CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Sociolinguistics is generally regarded as an interdisciplinary science which is derived from two basic elements, socio and linguistics. Socio basically similar to social, which is related to people in the society. Linguistics can be described as the scientific study of language, especially its basic elements (such as phonemes, morphemes, words, sentences, and meaning) and the interrelationship between the elements (structures) including the nature and formation of afore-mentioned elements.

So, sociolinguistics is a study of language that deals with the speaker as the member of society. In other words, sociolinguistics studies about aspects of language society, especially the variation which consists in the language that related with the factors of society. As addition, Hudson (1980:4) says, “sociolinguistics as the study of language in relation to society.” And he also says about sociology of language, “sociology of language is the study of society in relation to language.” While, in sociolinguistics we study society in order to find out as much as we can about what kind of thing language is and in the sociology of language we reverse the direction of our interest.

People are usually selecting a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch one code to create a new code. There are two kinds of code. They are code switching and code mixing.

Thelander in Chaer and Agustina (2004:115) says “bila di dalam suatu peristiwa tutur terjadi peralihan dari satu klausa suatu bahasa ke klausa bahasa lain, maka
peristiwa yang terjadi adalah alih kode.” (when there is a switching from one clause of a language to another clause of other language in a conversation so it called code switching).

Thelander in Chaer and Agustina (2004:115) says that “apabila di dalam suatu peristiwa tutur, klausa-klausa maupun frase-frase yang digunakan terdiri dari klausa dan frase campuran (hybrid clauses, hybrid phrases) dan masing-masing klausa atau frase itu tidak lagi mendukung fungsi sendiri-sendiri, maka peristiwa yang terjadi adalah campur kode.” (if in the single utterance the clauses and the phrases used are hybrid clause or hybrid phrases and each clause or phrase does not support the function of clause and phrase, it is called code mixing).

In doing this thesis, the writer uses two theories based on Thelander and Suwito’s theory. Suwito’s theory in Chaer and Agustina (2004:114) devides code switching into types, they are:

1. Extern code switching.

Extern Code Switching occurs when one language is switched into another language in different group of language, for example bahasa indonesia is switched into English or in versa.

Example : “I refuse to count unless you buy me a scale. Ini mur waktu kita beli juga si supplier itung pake scale. Mana ada orang ngitung mur sebiji-sebiji?”

In this example, the conversant switches English into Indonesia or the conversant uses two languages. Based on Suwito, in Chaer and Agustina (2004:114) this utterance is include into extern code switching.

2. Intern code switching.
Intern Code Switching occurs when one language is switched into another language in the same group of language. The language is switched into another variant of the same group. For example, in Javanese language, Jawa Ngoko language is switched into Jawa Krama language. But if there is switching from Batakinese into Javanese, it is also called intern code switching. It is because the switching occurs in one group of language that is Bahasa Indonesia.


In this example, conversant switches Javanese into Indonesian or the conversant uses two languages. Based on Suwito in Chaer and Agustina (2004:114) this utterance is included into **intern code switching**.

And he also devides code mixing in two types, they are:

1. Inner code mixing.

   “Campur kode ke dalam (inner Code Mixing) adalah campur kode yang bersumber dari bahasa asli dengan segala variasinya.” Inner Code Mixing occurs, if the speaker inserts the elements of their own language into national language, the elements of dialect into their own language, or elements of varieties and style into their dialect.

   Example: “Nah ini dia yang saya demen.”

   This example uses Indonesian language, but the conversant insert a word, **demen**. Demen in this example means like. Based on Suwito in Chaer and Agustina (2004:114), this example is included into **inner code mixing**, because the elements of their own language into national language, the
elements of dialect into their own language, or elements of varieties and style into their dialect.

2. Outer code mixing.

“Campur kode keluar (outer code mixing) adalah campur kode yang bersumber dari bahasa asing.” Outer Code Mixing occurs if the speaker insert the element of their own language into foreign language.

Example: “Gaji dia orang di Factory yang lama lebih banyak dari disini!”

This example uses indonesian language, but the conversant insert words, factory, which constitute as the vocabulary of English. Based on Suwito in Chaer and Agustina (2004:114), this example is include into outer code mixing because the conversant insert the elements of their own language into pieces of foreign language.

In this thesis, Iam interested in analyzing the code switching and code mixing found in comedy book. In this book comedy, the writer used many code switching and code mixing to beautify their books. it makes the book very interesting to read.

So, in this thesis I will discuss and explain about code switching and code mixing that found in this book and try to classify and describe them by using Thelander and Suwito’s theory.

The book’s comedy that I analyze is Chaos@work’s book. I chose this book because there are so many code switching and code mixing that can be found in the book. Besides, she is a mysterious author because she is a TKI who did not want his identity known and this book based on her personal experience (true story).

1.2 Scope of the Study
In order to get exact and good results, this thesis only focuses on the type of code switching and code mixing found in *My Stupid Boss*. The scope of the analysis will help the writer to be more specific and thoroughly.

1.3 Problem of Study

In writing this thesis, the writer will analyze some cases that happen in *My Stupid Boss*. There are some questions to be raised as the problem of this analysis:

1. What type of code switching and code mixing found in *My Stupid Boss*?
2. What type of code switching and code mixing are the most dominant in the all chapters of *My Stupid Boss*?

1.4 Objectives of Study

By doing this thesis analysis, the writer wants to achieve some objectives that can answer the problem of the analysis. The objectives are stated as follow:

1. To find out type of code switching and code mixing found in *My Stupid Boss*.
2. To find out type of code switching and code mixing are the most dominant in the all chapters of *My Stupid Boss*.

1.5 Significances of Study

The writer hopes that this thesis enriches the study of sociolinguistics that can be used for further reference, especially dealing with code switching and code mixing. Besides, the writer also expects that she could give some significances for the readers:

a. Through this thesis, the writer and the readers of this thesis can realize that we often use another language to communicate with others.