Chapter 2

Literature Review

The main body of this chapter is divided into nine sections. The first point contains the discussion on language and multilingualism. The second one is that language function. Third, explain the understanding of code. Fourth is containing the concept of code mixing. Fifth, explain the form of code mixing. Sixth, explain the type of code mixing. Seventh, is the reason of using code mixing and code switching. Eight is the concept of perception. Nine is the Balinese in the Gorontalo community. Ten is English proficiency. Eleven other languages while the last is previous study of code mixing are examined.

1. Language and Multilingualism

This part discuss about language and multilingualism theory. The important of this theory on research literature review are related on the research object which analyzed about Balinese language in the society at Raharja village. Meanwhile multilingualism is correlated by the researcher participant that showed the totality of the Balinese youth community who know several languages. Every time people doing activity like works in the office, traveling and another activity is use language, so language become communication media. The variation of languages that used by the people in social interaction is different based on the place, situation and the time of the conversation itself. In communication process, language is the effective communication media which every time and every day use by human when speak with friend or family in some place. Chomsky (1998, p.1) stated that “language is to study a part of human nature, manifested in the
human mind”. It means that language is important for human being. People use language to communicate in their everyday social interaction. Thus, language becomes an important medium of communication.

In communication process, people sometimes use more than one languages depends on the situation of speech event. In generally speaking, the person who is able to speak with two or more languages is called multilingualism. For example, Balinese youth community stay at Raharja village is able to speak with three until four language likes Balinese, Gorontalo, Indonesian and foreign language or English language it can be calling as multilingualism community. According to Ohoiowutun (2002, p. 66) multilingualism is related to multilingual community. Multilingual community is group of peoples who able to speak more than one languages when doing interaction of a community group. In his book, he stated “in bilingual or multilingual speaker sometimes found the interference of speech symptom, these phenomena there is on the form of using unsure from certain language in the sentence of another language. From the explanation above, he said this phenomenon is code mixing.

This opinion supported by Oha (2010) in the online book “introduction to sociolinguistic” argued that multilingualism is the application of multiple languages and a person who called as multilingual if they know any languages (p. 114). The two experts above have the same opinion about multilingualism definition which they argue that multilingualism is a person or community who knows and can speak with multiple languages. The term of multilingualism can refer to the event regarding an individual speaker who uses two or more languages
or a community of speakers where two or more languages are used. The peoples who knows and able to speak with more than two languages is called multilingualism, so the multilingual community owning the special capability in interaction on socialization stage. It means that acknowledge about language in communication is more than monolingual and bilingual people. Multilingualism people have ability to communication in much language diversity so it is very possible they are will use code switching or code mixing.

2. Language function

This part discuss about language function in the human life. In generally speaking, when talking about language then can understand what language is, we can say that language is the media of communication and interaction of peoples in their daily life. It means that language as the media to convey mind, ideas, concept, and feeling about something. So the function of language itself is helping the people doing communication each other.

The relation of language function with the using of code mixing is when someone wants to express idea or tell information to the hearer hence the people can use language media. The hearer will understand about the messages that tell by the speaker if the speaker uses good language variation. In general case if the people speak with different languages so indirectly they doing a code mixing or code switching become easy to be understanding to the hearer.

In Related to the language function, Kinneavy and Michel (1967) stated that there are five functions of language including language as the expression, information, exploration, persuasion, and the last is entertainment (as cited in
The researcher will explain the five functions of language in the following statement bellow.

1) Language as the expression means through language we can express our idea, purpose intend felling to someone else.

2) Information means to give information about something for someone; we need language as the media communication.

3) Exploration means we can explore our idea or something to the other people through language.

4) Persuasion is to inviting the people to do something that we want, so we need language as the effective media communication.

5) Entertainment means if we will entertain someone by music or acting so must use language as the effective communication media.

The explanation of the language function above shows that language is the important system in human life because language as the effective communication media. The speaker want express idea, give information or news, exploration something, persuasion peoples to do something and entertain someone, the people use language.

3. The understanding of code

This part discusses the code definition and the process of code in the communication. In the human communication process, the people or community often use different language codes in several situations. The use of different code is to make the hearer understand with the message that the speaker conveys in the daily conversation. Talking about code, it is defined by Ronal Wardaugh (1986)
saying code as the system which facilitate as a communication of two parties or more appeared in any situation (as cited in Cakrawati, 2011, p.11). When doing interaction each other and also express feeling, people need a code as a system of communication. In communication event, to make the listener understand about the message which discuss, so people often use a code mixing of a language into another language.

In the code definition above, is important to fine out the process of code on the speech event. According to Brooks, 1974 (as cited in Pateda, 2001, p. 140) the process of code is the relation on the process transfer of code between the speaker and the listener in one situation. The transfer of code process itself started by the speaker speak just in the preverbal, but it is not call speak just thinking and choose the code will take. When the speaker successes choose the code, so the speaker will send the code and called as the process of “encoding”. The code in the sound form of the speaker which produced by articulation is called “phonation” and then the code in a language sound form it will experiencing a switching process which the people called “transition”. This code proceeding in the hear appliance of the hearer it called “audition” and then the hearer gives a meaning or interpreting the message from the code it call “ decoding” and the last is the listener thinking and understand the message is called as “post verbal”.

4. Concept of code mixing

This part discusses the concept of code mixing that correlated with the problem of this research. This research analyzed the code mixing between English, Balinese and other language of the Balinese youth community at Raharja
village. It is important to be explaining what the concept of code mixing itself. Two problems of multilingual community are code switching and code mixing. In communication process, multilingualism knows and can speak with several languages with a purpose to be understood by the hearer. Because of that it is possible to them to switches and mixes their language into other language. According to ohoiwutun (2002, p. 71) argue that code switching is the switch use of language or dialect to another language or dialect then he also stated that code mixing is the use of more than one language or code in one discourse according to the unclear pattern. So the code mixing and code switching have different specific meaning based on the use of code itself. Related to this case, this research focuses to analyze the phenomena of code mixing in Balinese youth community at Raharja village.

According to Oha (2010) in the online book with the title “introduction to sociolinguistic” Saying “Code-mixing is the change of one language to another language within the same utterance and in the same oral or written text” (p. 63). It is a common phenomenon in societies which two or more languages are used. In addition,

Nababan (1993, p. 32) said that code mixing is found mainly in informal interaction and to give illustration about speaking situation.

For example:

(Hello brother. How are you? We have been long enough never meet again)

Flores : I’m fine. By the way apakah kamu sudah menikah sekarang?

(I’m fine. By the way are you married now?)

Flower : Iya. I have two sons and one sister. Istriku adalah teman masa kecilku dulu.

(Yes. I have two sons and one daughter. My wife is my friend when I was child).

This example is the types of code mixing include in Alteration code mixing which the structure of the two languages are similar both at the grammatical and lexical level. Based on the opinion of two experts above, the researcher concluded that code mixing is the use of two and more language on the speech even with change of one language to another language within in the same utterance and in the same oral or written texts. Besides that Fasold (1984) describes that the grammatical category to give different meaning of code mixing and code switching when someone uses one word or phrase from one language they were doing code mixing. But one clause have a grammatical structure from one language and the next clause complied by the grammatical structure of the grammatical structure from other language is code switching (as cited in Chaer & Agustina, 2010, p. 115).

5. The forms of code mixing

This point discusses the forms of code mixing which analyzed in this research. In code mixing process, the language that use is only the pieces of other language
is like mixing in word pattern, phrase and clause. According to Suwito (as cited in Pateda 2001, p.148) the forms of code mixing namely word, phrase and clause which code mixing occurs when a speaker mixed two languages or more to achieve a particular purpose.

1) Code mixing in word form

Code mixing in word form refers to the process to adding the lexical form from one language into other language (Parera, 2009, p.50). A code mixing which with Indonesian base code then insertion by English pieces and only in word, it is can say as the code mixing in word form. For example: “Tolong sampaikan kepada sekertaris saya, hari ini ada meeting dengan client dari jepang (please tell to my secretary, today is meeting with client from Japanese)

2) Code mixing in phrase form

Beside code mixing in word form, there is also the code mixing in phrase form. According to Parera (2009, p.54) phrase is a construct that can form by two or more language. We will analyze the code mixing in phrase form so need to attention the form of phrase which intention into the base code itself. For example insertion of Balinese language into Indonesian language “besok adalah ulangan umum, saya ker melajah supaya sukses (tomorrow is examination, I will study to be success)”.

3) Code mixing in clause form

Code mixing in clause form is insertion clause of language into base code of another language. Clause is a group of word is only has one predicate (Parere, 2009, p. 44). This point, the researcher gives the example of code mixing in clause
form with the base code Balinese language insertion by English. For example “
Gek sinta the milk must you drink . Do engsapange naar nake (sister Sinta the milk must you drink. Do not forget to drink it)”.

The explanation of the forms of code mixing above shows that in general code mixing are including in the word, phrase and clause pattern.

6. The types of code mixing

The following theory explains the types of code mixing which is correlated to the types of code mixing that happened in this research. This research has been happened types of code mixing which including a mixing language with the based code is Balinese language therefore discuss on the point bellow. The researcher argues the definition of code mixing is when the speaker mixed their language or mother tongue into another language. In Callavid article (2010, p.1) with the title “Code switching or code mixing” he stated there are two types of code mixing are inner code mixing and outer code mixing. It will explain on the point below.

1) Inner code-mixing

Inner code-mixing is the code mixing which sourced by real language Indonesian or mother tongue in every informal variation. For example: ‘Beli mau kemana? Tulong meli uyah jep kepasar’. (Brother, where are you going? Please help me to buy some salt in the shop)

2) Outer code-mixing
Outer code-mixing is the code mixing which come from foreign language especially English. For example: ‘That’s right. Telah diputuskan bahwa this is the winner of dancing tahun ini’. (That’s right. Was decided that” this is the winner of dancing in this year”)

The explanation of the forms of code mixing above shows that the forms of code mixing is consists of two forms, the first is inner code mixing and the second is outer code mixing. Besides inner and outer code mixing types, there is also the types of code mixing by Muysken (2000) defines three types of code mixing which are insertion, alternation and lexicalization (as cited in Isharyanti, 2009, p.69).

1. Insertion refers to the process of adding a lexical item from one language into another.
2. Alternation, occurs when the structures of the two languages are similar both at the grammatical and lexical levels.
3. Congruent lexicalization happens when the two languages share grammatical structures which can be replaced lexically with elements from their language.

7. **The reasons of using code mixing and code switching**

   This section explains about the reasons of using code mixing and code switching. In the communication process people usually use code switching and mixing to express their feeling or idea when speak with other people. People usually use code mixing because has important purpose and reason they feels the language that use is more comfort and easy to be understanding. The Balinese youth community also has a reason to use code mixing because to improve the
friendliness in socialization stage among the youth group. This theory is related to
the research finding which is the youth community has some reasons to mix their
language into other languages.

According to Hoffman (as cited in Cakrawati, 2011, p.15), there are ten reasons
of bilingual and multilingual person to switch or mix their languages, namely (1)
Talking about particular topic means that in communication process the people is
sure talking about any kinds of interesting speech topic like talking about fashion,
education and the other topic. (2) Quoting somebody else is related to the
language use when they feel that language is famous who many people enjoy used
that. (3) Being emphatic about something (express solidarity) is the people will
emphatic about something that they say before so they can use the language by
code mixing and code switching from first language to second language or on the
contrary. (4) Interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connector),
interjection is the word that is insertion on the sentence like the word surprise,
strong emotion and attention statement. (5) Repetition for clarification means in
the speech even the speaker talking a something but the listener less understand
about the language so the speaker can repeat again or say again the language that
they saying before. (6) Intention or clarifying the speech content for interlocutor
means the speaker talking about something by using one language but the listener
not understand so the people who is come from multilingual or bilingual person
will switch or mix the language by using another code to be clarifying the content
of speech that submitting. (7) Expressing group identity is to make the group are
different with another group so will illustrated by the language that used. (8) To
soften strengthen request or command is relate to the using language of more Indonesian people who able to speak with English language but this case affected habitual communication of Indonesian people use Indonesian into English, can also have a function as a request because English is not our native tongue ad command by using English is more unattractive. (9) Because of real lexical need, for example the word ‘ngagem, ngaben’ is only produced in Balinese language and it does not found in Indonesian language, because of that to saying this language the people who besides Balinese will say by using the real lexical language itself. (10) To exclude other people when a command is intended for only a limited audience it means that the people switching or mixing the language into other language because they have the secret information which they want only certain people understand.

From the ten reasons above, the researcher concludes that people sometimes choose to use code mixing or code switching because they have some reasons, one of them are talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, express solidarity, interjection, repetition, intention, expressing group identity, request or command, lexical need and talking secret information.

8. The concept of Perception

This part discuss about the concept of perception or the definition of perception itself. Every people have a perception to give opinion about something that the people argue is true. Besides that, perception also called as the ability to understand and make a good opinion about something. In this research the researcher analyzed the case of code mixing between English, Balinese and other
language of the Balinese youth community at Raharja village, Wonosari district and Boalemo regency. Besides that the researcher also wants to know the youth perception about the problem of code mixing between three languages that happen in this village, so the researcher will obtaining from the research by interview. In General acknowledge, the people are familiar with the word perception because every people ever given the personal opinion or perception about problem or phenomena that happen in their life. According to Macmillan dictionary (2009) “perception is awareness, comprehension or an understanding of something”. When the people having the awareness to make a good opinion and has a comprehension or acknowledge of something and they trusted their self able to make a good reason and can explore their opinion to other people so the people is doing a perception.

Cherry (2011, p. 1) in the article with the title “perception and the perceptual process” stated that “perception is our sensory experience of the words around us and involves both the recognition of environmental stimuli and actions in response to these stimuli”. Through the perception process the people can find information about something and giving comment about a problem that happen around in their life. It means that the process of perception doing by the people which is including the act of individual in the speech even about something. Perception includes five sense are touch, sight, taste smell and taste (Cherry, 2011.p 1). Besides of that, in generally speaking the perception also includes what is known as a set of sense involving the ability to detect changes. The conclusion
is the concept of perception involves the ability of people to give opinion or individual comment about something includes problem or phenomena.

9. The Balinese in the Gorontalo community

The Balinese youth community at Raharja village, Wonosari district, Boalemo regency consists of 150 people which found based on the data population number of Balinese Youth community at Raharja village in year 2012. The Balinese people who life on Gorontalo community as the minority tribe. Besides they use Balinese language in daily conversation, they also use Gorontalo language. The interaction among them is good because the comprehending to speak with Gorontalo language which is as the language majority at this village. The Balinese youth community use Gorontalo language because predominated by Gorontalo tribe especially the language which it can be affected the habitual of the Balinese youth community use Gorontalo language when speak each other. So it can be say that is a case of code mixing which occur in the Balinese youth as the language phenomenon.

10. The English proficiency

English is the popular language and sometimes used by the people in the word. This expression also becomes a reason of the Balinese youth community at this village to use English especially the familiar or daily language. Sometimes, the Balinese youth community is mixing their speech into English when talking about particular topic that is interest to discuss or saying in English pieces. The particular topic as the reasons why they are interested use English especially the daily language which it is familiar to be listen.
11. The other languages *(Indonesian and Gorontalo language)*

The other languages that used are Indonesian and Gorontalo language. Balinese youth community is able to speak with Indonesian and Gorontalo language because the habitual communication uses more than one language at the village. Gorontalo and Indonesian language can improve the friendliness in youth group. Because when they know Indonesian and Gorontalo language, it make the speech community more enjoy and relax to speak each other between Balinese and Gorontalo youth community. The Balinese youth community used Indonesian and Gorontalo language when socialization in every social area include at school, at home, other social area.

10. Previous study

Journal by Ayeomoni (2006) “*Code-Switching and Code-Mixing: Style of Language Use in Childhood in Yoruba Speech Community*” the researcher find the children in African is monolingual and Yoruba is the only language of communication for most (90%) of them. The result of this research is in Yoruba people now is bilingualism community usually mixed the Yoruba vernacular with English. Yoruba childhood experienced a code mixing and code switching since in school age which English that use in the class room as the language predominating and Yoruba at the outside area.

Journal by Ni Nyoman Garminah (2005) “*Campur Kode Dalam Pemakaian Bahasa Bali Pada Etnik Jawa Di Desa Tegallingah, Buleleng*” the result of this research is there was a code mixing between Balinese and Javanese language at Tegallingah, Buleleng because the habit in usage, friendliness of relationship
participle relax of discussion situation, and the real of speech topic. This research use descriptive qualitative method. This research gave description about the code mixing which happen in Javanese ethnic which able in using Balinese language.

Based on two previous study here, the researcher conclude that is from the first research having the differences which in Yoruba people use code mixing and code switching in communication but this research only code mixing so the similarity of this research with the previous research is the people able to use code mixing since in school area. Because of that, this research supported the researcher doing analyzed the participant since in elementary school because from this age the student level on language acquisition. Then, the second previous study happen increasing of the using Balinese language by Javanese people but contrast with the problem at Raharja village which happen code mixing in Balinese language in the youth community was use code mixing between Balinese, English and Gorontalo language which affect a language shifting.