of word pieces, the combination pieces of Indonesian word and English word.

Examples : ahtaju yauman *to write* curhatan ku

The meaning is : (i need one day t write my story life)

4. The Insertion of Word Reduplication

Word reduplication is the repetition of some parts of the base (which maybe the entire base) more than one word. Reduplication is a morphological process by which the root or stem of a word, or part of it is repeated. Reduplication is used in inflections to convoy a grammatical function, such as plurality and intensification. Reduplication is found in a wide range of languages and language groups, though its level of linguistic productivity varies.

Example: halluna fine-fine aja kok.

The meaning is : (we are fine!)

5. The Insertions of Idioms

Idioms are an expression which has a meaning different from that, of the individual meaning of each of its component parts. The idiom cannot be translated literally from one language into another without some change in its meaning or connotation (Dixson, 1971). Idiom is a phrase or sentence whose meaning is not clear from the meaning of its individual's words and which must be learnt as a whole unit. It means that idiom creates new meaning that is different from the real meaning of each word.

Example : *By the way* syukron katsiron lho udah jadi temen terbaikku selama disini

The meaning is : (by the way, thank you so much because of you've become my best friend over here)

6. The Insertion of Clause

Clause is the part of sentence that consists of subject and finite/predicate but has not expressed the complete idea (Tri Wiratno, 2003:21). Clause is a group of word having a

subject and predicate some clause are independents, so they can stand themselves as sentences or may appear within sentences as grammatically complete statement. Other clauses are dependent (subordinate) they cannot stand themselves and therefore the meaning upon the reminders of the sentences in which they appear.

Example : "A'roffti la'? hiya tatakalam *i so lazzy*, kadzalik"

The meaning is : (are you know? She said "i so lazzy")

2.1.4.3 Factor of Code Mixing

According to Beardmore (1982:38) cited in Wardah A.M Daulay and Sumarsih (2012) there are some factors(reasons) that cause people do code-mixing :

1. Billingulism

The ability of the speaker of using more than one language is a basic factor of code mixing. Most of the population is bilingual or multilingual, because most f the speaker master in two or more languages.

2. Speakers and partner speaking

Speaker need speaking partner to communicate and code mixing could appear if both use and understand it well.

3. Situation

Code mixing occurs in relax or informal situation. The situation is closer with daily conversation and writer is also describe as their habitual communication.

4. Social community

Most communities are bilingual that use two languages in their interaction. In the case, an individual will be influenced by social community directly

5. Prestige

For many young people code mixing becomes own style which hope to be modern and educational one. They mix the language because of prestige. They want to look cool in front of many people.

6. Vocabulary

The inability to find an appropiate word or expression in one language makes people change the word or phrase from one to another language. So, what they want to convey can be delivered through use code mixing.

2.1.4.4 Factors influence the use of code mixing

Code mixing by bilingulism or multilingualism speakers with primary objective to put across message in the communication can be received more effectively. There a word as an acronym for the various factors, on the background of code mixing usage they are as follows:

S   : Setting, includeing situation and background.

P   : Participations including speakers, listener and receiver

E   : End, it meas goal of the message and content

A   : Act sequence

K   : Key (lock)

I   : Instrumentatlities including channel and forms said

N   : Norms, including norms of interaction

G   : Genre

Word *SPEAKING* as an acronym of the factos that influencing the code mixing, and this based on Hymes (1974)

2.2 Relevance Studies

There are some relevant researches due to this research, in terms of students' use code mixing and an analysis of typical code mixing. Dealing with this research, the writer takes some relevance researches, which have been investigated. The fisrt Reza Sri wahyuni (2016), in her research entitled "Code-mixing words Analysis in twitter. The research use the qualitative method, where the population were 300 followers and also chosen randomly from who use code mixing. The sample was 35 followers . From the result of this research, the researcher found the use of code mixing in the form of words, phrases, hybirds, clause, and word reuplication. It was also the purpose of code mixing. Moreover, the factors influence the used of code mixing in twitter.

Jonathan Gysbert Katiandagho (2013) with the titled "The Identification of Code Mixing used in East Javanese Familiy", this research study about type of code mixing used by sonny's family and describe the reasons using code mixing in their every day conversation. The results of this research is sonny's family use insertion and alternation code mixing and have seven reasons why they used it.

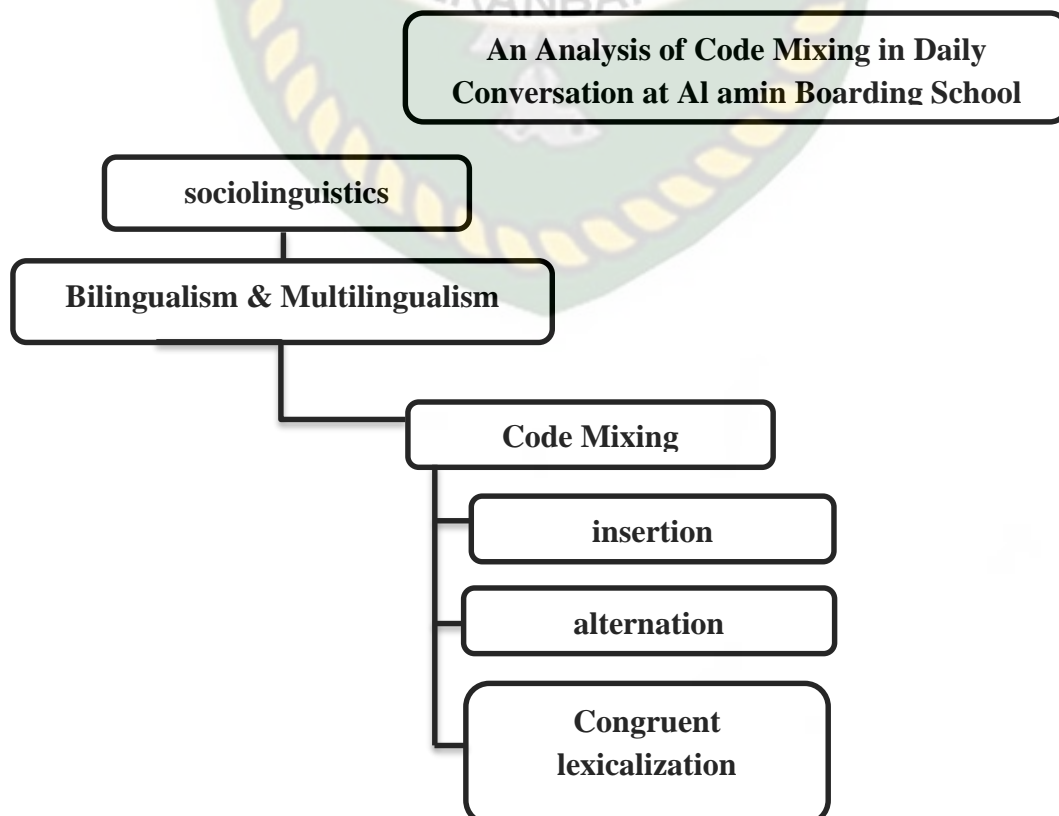The other research was conducted by Fithrah Auliya Ansar (2017) with the titled "code switching and code mixing in Teaching-Learning Process" the research found of the teacher and students speak switch and mix their general use of language with their mother tongues, especially to communicate in english language teaching classroom. In addition research from Mutaz Mohammad Abdullah (2015) with the titled "code

switching and code mixing amongst Arab student at Aligarh Muslim University in India"
the finding of the research is show that the reasons Arab student at AMU code-switch
and mix to English refer to the lack of knowledge in English.

Based from those research, the writer want to investigate about "An Analysis of code
mixing in Daily Conversation at Al amin Boarding School". The writer wants describe
about the type and the reasons of code mixing used in conversation.

2.3 Conceptual Framework

The objective of this research are to identify and analyze the types of code mixing
that oocurs in students' daily conversation at Al amin Boarding School. The problem of
this research is the students should speak English or Arabic language in their daily life.
Because both of the languages, the student always mix the language. Therefore, the
researcher will identify and analyze what the type that students' code mixing used.

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│   An Analysis of Code Mixing in Daily        │
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Sociolinguistics is the study of the relation between language and society. Sociolinguistics is concerned with how language use interact with social factors such as gender, ethnicity, age or social class and interested in how we speak differntly in varying social contexts, and how we may also use specific functions of language to convey social meaning or aspects.

Because of these factors, most of people can speak and understanding more than one languange which is called bilingualism and multilingualism. A Bilingual person is someone who speaks two languages. A person who speaks more than two language is called multilingual'.

Code mixing is one of the sociolinguistics phenomenon that occurs in society. People will mix their language in communication to being understand each other. But in mixing language three code type are : insertion, alternation and congruent lexicaliztion.

a. Insertion

The concept of insertion is defined as insertion of material such as lexical items or entire constituents from one language into a structure from the other language.


A   B   C

...a...   ...b..   ...c....
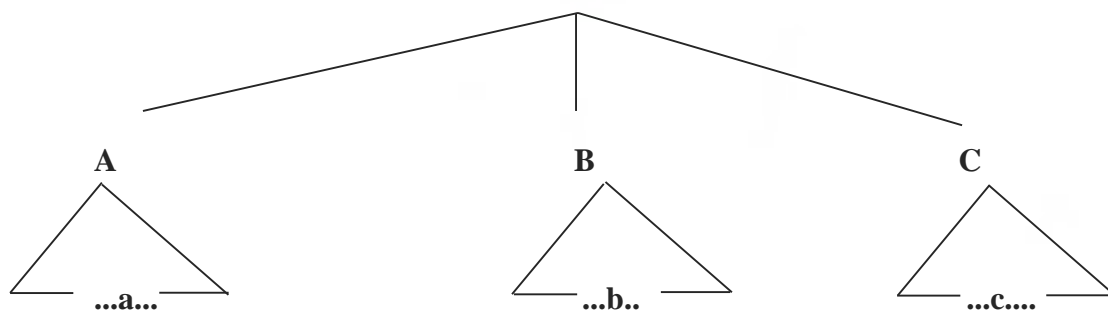
In the figure 1.1 shows that "a" represents lexical items of the first language and "b" stands for lexical item of the second language that has been inserted in the utterance by the speaker.

b. Alternation

......A.....   ......B....

In the figure 1.2 shows that A and B represents structures of two languages that reflect the alternation that take places in the utterances producted by the speakers.

c. Congruent lexicalization

A/B

...a...   ...b..   ...a....   ....b...
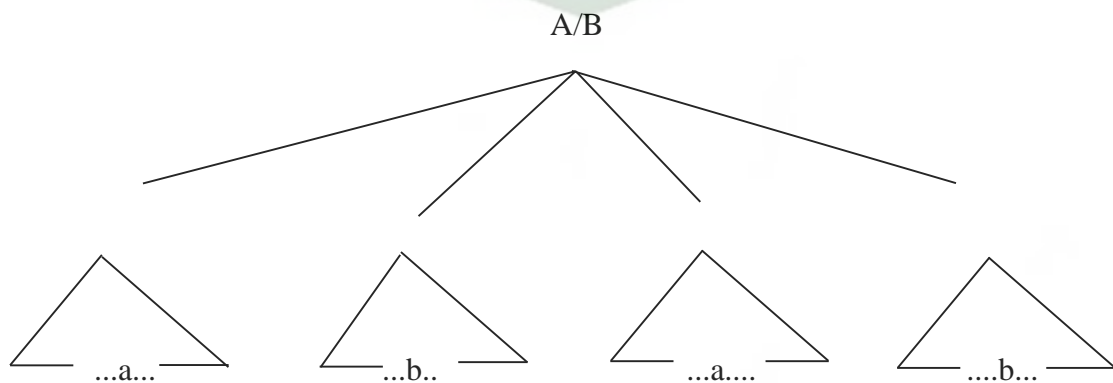
From the figur 1.3 above shows the example of congruent lexicalization in code mixing.

2.4 Assumption

Based on the explanation above, the researcher assumes that bilingulism and multilungalism as a factor of code mixing used in pondok pesantren Al amin. Because student will mix their language in communication to make understand each other. But it is predicated upon the sociolinguistic assumption that code-mixing is not to be used interchangeably.