

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This section introduces theories relevant to the study. It encompasses two core aspects: Theoretical Framework and Conceptual Framework.

A. Previous Related Research

Research in the field of linguistics in the category of code mix has been done before, especially in the analysis of code mix in the form of a novel as a medium to increase their English vocabulary in learning. The author takes two researchers to support this research. The following is a literature study of journals applied to previous research related to preliminary research.

The first researcher is Muysken in *Bilingual speech: A Typology of Code Mixing* (2000), through a grammatical lens and an examination of language interaction phenomena, he consolidates and dissects an array of language pairs originating from diverse social groups and writers. This comprehensive groundwork aids his categorization of code-mixing phenomena on a sentence level into three distinct types (insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization).

The next investigator is Chandra Ivan (2021). His study seeks to identify code mixing variations, comprehend their Indonesian meanings, and ascertain the prevalent types of code mixing within the novel "Magic Hour." He employs qualitative descriptive methodologies to gather data for this purpose.

The last research is Zawranisa Meigasuri and Putu Lirishati Soethama (2019), she studied the Indonesian-English code mix in the novel *Touché*. The aim of this study is to examine the different types and factors that influence the application of code mixing. Types of code-mixing theories from Muysken (2001) and Wardhaugh (2006), as well as theories of the causes of code-mixing from Tej K. Bhatia and William, were used in this publication.

B. Related Theories

1. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is a division of linguistics that investigates the correlation between language and societal factors. It covers the way language is used in social contexts, language variation within speaking communities, language change over time, and the impact of social factors such as social class, ethnicity, gender, and other cultural factors on language. According to Trudgill, sociolinguistics is a part of linguistics that pays attention to language as a social and cultural phenomenon. It investigates areas of language and society that have a close relationship with the social sciences, particularly social psychology, anthropology, human geography and sociology (1974).

Meanwhile Wardhaugh describe sociolinguistics is the study of how people use language, and in the last eight years, the most productive research in this area has come from the systematic evaluation of social language varieties (2006:11). Sociolinguistics is interconnected with language and its context of use. Everyone uses language to ask for information and give information to others. People can use it to express their feelings such as: annoyance, anger, and also admiration and respect. Sometimes, these expressions convey information and express feelings at the same time.

Pateda defines sociolinguistics as an interdisciplinary field of knowledge that arises from the combination of sociology and linguistics. In sociolinguistics, the term "socio" occupies a leading position as the main focus and overarching theme of study (1987). Meanwhile, linguistics assumes a social dimension, due to the intrinsic social attributes of language. It is through the social context that language and its structural evolution find their foundation. In this context, social components have distinct features, including certain social attributes and auditory facets of language, including phonemes, morphemes, words, compound words, and sentences (Suhardi, 1995).

Furthermore, sociolinguistics is intertwined with the individual, as the factors that usually arise are related to the individual's role as a social being. This scenario presents a linguistic path filled with social attributes intertwined with the influence of society on language and the reciprocal impact of language on the functioning and progress of society. Both Suhardi (1995) and Coulmas (1998) concur that sociolinguistics includes the interaction between speech and social status, explaining the relationship between language use and social structure.

Hudson also provides a definition of sociolinguistics as the examination of language within the context of society (1986). Building on this concept, Holmes also contends that sociolinguistics involves exploring the correlation between society and language, by recognizing the society functions of language and how it is employed to express social significance. Sociolinguistics entails the exploration of language's social applications, and the most fruitful inquiries in the four decades of sociolinguistic research have emerged from assessing the societal appraisal of linguistic variations (Chambers).

In essence, sociolinguistics encompasses the investigation of the linguistic domain that delves into the impact of societal elements, such as cultural norms, expectations, and the contextual circumstances in which language is utilized, as well as the repercussions of language use on society.

From the all kind description above, it be taken the best definition of sociolinguistics is one of linguistic. How individuals use language while they are doing communication with other person.

2. Bilingualism

Discussing sociolinguistics cannot be separated from the use of bilinguals in the aspect of communication. The link between sociolinguistics and bilingualism is very close because sociolinguistics studies how language use is affected by social factors, and bilingualism is one aspect that can affect the way language is used in society. According to Hymes (1974), highlights the importance of viewing bilingualism as a social and cultural phenomenon. He emphasizes that an understanding of the social context and language use in various situations is an important element in understanding how language is used in a multilingual society.

Bilingualism is the skill or habit of using two languages proficiently and regularly in communication and daily life. This phenomenon can be observed in individuals, communities or societies where people are comfortable and proficient in alternating or using two languages in different settings. Haugen states that when the speakers of a language can produce complete meaningful utterances in another language, it is a kind of bilingualism (1953). Meanwhile According to Robert Lado (1964:214), bilingualism refers to the capacity to utilize multiple languages by a person equally well or almost equally well, which technically refers to the knowledge of two languages regardless of their level.

Fishman, as cited by Chaer and Agustina (2010), defines Bilingualism is the act of employing two languages concurrently interchangeably in one's social context. To achieve this, individuals must attain proficiency in their native language and an additional language that serves as their secondary linguistic tool. When individuals engage in conversations using two languages, they embody the essence of bilingualism, signaling their awareness of this linguistic duality.

According to Cook (1997:103) in his work entitled *Second Language Learning and Language Teaching*, it is stated that "individuals who master two languages have two patterns of language use when

speaking with interlocutors. For individuals who master two languages, they will choose to use either one language or the other. On the other hand, individuals with only one language will generally switch from one language to the other during speech.

Within a bilingual community, specific strategies are employed to enhance the effectiveness and depth of communication. One of these strategies is known as "code-switching." Code-switching entails the utilization of two languages within a sentence or conversation (Gumperz, 1982). This natural amalgamation frequently occurs among individuals proficient in multiple languages. Conversely, "code-mixing" involves blending two or more languages or language variations during speech (Holmes, 1992). Code-mixing is infrequently encountered in formal contexts. It represents a language interaction phenomenon where the grammatical rules of both languages don't necessarily harmonize (Hoffman, 1991). In this process, words are borrowed from one language and incorporated into another, usually without altering the topic.

In essence, code-mixing and code-switching not only combine two specific languages, but they also require speakers to possess sophisticated knowledge of cross-cultural communication norms of both languages (Hymes, 1986). Individuals resort to code-mixing or code-switching for various purposes, encompassing the display of group cohesion, self-identity differentiation, social integration, discourse about particular subjects, and influencing or convincing the audience. English has gained significant prevalence in everyday dialogues, particularly among adolescents within the community. Previous investigations have suggested that by interspersing English with other languages, the intention is to ensure a comprehensible message for the listeners.

Therefore, bilingualism is interconnected with individuals and societies in both languages spoken and how they learn.

3. Code Mixing

Code can be understood as a language or a variation of language. Within the realm of language, there exist two distinct codes: code-switching and code-mixing. It is feasible to denote a language or a specific language variation as a code. This terminology is advantageous due to its impartial nature. Expressions such as dialect, language, style, standard language, pidgin, and creole often evoke emotional responses. Conversely, the term 'code' maintains a neutral connotation, borrowed from information theory, which can be applied to any system used by two or more individuals for communication. A code is formed by interchanging or blending two other codes (Wardhaugh, 2006). Based on this assertion, one can conclude that a code is an integral element of language that people employ in a neutral context. Each individual possesses a language code in their communicative expressions.

Code-mixing involves amalgamating two languages within a single utterance. This phenomenon frequently transpires within a single sentence, where one component is articulated in language A while the remainder is expressed in language B. Dewi & Ekalaya (2015) posit that code-mixing predominantly manifests in informal interactions. In formal scenarios, individuals tend to employ code mixing when an exact idiom is absent in the target language, thus necessitating the utilization of words or idioms from their native language. According to Muysken (2000), two categories of code mixing exist: intra-sentential mixing and intra-lexical code mixing.

One of the linguistic phenomena in the interaction between two or more languages in communication is referred to as code-mixing. According to Nababan, Code-mixing is the change of one language to another in the same utterance or in the same spoken or written text (1993). Meanwhile, based on its use, Muysken gave a different explanation. He said that the use of code-mixing reflects the idea that language alternation has not been restricted (2000). In the context of its classification he describe about code-mixing is usually divided into three main types;

insertion (words or phrases), alternation (clauses) and congruent lexicalization (dialects).

Hoffman argues the existence of three Code Mixing categories: intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, and code mixing involving pronunciation alterations (1991: 112).

a. Intra sentential

This kind of code mixing occurs in phrases, clauses or sentence boundaries.

b. Intra lexical code mixing

Intra lexical occurs within word boundaries. In addition, it appears with a prefix or suffix in another language.

c. Involving a Change of Pronunciation

This category arises when it takes place on the phonological plane, like when individuals employ a different language but adapt it to conform to an alternate phonological structure.

It can be concluded that the two types of code mixing based on the theories of Muysken (2000) and Hoffman (1991) only give different terms, but are actually the same.

4. Types of Code Mixing

(Muysken, 2000) also clarifies that code-mixing is commonly classified into three main types: 1) Insertion (words or phrases); 2) Alternation (clauses); and 3) Congruent lexicalization (dialects).

a. Insertion

Insertion is to be a kind a spontaneous lexical borrowing and depending on language. Muysken (2000: 60) asserts that insertion commonly involves meaningful words, nested structures, selected elements, and single constituents. Several instances of code mixing involving insertion can be observed in the London Love Story novel, as outlined below:

1) Insertion Word

Insertion of material (lexical items or entire constituents) from one language into a framework of the other language. The practice of insertion should be similar to borrowing vocabulary, such as: *Please deh ma, baca suratnya aja aku nggak mau, apalagi terima telepon dia.*

2) Insertion Phrase

A phrase is a collection of words that possesses grammatical equivalence to a singular group of words and lacks both a subject and a predicate, such as: *Cuti kuliah berikutnya kamu harus pergi ke Jakarta. Ya udah, **Take Care**, sayang.*

b. Alternation

Alternation takes place when structures from two languages are interchanged interchangeably, encompassing both the grammatical and lexical aspects, transitioning both between structures and languages without distinction (Muysken, 2000). He also said that alternation is presented in the use of clauses that combine elements from two different languages. These clauses can

be categorized into two types: independent clauses and dependent clauses. Independent clauses have sufficient structure to form a sentence on their own as they include a subject, predicate, and a complete idea. Dependent clauses, on the other hand, cannot stand on their own as complete sentences and need independent clauses to support them, such as: *What are you doing? cetus Caramel dengan suara agak tertahan.*

c. Congruent Lexicalization

This form of code mixing takes place on the phonological plane, as observed when individuals in Indonesia use an English term but adapt its pronunciation to fit the phonological structure of Indonesian. According to Muysken (2000) highlights two attributes of congruent lexicalization code mixing: multi-constituency and the borrowing of affixes. The discourse provided below serves as an illustrative instance of congruent lexicalization data slated for analysis: For example:

*“Caramel Langsung mematikan **Handphone**-nya.”*

5. Novel

A novel is a work of fiction literature or the story of a person's life and the people around him by emphasizing the character and nature of each character or actor. As explained by Esten, while crafting literary compositions, an author engages with the societal reality known as "objective reality," encompassing events, norms, values, perspectives on life, and various societal facets. (1984). According to the view of Via Junius, a novel is a story related to real or fictional events that the author imagines through his observation of reality (1984). The story told is fictional or fabricated. However, this does not mean that novels cannot provide useful content, because novels can still hold a reflection of real-life values and even slip historical facts.

The novel *London Love Story* is the fourth book by Tissa TS which has the main theme of college boy-style romance in London. This novel is very popular among young people because the genre, plot and conflicts that occur in the story such as; friendship, sacrifice, and sincerity are the main points in this story.

This novel targets teenage readers which has an impact on readers using code mixes. In addition, discovering the varieties of code mixing used by the author and the factors of code mixing are portrayed through the dialogues of the characters. The strength of *London Love Story* is that it presents a unique story. This 192-page book is very interesting to read.

6. Conceptual Framework

In this preliminary research, the writer draws the concept of theory for this research of structural classification the case of code mixing in novel as follow:

