CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer presents the review of related theory to support the study. The writer has read some books to support the data, the theory, and the statement that related to this study.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

As we know, language and society are two things that are inseparable. There cannot be a community without language, and there is also no language without society. In a sense, the function of language in general is as a means of social communication, whether in a family area or a collection of other communities such as playmates and organizations, and this term is called sociolinguistics. Bayyurt (2013) said that sociolinguistics is the branch of science that analyzes the relationship between language and society on the basis of its use in diverse social contexts.

However, over time language also experienced development. This happened because it was influenced by various things including education and social caste. Fishman cited in Sundari (2015) states that the first factor is social factor that includes education, social class, age and sex and the second factor is situational factor such as who is talking, which language or variety is used, what is the topic, when and where the conversation take place. Thus, it can be concluded that language is a vehicle for us to interact with other people and every member of society certainly has and uses the social communication tool.

Based on the factors above, the language gives different expressions of impact both to the utterance or the interlocutor. Along with the development of the times, some of the expressions produced are not only expressed through the oral but also through writing and expressed in imaginative and beautiful words which some experts call the literature.
2.2 Literature

When learning about grammar, some people often hear the term literature. Literature is a beautiful work, both written and oral. Onuekwusi cited in Ihejirika (2014), literature is any imaginative and beautiful creation in words whether oral or written, which explores man as he struggles to survive in his existential position and which provides entertainment, information, education and excitement to its audience. The term of literature continues to experience development. The literature is not only in the form of writing, but also spoken. Literature is vague term which usually denotes work which belong to the major genres; epic, drama, lyric, novel, short story (Cuddon cited in Wille, 2016).

Literature has three types, namely drama, poetry, and prose. From those types, the most unique is drama, because drama is one of the literature that combines the form of writing and dialogue. Drama is combining between writing and dramaturgy; is art to shape a story into a form that may be acted (Emenike, 2013). It can be concluded that drama is written literature expressed on stage in the form of dialogue with a particular theme. One example of drama in modern era is film.

Now a lot of literature is combined with modern technology such as incorporating drama into the world of broadcast which is also called film. So that many old culturalists collaborated with filmmakers to promote ancient literature to the world of cinema.

2.2.1 Film

Film is an audio visual that can create the illusion of motion which can be included in the story and dialogue into it. Vassiliou (2006) says that film is a form of entertainment that enacts a story by a sequence of images giving the illusion of continuous movement. Film is the oldest electronic media than any other media, especially the film has managed to show live images that seem to move reality to the big screen. The existence of the film has been created as one of the mass
communication media that is really liked even today. Over the past 70 years the film has entered a vast variety of human life.

2.2.2 Types of Film

Movie has become the most awaited entertainment spectacle today. Screening of new films in cinemas is always anticipated by film lovers around the world. Movie themes and concepts are also divided into several main genres, depending on the content and concept of the story. Film also has several genres that can lead to certain stories, including:

a. Story Film

Story films are a type of film that contains stories commonly displayed in a cinema with famous actors or actresses and distributed as merchandise. Stories that are made into film topics can be in the form of fictional stories or based on a modified true story, so that it has an interesting element, both from the storyline and from its artistic perspective.

b. Newsreel

Newsreel is a type of film about real facts or events. Because it is news, the film presented to the public must contain news value. The news criteria are important and interesting.

c. Documentary Film

According to Robert Flaherty, Documentary Film is a creative treatment of actuality different from a news film which is a recording of reality, so a documentary film is the result of personal interpretation (the author of the reality).
d. Cartoon Film

Cartoon films are made for children. As for cartoon characters you might know as Donald Duck, Snow White, and Mickey Mouse created by American artists Walt Disney.

e. Comedy Film

Comedy films are film genres where the main emphasis is on humor. The film in this traditional style has a happy ending (except black comedy). One of the oldest genres in film, some of the first silent films were comedy. Comedy, unlike other film genres, puts more focus on individual stars, with many former comedians standing in transition to the film industry because of their popularity. While many comic films are light without any other purpose than to entertain, others contain political or social comments.

f. Biography Film

Biography or biopic is a film that dramatizes the lives of people or characters in real life. Such films display the life of a historical character and use the real name of the main character.

g. Film Horror

Horror films are films that try to provoke emotions in the form of fear and horror from the audience. Their storyline often involves themes of death, supernatural, or mental illness. Many horror film stories center on a certain evil antagonist.

Based on the explanation from several films above, the film Pangeran Antasari is a biography which tells of a national hero named Pangeran Antasari in his struggle against the Dutch colonialist.
2.2.3 Pangeran Antasari Film

As told in the previous chapter, Pangeran Antasari is the first historical film from South Kalimantan to be screened in theaters. With the theme of the Banjar kingdom, this film can make many people curious about the storyline and can get 1400 viewers on the first day of the broadcast. The film director also recruited several famous actors and invited the governor of South Kalimantan to play a role.

The film tells the story of the struggle of one of the hero figures from Banjar land, namely Pangeran Antasari in the fight against the Dutch colonialists, in which there are several bilingual dialogues in the form of a mixture of Indonesian and Banjar Language.

2.3 Bilingualism

There are some people who meet with their friends or people who are new to using two or several different languages, for example when a student going overseas then meet student, they automatically communicate using the unifying language, namely Indonesian, when they are acquainted and come from the same area or tribe, they immediately use their local language in communication. The way of communicating by two people in the example is also referred to as bilingualism which can be interpreted as a two-language use by a speaker in exchange with other people alternately.

Many opinions were issued by experts about this theory, one of them is a bilingual is anyone who possesses a minimal competence in only one of four language skills, listening comprehension, speaking, reading, and writing, in a language other than his mother tongue (Macnamara cited in Hamers & Blanc, 2000). Although bilingual people have the ability to speak in several languages, they still have to choose which code to use.
2.4 Code

In everyday life, someone uses a code as a tool for communicating with others in a number of situations, for example when meeting friends and teachers at school or friends in organizational associations. Wardhaugh cited in Metriani (2007) when two or more people talk each other in speech, they employ a code; the system of communication. It means code is system of communication that used to communicate to other people in any situations. There are two types of code, code switching and code mixing.

2.4.1 Code Switching

Code switching is alternating between two or more languages, or language varieties, in the context of a single conversation. Hymes cited in Ayeomoni (2006) defines code-switching as a common term for alternative use of two or more languages, varieties of a language or even speech styles. Another statement is code switching is the alternative use by bilinguals of two or more languages in the same conversation, has attracted linguists’ attention and been studied from a variety perspectives (Namba cited in Kurnia, 2015). It means code switching is changing one language to other language with different person for certain purposes.

2.4.2 Code Mixing

Code switching is a transition from one language to another with a specific purpose (Kustriyono & Rochmat, 2013). And also, Ansar (2017) said code mixing is mixing two language in a conversation without changing the topic and can be involved to various level of language. So, the writer conclude code mixing is mixing two or many languages in a conversation without changing the topic.

2.4.2.1 Types of Code Mixing

The code mixing is divided into several forms, such as entering a word or a combination of several words such as phrases and sentences into other sentences.
Sumarsih & friends (2014) said, being able to mix this code: 1) insertion of the word, 2) insertion of phrase, 3) the insertion of a clause, 4) insertion of the phrase or idiom, and 5) insertion form baster (combined forming native and foreign).

a. Insertion of Word

The insertion of word means inserting a foreign word into sentence or utterance. The definition of the word itself is part of the language used and consists of one or more morphemes.

Example: Malam tadi aku chat dia

b. Insertion of Phrase

The definition of the phrase itself is a grammatical unit consisting of two or more words that do not exceed the function limit. The insertion of phrase means inserting a foreign phrase into sentence or utterance.

Example: Toko itu menjual beberapa soft drinks

c. Insertion of Clause

The insertion of clause means inserting a foreign clause into sentence or utterance. The definition of the clause itself is a collection of words including a subject and verb.

Example: When we meet at first time, aku udah jatuh cinta sama kamu

d. Insertion of Idiom

Idiom is a language phrase in the form of a combination of words whose meaning is unified and cannot be interpreted with the meaning of the element that forms it. The insertion of idiom means inserting a foreign idiom into sentence or utterance.

Example: Dalam masalah ini, you can count on me
e. Insertion of Hybrid (Baster)

Hybrid is combination of two languages in one word between the basic words of one language and affixes from other languages. It means, the insertion of hybrid is inserting a hybrid into sentence or utterance.

Example: Jangan *menjudge* orang lain seenaknya!