

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer would like to discuss several points of the introduction of the research. There are background of the study, research questions, definition of key terms, objectives of the study, significances of the study, and organization of the thesis.

A. Background of the Study

Language is a communication tool and interaction tool that only humans have. Chaer and Agustina (2004: 1) declare that language can be studied internally and externally, if language is studied internally, the study is only carried out on the internal structure of the language, for example the phonological structure, morphological structure, or syntactic structure. Internal studies are carried out by applying theories and procedures that exist in the linguistic discipline only. Meanwhile, the external studies are conducted on factors that are outside the language related to the use of the language by speakers in social society. In this external study, formulations relating to the use of the language in all human activities in society will be produced, as well as external studies not only using linguistic theories and procedures, but also using theories and other disciplinary procedures related to the use of language. These include the discipline of sociology, the discipline of psychology and the discipline of anthropology. Thus, this external research involves two or more disciplines, so that its name is formed from a combination of interdisciplinary knowledge that is unified, as the

writer examines in this study, namely Sociolinguistics which is a combination of the disciplines of sociology and linguistics disciplines.

This interdisciplinary linguistic study, in addition to formulating interdisciplinary theoretical principles is also applied which means that it is used to solve and overcome problems that exist in the practical life of society. In the other side, language cannot be separated from social life, because humans as social beings certainly make language the most important aspect in life because language is used as a way of communicating with other people. Besides, this world has so many varieties of languages, especially Indonesia, which is famous for its diversity of regional languages.

Sociolinguistics is a branch of science that studies the language used in the social sphere of society. P.W.J. Nababan (1984: 2) in Tutik Wahyuni (2021: 14) declares that Sociolinguistics is a social science that studies social life in society, Sociolinguistics is a combination of two words, that are socio and linguistics, each word has its own elements. The element in the word socio or social which means people or community group and has social functions in it. While the element in the word linguistics is from the word linguist it is known that linguistics is a science that studies language or linguistics that are generally used by humans in the world.

Code switching is part of Sociolinguistics, the use of code switching is used when someone is speaking which aims to facilitate understanding of the listeners. Auer (1998: 1) in Mabule (2015: 340) defines code switching as the “Alternating use of two or more codes within one conversational episode”.

Meanwhile, Milroy and Gordon (2003: 209) in Eva (2017: 150) explains, “The term of code switching can describe a range of language (or dialect) alternation and mixing phenomena whether within the same conversation, the same turn, or the same sentence-utterance”. People all over the world definitely use code switching and code mixing, because they have become a stylistic trend among the world’s population, especially Indonesia and also for several reasons because sometimes not everyone easily understands what the other person is saying, so code switching and code mixing are very important needed to make conversation easier.

Code mixing is also part of Sociolinguistics, the similarity between code switching and code mixing is the use of two or more languages in one speech sentence, besides that there are also many different opinions regarding the difference between the two of course with their respective functions. As explained by Wardhaugh (1992: 109) in Maghfiroh (2017: 3), “Code mixing occurs when conversant use both language to the other in the course of a single utterance”.

Cinta Laura is one of the artists in Indonesia with a distinctive style of speech that she has, she explained that it was because she did not grow up in Indonesia but lived in Germany since childhood and studied abroad. Cinta Laura is not only involved in acting and singing, she is also known as a multitalented artist who is intelligent, has a critical mind and she also has a deep concern for the world of education in Indonesia and has succeeded in building several elementary schools in the West Java region.

Saatnya Perempuan Bicara is a talk show program from the television station TV One that released in September 2020, which was directed by Deddy Utama. This program is a chat show program that has never been seen before in Indonesia. The first talk program on screen featuring 5 popular women from different backgrounds, different generations, and different perspectives, the 5 women are Balques Maningsang who is a TV One senior journalist, actress and model graduated from civil engineering Olga Lidya, presenter and the writer who is also a former finalist for the Miss Indonesia beauty pageant namely Nadia Mulya, an actress and model who often stars in the FTV Sahila Hisyam, and the last Lolita Agustine an actress who is currently an active presenter.

This talk show does not always discuss women's problems, but also discusses the phenomena of various events by presenting competent speakers, this talk show has a relaxed, entertaining concept but remains focused on the phenomena and themes discussed. Resource persons are important, competent, inspiring figures, and of course correlated with the topic of discussion, including trending issues. The duration of *Saatnya Perempuan Bicara* talkshow is one hours and comes every 20.00 WIB.

Therefore, many television stations and YouTubers invite Cinta Laura to collab, to motivate or discussing issues that are currently viral. On June 6 2021, she was invited to a talkshow discussing cases of harassment and violence against women. In this talk show she used two languages, which are Indonesian and English. It contains elements of code switching and code

mixing which attracts the writer to take the utterances to be an object of a research entitled “Code Switching and Code Mixing Analysis on Cinta Laura’s Utterances in *Saatnya Perempuan Bicara* Talkshow”.

B. Research Questions

The questions related to this research are as follows:

1. What are the forms of code switching on Cinta Laura’s utterances in *Saatnya Perempuan Bicara* Talkshow?
2. What the most types of code switching forms used by Cinta Laura in *Saatnya Perempuan Bicara* Talkshow?
3. What are the reasons of code switching on Cinta Laura’s utterances in *Saatnya Perempuan Bicara* Talkshow?
4. What the most types of code switching reasons used by Cinta Laura in *Saatnya Perempuan Bicara* Talkshow?
5. What are the forms of code mixing on Cinta Laura’s utterances in *Saatnya Perempuan Bicara* Talkshow?
6. What the most types of code mixing forms used by Cinta Laura in *Saatnya Perempuan Bicara* Talkshow?
7. What are the reasons of code mixing on Cinta Laura’s utterances in *Saatnya Perempuan Bicara* Talkshow?
8. What the most types of code mixing reasons used by Cinta Laura in *Saatnya Perempuan Bicara* Talkshow?

C. Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding, the writer defines some terms as follows:

1. Code Switching

Wardhaugh (2006: 101) suggests, “People are usually required to select a particular code whenever they chose to speak, and they may also decide to switch from one code to another code or mix within sometimes very short utterances and thereby create new code in process known as code switching”.

2. Code Mixing

Muysken (2000: 1) explains, “The term code-mixing refers to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence”. In addition “Code mixing occurs when conversant use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other language in the course of a single utterance”.

3. Cinta Laura

Cinta Laura Kiehl was born in Quakenbruck, Germany on August 17, 1993. She spent much of her childhood and youth being abroad following her father’s duties as General Manager of the Grand Hyatt Hotel. Cinta Laura made her debut in the entertainment world by participating in a model competition and she succeeded as a finalist for Top Model 2006 at the age of 13, then in 2007 she played a role in her first soap opera “Cinderalla” and in this soap opera Cinta Laura’s accent

mixed between Indonesian and English caught the audience's attention and boosted her popularity. On the sidelines of busy shooting soap operas and feature films and singing, she also teaches English to underprivileged children, even her extended family has a special foundation engaged in education, namely the construction of schools for disadvantages areas in several regions in Indonesia.

D. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this research are:

1. To find out the forms of code switching on Cinta Laura's utterance in *Saatnya Perempuan Bicara* Talkshow.
2. To find out the most types of code switching forms used by Cinta Laura in *Saatnya Perempuan Bicara* Talkshow.
3. To find out the reasons of code switching on Cinta Laura's utterances in *Saatnya Perempuan Bicara* Talkshow.
4. To find out the most types of code switching reasons used by Cinta Laura in *Saatnya Perempuan Bicara* Talkshow.
5. To find out the forms of code mixing on Cinta Laura's utterance in *Saatnya Perempuan Bicara* Talkshow.
6. To find out the most types of code mixing forms used by Cinta Laura in *Saatnya Perempuan Bicara* Talkshow.
7. To find out the reasons of code mixing on Cinta Laura's utterance in *Saatnya Perempuan Bicara* Talkshow.

8. To find out the most types of code mixing reasons used by Cinta Laura in *Saatnya Perempuan Bicara* Talkshow.

E. Significances of the Study

The writer expects that the result of the study will be beneficial:

1. Theoretically

The results of this study can be a source of reference for further researchers who want to study code switching and code mixing.

2. Practically

The advantages of this research for writer and readers are as follows:

- a. The Writer

The results of this study are expected to increase the writer's knowledge and provide broader insights about Sociolinguistics, especially in code switching and code mixing.

- b. The Readers

The results of this study are expected to be benefit to readers and can inspire them to be interested in researching code switching and code mixing.

3. Pedagogically

This research can be useful for students of English Education regarding Sociolinguistics and especially for those who are interested in learning about code switching and code mixing.

F. Organization of the Thesis

The writer divides this thesis into five chapters. There are introduction, review to related literature, method of investigation, findings and interpretation, and conclusion and suggestions. Chapter I is introduction that consists of background of the study, research questions, definition of key terms, objectives of the study, significances of the study, and organization of the thesis. Chapter II is review of related literature that consists of the theoretical study, previous studies, and theoretical framework. Chapter III is method of investigation that consists of research design, the source of data, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis. Chapter IV is findings and interpretation. The last is Chapter V that consists of conclusion and suggestions.