

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer will give theories and explanations according to some experts. The theories are about definition of linguistic, definition of sociolinguistic, definition of multilingual, definition of code switching, definition of code mixing, types of code mixing and reasons of code mixing.

2.1. Definition of Linguistic

Linguistic is the science that focuses on language and its use as a communication tool. There are many definitions of linguistic mentioned by some experts. Below are the definitions of linguistic :

According to Olsen in (Jimmi, 2014, p. 42), “Linguistics is concerned with the nature of language it is the scientific study of natural language is acquired and used by humans. The structure of human language is highly complex a fact that is not always apparent to speakers because of the ease with which it is learned and put to use in daily communication”. It means linguistic is knowledge that can be easily learned and commonly used daily in society

Lim (1975:3) in (Dr. Jufrizal, 2010, p. 21), defines that “linguistics is the scientific study of language. Linguistics has also the framework or theoretical methods that could be categorized as the scientific method, in this case scientific method for human and social studies.” In other words, linguistic is the study of scientific methods of study, including, human and social life.

According to (Meyer:2002:3) in (Jimmi, 2014, p. 42), "Linguistics are engaged in the scientific study of language, the approach language 'dispassionately,' preferring to describe it in an unbiased and objective manner. However, linguistics have their biases too, and the next section explores the ideological basis of language the idea that all views of language are grounded in beliefs about how language should be valued". In other words, Linguistics is an impartial science of language in exploring language ideology.

Lee (2006) in (Indarti, 2019, p. 1), defines linguistic features as a lexical choice which covers condensed words and vernacular or colloquial language as well as syntactic structure and semantic representation. It is means, language that includes words commonly used in daily.

From theories, and definitions above, the writer concludes that the linguistic is studies are often used in daily activities, and generally to be used as scientific studies in the study of languages and impartiality in describing language itself, and is based on beliefs about how language be valued.

2.2. Definition of Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistic is a scientific discipline that studies language in relation to the use of language in society. There are many definitions of sociolinguistic mentioned by some experts. Below are the definitions of sociolinguistic :

According to (Meyerhoff, 2006, p. 1), sociolinguistics is a very broad field, and it can be used to describe many different ways of studying language. In other words, sociolinguistics is the study of various fields of language.

Sociolinguistic is the study of language associated with social conditions. Fuller in (Wibowo, Yuniasih, & Nelfianti, 2017, p. 14) states “Sociolinguistic is the study of our everyday lives-how language works in our casual conversations and the media we are exposed to, and the presence of societal norms, policies, and laws which address language.” The writer believes that sociolinguistic is study of things that are often done by people in daily activities, that are usually done, such as examples of conversations, social activities, and various rules that we usually encounter.

Sociolinguistic is the study of the relationship of human life in society, because in socializing life, we need knowledge that can connect a relationship for the benefit of society Meanwhile Herk in (Putra, 2016, p. 33) “The scientific study of the relationship(s) between language and society.” The writer believes that, in the life of socialization theres need to be knowledge related to mutual interests.

Claimed by (Janet Holmes, 2013, p. 1) said that Sociolinguists is study the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. In other words, sociolinguistic is an interrelated science between language and society. and elaborates on differences in social context in conveying meaning.

In studying sociolinguistic, it is necessary to have education for the public to know about the knowledge related to social life, such as hospitality, mutual cooperation, and deliberation in the interests of society. In other hand Hudson in (Thesis, Anggun, Rini, Education, & Faculty, 2017, p. 13) says “sociolinguistic as the study of language in relation to society”. It is means, we need to understand the intent and purpose of the science.

From theories, and definitions above, the writer concludes that the sociolinguistic is knowledge that is often used in daily activities and we can easily analyze to get a more detailed understanding of sociolinguistic itself.

2.3. Definition of Multilingual

Multilingual is a science that is able to learn more than two languages. There are many definitions of multilingual mentioned by some experts. Below are the definitions of multilingual :

Multilingual is the ability of using more than two languages in communication. A multilingual is a person “who has the ability to use three or more languages, either separately or in various degrees of code mixing, different languages are used for different purpose, competence in each varying according to such factors as register, occupation, and education” stated by (McArthur in Aronin & Hufeisen, 2009, p 15). In (Saleh, 2017). In other words, multilingual is someone who is able to use or decode a language code in more than one or two languages, to communicate aimed at certain factors, such as examples for work or education.

According to (Oliveira, 2014) multilingual is challenges a traditional view of language education – one language learned before another as first and additional (second or foreign) languages. The writer believes that, challenge traditional cultural views, about the education of one language learned as the first language.

(Bathia, 2013) in (Rohati & Hidayat, 2019, p. 2), says that, “The terms bilingual and multilingual have come to be used, respectively, to refer to the knowledge and use of two languages and the knowledge and use of three or more languages.” This means, multilingual is a term that is used to define a person that speaks more than two languages – three, four, and so on

Claimed by (Janet Holmes, 2013) states “Multilingual is community variety will often be an unstandardised ethnic or tribal language. The vernacular is the variety used for communication in the home and with close friends.” The writer believes that, Multilingual is a variation of ethnic or cultural language that is commonly used to communicate with certain people.

From the theories, and definitions above, the writer concludes that multilingual is one of the sciences that studies more than one language, it usually used both in certain cases and for the benefit of a group, ethnicity or culture to communicate with the other person.

2.4. Definition of Code Switching

Code switching is the transition from one code to another in one event. There are many definitions of code switching mentioned by some experts. Below are the definitions of code switching :

According Nilep (2010, p. 2) defines code switching “as the use of language alternation or of code choice in order to contextualize an utterance”. He regards this as a matter of code choice where a speaker chooses to speak one language rather than the other. In other words, language switching or selection of codes which is considered a problem because the speaker chooses to speak in just one language.

Claimed by Koban (2013) said, “the study of code switching has been conducted by many scholars. There are some related researches have been done previously. First, the research that conducted to understand the transition from one language to another.” It is means, research aimed at understanding language change, from one language to another.

According to Valdes-Fallis (1978) in (Macswan, 2013, p. 52) Code-switching is a speech style of bilinguals which has been especially stigmatized in schools, before looking more closely at some of the forces that lead to this stigma for bilinguals, a general consideration of prescriptivism may be useful. It is means, speaking style that is often used by the general public, especially students.

According to Holmes (1992) code switching occurs when the speaker shifted their language from one language to another. Code switching is switched essentially between sentence. In other words, Code switching can occur when speakers change their language from one language to another.

Code switching can occur quite frequently in an informal conversation among people who are familiar and have a shared educational, ethnic, and socioeconomic background. It is avoided in a formal speech situation among people especially to those who have little in common factors in terms of social status, language loyalty, and formality. (Hoffman, 1991 : 113). The writer belives that, code switching often

occurs in informal conversations between people who have the same educational, ethnic and socioeconomic background. This is avoided in formal situations and people who do not have the same background.

From the theories, and definitions above, the writer concludes that code-switching that is commonly used and found in life, especially when we have a conversation. Therefore, code switching is often used as material for analysis by some students, groups or communities.

2.5. Definition of Code Mixing

Code mixing occurs when a speaker using a language dominantly supports a speech inserted with other language elements. There are many definitions of code mixing mentioned by some experts. Below are the definitions of code-mixing :

Wardhaugh in (Saleh, 2017, p. 12), states that the phenomenon of bilingual results in the occurrence of code switching and code mixing it happens when a speaker requires a particular code, in order to switch or mix one code to another and even create a new code in process. The writer conclude that, the phenomenon of bilingual is very influential for people to code switching or code-mixing when they need to mix from one language to another.

According to Nancy Bounvillain in (Kurniati, 2014, p. 9), code mixing is a linguistic process that incorporates material from a second language into a base language, adding morphological markers of the base to introduced elements. It is means, code-mixing is a process that combines from a second language into a basic language, and morphological markers are added from the elements introduced.

Rohmadi in (Astuti, 2017, p. 17), states code mixing is the use of two or more languages by inserting pieces of language to another while the pieces are inserted do not have their function” The writer believes that the use of code mixing does not require significant functions, but only wants to mix languages from one language to another.

Mayerhoff in (Nuryanto, 2014, p. 6), states code mixing generally refers to alterations between varieties or codes within a phrase or clause. Code mixing is as consequence of bilingualism. It is means, code mixing is mixing code in the form of phrases or clauses. And that consequence of bilingual.

This kind of phenomenon is quite difficult to be differentiated, because it almost has similar characteristics (Chaer and Agustina, 2014: 114). Code mixing is a code which is used, has a function and its autonomy. It is means, code mixing is which has a character usability function.

From the theories, and definitions above, the writer concludes that code mixing is an activity where someone uses more than one language while having a conversation, usually things that happen like this are usually done by young generations to use code mixing as a style of language that is trending in the current millennial era.

2.5.1. Types of Code Mixing

Whereas in code mixing there are several types that are conveyed by several expert, below is the theory of the type of code mixing from some expert.

Hoffman in (Saleh, 2017, p. 13), shows that “there are three types of code mixing based on syntactical patterns. Those are intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation.” they are:

1. Intra sentential code mixing

This kind of code mixing occurs within a phrase, a clause or a sentence boundary, for example English-Indonesian :

a : Never mind, *aku bisa paham kok* (Never mind, I understand).

b : *Hasilnya tergantung team work dan juga lucky* (the result depends on team work and also lucky)

In the example above, the speakers A and B mix the language between Indonesian and English, the mixing is called intra sentential code-mixing because they mix the languages in a sentence boundary where the speaker A mix “never mind” in she/he utterance, and speaker B says “team work” and “lucky” in she/he utterance.

2. Intra lexical code mixing

This kind of code mixing occurs within a word boundary. For example : English-Indonesia :

a : *Syarat pertama ikut lomba itu ya harus nge-follow instagramnya dulu.* (the first requirement to join the competition is to follow the instagram first.

b : *Kamu harus baca koran setiap hari untuk meng-update pengetahuanmu tentang masalah-masalah yang terjadi di negara kita* (you have to read the news paper every day to update your knowledge about the problems that happens in our country).

In the example above, the speakers A and B mix the language between English and Indonesian at the level of word, so it is called intra lexical code-mixing.

3. 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 structure. For instance, the word “telephone” is said “*telpon*” or the word “television” is said “*televisi*” in *Indonesia*.

2.5.2. Reasons of code mixing

According to Hoffman (1991:116) in (Saleh, 2017, p. 15), there are number of reasons for bilingual or multilingual person to switch or mix their languages. Those are : talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being empathic about something (express solidarity), interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, expressing group identity.

a) Talking about a particular topic

People often prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. Sometimes, the speaker feels free and more comfortable in expressing his/her thought and emotional situation by using a language which is not their everyday language.

b) Quoting somebody else

Code mixing happens when a speaker switches codes to quote a famous expression, proverb, or saying of some well-known figures. The switch involves just the words that the speaker is claiming the quoted person said.

c) Being emphatic about something (express solidarity)

As usual, when someone who is talking using a language and suddenly wants to be emphatic about something, he either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch one language to another language. Or, on the other hand, he switches from his second language to his first language because he feels more convenient to be emphatic in his second language rather than in his first language.

d) Interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

Language switching and language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes be marked by an interjection or sentence connector. Interjection is words or expressions, which are inserted into a sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention. Interjection is a short exclamation like: Duh!, Hey!, Oh!, Shit!, etc. Interjection has no grammatical value, but the speaker usually uses them in the conversation.

e) Repetition used for clarification

When a speaker wants to clarify his/her speech so that it will be understood better by the listener, he/she can sometimes use both of the languages (codes) that he/she masters to say the same message. when a bilingual wants to clarify his/her speech so that it will be understood more by the listener, he or she can sometimes use both of the languages that he or she mastered by saying the same utterance (the utterance is said repeatedly). The repetition is not only to clarify the speech but also to emphasize the message.

f) Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

When a bilingual person talks to another bilingual, there will be lots of code-switching and code-mixing occurs. The speaker will repeat a message in one language to another language with the purpose of making the speech run smoothly or clarifying the ideas to make the conversation more understandable.

g) Expressing group identity

Code switching and code mixing also be used to express group identity. The way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings, are obviously different from the people who are out of the community (Barnet, 1994:7). Additional reasons given by Saville-Troike (1986:69).

h) To soften or strengthen request or command

Another reason the code mixing happens because one of the functions is to soften a command or strengthen the request in order to sound more polite request or command. However, code mixing and code switching can also strengthen a command since the speaker can feel more powerful than the listener because he/she can use a language that another cannot.

i) Because of real lexical need

One of the common reasons of bilingual/multilingual person to switch or mix their languages is due to the lack of equivalent lexicon in the languages. When an English-Indonesian bilingual has a word that is lacking in english, he will find it easier to say it in Indonesian. when he has a word that is lacking in Indonesian, he will use the English term.

j) To exclude other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience

Sometimes people want to communicate only to certain people or community they belong to. To avoid the other community or interference objected to their communication by people, they may try to exclude those people by using the language that no everybody knows.

From the explanation of the reasons of code mixing by using Hoffman's theories, the writer concludes that, there are 10 reasons of code mixing, each of the reasons has an explanation and a function. From the explanation and function of the reasons of code mixing, the writer analyze that each data used in the WhatsApp group chat has some types and reasons.