CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher presents some theoretical background related to this study. Here, the researcher explains about language and society, sociolinguistics, type of speaker, code switching and code mixing.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Language is one of important aspect and source human life in this world. It means that language is important in our life. The people in this world can express emotions and attitudes each other by languages. Language also makes people understand each other and as a tool of sharing an information. Wardaugh (2006) states that when two or more people communicate with each other in speech, we can call the system of communication that they employ a code. In most cases that code will be something we may also want to call a language. At the same time, languages are also used by people to show their identity in society. To connect the language and society, here is study of sociolinguistics.

Yule (2006) explains that Sociolinguistics is interdisciplinary study that learn a language in society. It means that Sociolinguistics considers language firstly as social system and communication system, and it is a part of a particular society and culture, whereas the language use happens in social interaction that occurs in concrete situation. Holmes (2013) illustrates sociolinguistics through the Sociolinguists that study the relationship between language and society. The Sociolinguists are interested in explaining why people speak differently in
different social context and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways used to convey social meaning.

Wardaugh & Fuller (2015) state some investigators introduced a distinction between Sociolinguistics or micro-Sociolinguistic and the Sociology of language or macro-Sociolinguistics. Micro-Sociolinguistic is concerned in relationship between language and society to achieve understanding the structure of language and the function of language in communication. Meanwhile, macro-Sociolinguistics is to discover the ways social structure can be understood through the study of language. Based on description stated by Yule (2006); Holmes (2013); Wardaugh (2015), they agree that Sociolinguistics is branch of linguistics discussing about the relationship between language and society with the purpose of better understanding in communication and interaction system.

2.2 Type of Speakers

2.2.1 Monolingual

According to Wardaugh (2006), monolingual is people who have ability to use only one language. In this era, the phenomenon of monolingual in society is rare. Usually monolingual individual happens because the influence from parents or environment that always use only one language as a basic communication or interaction each other.

2.2.2 Bilingual

In this modern era, people who have ability to speak more than one language is normal. It is called a bilingual. According to Fromkin et al. (2011), bilingual is people who acquire a second language by immigrating, visiting and learning foreign language. Bilingual also speaks, interacts, reads, or understands
two languages equally, but usually has one language proficiency better than another.

2.2.3 Multilingual

According to Wardaugh & Fuller (2015), multilingual is a person who is able to speak more than two languages, or the situation in which speakers can and do speak more than two languages. However, not all multilingual people have exactly the same ability to speak in more than two languages, because it depends on level of individual competence or in their needs to communicate in particular activity. In most multilingual settings, there are no strict or explicit guidelines for what language to speak. People must select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch from that code to another or to mix codes even within sometimes very short utterances or speech.

2.3 Code

In Sociolinguistics, code is term, which refers to a variety of language. This term is considered as neutral label for any system of communication involving language (Wardaugh, 2006). In daily communication, people should choose a particular code in order to ease them in discussing a topic and get right understanding among them. When people are talking in workplace, class, or office, they should choose a code that is concerned to those fields rather than language in daily communication.

2.4 Code Switching

When people communicate with others, they have to choose the language to use. It is natural if they use two or more languages at the same time when
communicating. When people switch what they speak from a language to another language called as code switching (Wardaugh, 2006). Code switching occurs in bilingual society. Code switching occurs when people use a particular code and suddenly switches to another. An ideal bilingual have ability to switch from one language in which appropriate changes in the speech situation e.g interlocutor, topics, etc but not in unchanged speech situation and certainly not within a single sentence (Muysken, 2000).

Furthermore, Hymes (2000) states that code switching has become a common term for alternate use of two or more languages, varieties of language, or even speech styles. Code switching is viewed as an index of bilingual proficiency linguist. Therefore, the general public perceives it as indicative of language degeneration.

2.5 Code Mixing

Code mixing refers to using two or more languages or varieties of language and often used in studies lexical and grammatical aspects of bilingual speech. The term of code mixing commonly will be reserved for the rapid succession of several language in a single speech events, which will be made clear for reasons. However the term of switch, switch point, or switching sometimes will be used informally while referring to the co-occurrence of fragments from different languages. It will be necessary to separate cases of code mixing from lexical borrowing (Muysken, 2000).

Code mixing is a process in which two languages are used together by conversant to the extent. A speaker switches the code from one language to another or to mix codes sometimes within a short speech or utterances and
therefore create a new code in a process. It can occur between speakers’ turns or within a single speaker’s turn. In other word, code mixing is intra-sentential code switching which the mixing code occur within a single sentence (Wardaugh, 2006). It can be from individual choice or as identity marker for a community of speakers who have to deal with more than one language in common pursuits (Wardhaugh, 2006).

Another statement comes from Shrogen (2002) who concludes that code mixing is the part of code switching. It is the embedding of various linguistics units such as affixes, words, phrase, and clause from two grammatical systems where the participants in order to infer what is intended, have to connect in the same line what they hear with what they understand.

2.6 Types of Code Mixing

According, Muysken (2000) there are three patterns of code mixing types use in bilingual speech communities, they are:

1. Insertion

Insertion occurs when one language determines the overall structure into which constituents from the other language are inserted. The insertion is akin to (spontaneous) lexical borrowing, which is limited to one lexical unit. There is considerable variation in what is or can be inserted: in some languages this consists mostly of adverbial phrases, in others mostly single nouns, and in yet others again determiner with noun combinations (Muysken, 2000).
In this tree diagram, ‘a’ represents lexical items of the first language, and ‘b’ represents the lexical items of the second language that is inserted in the utterance. Whereas ‘A’ represents the first language and ‘B’ the second language. For instance, ‘Suasana cafe ini kurang comfort, terus kurang cozy’. (The atmosphere of this cafe is less comfort, and cozy).

2. Alternation

Alternation occurs when structures of two languages are alternated indistinctively both in the grammatical and lexical level. In the case of alternation, there is a true switch from one language to the other. Alternation is just a special case of code switching, as it takes place between utterances in a turn or between turns (Muysken, 2000).
In the tree diagram, ‘a’ and ‘b’ represent structures of two languages that are used as alternation in utterance. Whereas ‘A’ and ‘B’ represent the first and second language. For example, ‘Memang benar kata orang, time is money’. (So true people says, time is money).

3. Congruent Lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structures which can be filled lexically with elements from either language. In this case, it appears that there is a largely shared structure, lexicalized by elements from either language.
In this tree diagram, ‘a’ stands for lexical items first language and ‘b’ stands for lexical items of the second language. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ have been inserted in the utterance. Whereas ‘A’ and ‘B’ represent first and second language. For example, ‘Aku pengen ngajak kamu dinner di restoran yang view-nya indah’. (I want to invite you dinner in the restaurant with beautiful view).

2.7 Reasons of Mixing Code

There are some factors that make people commit code mixing. Saville-Troike (2003) states some reasons for bilinguals and multilinguals who switches or mix their native language into English. They are:

1. Softening or Strengthening Request or Command

Code mixing and code switching can strengthen a request or command, and saying something twice in different languages may serve either to intensify or to eliminate ambiguity.

2. To Make a Humorous Effect

Code switching or mixing can be used for a humorous effect, or to indicate that a referentially derogatory comment is not taken seriously. It is also used for direct quotations which may range from stereotypical imitative speech in joking to learned citations.

3. Real Lexical Need

The most common reason for bilinguals and multilinguals to switch and mix their languages is because the lack of equivalent lexicon in the
languages. This lack of equivalence may be able to be translate into second language, but it cannot be satisfactorily translated as in the source language.

4. Excluding Other People

People can exclude other people and make them not understand by using a language that other people are not able by code switching or code mixing. This excluding is done to avoid other community or people interfering their communication. Usually people use code mixing in any social media, mass media, electronic media such as TV, Radio and etc.

2.8 Radio Broadcast

Radio is the oldest electronic media that really sociable, popular and part of media mass channel (Cangar, 2003). Radio is technology used for delivery modulation and electromagnetic radiation (Dominick, 2000). Radio also as tool to deliver an information from broadcaster by audio to general public. Radio necessary has radio program in order to interest people to listen it. Consequently, the broadcast management must arrange a radio program so unique and interesting with support by the accurate information (Theodora, 2013). Here, the role of an broadcaster needs for deliver the radio program with attractive and auditive.

2.9 Broadcaster

One of the key for successful radio program is broadcaster. A broadcaster is a person who presents the radio programs and has expert that communicative, interactive in which to interest people to listen it (Giswadani, 2014). A
broadcaster is like a radio image, more beautiful of performance broadcaster, the more visible beauty management, cooperation and standardisation the radio set broadcast. The broadcaster of the radio programs have competent training, learn and teach studio skills (Mitchell, 2005). A broadcaster is one of media profession relate with production techniques and information methods in radio.

2.10 Language Used by Radio Broadcasters

One of the most languages needed in the world that everyone has to understand is English. English become dominant in international communication, science, business, aviation, diplomacy, entertainment and radio (Kameli, 2012). Therefore, English as foreign language used by several Asian countries. Especially in Indonesia, entertainment media such as radio also use English. According to Beaman (2006), communicative language is the language used by radio subject. The broadcaster telling the story based on script directly to the listeners who can hear where they may place emphasis on phrase. It combines with relevant voices to illustrate the story for the listener, which a story that the listener will be able to relate to. According to previous study (Harianti, 2011) the broadcaster used several familiar English words in radio speech while on air. Moreover, the several words often used in daily life. The broadcaster also have a space to modify how to make it more interactive and interest to listener.