CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL BASES

In conducting the research, some theories that relate to the research topic is needed for supporting the analysis of data. Thus, this chapter presents about the definition of language, definition of code, code mixing, newspaper and Gorontalo Post.

2.1 Languages

2.1.1 Definition of languages

Language is one of systems of communication, a system that is unique to human beings and different from, for instance, the systems of communication that animals employ. Language exists in three modes; of them speech, writing, and signs. Although all languages exist in spoken form, also some have written forms. Because language is a system of communication, it is useful to compare it with other systems of communication. For example, humans communicate not just through language but also through such means as gesture, art, dress, and music. The study of communication systems has its origins in semiotics; a wide of inquiry that originated in the work of Ferdinand de Saussure in a series of lectures published in A Course in General Linguistics (1916:3).

Sociolinguistics and critical linguistic (Cameron 1995, Tracy 2002) among scholar and other disciplines, hold that language is oftentimes not only used as a means of information communication, but also as major a tool in the process of social construction. Language becomes a tool of communication, it can be seen in activities of human life, and they speak with other people to access some information in conversational
interaction. The assumption that linguistic behavior is social practice, (Eckert 2000, Cumperz 1982, Myers-Scotton 1993) argues that language is an instrument of identity construction. Moreover, (Eckert, 2000:41) observer that, “the individual’s engagement in world is a constant process of identity construction”. Gumperz (1982) also argue that people’s choice of a language style may have symbolic value and interpretive consequences. Meanwhile, they hold them social identities are largely, established and maintained through language”. (p.7).

“Each language together with its individual sounds, words, and syntax, reflects a separated in another…not two language are ever sufficiently similar to be considered as representing the same social reality. The worlds in which different societies live are distinct worlds, not merely the same worlds with different labels attached” (Whorf, 1956, 69)

Wardhaugh in Alwasilah, (1990:75) explain that language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbol use for human communication. Pei and Gaynor also explain the meaning of language in Alwasilah (1990:75) they said that language is a system of communication by sound, i.e., through the organ of speech and hearing, among human being of certain group of community, using vocal symbol which us being possessed in arbitrary conventional meaning. When individuals communicate, they arrive at interpretations of utterances by doing more than simply analyzing their structure.

2.1.2 Bilingual and Multilingual

In modern western society, the ability to speak two languages is often seen as something of remarkable achievement, particularly in the English speaking country (Traks, 2004:31). Code mixing and code switching are common phenomena in bilingual society, the meaning of bilingual is capability people to use two language and they have
wide changes more than multilingual. In Mansoer’s book, Nababan distinguished between bilingualism and bilingually. Bilingualism is habitual of people to use two languages interact to other people, and bilingually is ability of people to use two languages. Traks (2004:32) argue, “Bilingualism can be the property of an individual, but equally it can be the property of an entire speech community in which two or more language are used”. Multilingual is able to speak three or more language when his communicated with other. In which a single speaker used different language at the same times. The existence of bilingual and multilingual societies raises a number of important social, police and educational issues.

2.2 Definition of Code

Code is system of words, letters and number of symbols that represent a message or record information secretly or in a shorter form (Oxford, 2000:79). In communication, code is a rule for change of information for example; word or phrase and thus we have been focusing on the level of word. In communication and information code is that process by which an object performs this conversation of information into data. In semiotic, the concept of code is a fundamental importance. A code is a method used to transform a message. Romaine (1995:22) the term code is a relatively neutral conceptualization of a linguistic variety or a dialect. However, to define precisely what a dialect is, and in fact, the term has come to be use in various ways. The example of dialect is the regional dialect.
2.3 The Differences of Language and Code

Languages used for daily activity of human in their conversation, therefore definition of language as communication between human. Language as one of many different system of communication, a system that unique to human beings and different from, for instance, the system of communication that animals employ. Language exists in three modes: speech, writing, and sings, but in human language most frequently through two primary modes: speech and writing. Language is basically oral and that the oral symbols represents meaning as they are related to real life situation and experience (Oka I. G. N, 1994:6). Language has social function and that without it society would probably not exist. Language is system of communication and actually, people who make conversations send out of codes to listener. Codes may understand of listener, if speaker and listener used the same languages. Kridaklasana (1993:113) say that “code is symbols or system that used for describe human languages and kinds of code, languages system in society and variety of languages”. According to Hornby, dkk (1961:189) argue that, “code is (1) a collecting of laws arranged in a clear and practical manner; (2) a set of rules or principles, a set of manners and morals that has been accepted by society or by group of people”.

Therefore, language is highly related to code but they are has a different form. Language is code and code is kind of languages. Human communication to express their ideas, fillings it is languages and in communication, a code is rule for converting of information into another form or representation. Therefore, a language is systematic
equipment to extend ideas and fillings through gesture, art, sounds, symbols and music.
Whereas, code is a method used to transform a message into an obscured form, code also is variety of language used in communication.

2.4 Code Mixing

Between the bilingual and multilingual, have tendencies that form disorder or performance interference. The phenomenon is elements of particular language in one sentence or another language discourse. Namely, this phenomenon is mixing code. Thus, the mixed code can be defined is the use of more than one language or code in a discourse according to patterns that are still not clear. (Nababan in Arthur Yap, 1978:125). Code mixing is the change of one language to another within the same utterance or in the same oral or written text (Myers, 1993). For the example of code mixing occur in short conversations:

“Sejak menyandang status the winner mereka jadi terkenal dan temannya banyak”

“Dengan spesialis kamu cukup checkup enam minggu sekali dengan masa perawatan yang lebih singkat”

*(Tabloid Gaul hlm.9-10, edisi 05 Jan 2011).*

The sentences above show some common of code mixing in sentences. It is a common phenomenon in societies in which two or more language are used. Code Mixing is a style of language in society. The use of code mixing necessity as if there is cannot to translate in the Indonesian language. Therefore, the use of mixed Indonesian language to English refers to the principle of language concise, clear, and not ambiguous.
The cause of mixed code is a compulsion or need filling motive. Necessity of mixed code is not only in the society but also in other areas such as education, economic, criminal, sport, art and so on.

Code mixing is the embedding words, phrases, and clauses from a cooperative activity where the participants, in order or infer what is intended, must reconcile what they hear with what they understand. Maschier (1998) defined code mixing or mixed code as “using two language such that a third, new code emerges, in which elements from two language are incorporate into a structurally definable pattern” (p.125).


a) Insertion of material from one language into a structure of the other language.

Example of insertion (Indonesian/English): Tergantung team dan juga tergantung event. (It depends on the team and on the event)

b) Alternation between structures from language. Example of alternation (English/Indonesian): I mean, ganti ke kalimat lain dalam bahasa indonesia. (I mean, change to indonesian sentence)

c) Congruent lexicalization of material from different lexical inventories into a shared grammatical structure. Example of congruent lexicalization
software gua buat convert file wav jadi mp3 gua uda expired. (My software for converting wav files to mp3 has expired)

Code mixing as the mixing of linguistic units (morpheme, words, modifiers, phrases, clauses and sentences) primarily from two participating grammatical systems within a sentence (Bhatia and Ritcic, 2004:49). Nevertheless, such terms have been used in many relevant literatures (Scotton, 2002). Although, studies of code mixing have generally focused on oral language, cross lingual mixing can also be seen in written language. According (Takasi, 1990:50) there are five reasons why there is a code mixing phenomenon in society: first, mixed foreign words fill lexical gap because there is no native equivalent. Second, they are technical terms that are used in same situations but they are more technical and special than the native equivalent. Third, euphemisms the mixed foreign words avoid direct expressions in some topic such as sex. Fourth, mixed foreign words extend special the subject under discussion. Fifth, they are trade names that used directly without translation.

They use mixed codes to communication with their friends and classmates for identification of membership. Code mixing used by young people is representation of membership. It reflects familiarity with English words (Richards, 1982:57). In addition, the survey result code mixing can create funny or humorous effects to convenience products. (Piller, 2003) suggested that foreign language impedes automatic processing and thereby arrests the attention of recipients for a longer time span.
Code mixed can distinguish from the expert of code switching from one language or another language. Code mixing is a matter of bilingualism that is understood a matter of individual competence of two or more language, which is found in a single individual when used in society in concerns (1) the pattern of using the two languages, (2) Frequency of language usage (3) in environment or domain (Nababan, 1984:7). Code mixing itself is rarely use in written from that is more grammatical.

According to Nababan (1993:32) code mixing means to give illustration about speaking situation. If someone mixed two or more language in speaking by in setting other element of language (language variety). No human language is fixed, uniform, or unvarying, all language show internal variation. Actual usage varies from group to group, and speaker to speaker, in term of the pronunciation of language, the choice of words and the meaning of those words and even the use of syntactic construction. According to Suwito, (1982:48) we can see in the borrowing of element of a sentence from one language to another language. Element of sentence can be a word or a group of word.

The term code mixing refers to a situation in which a speaker uses a mixture of distinct language varieties as discourse proceeds. This occurs quite commonly in everyday speech with regard to level of style, as for example, when the speakers mix Indonesian and English language. In these cases of code mixing, the speaker is in effect using two distinct language varieties at the same time. We can contrast this situation with that of borrowing. There are two kinds of code mixing: those are inner code mixing and outer code mixing (Suwito, 1985:75). Inner code mixing happens because elements insertion stemming from original language with all this its variation. Outer code mixing is occurs because of elements insertion stemming from foreign language.