

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 The Background of the Study

People in society usually use language to make communication with others in order to express their feelings, desires, and thoughts. It means that language functions as a means of communication. In their communication, they sometimes make use of more than one language. In this case, they frequently switch one language into another. The switch of language happens because speakers want to change the topic of discussion or the situation makes them change the language they use. Even, they switch their language in order to create variety of language usage in their conversation.

The happening of switching one language into another can be seen, for example, in the communication when a speaker who speaks English switches into Indonesian. The switch of one language into another is called code-switching. In relation to the statement above, Suwito in *Pengantar Awal Sociolinguistik: Teori dan Problem* says that code-switching happens if one code is switched into another code (1993:68). It means that in code-switching, people use two or more languages when they are speaking or writing.

The following examples taken from *English for Fun* of TVRI may clarify the discussion above:

1. "Now, for audiences, **tepuk tangan dulu dong**, thank you".

2. Ok, if you want to join us, **Bandung dekat lho dari sini**, you can come here.
3. Maybe from the first person wrong, **kurang lebihnya**.
4. Ok, honey, **tegang ya**.
5. Everybody wear red and white, today is our independence day. **Dirgahayu Indonesia**.
6. These two now words, **bu guru tolong dicatat**.
7. Now for next group, **kasih semangat dulu dong**, for G four.
8. We still have one couple from 'girl' **ayo kasih semangat**.
9. Well now let's consult to Malcolm to see the result, **petunjuk satu jawaban satu**.
10. You can get what you want through this game. **Ya...kita kasih selamat buat grup ini**.
11. We are waiting for that **satu juta rupiah**.

The sentences presented above show that the speaker basically uses English to communicate her ideas, but she sometimes speaks Indonesian words, phrases, clauses or sentences instead. In other words, the speaker switches the language she uses, that is, from English into Indonesian. Consequently, code-switching happens in the communication.

## 1.2 The Reason of Choosing the Topic

The use of code-switching in *English for Fun* of TVRI is chosen as the topic of discussion for some reasons. First of all, code-switching is frequently used in communication, so it is considered an interesting topic to discuss. Next,

code-switching is a complicated subject matter in language study, that is why, it is challenging to discuss. In addition, the researcher is eager to investigate why a bilingual tends to use code-switching.

Those reasons above are motivated of the researcher to do a research on that matter in order to get complete information about the use of code-switching, especially in the program *English for Fun* of TVRI.

### **1.3 The Statement of the Problem**

The problems on code-switching which are discussed in this study are as stated below:

1. What are the types of code-switching used in *English for Fun* of TVRI?
2. What are the linguistic forms of code-switching used in *English for Fun* of TVRI?
3. What are the causes of the use of code-switching in the *English for Fun* of TVRI?
4. What are, if any, the meaning shifts taking place in the use of code-switching in *English for Fun* of TVRI?

### **1.4 The Objectives of the Study**

In line with the statement of the problems, this research is aimed to answer the questions as mentioned above:

1. To identify the types of code-switching used in *English for Fun* of TVRI.
2. To observe the forms of code-switching used in *English for Fun* of TVRI.

3. To determine the causes of the use of code-switching in *English for Fun* of TVRI.
4. To find the meaning shifts in the use of code-switching in *English for Fun* of TVRI.

### **1.5 The Scope and Limitation**

In order to get the detailed information about the topic of the discussion, the researcher limits the scope of problems to discuss. This research discusses code-switching in the form of words, phrases, clauses and sentences used in *English for Fun* of TVRI of July 27, 2004 through November 04, 2004.

Code-switching viewed from the kinds of language involved may be external and internal code-switching. External code-switching involves native languages and foreign languages. Meanwhile, internal code-switching involves regional languages in a national language, dialects in a regional language, or even varieties in a dialect. Because in *English for Fun* of TVRI the presenter usually uses two languages, namely English and Indonesian, this study focuses its discussion on external code-switching.

### **1.6 The Significance of the Study**

The researcher hopes that this study will be useful for the readers, especially the students who are interested in the subject matter. Moreover, this study may stimulate other researchers to do further researches on the same topic in order to reveal more profound findings in the use of code-switching.

### 1.7 The Method of the Study

The method is a principle way used to achieve a goal. According to Sutrisno Hadi, research is an attempt to find, develop and test the truth of science by using a scientific method (1986:4). The method applied to analyze the code-switching used by the presenter of *English for Fun* of TVRI is descriptive qualitative in nature. Winarno Surachmad in his book *Dasar dan Teknik Research: Pengantar Metodologi Ilmiah* says that descriptive method is a way used to solve the topical problem by collecting, classifying and analyzing data (1978:132). Meanwhile, Bogdan and Taylor say that qualitative methodologies refer to research procedures, which produce descriptive data: of people's own written or spoken words and observable behavior (in Moleong, 1998:3). It means that qualitative analysis usually makes the description of the fact of data and the researcher describes the collected data.

In this case, the research focuses on describing the data and explaining the phenomena that happen in the data. As a result, the research is a systematic, factual, and exact description concerning the data, the characteristics, and also the correlations of phenomena observed, as stated by T. Fatimah Djajasudarma in *Metode Linguistik; Ancangan Metode Penelitian dan Kajian* (1993:8).

## 1.8 The Systematization of Writing

This thesis consists of five chapters. The contents of each chapter can be read as follows:

### 1. Chapter I: Introduction

This chapter contains the background of study, the reason of choosing the topic, the objective of the study, the statement of the problem, the scope and limitation, the significance of the study, the method of the study, and the systematization of writing.

### 2. Chapter II: Review of Related Literature

This chapter discusses the theories which are used to support the analysis. They are language, varieties of language, bilingualism, code-switching, the type of code-switching, the factor causing code-switching, and linguistic form.

### 3. Chapter III: The Method of Research

This chapter explains the method which is used to conduct the research. It includes research design, population and sample, the instrument, the technique of data collection, and the technique of data analysis.

### 4. Chapter IV: The Data Analysis

This chapter shows the analysis of the data, that is, the code-switching used by the presenter of *English for Fun* of TVRI. Here, the data will be

analyzed according to the type of code-switching, the linguistic form of code-switching, the cause of the use of code-switching, and the change of meaning of code-switching used in *English for Fun* of TVRI.

#### 5. Chapter V: Conclusion

This chapter gives conclusion as the result of the data analysis.