CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter conveys background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, definition of key terms, and organization of the study.

1.1 Background of the study

In this modern era, people usually have more than one language to communicate. Like in Indonesia many people communicate with other people use Javanese, bahasa Indonesia, or even mix their bahasa Indonesia with English. Indonesian people follow to use English and then applied into their communication. Chaer says that language is the best and perfect communication tool which cannot be replaced by others, included animal's language (2010:11). Nasr (1980:11) also states that language is connected with almost every fact of human life and communication. In other words language is an important communication tool to express arguments or opinion and inform about anything so people can interact with other without any problems. It means that language cannot be separated by society.

Language as a tool of human communication which connects to society called sociolinguistics. The relationship between language and society is called sociolinguists (Holmes, 1992:1). According to Wardaugh (2006:13) sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and how languages function in communication. While Fishman in Chaer (2010:3) also states that

> Sociolinguistics is the study of characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their functions and the characteristics of their speakers as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community.

According to Fishman above sociolinguistics includes characteristics of language varieties, functions and characteristics of the speaker. Sociolinguistics has subdivision, they are bilingualism, code mixing, code switching, diglosia, interference, integration, and language shift stated by Chaer (2010:84). According to Mackey and Fishman in Chaer (2010:84) Bilingualism is usage of two languages by the speaker to other speaker in communication alternately. Based on Nababan (1991:31) Bilingualism includes code switching and code mixing. According to Apel in Chaer (2010:107) Code switching is the symptom of use language change because the different situations. The linguistic phenomenon among bilingual speaker in multilingual society, in which element of one language are used within a sentence or discourse in another language, is called code mixing, stated by Nababan (1991:32).

There are many factors of communication in Indonesia using code mixing and code switching such as changing the situations, the speaker , the listener, The third person, changing situation from informal to formal or formal to informal and the topic to be discussed stated by Chaer (2010:108). According to Soewito in Chaer (2010:114) there are two types of code switching that are internal code and external code. Beside that the type of code mixing is divided into two types of language. There are inner code mixing and outer code mixing.

In this case, code switching and code mixing can be found in one kind of talk show in one of the television stations in Indonesia that is *Indonesia Lawyers Club*. *Indonesia Lawyers Club* is one of talk show programs on TV One that discusses the hot topics happens in Indonesia. That program is displayed once a week at 7.30 pm every Tuesday on TV One. Usually the program re-displayed on Sunday at 7 pm. The guests who attend in that program are not random. They have big names in politics, law, art or

culture in Indonesia such as lawyers, members of parliament to ministerial level. Tthey will give their opinion and their analysis about the topic that is discussed. When they give opinion sometimes they switch or mix their language with regional language or foreign language. They use code switching and code mixing to express their opinion in front of other members like use idiom to quip other lawyers or use words, phrases, clause or other forms of code switching and code mixing in their conversation.

Based on the explanation above, code switching and code mixing are an interesting topic to be discussed in this research. There are many code switching and mixing can be found in the conversation by the lawyers and members in *Indonesia Lawyers Club*. As far as the researcher's understanding, there is no research that discuss about code switching and code mixing used in *Indonesia Lawyers Club*. This research expected to describe the forms of code switching and code mixing that are used by the lawyers in their opinion and also wants to describe how code switching and code mixing applied in the conversation of *Indonesia Lawyers Club.* And the last, this study expects to analyze why the lawyers or the members of *Indonesia Lawyers Club* use code switching and code mixing in their speech.

1.2   Statements of the Problems

Based on the background of the study presented in the previous chapter, the problem of the study can be stated as follows:

1.2.1   What are the forms of code switching and code mixing used in *Indonesia Lawyers Club*?

1.2.2   In what context do the lawyers in *Indonesia Lawyers Club* switch or mix their code?

1.2.3   Why do they use code switching and code mixing in their speech?

1.3 Purposes of the Study

Based on the questions of the study formulated above, the purposes of the study are as follows:

1.3.1 To describe the forms of code switching and code mixing that are used by the lawyers in *Indonesia Lawyers Club*.

1.3.2 To describe in what context the lawyers use code switching and code mixing in their speech.

1.3.3 To find the possible reasons why they use code switching and code mixing in their speech.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The significance of this study is expected will be beneficial in providing and increasing the knowledge about code switching and code mixing that used by the society. From this research is expected that this study will bring great advantages for the readers who are interested in this study and make some new researches, theories or etc.

1.5 Scope and limitation

This study will be done within the scope of code switching and code mixing that used by the lawyers in Indonesia Lawyers Club and only focus on the forms of code switching and code mixing. The form of code switching divides into two kinds that are metaphorical and situational code switching. The forms of code mixing are limited into six forms of code mixing. Those are: word, phrase, hybrid, word reduplication, idiom, and clause form. This study also focused to describe how the code

switching and code mixing are used by the lawyers in *Indonesia Lawyers Club*. And to analyze the possible reasons why the lawyers in *Indonesia Lawyers Club* switch and mix their speech.

1.6 Definitions of Key Terms

In order to get a better understanding and to avoid misinterpretation, the several definitions of key terms are stated as follows:

1.6.1 Code Switching

Hymes in Chaer (2010:107) says that code switching has become a common term for alternate us of two or more languages, variety of language or even speech style. Appel in Chaer also (2010:107) defines that code switching shift of language using because of the change of situation. From the view explanation above, it is concluded that code switching are when two or more languages exist a community; speakers frequently switch one language to another.

1.6.2 Code Mixing

The linguistic phenomenon among bilingual speaker in multilingual society, in which element of one language are used within a sentence or discourse in another language, is called code mixing stated by Nababan (1991:32). Chaer and Agustina (2010:116) also stated that code mixing is using pieces of another language, maybe needed unconsciously, so that is not accepted as a mistake. It is concluded that code mixing is the use of two languages or more in the speech of elements of one language into another.

1.7 Organization of the study

This research is divided into five chapters. The first chapter is the introduction that conveys background, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, definition of key terms, and organization of the study. The second chapter is the review of related literature. It consists of the theories that analyzing the data is used. Furthermore, this chapter also consists of some studies that she uses to back up her research. Chapter three consists of the method of research. It consists of the research design, the source of data, research instrument, data collection technique and data analysis technique. The fourth chapter is analysis that discusses about the findings and discussion as well as the interpretation of the findings. Last but not least, the fifth chapter is the conclusion and suggestion of the result of this research.