

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

As mentioned in the title of this study, the present study focuses on language choice between Mandarin as the standard language and Hokkian as the regional dialect. In this research, the writer tries to analyse how Mandarin and Hokkian are used by Chinese vendors in Pasar Atom shopping centre Surabaya with the reasons preferring Mandarin to Hokkian or vice versa.

Hymes says that sociolinguistics may be defined as socially constituted linguistics which is concerned which social as well as referential meaning, and with language as part of communicative conducts and social actions (Hymes, 1972).

In relation to Hymes' definition above, the study will investigate the social meanings of language choice between Mandarin and Hokkian. It is clear that the study is a sociolinguistic one. Therefore, some empirical theory is very important in making an analysis since it could become the underlying theory. Everything cannot stand or even run without having a strong foundation.

II.1. LANGUAGE CHOICE

The language choice is influenced by a number of factors that is used in communication among members of a multilingual speech community. In order to find out a tentative solution to the problem, the writer is inspired by Fishman's theory on descriptive sociology of language, describing the generally accepted

social organization of language usage within a speech community. Descriptive sociology of language, as he further says:

Seeks to answer the question: who speaks (or writes) what languages (or what language variety) to whom and when and to what end? And tries to disclose the norms of language usage-that is to say, the generally accepted social patterns of language use of behaviour and attitude toward language- for particular social networks and communities, both large and small (1972: 135).

On the basis of Fishman's theory on descriptive sociology of language above, the factors to be investigated concerning language choices can be elaborated into the following:

1. Who the speaker is.
2. Whom the speaker speaks with.
3. What they talk about (topic).
4. When/where they talk it (setting, place, local).
5. What relationship between them is (role-relation).
6. What the end of the communication is (purpose).
7. And some other factors whether they are social, cultural or psychological.

It is clear from the above sense that the choices of language among members of a multilingual speech community are by no means arbitrarily made. Rather, they are associated with certain situational factors.

In determining what language that should be used in certain context, there are some factors to consider. It seems that there is a relationship between language behaviour and various psychological and social factors such as setting roles of participants, topic of conversation, function of interaction, and the view of interlocutors (Tripp in McCormark, 1979: 112). Besides, Hymes states as a

somehow elaborated version of factors identified in communication theory must be considered. They are (1) various kinds of participants, (2) various available channels and their modes of use, (3) various code shared by various participants, (4) settings, (5) form of message, (6) attitudes and contents that a message may convey, (7) the event themselves, their kinds and characters as wholes (1974: 10).

By seeing the theories above, the factor that determine language choice can be divided into four factors. The first factor is interlocutors, whether they both are capable of using a certain language or not. The social status of interlocutors is also significant, as what is said by Joseph Muthiani that language choice is influenced by the role and status of the individual in relation to that of the other participants in a speech event (1979: 383). Besides social status, the degree intimacy must be considered. The attitude of the speakers also determines the language used, whether they have positive or negative attitude toward a language. The other important points, which may influence language choice, are age, sex, employment, education, and ethnic.

The second factor is concerned with situation. The place in which the interaction takes place will determine the language use. The language used in campus is not the same with the one used in public places or it is used when visits small villages. This matter cannot be separated from formality of communication. On formal occasions, people use their official language. The language for official purposes is usually in the form of standard language. In informal situations, the language used is marked with familiarity or intimacy. The important thing is addressee understand what is being talked by addresser (Pateda, 1992: 70). The

language used for that kind of communication can be both, national and regional language, but their linguistic rules usually abandoned.

The next factor is the topic of conversation. If one is talking about individual or private matters with the other, it is not necessary to speak standard language although both speakers are in an official ceremony or during a lecture. When one is shopping in a market, he must speak common language but not in talking scientific matters.

The last is the function of interaction. One example of the function is to raise the status that is shown in the interlocutors' roles in a certain situation, for example one speaks Spanish instead of Guarani in order to place himself in higher rank status (Kamaruddin, 1989: 53). The other function of interaction are making social distance, requesting or expecting somebody (Rusyana, 1989: 33).

In short, many factors should be considered in determining the language one uses. Someone chooses one language over the other based on certain qualification. Often, psychological explanation is needed to show the reasons of language choice. There are many important factors, which influence one's choice, but it seems difficult to point the most dominant factor.

II.2 CODE SWITCHING/ CODE MIXING

Language has to be appropriate to the speaker using it and to particular occasions and situations. In other words, it varies not only according to the social characteristics of the speakers (such as his social class, social role, ethnic group, and age) but also according to the social context in which he finds himself

(Trudgill, 1974: 103). Various factors, which must be considered in choosing the language that should be used by a speaker has been explained above.

In an actual set of conversation, it is very difficult to keep on one variety only. In most linguistic communities, differences in social context (broadly defined to include the hearer, the subject matter and the medium as well as the situation lead to the use of different styles (Trudgill, 1974: 114). For most cases, speakers move along a scale of formality or style, or switch from one dialect to another even switch from one language to another, according to situation. It is really unavoidable in a conversation to switch from one variety to another. Otherwise, people will laugh at the speaker because he cannot place himself in appropriate place. This situation is usually called as code switching.

Situational factors which influence code switching are the hearer, the subject matter, the medium, the setting and verbal context (Pateda, 1992: 86). Language switching is not solely determined by the social situation. It can also be used by a speaker for his own purpose, to influence or define the situation as he wishes, and to convey nuances of meaning and personal intention (Trudgill, 1974: 126).

Sometimes, one switches from one language to the other because of difficulties in finding suitable expression for certain context or in finding appropriate words which convey the same meaning as the original ones. Other reasons that the speaker may have are for quoting one's speech, for expressing solidarity, for placing the hearer in high rank, or for revealing one's status, one's proficiency or one's authority (Kamaruddin, 1989: 56). It is said by Gumperz that

on certain occasions, a bilingual is easier to switch to other language than to other styles of the same language (Halim, 1984: 69).

According to Wardhaugh, there are two kinds of code switching: situational and metaphorical (2002: 103). Situational code switching occurs when the languages used change according to the situations in which the conversant find themselves. People speak one language in one situation and another in a different one. No topic change is involved.

Metaphorical code switching occurs when a change of topic requires a change in the language used. The interesting point is that some topics maybe discussed in wither code, but the choice of code adds a distinct flavour to what is said about the topic. The code is changed in redefine situation such as formal to informal, official to personal, serious to humorous, and politeness to solidarity.

II.3. DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECT OF THE STUDY

As stated in the statement of the problem that the writer wants to know how Mandarin and Hokkian are used by Chinese vendors in Pasar Atom Surabaya. Here are some description for further explanation about Mandarin as standard language and Hokkian as regional dialect.

II.3.1. MANDARIN AS STANDARD LANGUAGE

A standard language is a variety which is written and which has undergone some degree of regularization or codification, for example in a grammars, spelling books, dictionaries, and possibly a literature. It is recognized as a prestigious variety or code by a community, and it is used for high (H) functions alongside a

diversity of low (L) varieties (Holmes, 1992: 83). It is also stated by Mathiot and Garvin (1975) that standard language performs a variety of functions. They state that a standard variety can also be used to give prestige to speakers, marking off those who employ it from those who do not, i.e., those who continue to speak a nonstandard variety (cited in Wardhaugh).

A standard language is always a particular dialect, which has gained its special position as a result of social, economic and political influences. It is simply the dialect of those who are politically powerful and socially prestigious. From this statement, we can say the three essential criteria which characterize a standard: it is an influential or prestigious variety, codify and establish, and it serves H function that is used for communication.

It is common for countries in which two or more languages exist to have a certain language as medium of communication among the people. This kind of language is called a national language which defined as language used by a certain country for communicating among citizens of the country (Pateda, 1992: 72).

Mandarin, as a national and standard language of China, has been promoted by the Chinese Government as the standard variety of Chinese since 1949 when the people's Republic was established (Holmes, 1992: 127). It uses the pronunciation of the Beijing dialect, the capital city, together with the grammar of the highly valued Northern Chinese dialects and the vocabulary of modern colloquial Chinese.

Some people call Mandarin as *putonghua* [budonhwa] (putong=daily conversation, hua=Chinese descendent, so it means language of daily conversation which is used by Chinese descendent), *guo yu* [kwo i:] (guo=country, and yu=language, so it means country or national language), and *hua yu* [hwa i:] (hua=Chinese descendent, yu=language, so it means language which is used by Chinese descendent).

Interestingly, Mandarin is different in tones and intonations if it is compared to another non-tone language such as English. It has four tones and intonations in its pronunciation. Each tone of word has different meaning. For example, the word “ma” can be identified as horse, mama, or as particle of interrogative sentences, depended upon how it is pronounced.

II.3.2. HOKKIAN AS REGIONAL DIALECT

The term dialect is sometimes used only if there is a strong tradition of writing in the local variety. Regional dialect is regional variation in the way a language is spoken is likely to be one of the most noticeable in which we observe variety in language (Wardhaugh, 2002: 43). It is often equivalent to nonstandard or even substandard, and can connote various degrees of inferiority.

Regional dialect usually refers to vernacular one in which it is not standardized and doesn't have official status. It also refers to the most colloquial variety in a person's linguistic repertoire. In a multilingual community, this variety will often be unstandardised ethnic or tribal language. The vernacular is the variety used for communicating at home and with close friends. It is the

language of solidarity between people from the same ethnic group (Holmes, 1992: 81).

Hokkian is the regional dialect which is mostly used by Hokkians. Not all tribes of Chinese are able to speak Hokkian, because each tribe has different regional dialect.

Vasanty (1976: 353) confirms that Chinese in Indonesia are not only from one region in China, but came as immigrants from many tribes of two provinces in China: Fukkien and Kwangtung. Each of them brought their own culture and their different regional dialect. Chinese in Indonesia can be classified into four tribes. They are:

- *Hokkian*. Most of the Chinese ancestors living in Indonesia are Hokkian people. They came from the southern part of Fukkien China in 16th-19th century. Because of their toughness in doing business, they are known as the successful traders among others. Most of them inhabit eastern part of Indonesia, Mid Java, East Java, and Sumatera.
- *Teo Chiu*. The people of this tribe were from Swatow city, East Kwangtung in the southern part of China. Most of them work as farmers.
- *Hakka (Khek)*. They came from middle part of Kwangtung. Most of them live in West Kalimantan, Sumatera, Bangka, and Biliton as miners.
- *Cantonese (Kwang Fu)*. They were originated from the western part of Kwangtung. Most of them work as miners and traders like Hakka and Hokkian people, and occupy in south and east part of Kalimantan, Bangka, and Sumatera.

Originating from the same root, Mandarin and Hokkian have in fact some differences one to the other. Almost all words in Mandarin and Hokkian are different in pronunciation but similar in letters and meaning, for instance, Mandarin could be pronounced by local Chinese in Hokkian dialect. For example, a Mandarin numerical term 'wu bai' [u: pai] means five hundreds, in Hokkian would be pronounced as 'go pek' [go p k]. In this case, Chinese variety is similar to Indonesian variety used by Indonesian. An Indonesian term or letter which is pronounced in different way by Indonesian local, such as a term of 'berapa' means how much, in Javanese called 'piro' and in Madurese called 'berempa'.

The writer feels necessary to show the Chinese numerical either Mandarin or Hokkian through the following tables:

Mandarin	In Ten	In Hundred	In Thousand	In Ten of Thousand	In Ten of hundred Thousand
Yi	shi	yi bai	yi qian	yi wan	yi bai qian
Er	er shi	er bai	er qian	er wan	er bai qian
san	san shi	san bai	San qian	san wan	san bai qian
Si	si shi	si bai	si qian	si wan	si bai qian
wu	wu shi	wu bai	wu qian	wu wan	wu bai qian
liu	liu shi	shi bai	shi qian	liu wan	lui bai qian
qi	qi shi	qi bai	qi qian	qi wan	qi bai qian
ba	ba shi	ba bai	ba qian	ba wan	ba bai qian
jiu	jiu shi	jiu bai	jiu qian	jiu wan	jiu bai qian
shi	bai	qian	wan	bai qian	diao

Hokkian	In Ten	In Hundred	In Thousand	In Ten of Thousand	In Ten of hundred Thousand
it/ce	ce cap	ce pek	ce jeng	ce mban	ce pek jeng
No/ji	no cap	no pek	no jeng	no mban	no pek jeng
Sa	sa cap	sa pek	sa jeng	sa mban	sa pek jeng
Si	si cap	si pek	si jeng	si mban	si pek jeng
go	go cap	go pek	go jeng	go mban	go pek jeng
lak	lak cap	lak pek	lak jeng	lak mban	lak pek jeng
jit	jit cap	jit pek	jit jeng	jit mban	jit pek jeng
puek	puek cap	puek pek	Puek jeng	puek mban	puek pek jeng
kao	kao cap	kao pek	Kao jeng	kao mban	kao pek jeng
cap	pek	jeng	mban	pek jeng	tyo

II.4. RELATED STUDY

Language choice of Makassarese University Students in Surabaya is a title of the related study of this thesis. Helen Saporo Saadiah, the writer of the study and was a student of English Department at Airlangga University, focused on the patten of language choice of the Makassarese students by considering the different settings such as in the campus, market, neighbourhood, boarding house, and Makassarese students association. In her thesis, she used Fishman's and Hymes' theory and quantitative as the methodology of her study.

As the result, she found that Indonesian was the dominant in all settings or contexts. Then it was followed by the Javanese language which was mostly used in campus and market. While Makassarese language was mostly used in Makassarese students association.

CHAPTER III: PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE DATA