CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the review of related literature which is underlying theory. This chapter consists of sociolinguistic, code-mixing, Twitter, and Thai student of University of Muhammadiyah Malang.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the study of the language function in a social context and the development of language in society. This is consistent with (Chomsky, 2000) stated that sociolinguistics focus on differences in the use of language in society so that an object can be the object language learning another language. Then, Chomsky said this the study of language use in a society that does not focus on the composition of sentence structure but focuses on differences in language use and language development in society.

Sociolinguistics concerns with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal of a better understanding of the structure of language and how languages function in communication. Basically, sociolinguistics is discussing the relationship between language and society. People who are bilinguals often mix one language with another language when they are speaking (Wardhaugh, 2006).

2.2 Code-Mixing

Code-mixing also often occurs in the bilingual and multilingual society. Wardhaugh (2000) stated 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. It means that code-mixing occurs in a single utterance or even sentence. Code-mixing found when the speaker speaks in two languages but it occurs in one sentence. It means that speaker produces utterance in two languages but these two languages occur in one sentence. In one sentence, there will be pieces or some words in other languages. Therefore code-mixing occurs through some different processes which divide it into different types. Muysken (2000) mentioned three different processes of code mixing, namely: insertion, alternation, and congruent Lexicalization.

2.2.1 Types of Code-Mixing

Muysken (2000) suggests that there are three main code-mixing patterns which may be found in bilingual speech communities: insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization.

a. In the insertion pattern, one language determines the overall structure into which constituents from the other language are inserted.

![Figure 2.1 Insertion Code-Mixing](image-url)
Example: ผมแค่อยาก walk around ชายหาด.

( I only want to walk around near sea.)

b. In the alternation pattern, both languages occur alternately, each with their own structure.

![Figure 2.2 Alternation Code-Mixing](image)

Example: I think, ถ้าจะดีซื้อหนังสือใหม่ดีกว่า.

(I think, better to buy a new book.)

c. In the third type of code-mixing, congruent lexicalization, the grammatical structure is shared by languages A and B, and words from both languages A and B are inserted more or less randomly.

![Figure 2.3 Congruent Lexicalization Code-Mixing](image)
Example: เยี่ยมเลย, visit beaches in พัทยาเป็นเวลา 3 วัน will make me happy

(Good idea, *visit beaches in Pattaya for 3 days will make me happy.*)

2.2.2 Reason of Code-Mixing

According to Hoffman’s (2017) theory there is some reasons or functions of the code mixing and code switching, such as:

a. Talking about a particular topic

People sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. Sometimes, a speaker feels free and more comfortable to express their emotional feelings in a language that is not their everyday language.

b. Quoting somebody else

People sometimes like to quote a famous expression or saying of some well-known figures. In Indonesian, those well-known figures are mostly from some English-speaking countries. Then, because many of the Indonesian people nowadays are good at English, those famous expressions or sayings can be quoted intact in their original language.

c. Being emphatic about something

Usually, when someone who is talking using 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. Or, on the other hand, there are some cases where people feel more convenient to be emphatic in their second language rather than in their first language.
d. 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.

e. 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 languages that he masters saying the same utterance (the utterance is said repeatedly).

f. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

When bilingual talks to another bilingual, there will be lots of code switching and code mixing occurs. It means to make the content of his/her speech runs smoothly and can be understood by the hearer.

g. Expressing group identity

Code switching and code mixing can also be used to express group identity. As it has been mentioned previously, the way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings, are obviously different from other groups. In other words, the way of communication of one community is different from the people who are out of the community
2.3 Twitter

Twitter is a simple form of a social network site that allows its users to communicate in 140 characters; either it is a one-way communication or a two-way communication. Once someone is 'followed', what one writes or shares on one's page will occur in one's follower's page. The followers can reply to the text and make it a two-way communication. Because of its simplicity, Twitter becomes popular among people all around the world. As well as Thailand’s (Kingston, 2011).

2.3.1 Part of Twitter

There are basically eight part of twitter: home, retweet, replies and direct message, hash tags, status profile, time line, and photo.

a. Home Twitter

When you first log into Twitter, the home Twitter is our first see. After we set up our account, we go to this screen to touch base with our followers and the people we are following (Fittion, 2009).

b. Retweet

“‘When someone posts an interesting tweet, you may choose to retweet it. By retweeting, you share the tweet with your followers. If you found the tweet interesting, perhaps they will feel the same way”, said Kingston (2011). Retweet feature automatically resends a tweet to your community. Twitter keeps track of retweets in your timeline, retweets you make, and when other people retweet you under Retweets.
c. Replies and Direct message (DM)

According to Kingston (2011), replies are a tweet sent to a specific person on twitter. We may send @reply (at reply) in response to a tweet sent out by a person or we can use the @reply to send a message to anyone on Twitter.

d. Hash Tags Status Update

Kingston (2011), a hash tags is an acronym or abbreviation that starts with the hash or pound sigh (#). Using the hash tag helps to organize all tweet from all people about this topic. You can click on a hash tag to see all recent tweets that include the hash tag or use the research feature.

e. Twitter Status Update

Twitter status update is usually called tweet. Tweet is what you call then 140 character message that you send out into the web by using Twitter. Twitter limits the length of tweet to 140 character (letter, numbers, symbols, and spaces), a length that may seem short at first. It is called tweet because it is trying the whole theme of birds chirping also like much of the Twitter vocabulary, tweet is a term coined by the users, rather that the company, evidence of the playful loyalty that avid users have with the Twitter brand.

f. Profile

“Your public page on Twitter, also known as your profile, is other Twitter users’ first impression of you, and it can make big difference in whether
they decide to follow you (Fitton, 2012). In our profile, we can change avatar, background, biography and anything else we want to share. We can share something about us and the public page is where they can first discover it.

g. Time line

Your Twitter timeline is the list of tweets that you see because of the people you follow. Your timeline shows up on your Twitter home page (http://twitter.com/). Twitter does not automatically update your timeline each time someone tweets. You must manually update your timeline every few minutes to see new tweets.

h. Photo

Fitton (2012) states that Avatar is displayed to the left of all your tweets, so it is your official on Twitter. Twitter users can change their avatar appropriate they want such as about their daily activity or holiday. So Avatar is a picture that shows up to the left of your tweet, representing you.

2.4 Thai Student of University of Muhammadiyah Malang

There are fifty Thai students, that consists of twenty-two males (19-23 year old), and twenty-eight females (19-23 year old) who are currently studying in University of Muhammadiyah Malang. There are twenty students from English Language Education Department, fifteen Thai students from International Relationship Department, and fifteen students from Islamic Study Department. Moreover, they cannot speak English and Indonesian language fluently. So, they
use Thai language as a tool for communication in daily routine. Furthermore, they also learn code-mixing on Twitter and use it for update status in social network.