

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

This chapter explains the related theories and previous study related to the topic about code mixing and related theories.

#### **2.1 Sociolinguistics**

As cited in Arfan (2019) sociolinguistics is a study that learns the interaction between linguistic and social variables. Meanwhile, according to Sukrisna (2019), sociolinguistics is the study about the relationships among human and language. Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that specifically learns about language that is related to society. In Sociolinguistics, we learn about the correlation between language and society by understanding the language structures and its functions in conversations. Moreover, Sociolinguistics is not focused on the composition of grammatical structure but specifically studies on differences in language use and language development in the society.

#### **2.2 Bilingualism and Multilingualism**

An ability to use more than one language is the definition of bilingual or multilingual. To be more specific, bilingual refers to those who can use two different languages, while multilingual refers to people who can use various languages in order to communicate. Various experts

have different theories about bilingual or multilingual in their perspectives. Edward (cited from Afnan, 2013) said that bilingualism and multilingualism have both *de facto* existence and important places in the psychological, political, and social debates that define social and ethnic groups, communities, and regions. To add more the definition of bilingual, Gottardo (2008) stated that bilingualism is considered to occur when two languages are acquired from birth to prior to one year of age. Moreover, According to Bloomfield (in Rahardi, 2001), bilingualism is a situation where someone as a speaker can use two languages as well.

### **2.3 Code**

A code is a language system that is used by people to communicate with each other. In a situation where people want to talk to each other, they have to choose a specific code to express their feelings. Code is different with language because it might happen that the same languages have different codes. According to Stockwell (2004, cited in Afnan 2019), a code is “a symbol of nationalism that is used by people to speak or communicate in a particular language, or dialect, or register, or accent, or style on different occasions and for different purposes.

In brief, a code is a particular language used to communicate with different occasions and purposes.

## 2.4 Code Mixing

One aspect of bilingualism that is commonly known is code mixing. Code mixing is different from code switching. According to Myers-Scotton (2006), code switching is defined as the use of two different languages in the same conversation where the speaker or at least understand the language into which switching occurs. Code switching is the change from one code to another code. Code switching often happens in bilingual or multilingual people. It occurs when an individual alternates between two or even more languages in a single conversation. For example:

1. “the day is really bright. *Menurutku gak akan hujan, sih.*”  
(the day is really bright, I think it won’t rain today, though)
2. “aku pernah pergi ke negara lain. *I like Japan, Australia and Malaysia.*”

(I have been to other countries before. I like Japan, Australia, and Malaysia.)

Meanwhile, Code mixing is the act of mixing more than one language in one utterance but in the form of word and phrase. Code-mixing often occurs when there are two different languages included in one sentence; some part in Language A and other parts in Language B. Suwito (1985, cited in Hutriani, 2019) explains the characteristic of code mixing is that the language elements or the variations that are inserted in other languages are no longer having its own function. Example:

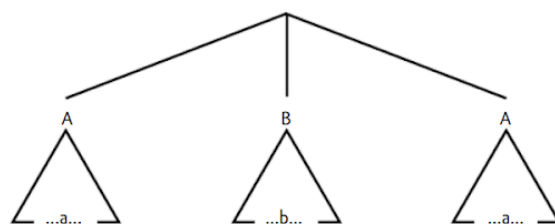
“Hei! Menurutku her beauty itu beda sih. Dia itu pretty and cute secara bersamaan.”

### 2.4.1 Types of Code Mixing

Muysken (2000, cited in Arfan, 2017) defined that code-mixing is typically divided into three main types, namely insertion (word or phrase), alternation (clause) and congruent lexicalization (dialect) and the most commonly used type of code-mixing types in community is insertional code-mixing. These are just a few of the many theories of code mixing that have been proposed over the years. Each theory emphasizes different aspects of the phenomenon and offers unique insights into how and why bilingual speakers mix languages in their everyday communication.

#### 1. Insertion

Sukrisna (2019) said, Insertion is a type of code mixing that occurs when a word is inserted into a written or verbal communication. As defined by Muysken (2000), insertion is the act of using a word from one language into another. Muysken illustrated the Code mixing types, Insertion, as follow:



### Picture 1. Illustration of Insertion

As for the example:

Sisca : *Desi, kamu udah **submit** tugas?*

(Desi, did you submit your task?)

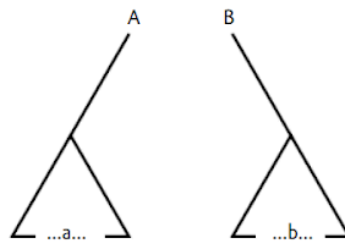
Desi : *belum nih, Sis. **Deadline**-nya besok, kan?*

(not yet, Sis. The Deadline is tomorrow, right?)

## 2. Alternation

A linguistic phenomenon where speakers switch between different languages within a single conversation or utterance, is known as Alternation. According to Muysken (2000, cited in Arfan 2019), the process of alternation is perhaps most common in stable bilingual communities with a tradition of language separation, though it also happens in many other societies. In addition, alternation happens when the two languages structures are alternated indistinctively either grammatical and lexical level.

As cited from Muysken (2000), Alternation can be illustrated as follow:



Picture 2. Illustration of Alternation

For Example:

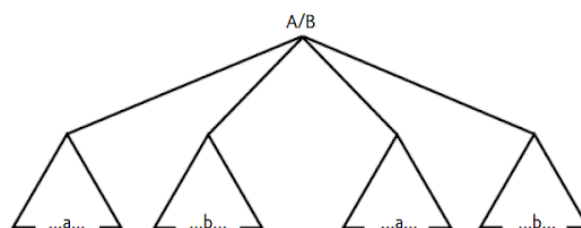
Rizal: ***Everyone**, kita akan ke Kedai Itah minggu depan.*

(Rizal: Everyone, we will go to Kedai Itah next week)

### 3. Congruent Lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization refers to the case where two languages share grammatical structure that may be filled lexically with items from their native languages. Based on Muysken (2000, cited in Rianda 2017), Congruent lexicalization has also been linked to second generation migrant groups, dialect/standard and post creole continua, and bilingual speakers of closely connected languages with nearly equal prestige and no background of overt language separation.

The figure below illustrates this situation:



Picture 2. Illustration of Congruent Lexicalization

Example:

*“Saya akan **call** dia sekitar jam 5 sore ini setelah **meeting**”*

(I will call her around 5P.M after the meeting)

#### 2.4.2 Reasons of Code Mixing

There must be reasons when bilinguals mix their languages. According to Hoffman (1990, cited in Mauliza, 2019) there are 7 reasons of why bilingual or multilingual people mix their languages, namely:

##### 1. Interjection

Interjections are words or phrases that are interjected into a sentence to indicate surprise, intense emotion, or to attract attention to themselves. They have no specific grammatical meaning.

Example: *“Kerja bagus, Zia! **Bravo!**”* (Good Job, Zia! Bravo!)

##### 2. Repetition used for Clarification

Bilinguals use both of the languages (codes) that they are fluent in to express the same information. When they need to explain or emphasize their statement, they apply this function. As a result, a listener will comprehend the message.

Example:

Lucas : *Hal yang kita lakukan ini bukan **failure**, bukan kegagalan! Tetapi menjadi **lesson learned**, ini adalah hal yang kita pelajari.* (The things that we did are not failures. they're lesson learned)

### 3. Talking about particular topic

When people communicate with each other, they sometimes modify the code. It is because they feel more open and comfortable expressing themselves in a language that is not their native tongue. When bilinguals often find it easier to switch from one code into another code. People usually like to use one specific language to discuss certain kinds of topics.

Example: *Jangan lupa untuk mengumpulkan **Time Recording** setiap bulan sebagai bahan evaluasi.* (don't forget to submit Time Recording every month for the evaluation).

### 4. Expressing Group Identity

The method in which one group communicates is different from the other group communicating. Code mixing could also be used to communicate a feeling of group identity. As a result, academics engage in ways that are markedly different from the other groups.



Example: Ada beberapa tradisi, *like Tiwah* di Kalimantan Tengah. (There are some tradition, *like Tiwah* in Central Kalimantan)

5. Quoting somebody's else

As cited from Hutriani (2019), code mixing could possibly happen when a speaker quotes a person's word, a famous expression, proverb, or saying of some well-known figures. These well-known statements or sayings can be quoted in their entirety in their native language.

Example: Dian: *dikatakan oleh Marilyn Monroe, "a wise girl knows her limits, a a smart girl knows she has none"* (Marilyn Monroe once said, "a wise girl knows her limit, a smart girl knows she has none")

6. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

When a bilingual person wants to communicate with another bilingual, a lot of code mixing occurs. The goal of code mixing is to smooth out the message and make it more understandable to the listener.

Example: Mr. Husain : *Please tell the students to collect the homework before 9AM, sebelum jam 9 Pagi.*

7. Being emphatic about something

The use of a foreign language in a message might show our genuine emotions toward someone. People who are fluent in a foreign

language may feel more powerful if they communicate their genuine emotions in that language rather than their own language. Example:

*“Aku dengar kemarin kucingmu hilang, ya? **I’m so sorry to hear that**”*

## **2.5 Using Code Mixing in Fairventures Worldwide**

Fairventures Worldwide was established in 2013 with the founder, Johannes Schwegler, from Germany. The first program, 1 Million Trees, was started in 2014. In 2015, FVW started to work with Dayak communities in Central Kalimantan on degraded lands where the forest has been cut down.

During the workshop, there are 32 employees of Fairventures Worldwide Indonesia that have been using both English and Indonesian to communicate with each other’s. Even though some employees are fluent in English, there are also some of them who cannot understand English, yet still able to understand words or phrases in English. Moreover, the use of bilingual in a workshop leads to the act of using code mixing between the employees. As for example, the employee used to say, *“kita akan adakan **meeting** bersama rekan-rekan dari Jerman secara **Offline**”* (We will conduct an Offline meeting with our colleagues from Germany).

## **2.6 Previous Study**

In conducting the Research, the researcher will use several studies as a model of the present research.

1. The First Research was conducted by Sukrisna, Agung (2019) with the title 'AN ANALYSIS OF USING CODE MIXING ON ATTA HALILINTAR'S VIDEO YOUTUBE CHANNEL'. This research analyzed the types of code-mixing used by the Youtuber, Atta Halilintar in his Youtube Chanel. In collecting the data, Sukrisna utilized documentation method. This study used content analysis which focused on analyzing the types of code mixing which defined by Hoffman (1991) and the levels of code mixing that argued by Suwito (1983). The result of this study was thirty-four data in the types and levels of code mixing found. In the types of code mixing, the dominant type was intra-sentential of code mixing and the less used type was involving a change of pronunciation.
2. Research conducted by Rianda, Dara (2017) entitled 'CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING USED BY BOY WILLIAM IN BREAKOUT MUSIC PROGRAM AT NET TV'. In this research, the researcher used qualitative approach to answer the problem. The subject of the study was the utterances of Boy William from 2 episodes of Breakout music program on NET TV, the video were the longest video in Breakout Youtube channel. He mixed English words in Indonesian sentence in the utterances he pronounced. Also, he used code switching as well as mixing the code. The reason of Boy William used code mixing and code switching was defined by the type of code switching and code mixing he used. The result was Boy William has 8

reasons of using code switching and code mixing, namely talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, expressing group identity and the last is lexical need.

3. Research entitled “AN ANALYSIS OF CODE-MIXING USED BY THE SEVENTH SEMESTER STUDENTS OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT OF MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF MAKASSAR” from Arfan, Arniati (2019). This research discusses about the types and factors that lead to code-mixing. The purpose of this research is to analyze the type of code-mixing that used by the students during classroom discussion in Muhammadiyah University of Makassar. The researcher classifies the code-mixing’s utterances into three types: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. The research also analyzes the factors/reason that motivated the students to mix their conversation in classroom discussion in two languages, namely Indonesia and English. The result showed that message-intrinsic factor is the dominant factor motivated the students to mix their conversations in classroom discussion.

## **2.7 Similarities and Differences**

There are some similarities and differences between this research and the previous study.

1. The research from Sukrisna (2019) analyzed the code mixing by using the theory of Hoffman (1991) meanwhile this research will use the theory of Muysken (2000). The similarity from the research is that both the research has the same topic, namely Code Mixing.
2. The research from Dara (2017) analyzed the code switching and code mixing from a TV Show called BREAKOUT NET TV. The researcher used a qualitative approach for the research, so do this research. Dara analyzed not only code mixing, but also code switching as well.
3. The research from Arfan (2019) was analyzing the code mixing used based on the real phenomenon in her campus. This research also analyzed similar problems with the research from Arfan, namely the types of code mixing used and the factors or the reasons for using it.

## 2.8 Research Framework

The conceptual framework will explain the roadmap of the research. This research is about analyzing the code-mixing used by the employees of Fairventures Worldwide Indonesia. Therefore, the framework can be constructed as follow:

