

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains about the research introduction which is divided into six parts. There are research background, research question, scope of the research, research objectives, research benefits, and definition of terms.

1.1 Research Background

Fromkin et al. (2014) states that language is the ability of people to produce sound and meaning to be understood by others. People usually use language to inform, to express their ideas, and to build up social relationship; thus language is an important thing for a human being to maintain their life. People have their own style related to the language communication in which the social context determined by educational background, status, etc. plays role in the style of their communication.

In the social life, there are two kinds of communication; monolingual and bilingual. First, monolingual means using one code or one language to communicate with others. Second, bilingual or multilingual means using more than one codes or languages to communicate with each other. In this globalization era, people are expected to and able to speak more than one language so that they can easily communicate with others.

Gal (2007) states that bilingualism or multilingualism is used by more than one language by people in the community. In Indonesia, language is divided into 3 (three), they are first language (L1), second language (L2), and foreign language (L3) that first language (L1) is the basic language of the speaker, or can be called as the speaker's mother tongue. First language is a language that a person gets for the first time, such as Javanese, Sundanese, Bataknese, and so on. Second language is a language that is mastered secondly after the first language. Indonesian language is considered to be the second language because it is Indonesian people national language that is used to communicate among people in Indonesia. Harmer (2010) also describes second language (L2) is "a term often used to describe the language which the students are learning". Indonesian language uses to communicate during teaching and learning activity, that is to explain the material to the students. The last is foreign language is English which is used in some occasion, such as business, education, and so on to communicate with the foreigner.

English as a foreign language plays role to increase every aspect in Indonesia. Nowadays, English is part of the human being. Thus, English is one of discipline which should be learnt by Indonesian people. One on occasion to study English formally is school. English is one of subjects learnt by students in order to face the challenging world. Teacher as an educator in English subject plays role to make students capable in spoken English and written English. Since English is still foreign language in Indonesia, English teachers sometimes use Indonesian and English interchangeably to deliver their material.

In line with it, teachers are considered conducting bilingual teaching in delivering their speech. Bilingual or using more than one language helps both teacher and students communicate well during teaching and learning activity. Bilingual in teaching means the language chosen by teacher in delivering the material. Teacher changes the languages or uses both languages in the communication. This phenomenon of change and use of languages called code switching and code mixing.

Code switching and code mixing were mostly used by English teachers in SMA N 1 Seyegan. Teacher switched and mixed the language during the teaching activity. Code switching happened when teacher changed one language into another language in the form of sentence. Then, code mixing happened when teacher used both two languages in one sentence.

During the early observation in SMA N 1 Seyegan, researcher found one of the English teachers conducted bilingual in teaching and learning activity. By this case, the researcher attempts to identify the code switching and code mixing used by the English teacher there. In addition, the researcher would like to identify why he/she uses code switching and code mixing in the teaching and learning process. Therefore, the research entitled “An Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing Performed by the English Teacher in SMA N 1 Seyegan” is conducted in this research.

1.1 Research Questions

In the early observation that was conducted by the researcher in March of 2017, the researcher found some problems in relation using code switching and code mixing by the English teacher during teaching and learning process. Then, based on the observation, the research questions can be broken down into two terms as follows:

1. What are the types of code mixing and code switching found in English teacher utterance?

2. What are the reasons which make English teacher used code mixing and code switching in teaching?

1.3 Research Objectives

To answer the research questions, here are the objectives of the research:

1. to identify the types of code switching and code mixing performed by English teacher in SMA N 1 Seyegan
2. to identify the reasons which makes English teacher using code switching and code mixing in teaching

1.4 Scope of the Research

To make this research focus on what should be studied, the researcher limits the object of the research only in the use of code switching and code mixing. It includes the types and the reasons underlying the English teachers uses it. The research is conducted in SMA N 1 Seyegan Sleman Yogyakarta. It is only one teacher who is analyzed from his/her utterance. This research is conducted in class XI MIIA 1 academic year 2016/2017 in SMA N 1 Seyegan.

1.5 Research Benefit

This research hopefully gives benefits in some aspects:

1. Theoretically, this research can be a good reference for future researchers to conduct further research on sociolinguistics. This research will also give valuable knowledge and information related to code switching and code mixing for researchers to help them conduct research under the same topic.
2. Practically
 - a. For students, this research will give wider knowledge for senior high school students about the kinds of research in university field, not only teaching research, but also linguistics research.
 - b. For teachers, this research can be a reference and wider knowledge about linguistics research.
 - c. For school, can be a new reference in the library about the kinds of researcher which do research in SMA N 1 Seyegan.

1.6 Definition of Terms

In order to make the readers understand with the research, below is the definition of terms:

1. Utterance

An utterance is “a stretch of speech by one person; it may consist of a single word, a single sentence, or numerous sentences.” (Kreidler, 2002). In the other words, an utterance is the speech spoken by someone, it can be a word or sentence.

2. Code switching

Code switching “can occur in conversation between speakers’ turns or within a single speaker’s turn.” (Wardough, 2006). It means that code switching occurs when speaker change the language orderly in a single utterance. A single utterance may consist of one or more sentence, thus speaker changes the language in a single sentence, then change into another language for in the next sentence.

3. Code mixing

Code mixing “generally refers to alternation between varieties, or codes within clause or phrase.” (Meyerhoff, 2006). In the other words, code switching is the changing of language in a single sentence. Speaker change the language into another language in the one sentence.

4. Teacher

The teacher is “..an expert who is capable of imparting knowledge that will help learners to build, identify and to acquire skills that will be used to face the challenges in life.” (Senge, in Missokia, 2008). It means teacher is a person who able not only sharing the knowledge, but also helping the learning in constructing the skill.

Hence, this research is done to analyze the code switching and code mixing used by English Teacher in SMA N 1 Seyegan. Code switching and code mixing is the phenomenon of bilingual, which is part of sociolinguistics. Code switching occurs when a speaker uses more than one conversation in the language. Code switching can be identified by the sentence. Speaker change the language based on the sentence, the speaker uses one language on the first sentence, then change into another language on the second sentence. Code mixing occurs when a speaker uses both two languages or more in a single utterance. In a single sentence, the speaker will use both two or language during communication.

English is one of the subjects that should be learnt by students in SMA N 1 Seyegan. During teaching English, the teacher uses language in more than one language, they are Javanese, Bahasa Indonesia and English as subjects of the study. English is delivered to make students understand about the topic of the material and ready to face national exam, because English is one of the subjects which be examined.