**CHAPTER I**

**INTRODUCTION**

This chapter describes background of the research, the formulation of problems, the purposes of the research, the scope and limitation of the research, the definition of key terms and the organization of the research.

1. **Background of the Study**

Literary books in Indonesia have been developed since many years ago both in their quantity and their quality. Since the coming of foreigners who use English in their communication, Indonesian people become able to use English and begin to teach/spread it to other Indonesian people. Since then, Indonesian literary books have also been influenced by English that we often see books that contain English.

One kind of Indonesian literary book that is much influenced by English is the teenlit. A teenlit is an extended fictional prose narrative focusing on a few primary characters but often involving scores of secondary characters. In this case, the teenlit *Cinderella Rambut Pink* is a teenlit which includes the dialogues containing English. The characters in this teenlit often switch from bahasa Indonesiainto English. This kind of situation may be called language switching.

Language mixing and switching actually happen only in the language of a bilingual or multilingualism. Susanto (2007 : 6) explained that:

It is undoubtful that language-switching plays its significant role when people are settled in bilingual or multilingual speech community where the languages of the members comprise more than one choice and they are motivated to utilize more than one language.

Mackey, as quoted by Fishman (1968) give the explanation that bilingual is the use of language alternately. In this case, the change of language or code, depend on the situation and condition of the speaker when he/she speak (Rahardi Kunjana, 2001: 14). From this explanation, we know that speakers switch their language by having a certain reasons. The reasons could be from the speakers or the situation around them.

In addition, code switching and code mixing are also closely related to the phenomenon of diglossia. According to Ferguson, diglossia exists in a society when it has two distinct codes which show clear functional separation; that is one employed in one set of circumstances and the other in an entirely different set (Wardaugh, 2006: 89).

In line with the explanation above, the characters in the teenlit can be considered as bilinguals since they have met the requirement of being bilinguals. The characters in the teenlit is actually one kind of speech community. The members of the same speech community should share linguistic norms, i.e. understanding, values and attitudes about language varieties present in their community. In this case, the characters of the teenlit communicate with each other using the language that has certain specifications such as the case of language mixing and switching.

The phenomenon of code mixing and code switching itself has become an interesting topic to be discussed, especially in the teenlit like *Cinderella rambut pink* by Dyan Nuranindya. Since this teenlit contains the reflection of teenagers’ life nowadays, mainly their problems of love, it may lead the readers that are mostly teenagers to begin imitating the way the characters behave or even the way they communicate to each other. So, this research is conducted to observe this phenomenon more deeply.

The teenlit *Cinderella Rambut Pink* is one of the teenlit written by Dyan Nuranindya. It tells us about a girl that has a great life experience from her problems. The situation mostly took place in Jogjakarta. There are some characters that come from different area and background, so we may say that not all of the characters in the teenlit have the same cultures with the girl as the main character in this teenlit. In their daily situation in Jogjakarta, the main character makes conversations with others by using different languages and dialect, i.e. Indonesian, Javanese, English and Jakarta dialect. Sometimes they switch or mix their language in one utterance to make the listeners understand the statement. That kind of switching and mixing phenomenon in the teenlit gets the writer’s attention. Besides, the writer is interested in understanding why the characters in this teenlit switch their language when they are in an interaction with each other.

From the background above, the researcher is interested in conducted a research by the titled **“An Analysis of Code Switching by Characters in the teenlit Cinderella Rambut Pink by Dyan Nuranindya”.**

1. **Formulating of the Problem**

Based on the background of the study, the researcher try to analyze the problem of this study is formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of code switching found in the dialogue of the teenlit *Cinderella Rambut Pink* by Dyan Nuranindya?
2. What are the social factors that influence the characters in the teenlit *Cinderella Rambut Pink* by Dyan Nuranindya switch their *bahasa Indonesia* into English or switch from English into *bahasa Indonesia*?
3. How often the code switching phenomenon occurs in the teenlit *Cinderella Rambut Pink* by Dyan Nuranindya?
4. **The Purpose of the Study**

Based on the research problem, the study is intended to:

1. To know the types of code switching found in the dialogue of the teenlit the teenlit *Cinderella Rambut Pink* by Dyan Nuranindya.
2. To get the social factors that influence the characters in the teenlit *Cinderella Rambut Pink* by Dyan Nuranindya switch their *bahasa Indonesia* into English or switch from English into *bahasa Indonesia* .
3. To know the percentages of occurring code switching phenomenon in the teenlit *Cinderella Rambut Pink* by Dyan Nuranindya.
4. **Significance of the study**

The researcher expects that the result of this study will give contribution both practical and theoretical for the developing of the linguistics, especially sociolinguistics.

1. Practical significance

The writer hopes that the result of this research will be useful for writer to enrich her knowledge in sociolinguistics by analyze the code switching phenomenon in the teenlit.

1. Theoretical significance

The result of this study can be useful to describe language that could not be described syntactically, morphologically, phonologically, and semantically. This study is also expected to enrich the sociolinguistics research.

1. **Scope and Limitation**

In this study, the researcher focuses on the analysis of code switching in sentences which are taken from teenlit *Cinderella Rambut Pink* by Dyan Nuranindya. The researcher analyzes the types of code switching. The researcher also analyzes why the characters in this teenlit do their code switching when they make an interaction with another characters. Moreover, the researcher also want to know in what context do the characters in the teenlit *Cinderella Rambut Pink* by Dyan Nuranindya mix their bahasa Indonesiawith English or switch their bahasa Indonesia into English.

1. **Definition of Key Terms**

The definitions of key terms are as follows:

1. **Code switching**

According to [Victoria](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victoria_Fromkin) and Rodman (1998), code switching is a term in linguistics referring to using more than one language or dialect in conversation. Code-switching can be distinguished from other language contact phenomena such as loan translation (calques), borrowing, pidgins and creoles, and transfer or interference.

1. **Teenlit *Cinderella Rambut Pink***

There are some people who have an opinion that teenlit is the ‘sister’ of chicklit, which is a modern literature that is written and marketed to young women, especially single, working woman in their twenties and thirties. Actually, the first teenlit that is published in Indonesia is translated teenlit, i.e. Teen Idol (*Idola Remaja)* by Meg Cabot, The Boy of My Dreams *(Cowok Idaman)* by Dyan Sheldon, and Looking for Alibrandi *(Mencari Jati Diri)* by Melina Marchetta.

As explained before, the teenlit *Cinderella Rambut Pink* is one of the teenlits that are written in *Bahasa Indonesia*. It is written by Dyan Nuranindya. She is also the writer of *Dealova* that is the first modern teenlit in Indonesia. Teenlit is an abbreviation for “teen literature”. It means that teenlit is a popular literature that contains a story about teenager’s life. It is relevant with the teenlit definition that is given by Karina (2005) who is the one of teenlit writers. According to Karina (2005), teenlit is a story about teenager’s love, romance, life, fantasy, and dream. Teenlit also has several language characteristic that distinguish it from the other literature, and one of them is the use of foreign language term especially in English language. In the teenlit *Cinderella Rambut Pink* , the characters often use code switching and code mixing in their dialogues. This situation is primarily influenced by the character, Oscar Montaimana who has education background from America.

*Cinderella Rambut Pink* is a teenlit which includes the dialogues containing English and other local languages. The characters in this teenlit often mix their *bahasa Indonesia* with English and other local language or switch their *bahasa Indonesia* with English and other local language. The main reason why the writer uses code switching in the teenlit is to make it more readable by the readers who are mostly teenagers. Regardless of the willingness to contaminate the language, the use of switched languages is common considered in the circle of teenagers in the big cities in Indonesia.

1. **Research Paper Organization**

To enable the writer arranges the research paper and to make it easy to understand, the writer divides this research into five chapters as follows.

Chapter I is introduction which deals with the background of the study, formulating of the problem, the purposes of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, definition of the key terms, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is theoretical background or review of literature. It consists of underlying theories that include the definition sociolinguistics, speech community, bilingualism, language choice, diglossia, code and code switching.

Chapter III is the research method. It covers research design, population, method of collecting data and data analysis.

Chapter IV is the finding and discussion. It includes of data presentation and discussion of research finding.

Chapter V is the conclusion and suggestion.