CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

In this world, there are many cultures with their different languages across the globe. In order to cope with others, it seems to become a demand for people to master, or at least to speak more than one language. Nowadays, it is common for people to speak more than one language at the same time in a daily conversation. According to Wardaugh (1992) people who can speak more than one language are called bilinguals. In addition, Spolsky (1998:49) states that bilinguals often switch between two languages in the middle of a conversation. People who live in multilingual society, such as Indonesia, might become bilinguals or multilinguals. According to *Oxford Companion to the English Language* (1992), about half of the world's population or 2.5 billion people are bilingual and kinds of bilingualism are probably present in every country in the world.

Bilingual interaction is an important aspect of language learning and a tool for cultural exchange between interlocutors. Chaer (1995:112) says that someone mastering more than one language can be said as a bilingual while the ability to use more than one language is called as bilingualism. As an individual who involved in two different languages and cultures, they cannot be separated from the effects of using two languages. One of the effects is the overlapping usage between two different language systems used from one

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language elements into other language elements. As refer to Poplack (1998), the mixing of those elements called as code switching.

Code switching is a changing process from one language to another language in the middle of an utterance (Spolsky 1998). In line with Spolsky, Milroy and Gordon (2003) states that the term of code switching can describe a range of language (dialect) alternation and mixing phenomena whether within the same conversation, the same turn, or same sentence utterance. This phenomenon has been present in bilingual or multilingual societies where languages, dialects and different varieties of the same language are used.

Recently code switching has become a burning issue in Indonesia because many mass media provide many programs that contain code switching. For example, code switching in television programs like talkshow, interview, speech, movie, music channel, reality show and in printed media such as novels, advertisements, books, magazine, articles and newspapers. This phenomenon makes code switching more common in the society. Wardaugh (1992) states that code switching is a language shifting from one language to another language. It is used to establish, cross or destroy group boundaries and also proposed to create, evoke, or change interpersonal relations with their rights and obligations (Wardaugh, 1992).

There are some researchers who have conducted research on code switching in interview setting. One of those researchers is Agnetha (2008). He examined that code switching appeared in the bilingual (Malay and English) speech of journalists and their interviewees in an interview setting. The

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research discovered that the interviewees' switches are more frequent for a wider variety of function that the journalists. In addition, the results also dispute the positive attitude that states code switching by interlocutors who alternate between two languages.

Furthermore, Velasquez (2010) examined the language and identity in Spanish-English Interviews. She observed that code switching appeared in Latin High School and students experiences in school toward their academic engagement or disengagement. The purpose of this research is to understand why and how language alternation occurs in bilingual interviews and its potential connection with identity. In addition, the findings show that the positive attitude toward the use of code switching by interlocutors who alternate between two languages.

Regarding this, the researcher finds it interesting to study a code switching phenomenon in President SBY's interview in order to obtain new findings of code switching occurrences in a different segment of viewers. This research aims to identify types, functions of code switching toward interview with President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY) and how the viewers' attitude (English and Indonesian Department Students) to code switching. Many studies on Code Switching has been conducted by many researchers but only few of them investigated in interview setting, while much had been written about other types of settings, such as a university campus (Blommaert, 1987), government office (Heller, 1992), workplace (Morais, 1998), classroom (Sridhar, 1996), home (Kuang, 2002), kindergarten (Kow, 2000), campus

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(Zuraidah, 2003), courtroom (David, 2003) and other settings, there is very little information about code switching in interviews.

Due to the explanation above, the researcher decided to conduct a research of code switching in interview setting. An interview with President Susillo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY) is chosen as data source. The use of code switching in interview setting has reflected the concerns and anxieties of certain people who believe that it is not appropriate to mix different languages, especially if someone who has occupation as President (Nababan, 1986). The researcher argues that code switching prevents the preservation of the purity of a language especially the national language. Furthermore, the researcher is interested to study the case because SBY as the President of Republic of Indonesia has a considerable influence within the large amount of Indonesian people. Therefore, the language used by President SBY is interesting to be investigated in terms of context of the use of language in delivering his speech or opinion related to code switching phenomenon.

1.2 Statement of the problems

This study investigates the appearances of code switching in a formal interview setting with President SBY. The research problems are formulated in the following questions:

1. What types of code-switching occur in the interview with President SBY?

2. What are the functions of code switching found in the interview with President SBY?

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3. What are the viewers' attitudes (English and Indonesian Department Students) toward the interview with President SBY?

1.3 Aims of Study

Based on the research questions mentioned above, this study aims to discover the following issues:

1. Identify the types of code switching made by President SBY in his interview.

2. Identify the functions of code switching found in the interviewe with President SBY.

3. Find out the viewers' attitudes (English and Indonesian Department Students) toward the interview with President SBY.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The researcher hopes that by conducting this research, readers can get some insight on code switching expressions in relation to its types and functions in the form of materials taken from the interview with President SBY. There have been many studies that investigate code switching. However, analyzing code switching in a spoken material has not been well researched. This research, which is analyzing the use of code switching in spoken materials is expected to enrich the literature on code switching as a sociolinguistic phenomenon. On the other hand, the result of this research will enable the readers in the society to be aware of the advantages and

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disadvantages of code switching. Thus, after the readers understand this phenomenon, they can be responsive in the occurrence of code switching.

1.5 Research Methodology

1.5.1 Research Design

This research uses a descriptive qualitative method. Generally, qualitative method is the method used to analyze the problems which are not designed or arranged using statistic procedure (Subroto 2007: 5). It means that all the data in this research are in the form of sentences and words, not in the form of numbers. As Wilkinson (2000: 7) stated that the resulting data is presented in the form of descriptions so, the data in this research is in the form of descriptions. In addition, Maxwell (1996: 17) argues that strengths of qualitative research derive from its inductive approach, its focus on specific situation or people, and its emphasis on words rather than numbers. The sources of data in this research were utterances spoken by President SBY in his interview with interviewer.

The first step of analysis is underlining every word, phrase, and clause in the interview transcripts, which are related with code switching. The next steps are analyzing in terms of its types according to the theory by Poplack (1990) and the functions according to the theory by Koziol (2000). And the last step is analyzing the questionnaire to find out the viewers' attitudes of code switching used by President SBY in his interview.

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1.5.2 Data Collection and Data Source

The data were collected from the interview transcription from *President SBY* interview in the form of words, phrases and sentences. The researcher used four transcripts interviews which are done by TVRI and CNN. The first interview was done by Soegeng Sarjadi from TVRI on 21 February 2012, the second interview was done by Andrew Steven from CNN on 11 June 2011, the third interview was done by Imam Prioyono from TVRI on 11 August 2011, and the last interview was done by Ramadhan Pohan from *Jurnal Nasional* on 10 Febuary 2011. The transcripts consist of 97 pages. The data was taken through presidential official website: http://www.presidenri.go.id.

1.5.3 Data Analysis

The data of the research were analyzed through three stages. Namely identification, classification, and quantification. The analysis concerns on what types, functions of code switching found in the interview with President SBY and how the viewers' attitude responses to Code Switching. In analyzing data, some steps were taken as follows:

1. Reading and re-reading the script thoroughly to get deeper understanding of the issues in the interview, especially about the code switching used by President SBY.

2. Finding textual evidence from the script which is related to the code switching usage.

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3. Finding and reading other sources related to the research to form the theoretical framework.

4. Investigating the questionnaires to the respondents.

5. Categorizing all the collected data, focusing on the code switching used.

6. Analyzing and interpreting the collected data based on theoretical framework of code switching.

7. Making conclusions and suggestions for further research.

1.6 Clarification of Terms

- **Code Switching**

Code switching is the phenomenon of combining the languages. Spolsky (1998) defines code switching as a changing from one language to another in the middle of utterances. Code switching can occur between the speakers involved in a conversation or within a speech turn of a single speaker, and appear on several language levels including syntactic (Poplack, 1980). In present study, the code switching involves Indonesian and English.

- **Interview**

Interview is a meeting face to face, usually a formal or official meeting for a consultation, a conference, conservation, or questioning for the purpose of obtaining information for publication (retrieved from Wikipedia, 2012).

- **Attitude**

    Attitude is a way of acting or behaving, showing one's feeling and thinking. In line with it, Chrystal (1992) defines attitude as a feeling people have about their own language or the language or the languages of others. It often comes because of ideology, concepts, and opinions.

1.7 Organization of the Paper

The paper of the research will be organized as follows:

CHAPTER I

This chapter contains the background, statement of the problems, aims of the study, significance of the study, methodology, and organization of the paper.

CHAPTER II

It consists of theoretical foundation that provides a basis for conducting the research problems.

CHAPTER III

This part covers the methodology of the research, the steps of how the researcher conducts the research.

CHAPTER IV

This part reports the result of the research. This chapter contains the research findings and discussions.

CHAPTER V

This last chapter contains the interpretation toward the result of the research in the form of conclusion and suggestion in accordance with this research.

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