CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer presents background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and definition of key terms. Each sections is presented as follows:

1.1 Background of the study

Indonesia is a multicultural nation. It is shown by the appearance of a lot of cultures, religions, and languages in this nation, such as Indonesian as national language, Sundanese, Javanese, Maduranese, etc. Indeed, Indonesians have to make connection and build relationship with other people in their daily life where they have to interact and communicate one another. Therefore, they speak the languages as a tool of communication same as other people around the world.

Language is a system of communication and very important aspect of human life. We use language to get certain point or some information in a conversation, make some relationships with others, for education, business, etc. These points are connected to the definition of language that is the human system of communication that uses arbitrary signals, such as voice sounds, gestures, or written symbols (Nordquist 2013).

Language is also a human need. It has an important role to express what we want, what we feel, and what we need to others in order to make them understand.
Sometimes, people also need to give their perspectives or idea to differentiate or explain something.

In modern era, a lot of people speak more than one language to communicate with each other in their daily life activities. This nation has a national language that is called as "Bahasa Indonesia" and regional language such as Javanese, Sundanese, Maduranese, etc. However, English is spoken as an international and foreign language in this country. Therefore, it can be found the context of bilingual or multilingual community in Indonesia that switch or mix the languages, and the phenomenon is called code switching and code mixing.

According to Jendra (2010), the concept of code mixing is used to refer to a more general form of language contact that may include cases of code switching and the other form of contacts which emphasizes the lexical items. Another explanation of code mixing is also introduced by Thelander cited in Chaer (2004:103). He defines code mixing as a situation in which a speech event, clauses and phrases used consisted of a mixture of clauses and phrases and each of clauses or phrase no longer support its own function.

From the two ideas above the writer concludes that code mixing is the activity that appears when someone mixes the code using two languages in one sentence and there is one code or one language that is spoken dominantly. This explanation about code mixing is different from code switching.

The writer introduce the definition of code switching from another views. According to Callhavid (2010), code switching is used by the speaker to move from one language to another. In addition, Jendra (2010) argues that code switching is a
situation where speakers deliberately change a code being used, namely by switching from one to another. Furthermore, code switching involves the alternate use of two languages or linguistic varieties within the same utterance or during the same conversation.

From the explanations above the writer may synthesize that code mixing and code switching is different, both of them exist in speaking and writing condition. Code mixing occurs when speakers mix / insert foreign words (other code) in the dominant language used, including the use of foreign terms that appear intellect, for the example “Alright you guys, kita masih on MTV AMPUH with me VJ Daniel... moving on to number 16 ada Petra dengan hatiku”. On the other hand, code switching is when speakers change the language used to other code, for the example “You can look at the dictionary. Different stressing mark helps us to know how to pronounce a word practice. It’s the answer of number 2, okey! Selanjutnya, minggu kemarin sudah disinggung yah sedikit tentang derived word atau habit”.

There are some studies on code switching investigated by some researchers, such as Ardhelia Fanny (2012), Siska Yunie Anita (2007), and Dewi Wulandari (2005). Ardhelia Fanny (2012) did the research on code switching of the novel “Cinta” by Ollie. The findings of Fanny’s study were 100 codes switching used in novel “cinta” by Ollie; there were four kinds of code switching used in novel “Cinta” by Ollie. They were; intra-sentential switches, inter-sentential, establish continuity with the previous speaker, and Tag code switching, and the possible reasons of the author in using code switching in novel “Cinta” by Ollie; there were 8 possible reasons found.
Besides, Siska Yunie Anita (2007) did the research on code switching in English classroom interaction used by the teacher and the students. The findings of Anita’s study were the codes switched by the teacher and the students in English classroom interaction, the kinds of code switching used by the teacher and the students in English classroom interaction; there were 9 kinds of code switching used by the teacher and 9 kinds of code switching used by the students, and the 3 reasons of code switching used by the teacher and the students.

The other research finding is from Wulandari’s study (2005). She did the research on code switching used by Banjarese students in AMKS’s formal meetings in Malang. The findings of the study were the types of code switching used by Banjarese students in AMKS’s formal meetings in Malang; there were 7 types of code switching used by Banjarese students in AMKS’s formal meetings in Malang, the 3 reasons of code switching used by Banjarese students in AMKS’s formal meeting in Malang, and there were 4 factors causing the students to switch into Banjarese.

Those 3 studies of code switching are different from this present study. Fanny`s study is code switching used in novel that is in written condition, while Anita and Wulandari`s study are code switching used on formal conversation. Meanwhile, this present study is code switching used in informal conversation; in verbal condition on a talk show program.

In this present study, the writer focuses on the process of English-Indonesian code switching used by guest stars in “Hitam Putih” program on TRANS7 because the writer only analyzes the conversation. “Hitam Putih” is a talk show program on
TRANS7. By doing so, this present study will contribute some benefits to people who would like to take lesson from this. The writer conducts this study because code switching does not only happen in the writer daily activities, but also in talk show program on TV.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Following the explanations above, two research questions will be formulated in this present study:

1. What are the kinds of code switching used by guest stars in “Hitam Putih” program on TRANS7?
2. What is the most dominant code switching used by guest stars in “Hitam Putih” program on TRANS7?

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purposes of this present study are formulated directly to the statement of the problems. The purposes of this study are:

1. To identify the kinds of code switching used by guest stars in “Hitam Putih” program on TRANS7.
2. To know the most dominant code switching used by guest stars in “Hitam Putih” program on TRANS7.
1.4 Significance of the study

In this significance of the study section, the writer wants to show about the contributions of this present study. The purposes of this present study are:

1) The result of this present study is expected to add and enlarge the variation of sociolinguistics study.
2) It gives an example of the kinds of code switching used in informal conversation on TV program.
3) This present study will be beneficial for English department students who are interested in sociolinguistics study, especially in code switching study.
4) English majoring students might also improve their skills by developing the focus in this present study.

1.5 Scope and limitation of the study

The scope of this present study is the study related to sociolinguistics, that is code switching. The writer wants to limit this present study so that the focus will be clear and it does not spread to other discussion material. The writer limited this present study on the code switching used by guest stars in “Hitam Putih” program on TRANS7.

1.6 Definition of key terms

This section will clarify some key terms used in this present study to avoid misunderstandings. These terms are:
1. “Hitam Putih” program is a talk show program on TRANS7 and Dedy Corbuzier becomes the presenter, this program aired every Monday - Friday at 06.00 pm.

2. TRANS7 is one of private television channels in Indonesia. It is under the auspices of PT. Trans Corpora.

3. Code Switching is defined as the use of more than one language during a single communicative event, Mesthrie (2011)

   In this chapter, the writer has already introduced the study that consists of background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and definition of key terms.

   Next, review of related literature will be presented in Chapter II that consist of sociolinguistics, bilingualism, code mixing, code switching, the factors of code switching, the kinds of code switching, and “Hitam Putih” as talk show program on TRANS7.