

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Description

1. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary study that combines sociology and linguistics, two empirical fields with strong ties. Sociology is the objective and scientific study of humans in society, as well as their institutions and social processes. Linguistics is a branch of science that examines languages, or a branch of science that investigates languages.¹ Several other sociolinguistic definitions are from Santika Wulandari, who states that Sociolinguistics is the study of language function in a social context and the development of language in society. It focuses on distinctions in the use of the relationship between language and society such that an item can be the item language mastering other languages.² Meanwhile, sociolinguistics is one of the subfields of linguistics that analyzes the connection between language usages in culture, according to Kamariah and Ambalegin. It analyzes all components of a person's use of language in forming social interactions and living a social existence.³ Another definition of sociolinguistics is from Wardaugh as cited in Nurul Azizah, Sociolinguistics is the study of the correlation among language and society in order to improve understanding of the functioning of language and how it operates in conversation. To put it another way, sociolinguistics ties together how a language being utilized by community as a whole to interact with others.⁴

Based on such theories, researcher may infer that sociolinguistics helps us in learning to know social language and understanding what others say more effectively.

¹ Kamariah and Ambalegin, "Analysis of Using Code Switching in Instagram," *Journal BASIS*, Vol.6 No.2 (2019): 260.

² Santika Wulandari, "Indonesian-English Code Mixing in Raditya Dika's *Manusia Setengah Salmon*," *Journal on English as a Foreign Language*, Vol.6 No.1 (2016): 72.

³ Kamariah and Ambalegin, "Analysis of Using Code Switching in Instagram," *Journal BASIS*, Vol.6 No.2 (2019): 260-261.

⁴ Nurul Azizah Ikhsani, "Code Mixing in The Articles of Gogirl! Magazine February, 2013 Edition," *Lexicon*, Vol.1 No.3 (2012): 296.

Sociolinguistics can improve communication by demonstrating the style, variety, and social elements that influence language. People can also learn how, why, what, and with whom someone communicates by studying sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is quite beneficial in daily situations, particularly in terms of communication and language. People talk in ways that reflect their origins and surroundings. Those who are unable to engage with people in the target language will find it difficult to adjust in the future, while those who are able to communicate in the target language will have positive relationships with others. Whenever somebody communicates in a second language in able to communicate with individuals who may not speak the same language, this is a practice of communicating in a second language in order to interact with people who do not understand the same language. People frequently acquire some knowledge and competence in a second language thus becoming bilingual.

2. Code Mixing

The occurrence of code mixing is one aspect of language interdependence that occurs in a multilingual culture. Its distinguishing feature is that there are language elements that have been introduced into other languages and no longer have their own. The definitions of code mixing mentioned below are taken from previous research. The first is from Claudya Chyntia, who identifies code mixing as the usage of linguistic components such as phrases and words in a different language without affecting the content or purpose.⁵ It means that code mixing occurs when two individuals communicate in one condition using one language, but in the middle of the statement, instead of the full statement, they use a different language.

The second statement is from Hamers and Blanc, as quoted by Zulfadli, code mixing is the usage of components from one language in another, typically in a casual and relaxed

⁵ Claudya Chyntia, "Code-Mixing and Codde-Switching Found in Photo Captions Instagram of Indonesian Celebrities in 2020," *Global Scientific Journals*, Vol.8 (2020): 1348.

context.⁶ The definition of code mixing, as described by Zulfadli, is the blending of one language with another inside the same speech or in the same oral or written content.⁷ As shown in the statement, code mixing happens when a person utilizes second languages and inserts terms from one language into their primary language without affecting the statement's objective or issue.

The third statement, as cited by Ahmad Fanani, comes from Hudson, who stated that code mixing relates to the blending of two specific codes in a language to indicate the doubt about which code should be implemented at the best.⁸ And the final statement comes from Wardaugh, who is quoted by Mashita as simply state that code mixing is a result of combining language in a variety of words when a person speaking provides a specific language, in addition to changing or mix one language to the other, and sometimes even develop a new language in the communicative process while doing conversation.⁹

The researcher concludes from some of the above statements that code mixing is defined as the mixing of one language into another in a short statement, in the form of words or phrases, where the inserted language does not change the content or purpose of the entire sentence in the conversation. When individuals interact informally, whether orally or in writing, code mixing is likely to occur. When it comes to code mixing, individuals frequently combine two languages, especially a native and a foreign language such as English. Code mixing, on the other hand, occurs not just within languages, but also between regional and national languages.

⁶ Zulfadli, dkk, "What Types of Codes are Mixed in Indonesia?: an Investigation of Code Mixing in a Magazine," *English Education Journal*, Vol.10 No.2 (2019): 199.

⁷ Zulfadli, dkk, "What Types of Codes are Mixed in Indonesia?: an Investigation of Code Mixing in a Magazine," *English Education Journal*, Vol.10 No.2 (2019): 200.

⁸ Ahmad Fanani, dkk, "Code-Switching and Code-Mixing in English Learning Process," *Lingtera*, Vol.5 No.1 (2018): 69.

⁹ Mashita Amelia, "An Analysis of Code Mixing Used in Instagram by The Students of English Language Education," *Jurnal Lingua Cultura*, Vol.6 No.1 (2019): 216.

3. Types of Code Mixing

According to Muysken, mixed code is categorized into three categories based on its type:¹⁰

a. Insertion

The process of adding resources in the form among both lexical components and features of a language into the organization of another language is known as insertion.¹¹ It refers to the method of combining codes as which has to be borrowed, as well as the incorporation of lexical features or foreign words into a specific context. The size and kind of element included, such as noun, verb, and so on, would be the only differences. This indicates that code mixing happens only in short parts of one language, such as phrases and words that are shorter than a sentence or a clause. According to Nana Yuliana et al, another definition of insertion is the process of code-mixing, which is seen to be identical to borrowing: its insertion of a foreign lexical or phrasal type into a particular material.¹²

The following is an example of insertion:

- 1) *Gerakan* dance Jaemin *sangat hebat ya*. (Jaemin's dance move are great huh)
- 2) *Tolong ke kantor sekarang, ku beri tahu details-nya nanti*. (Please come to the office now, I'll tell you the details later)

The words dance and details are inserted in phrases 1 and 2, accordingly, and there is a combination of words inserted in each phrase above.

b. Alternation

Alternation is the second type of code mixing. The condition where the two languages are differentiated into grammatical rules that may be lexically by the parts of

¹⁰ Muysken, Pieter, "Bilingual Speech a Typology of Code Mixing," *Cambridge: The Press Syndicate of The University of Cambridge*, (2000).

¹¹ Claudya Chyntia, "Code-Mixing and Code-Switching Found in Photo Captions Instagram of Indonesian Celebrities in 2020," *Global Scientific Journals*, Vol.8 (2020): 1349.

¹² Nana Yuliana, dkk, "Code-Mixing and Code-Switching of Indonesian Celebrities: A Comparative Study," *Jurnal Lingua Cultura*, Vol.9 No.1 (2015): 48.

either language is known as the alternation.¹³ It also occurs when the two languages with separate grammatical structures and lexical elements alternately combine in a single phrase. In the statement, the two languages look to be kind of different. It signifies that one language's sentence is followed by another language's sentence. The only variation would be the amount and kind of component, like sentences and clauses, which would be accompanied by grammatical forms, such as subjects, objects, or verbs. Other meaning of alternation presented by Nana Yuliana et al is that it appears throughout clauses, implying that it appears when the person combines their words with a phrase.¹⁴

The following is an example of alternation:

- 1) *Kita semua tahu bahwa mereka bekerja keras demi kita*, cause they love us. (We all know that they work hard for us, cause they love us)
- 2) I appreciate it, *tapi kamu belum memenuhi syarat sebagai pemenang*. (I appreciate it, but you do not qualify as a winner)

The sentence in the example above was created by combining two languages. In the first case, Bahasa Indonesia phrase is accompanied by an English phrase as a complement, and the second case, an English phrase is accompanied by a Bahasa Indonesia phrase.

c. Congruent lexicalization

On the linguistic level, there is a linear and structural equivalence among the two languages during the stage of congruent lexicalization. The analysis of style switching and dialect/standard variance, instead of bilingual language use itself, is based on the concept of congruent lexicalization. It indicates there are two phrases

¹³ Claudya Chyntia, "Code-Mixing and Code-Switching Found in Photo Captions Instagram of Indonesian Celebrities in 2020," *Global Scientific Journals*, Vol.8 (2020): 1349.

¹⁴ Nana Yuliana, dkk, "Code-Mixing and Code-Switching of Indonesian Celebrities: A Comparative Study," *Jurnal Lingua Cultura*, Vol.9 No.1 (2015): 48.

from every language in a single sentence.¹⁵ According to Nana Yuliana et al, another meaning of congruent lexicalization is the effects of dialect inside language practice.¹⁶

The following is an example of congruent lexicalization:

- 1) Jaemin *tidak suka* strawberry, *tapi dia suka* cherry. (Jaemin doesn't like strawberry, but he likes cherry)
- 2) *Aku melihat* Jen0 *membeli* laptop *dan* handphone *baru*. (I saw Jen0 bought a new laptop and handphone)

In the example above, both of the main code that using in the sentence is bahasa Indonesia and it is inserted by English words such as strawberry, cherry, laptop, and handphone.

4. Possible Reason for doing Code Mixing

Researchers employed two theories in this research: Hoffman's theory and Kim's theory. According to Hoffman, there are seven variables that contribute to code mixing, including:¹⁷

a. Discussing specific topics

People frequently choose to discuss a topic in one language over another. They use it because it allows them to freely express their feelings and thoughts in a language that the target understands. Various languages other than bahasa Indonesia are commonly used in daily communication in Indonesia because it is a multilingual country. When discussing specific topics such as religion or politics, code mixing can be used to avoid misinterpretation and arguments.

b. Using someone else's words

When the listener repeats popular terms or statements, this results in code-mixing. The statements are

¹⁵ Claudya Chyntia, "Code-Mixing and Code-Switching Found in Photo Captions Instagram of Indonesian Celebrities in 2020," *Global Scientific Journals*, Vol.8 (2020): 1349.

¹⁶ Nana Yuliana, dkk, "Code-Mixing and Code-Switching of Indonesian Celebrities: A Comparative Study," *Jurnal Lingua Cultura*, Vol.9 No.1 (2015): 48.

¹⁷ Hoffman, C. "An Introduction to Bilingualism." *New York: Longman*. (1991).

mostly from public figures or well-known individuals. The speaker quotes someone else's comments to demonstrate that he or she is a modern person who is always learning new stuff.

c. Make a strong statement about something

When interacting in a language other than his or her mother tongue, once someone wishes to be enthusiastic about anything, he or she might move from his or her foreign language to the first tongue, or opposite, whether intentionally or unintentionally. When an individual wants to show his strong feeling towards other members, he or she will alter the language from Indonesian to another language, just like they would in Indonesia.

d. Use an interjection

In this case, the respondent uses a non-grammatical interjection. An interjection or statement connector could sometimes signify language switching and language mixing within bilingual or multilingual speakers, according to Hoffman.

e. Clarification through repetition

As a result, Hoffman claimed whenever a bilingual intends to explain his or her statement so that the listener can understand it better, he or she can frequently repeat the same sentence in both those languages which he or she knows. The message is repeated not just to clarify it, but also to reinforce it.

f. Intentions to make it clearer the topic under discussion for the listener

When a bilingual individual converses with another bilingual, there may be a lot of Code Switching and Code-Mixing, according to Hoffman. In other cases, the listener will copy a statement in one language in order to clear out the speech or clarify the concepts so that other speakers can understand it.

g. Group identity interpretation

Although interactions occur with their own group in a mode that is clearly different from how they interact with members from other groups, code-switching and code-mixing are methods for expressing group identification.

The second theory comes from Kim, who states in Bejo and Yessika that there are several reasons why some people employ code mixing:¹⁸

a. The concept of bilingualism

The ability to interact in more than one language is an important aspect of code mixing. Multilingual or bilingual people make up the majority of the worldwide population.

b. Speaking by both the speaker and the partner

The process of explaining things among two discussion partners is known as communication. To communicate, the speaker will require a partner to speak with, and code mixing may occur if they both use and comprehend the code.

c. Social platform

Each people lives and works in a single society, whether it is monolingual or multilingual. Most societies are now multilingual, and people interact in bilingual. An individual could be directly influenced by the social society in this context.

d. Situation

In most cases, code mixing takes place in a casual or unofficial condition. This condition is more similar to ordinary talk, and it is also referred to as the writer's natural interactions.

e. Vocabularies

Since there is a limitation of knowledge in one language or if there is no equivalent word. When people are unable to find an acceptable words in one language, they will switch the word or phrase to another language, which can then be mixed.

f. Prestige

People in the post-globalization era are more likely to be able to communicate in multiple languages, particularly English. Many young people are developing their own code mixing style, which they believe will be trendy and educational. Because of their status, they combine languages.

¹⁸ Bejo Sutrisno and Yessika Ariesta, "Beyond the Use of Code Mixing by Social Media Influencers in Instagram," *Australian International Academic Centre*, Vol.10 No.6 (2019): 145.

5. Instagram

People use Instagram in addition to Facebook, Twitter, Telegram, and other social media platforms. Instagram is rapidly growing in Indonesia, particularly among personal accounts. Instagram has attracted many citizens in Indonesia, particularly people from all backgrounds of life, youth and adults, and regardless of their professions. Instagram is a smartphone-based social networking program for publishing video and photos. When the user upload a video or photo to Instagram, it appears on the user's account. The user updates will appear in the feeds of other users that follow him or her. The user will also see updates from other persons their have chosen to follow. Kevin Systrom and Mike Krieger first released the Instagram app in October of 2010.

According to Walter and Giolgio as cited in Bejo and Yessika, Instagram is an online, visual content distributing social network that focuses on capturing and sharing images with friends through a smartphone app.¹⁹ The images are trimmed to a common size and can be altered using filters to achieve various effects, for example. The photo is displayed in reverse chronological order in the feeds of those who follow the user, with the most recent photo on top. The person can include other users in their images, tag the location where the image was taken, and create a description for the image that includes hashtags and mentions.

B. Theoretical Framework

People communicate with one another through language, exchanging information in order to understanding each other. People change their language from their first language to a second language to help others understand the motives of what they are saying and to avoid misunderstandings. This is due to differences in places, the environment, and others, people can speak more than one language. Not only that, but for a variety of reasons, people may mix or switch languages when interacting. The phenomena is known as code mixing in sociolinguistics, which is the study of learning about language and society. A diverse

¹⁹ Bejo Sutrisno and Yessika Ariesta, "Beyond the Use of Code Mixing by Social Media Influencers in Instagram," *Australian International Academic Centre*, Vol.10 No.6 (2019): 146.

language mixture in one sentence or statement without changing the intent or contents of the sentence is known as code mixing.

Code mixing can happen on social media in addition to during direct communication. Code mixing is common on popular social media platforms like Instagram. The researcher gathered information from various significant people on Instagram, such as influencers, because influencers have the ability to influence their followers through their posts. Influencers cannot be separated from the mixing code in the posts they publish in a multilingual country like Indonesia, of course. Because the code mixing that occurred was so numerous, the researchers chose to use Muysken's theories, as cited by Claudya Chyntia, code mixing is categorized into three categories, namely insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization.²⁰

So why would influencers use a mix of codes? Researchers will look at why they mix languages in their writing by referring to two theories. The first theory by Hoffman, as stated in Joyce Yulinda mentions several factors that cause code mixing, namely: discussing specific topics, using someone else's words, make a strong statement about something, use an interjection, clarification through repetition, intentions to make it clearer the topic, and group identity interpretation.²¹ The second theory by Kim, who states in Bejo and Yessika that there are several reasons why some people employ code mixing, namely: bilingualism, speaking by both the speaker and the partner, social platform, situation, vocabularies, and prestige.²² All analyzes are carried out to determine what types and factors the influencers using code mixing in their posts on Instagram.

C. Review of Previous Studies

This research will be enriched by a five of similar researches that have been completed.

²⁰ Claudya Chyntia, "Code-Mixing and Code-Switching Found in Photo Captions Instagram of Indonesian Celebrities in 2020," *Global Scientific Journals*, Vol.8 (2020): 1349.

²¹ Joice Yulinda Luke, "The Use of Code Mixing Among Pamonanese in Prata Ndaya Closed Group Facebook," *Jurnal Lingua Cultura*, Vol.9 No.1 (2015): 42.

²² Bejo Sutrisno and Yessika Ariesta, "Beyond the Use of Code Mixing by Social Media Influencers in Instagram," *Australian International Academic Centre*, Vol.10 No.6 (2019): 146.

1. The first research was done in 2017 by Deri Rachmad et al and was titled ‘Code-mixing and Code-switching of The Novel Kukejar Cinta ke Negeri Cina by Ninit Yunita.’ The goal of this research is to find out how code mixing and code switching are used in new literature, then described, explained, and searched for. The method of listening was utilized in this study, as well as data validation by using triangulation theory. The research findings indicate that there is outer code mixing applying English, Mandarin, and Arabic. As well as applying the Java language to mix code that is inner code mixing. The code switching is done outside, with English, Mandarin, Indonesian, and Arabic being used.²³

The focus of this research is to find and discover the possibility of mixed code in writing, as well as to investigate and classify the many categories. While the difference in this study is the source of information, which is Ninit Yunita's novel Kukejar Cinta ke Negeri Cina. Deri also looks at two sorts of code (code mixing and code switching), and this research examines all of the languages mentioned in the novel's works of literature.

2. The second research, entitled ‘Code-switching and Code-mixing in the English Learning Process,’ was undertaken in 2018 by Ahmad Fanani and Jean Antunes. The purpose of this research is to identify the forms of code mixing and code switching that occur throughout the learning process in MA KHAS Kempek Cirebon. This research uses case studies to conduct a qualitative descriptive research. Three English teachers at the school taught five concurrent lessons, and data was collected using a recording device. According to the findings, there are three different types of code switching and three different types of code mixing. Code switching can be caused by citing texts, explaining key aspects, or giving students directions. Meanwhile, code mixing is caused by being affected by the first and second languages in communicating behaviors, being unable to identify proven equivalency, and giving the impression of being modern people.²⁴

²³ Deri Rachmad, dkk, “Code-Mixing and Switching of The Novel Kukejar Cinta ke Negeri Cina by Ninit Yunita,” *Humanus Ejournal*, Vol.XVI No.1 (2017): 13-14.

²⁴ Ahmad Fanani, dkk, “Code-Switching and Code-Mixing in English Learning Process,” *Lingtera*, Vol.5 No.1 (2018):68-69.

This research is similar in that it aims to identify and describe the types and reasons that generate code mixing. The researchers examines two types of code, namely code mixing and code switching, which is different to this research. Another difference is that the research participants are three English teachers, as well as the data analysis techniques.

3. The third research was from Santika Wulandari with the titled 'Indonesian-English Code Mixing In Raditya Dika's *Manusia Setengah Salmon*,' published in 2016. Santika then investigated the kind of code mixing, the significance of code mixing, the objective of using a mixing code, and the rationale for using a code mixing in the novel in order to research code mixing discovered in Raditya Dika's novel. Because this is a qualitative study, researchers collect data through data collection, data reduction, data display, and result drafting. Researchers employ triangulation to collect data. The findings of this study concerned with two forms of understanding mixing code, namely lexical meaning and contextual meaning, in Raditya Dika's novel. Furthermore, as a form of code mixing, there were 65 sentences that contained English Nouns. The researcher then divides it into countable nouns, uncountable nouns, abstract nouns, concrete nouns, and plural nouns, with the countable noun being the most common. Borrowing, literal, and adaptation were discovered to be the three types of translating processes discovered by the researchers.²⁵

Santika Wulandari's research equations with this study are research goals, which are to determine the type and cause of code mixing in the data source under analysis. Meanwhile, the difference was quite noticeable, in that Santika Wulandari employed the novel by Raditya Dika as a source of analysis, in addition to looking at the objective of employing the mixing code, which was not the focus of this research.

4. The fourth research was from Mashita Amellia et al. conducted a research titled 'An Analysis of Code Mixing Used in Instagram by Students of English Language Education,' which was released in 2019. The research's goal is to discover the many sorts of language mixing that occur on social media platforms like Instagram. In addition, this research looks into

²⁵ Santika Wulandari, "Indonesian-English Code Mixing in Raditya Dika's *Manusia Setengah Salmon*," *Journal on English as a Foreign Language*, Vol.6 No.1 (2016): 71.

the causes why students majoring in English education using mixed languages in their daily life. This research is a qualitative descriptive research method that focuses on students' usage Indonesian and English. The findings for this study came from observations of students' Instagram profiles as well as interviews with a few selected subjects. The study discovered that lexical terms are the most frequently applied type of mixed language. While the basic explanation for this is that if the subjects say such things, they communicate specific issues.²⁶

The objective of this research is to determine the types and reasons for employing code-mixing in daily situations. Aside from that, the data source is the same, mainly Instagram on social media. Mashita Amellia, on the other hand, looks at the Instagram profiles of English major students and interviews some of them. While the data source for this research was a selection of influencer accounts chosen by the researcher.

5. In 2019, Kamariah and Ambalegin published their research, entitled "Analysis of Using Code Switching in Instagram." The researcher's goal in this research is to identify the many forms of code switching on Instagram, as well as the causes for it. This research is descriptive research that also has a sociolinguistic component to examine code switching on Instagram. The primary data for this research was gathered through a variety of Instagram posts, comments, and discussions. Researchers use screenshots to gather information, which they then improve to make it easier to understand. Tag-switching, intersentential code switching, and intrasentential code switching were discovered as a result of this research. Additionally, the researcher believes that code switching is caused by a variety of factors, including shifting themes, a lack of vocabulary, bilingual/multilingualism, prestige, and trends.²⁷

The major purpose of this study and Kamariah's study is to discover the varieties and factors for using two languages on Instagram social sites. While the sort of code investigated differs, Kamariah and Ambalegin focus their research on code switching, whereas the researcher focuses on code mixing.

²⁶ Mashita Amelia, "An Analysis of Code Mixing Used in Instagram by The Students of English Language Education," *Jurnal Lingua Cultura*, Vol.6 No.1 (2019): 214.

²⁷ Kamariah and Ambalegin, "Analysis of Using Code Switching in Instagram," *Journal BASIS*, Vol.6 No.2 (2019): 259-262.

However, in general, the goals and methodologies used are basically identical.

