# Chapter I

# Introduction

## 1.1    Background of the Study

Indonesia is rich of groups, customs, and languages such as Javanese, Sundanese, Betawinese, etc that makes most Indonesian people bilinguals. It means they can speak at least two languages: their mother tongue and Indonesian as the national language. Wardhaugh (2010) says that people are usually required to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may decide to switch from one code to another or to mix codes even within sometimes very short utterances and thereby create a new code in a process known as code-switching. The phenomenon of code-switching often happens in the daily life in the bilingual and multilingual society. This phenomenon can be examined from various angles, but the important part of this study is to illustrate the code-switching which happen consciously and unconsciously based on behavior and the motivation behind it.

Code-switching is changing back and forth between two language varieties, especially in a single conversation. In Indonesia many speakers have control over at least two varieties of their language (for example, an Indonesian-speaker may speak both his local variety of Bahasa Indonesia and standard Bahasa Indonesia), and many more have control over two languages. Such speakers will shift back and forth between these varieties, depending on such factors as whom

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they are talking to, where they are, and what they are talking about (Stockwell, 2007).

Concerning with the statement above, Malmkjaer (2010) says that code-switching is a change of language within a conversation, usually when bilinguals are with other bilinguals. Code-switching can occur in large blocks of speech, between or within 'sentences', even involving single words or phrases. Various terms have been used to describe switches between languages in bilingual conversation (Malmkjaer, 2010).

Accordning to Holmes (2013: 35) a code-switch may be related to a particular participant or addressee. A speaker may similarly switch to another language as a signal of group membership and shared ethnicity with an addressee. In every interaction, people usually choose different codes in different situation. They may choose a particular code or variety because it makes them easier to discuss a particular topic, regardless where they are speaking. When a conversation happens among bilingual people, a dominant language really plays an important role in accessing their two own languages. When talking about work or school at home, for instance, they may use the language that is related to those fields rather than the language used in daily language communication at home, for example in Indonesian people, they used to practice Bahasa Indonesia at work rather than their local language such at home.

When two or more people communicate with each other in speech, we can call the system of communication that they employ a code. The languages change because of external change such as the change of the participants while speaking;

a spoken person mixes languages while talking to the members of the family and when talking to the neighbors. The choice of languages are influenced by the rules, which means that the certain language symbolizes the certain social information, so these rules are a part of their total linguistic knowledge (Hudson, 1996).

Holmes (2013) state that people produce a different variety based on the matter that is under discussion. It occurs when the language that is used changes according to the topic in a conversation. The interesting point of it is that some topics may be discussed in either code but the choice of code adds a characteristic to the topic which is said. The ability to use code switching operates like a metaphor to enrich the communication. However, 'code-switching' is now generally used for any switch within the course of a single conversation, whether at the level of word, sentence, or blocks of speech.

There are many reasons why people use code-switching in their daily life. Some can be for social status need, prestige, or even the habit of the environment itself. Switching between languages may serve to convey thoughts and ideas in the most personally efficient manner (Malmkjaer, 2010). He also explains that a person may realize that the listener understands such switching. When bilinguals interact among themselves, they are in a bilingual language mode, where both languages are activated and the resources of both are available. When a speaker does not know a word or phrase in one language, another language may be substituted. This often happens because bilinguals use different languages in different domains of their lives. An adult, for instance, may switch code to discuss

work, because the technical terms associated with work are only known in that language.

*Ini Talk Show* is a program that adopts the TV program in India, *Comedy Nights with Kapil* (Jawa Pos, 2014). The presenter of *Ini Talk Show* is Sule, who known as one of comedians in Indonesia and famous enough by the program OVJ at Trans 7. It is the first time for Sule to host the talk show program. It makes this program interesting to be analyzed because we can see how the comedian leads the talk show by doing code-switching in humor. Sule leads the program with his friend, Andre Taulany as a co-hosts. Co-host here means consultant or assistant host (Ini Talk Show, 2014). Therefore, Andre and Sule do not sit together, but with the audience. With different visual concepts,  Sule expected people curious with that program. So, they find out by watching the show.

*Ini Talk Show* is a talk show program on Net TV that is packed in a relax situation and discusses topical issues in society in a simple way. This program also shows the atmosphere of the house and the characters that exist in the house. Sule role as the main host, Andre Taulany as Consultant-Host, supported by Yurike as Sule's mother, Sas Widjanarko as Sule's uncle, Maya Septha as Assistant Household, and Haji Bolot as Pak RT (Ini Talk Show, 2014).

According to the writer, this talk show is different with other talk show in Indonesia, because in this program, everyone has their own role as in house, excluding the guest. Every player plays his or her own role in a good way. In another talk show, the setting is just the same with *Ini Talk Show,* but there is no role, the presenter just invites the guest to talk together.

Sule leads the program in a relax situation, sometimes he put some joke to entertain the guest and the audience. Throughout the show, Sule sometimes talks to his guest by saying bilingual and even multilingual sentences. The sentences are not understandable by his guest, because his guest does not know about the language he used. Even the guests does not understand what the meaning, they often laugh spontantly. So in this research, the writer would like to analyze that code which used by Sule in *Ini Talk Show* program.

The way participants influence the use of code switching can be found– as example- in broadcasted television (TV) programs. Based on the form, the writer consider talk show as an effective medium to analyze code-switching in the conversations made by the host and the guests. This is due to multilingual people that participate in the talk show. This is called Situational code-switching. One of the examples is the coming of a new person, sometimes Sule switches his code spontantly. When Sule knows that his guest is a Javanese people, he greets in Javanese by saying *piye kabare, apik toh?*.

According to Wardhaugh (2010), in situational switching, people may not be aware that they have switched languages. The motivation of switching itself is the most important factor for the speaker to code switch. Such motivation does not appear to be conscious. Mmoreover, people change the languages according to the situations in which suitable for themselves: they speak one language in one situation and another language in a different one. No changing of topic is involved.

Alternatively, speakers can deliberately switch to another code in order to force a new perception of the situation on the other participants: this is called metaphorical code-switching. This kind of code-switching can be occured without changing of the setting or topic. Sometimes people have no reason for choosing the codes. Holmes (2013) says that the speaker is mixing up codes indescriminately or perhaps because of incompetence, whereas the switches are very well motivated in relation to the symbolic or social meanings of the two codes. For example, Sule said *ojok nesu-nesu ka urang* to Nunung. It is wrong, the right should be *ojok nesu-nesu nang aku.* Sule switch word *nang aku* to *ka urang* because his incompetence in talking Javanese, so he switch to his local language that is Sundanese.

Holmes (2013: 35) agrees that people sometimes switch code within a domain or social situation. When there is some obvious change in the situation, such as the arrival of a new person, it is easy to explain the switch. In this talk show, on the contrary Sule switched the code deliberately. After he switched the code, spontaneously the audience and the guest laugh at him. It is one of strategies of Sule to entertain the people.

This study is still related with the previous studies that were observed code-switching and code-mixing in society. One of them was done by Hartono (2006) who observed the code-switching on MTV What's Up program at Global TV. He said that the languages used in the program are Bahasa Indonesia and English. The other one is Susanti (2008) who observed the code-switching and code-mixing as used by the presenter in *Empat Mata* talk show television

program. She said that the presenter often switches and mixes Bahasa Indonesia, English, and a little bit Javanese.

This study is more concerned with the kinds of code-switching used by the presenter of *Ini Talk Show* program and determines the reason of the presenter for using code-switching. Therefore, the writer describes the kinds of code-switching which might occur through the show. At the end of this research, the writer will know the reason why the presenter used code-switching . This study is important because the result of this study will show how code-switching is used by a person can make the situation more entertaining and funny.

## 1.2　Statement of the Problem

According to the background of the study, the writer formulated two main questions as follows:

1. What kinds of code-switching are used by Sule in *Inii Talk Show* program?
2. What is the reason of the presenter for using code-switching?

## 1.3　Objectives of the Study

This study aims to analyze the types of code-switching used by the presenter of *Ini Talk Show* program and also to determine what is the reason of the presenter using code-switching. It is interesting to see how and in what circumstances such speakers change back and forth between their languages (this is code-switching).

## 1.4    Significance of the Study

By doing this research, the writer expects that this research can give a contribution to field of linguistics, especially sociolonguistics. The result of this study is expected to be valuable to increase the discussion of code-switching.

The writer also hopes that after reading this research, people are able to know about the types of code-switching in conversation among society and why people use code-switching.

## 1.5    Definition of Key Terms

Code-switching : A situation when people using two or more language in the same utterance (Wardhaugh, 2010).

Situational code-switching : A situation when people switch from one code to another for reasons which can be clearly identified (Holmes, 2013).

Metaphorical code-switching : Code-switching which occur with rhetoric reason, drawing on the association of both codes (Holmes, 2013).

Talk show : A television or radio program which famous people are asked questions and talk in an informal way about their work and opinions on various topics.    (http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries. com/).

Ini Talk Show : A talk show program that is packed in a relax situation and discuss topical issues in society in a simple way lead by Sule and Andre Taulany (Net, 2014).