CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter describes the related references to the previous chapter. Some points will explain in relation to code mixing. They are sociolinguistics, bilingualism, code mixing, patterns of code mixing and vocabulary.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Language and society related to each other and the relation between them brings to a study called sociolinguistics. According to Sharon and Caroline (2011:1), sociolinguistics is a field that observes at how person utilization language in daily life, it can be through life occasions or language experiences. From that statement, sociolinguistics means focuses on how the users play out the language as a communication device to convey social meaning in daily life through an experience. On the other hands, Wardhaugh (2006:13) states, "In sociolinguistics, we learn language and society in order to find out more about what kind of thing language is. In other words, to discover more about what language is people study the correlation between society and language. It covers some things such as who uses what language, to whom it is intended, in what occasion the language is used, and what motivation lies behind the use of it.

Sharon and Caroline (2011), added that sociolinguistics derived from words of socio and linguistics. On the other hands, socio is social that related to society in daily life, an interaction of one to the social group, cultural, national, etc. Linguistics is the study of how language is used, such as word sentence and morpheme. Further,
Trudgill argues, "Sociolinguistics is the study of the effect of any and all aspects of society, including cultural norms, expectations, and context on the way language is used (2000). From that theory, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is based on someone language, culture and so on. As we know, each country has a different language and culture, which means they have their own acceptable language codes/ways of interaction.

2.2 Bilingualism

Nowadays, communication is not limited only to face-to-face communication. The growing of technology helps people to meet, talk and discuss with others from other parts of the world easily. In sociolinguistics, people who have the ability to speak and understand more than one language are called bilinguals and the ability to speak at least two languages is known as bilingualism.

On the other hands, bilingualism is the ability to use two or several languages. Because of that, many experts have tried to define what bilingualism is. Weinrich (1968, in Hoffmann, 1991) states that person who is using more than one languages will be called bilingualism and the person who concerned in it is called as bilingual.

In other words, bilingualism is the ability to use and mix multiple languages to communicate with others. however, a person who can speak two languages is bilingual. Bilingual and multilingual use a particular code to switch from one code to another and to mix code in a communication.

Besides, according to Platt (1975) the term of bilingual and bilingualism broadly covering the social or individual situation. Furthermore, (Baker and Pry
Jones 1998) mentions that person who is bilingual can speak more than one language because they have experience in several languages. Based on the above explanation, bilingualism is ability to use more than two languages because of the individual or social situation factors, such as immigration, educational background, mixed marriage, etc. For Indonesians, the language used at home is usually different with the language used at school. For example, we may use Javanese language at home and then use Indonesian language at school. Those are the things that bring someone to have an experience in multiple languages.

2.3 Code Mixing

Wardhaugh (1986, p. 103) states, "code mixing happens when a person using two languages at once, to extend that they change from one language to other in the course of a single utterance". In other words, it occurs when a person uses a certain language in his communication. However, he puts some pieces of another language. Therefore, it can be said, that code mixing is a person puts or mixes two languages in a single utterance and it usually occurs in informal situation. Besides, Cakrawati (2011) stated that code mixing occurs when a person mixes two codes or languages without changing the topic. In other hands, code mixing is the use of language variations in casual situations between speakers and listeners who have an intimate conversation. Code mixing often occurs in one sentence and one element is spoken in A language and stops in language B. Furthermore, in a formal situation, the speaker tends to mix it up because it can be there is no proper idiom in the language or because the speaker is accustomed to doing it. So it is necessary to use words and idioms from another language.
2.4 Vocabulary

Vocabulary is very important for foreign language learners who want to learn another language. Without knowing it, foreign language learners will get some difficulties in order to produce a sentence in that language. In other words, the learners cannot use a language without knowing the vocabulary of that language. Mehta (2009) states that "vocabulary is the first and foremost important step in language acquisition." From that statement, it can be concluded that in learning foreign languages, students usually learn vocabulary first before they master more complex structure.

According to Hornby (2006) states that vocabulary includes all the words that person knows and usually uses in a particular language. Therefore, it can said that vocabulary is a stock of words in our brain used by a person that instantly appear when he/she speak or produce something. Commonly, almost every individual used several different vocabularies, all having much in common, but each is distinctly different. Furthermore, in language learning, vocabulary takes place in making conversation about the language proficiency. The aims of the vocabulary mastery in order to make the students have a good language proficiency in the language skills. It depends on the quality and quantity of the vocabulary that they have mastered.