CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL BASES

In this research, the researcher expects some theories used as foundation to overcome the researcher question. They are theories of bilingualism, multilingualism and code mixing.

1. Bilingualism and Multilingualism

Nowadays bilingualism and multilingualism have become a phenomenon that has taken place in many parts of the world. We can find many people speak two or more language. They are able to speak the language in informal or formal situation. This usually happens to people who move from another place, visitors, or children where parents are from different cultures. Bilingualism is interrelated with the individual and society by two languages, how both of language used and how they studied. While the people that interrelated in, it called bilingualism or bilingual. Bloomfield (1935, p.56) defined the bilingualism as "native-like control of two language" some people considered as bilingualism if they have the skill as good as two languages

Based on the process, bilingualism is categorized into two types such as natural or primary bilingualism and secondary bilingualism. Natural or primary bilingualism is ones natural mastery of the language. This happens when someone lives in situation where two languages are used in the society.

At the level of the individual and fundamental question arises when a person can be considered bilingual. Traditionally, when someone manages two
languages at more or less equal level and has learn both before the age of 12-13 years then he/she is considered bilingual.

Schumann (1978, p. 56) argues that there are four criteria to establish whether a person is bilingual or not:

1. **Origin** - if the person has grown up with two languages from the beginning
2. **Competence** - if the person is equally competent in the two languages he/she is bilingual but since this rarely the case and the language are used in different situation it is harder to prove.
3. **Function** - if the person is capable of using both languages in most situations in society.
4. **Attitude** - how one regards one self and if others regards the person as bilingual.

Bilingualism is thus both a quantitative and qualitative concept, used for very different purposes and often without defining which criterion or criteria are being employed.

The influence factors in society language, as Grosjean (1982, p. 42) mention are:

1. **Participants**: the speaker’s skill to speak with the interlocutor, social economical statue, age and the participant's relation.
2. **Situation**: location, background, the attend participant in monolingual, formality and the relationship in classify.
3. **The content of discourse**: certain the topic of conversation and the kinds of vocabulary.
4. The function of interaction, such: making the social status better, strange any people and created social gap.

Another important aspect that is often attached to bilingualism or multilingualism is diglosia. In sociolinguistic, diglosia is known well as the situation in society where found the distinction of using language according to the function or the play in role in each other by the social context.

2. Code mixing

a. Definition of code mixing

Kridalaksana, (1982, p. 67) has elaborated code mixing as follows: 1) symbol of speech system used to describe a particular meaning. Human language is code; 2) the social system in the society; 3) the particular variation in a particular language, and according to the statement, researcher can say: code mixing is very useful in teaching process, why it’s very useful because when students cannot understand English even Indonesia, teacher can use code mixing in this case is mother tongue or local language as a way to make the students can understand easier what the teacher wants from the students.

Code mixing is a matter of bilingualism which is understood as a matter of individual competence. It is the competence of two or more languages, which is found in a single individual. When used in society, it concerns (1) the pattern of using the two languages, (2) frequency of language usage (3) in environment or domain (Nababan, 1984, p. 7)

Code mixing occurs when a speaker mixes two languages or more to achieve a particular purpose. Sometimes, a writer uses to state her thought,
instruction, message, or expression in order that the readers can receive what the writer has expressed. This problem caused by the situation that demands language mixing and by the habit of the speaker that becomes the background of code mixing.

It is possible that code mixing make some confusions and disorder of language because the speaker utters some words that there are no rules for it. Code mixing itself is rarely used in a written form that is more grammatical. It is mostly used in spoken form.

According to Nababan (1993, p. 32). Code mixing means to give illustration about speaking situation if someone mixes two or more languages, in speaking by inserting others elements of language (language variety). According to Suwito, (1982, p. 48). We can see in the borrowing of elements of a sentence from one language to another language. Elements of sentences that are mentioned can be a word or a group of words.

b. Kinds of Code Mixing

There are three main code-mixing patterns, which may be found in bilingual speech communities: insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization (Muysken, 1988, p. 200).

One pattern will usually dominate, though not necessarily to the exclusion of other patterns.

1. In the insertion pattern, one language determines the overall structure into which constituents from the other language are inserted. Another expert explain more detail from Musyken suggestion about three main code
mixing patterns especially the first pattern that is Insertion pattern. There are two kinds of code mixing; those are inner code-mixing and outer code mixing (Suwito, 1985, p. 76). Inner code mixing happens because elements insertion stemming from original language with all its variation. Inner code mixing is come from the nature of the language with all the variation. Inner code mixing shows that if the speaker insert the elements of their own language, or elements of varieties and style into their dialect. The implication also can be shown the identification certain act. Code mixing and the elements of language region show that the speakers have region language in tuff, or want to show their region language characteristic. Outer code mixing is occurs because of elements insertion stemming from foreign language. Sample Code mixing with the English language can be given the impression that the speaker is education prestige and have a good relationship of society. Code mixing with the element of Arabic impressed that they are Islamic, obedient, devout person, or master term of address for Islamic. As what has done in code mixing, there are some causes pushing the occurrence of code mixing, for example identifying role, and identifying the manner moreover, desiring to explain and interpret things. (Suwito, 1985, p. 77)

2. In the alternation pattern; both languages occur alternately, each with their own structure.
3. In the third pattern 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”

c. Reasons of using Code Mixing

There are number of reason for person to mix the code: 1) talking about particular topic. 2) Quoting somebody else. 3) Being emphatic about something (express solidarity) 4) Interjection (inserting sentence fillers/sentences connecters) 5) Repetition used for clarification. 6) Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, and 7) Expressing group identity (Hoffman, 1991, p. 116)

Talking about the communication, and the use of language, there is no a loyal speaker who uses only one varieties of language. (Alwasilah, 1990, p. 66) Code mixing might also occur if the speakers mix the variation of another language into his language (Adisumarto, 1993, p. 31). Code mixing may also occur because the speaker does not find the suitable term that can be used in that language being talk.

3. Previous research

The analysis of code mixing has ever been conducted by Rusdiono(2005) entitled “Campur Code Pada Khutbah Jumat di Desa Sambirejo Kadipiro” This research analyzed the forms of code mixing, the levels of speech and factors that can cause code mixing. The result of his analysis was there were word, phrase, reduplication, and hybrid. Second, the level of speech of Indonesia and Arabic code mixing happened in form of word that consists of polite level and politeness level. Third, the factors that can cause code mixing were participant, topic,
situation, and the goal of speech. Another research related to the study of code mixing has been conducted by Rini Subekti (2006) entitled “An Analysis of Indonesian-English Code-Mixing used in Tempo Magazine (January 2006)”. This research analyzed the form of code mixing, the types of code mixing, and the reasons of using code mixing. The results of the research showed that the forms of code mixing were word, phrase, and idiom. The types of code mixing were inner and outer code mixing, and there were two reasons of using code mixing; need-filling motive and prestige-filling motive. In order to make the research about code-mixing more various, besides discussing the forms of instruction code-mixing I will also discuss what the reasons of using insertion code-mixing in the teaching and learning English process because the previous research not really concern to research the code mixing especially insertion code mixing in education field and I realized this research very important to do because the obstacle that teacher and students faces in teaching and learning process can be solve with this research and this research can give idea for the teacher to improve style in teaching process to make students not bored and more attractive moreover I hope this research can help another teacher that faces same obstacle in another places.