A. **Background of the Research**

Language is a primary instrument of the communication among human being in community. In other word, Language is a tool of communication. By using a language people are able to introduce themselves, convey their messages and express their ideas by spoken or written. Therefore language is very important in our life. Language is as a means of communication with other people as a tool to express ideas and wishes.¹ All common people in a community understand and speak their language well enough to carry out every activity. Some people in that community can’t read and write, however by using the language orally, they are still able to cooperate with others.

People use language to communicate with others. “Without language, it is difficult to express our feelings, ideas, opinions, or wishes; language isa set of rules used by human as a tool of their communication”.² It is a tool to interact with other people, to establish and to maintain relation with them, to influence their behaviour and to express the point of view and other things.

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Every social group has different language, for example, a group of people who were born and live in England, speak English as their native language, and the group of people who were born and live in Indonesia, speak Indonesian as their native language also. Allah says in Qur’an surah Ar room: 22.

وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ خَلْقُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَاخْتِلََافُ أَلْسِنَتِكُمْ وَأَلْوَانِكُمْ ۚ إِنَّ ۚ

“And of His signs are the creation of the heavens and the earth, and the diversity of your tongues and colours: surely there are signs in this for all mankind”.\(^3\)

Based on the ayah, can be concluded that the Qur’an itself appreciate the diversity of language and acknowledge the use of spoken language which is diverse. The diversity of skin color and dialectics are a social reality that cannot be avoided.\(^4\)

Because there are many different language, social and culture in this world, sociolinguistics is present would deal with such matters as the production and reproduction of linguistic norms by institutions and socializing practices; how these norms

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are apprehended, accepted, resisted and subverted by individual actors and what their relation is to the construction of identity.\textsuperscript{5}

Languages evolve in society have the task of connecting human to another human. This can be evidenced by the use of language to convey the opinion, express thoughts, ideas, and emotion of one person or group to others. According to Wardhaugh language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication.\textsuperscript{6} It is a symbol because a series of sound that produced by human should be given specific meaning. It means language includes two sides, those are vocals produced by vocal organs and the meaning which has relationship between a series of vocals with the thing it represents.

In language use, not only linguistic factor influences communication but also non-linguistic factor. One of non-linguistic factor is social factors. Those social factors include social class, education, job, social status, age, gender, and others. Some relate to the users of language are the participants (who is talking to whom), the setting of social context (e.g. home, work, school), aim or function of the interaction (why they are speaking) and the topic of communication (what is being talked

\textsuperscript{5} Ronald Wardhaugh, \textit{An Introduction to Sociolinguistics}, (Cambridge: Blackwell Publisher, 2002), p. 12.

\textsuperscript{6} Ronald Wahdraugh, \textit{An Introduction to Sociolinguistics}, (Cambridge: Blackwell Publisher, 2002), p.3
Those factors are able to influence language activity which causing language variant.

Because of language variant, people need to determine language selection. Language selection is something that is seen as a problem faced by people who live in bilingual or multilingual interaction. In the presence of bilingual and multilingual in social interaction it will encourage people to determine attitude of language. Sumarsono said there are three kinds of language use to be learned in sociolinguistic those are code mixing, code switching, and variation within the same language.

Now days, the language which is used in International relationship is English. In the fact, almost all people in this world use English for communication in international relationship. Moreover books of science, movies, technologies, and other fields are using English in its language. McKay describes three fundamental concepts of English as an international language of learning, the learner is not obliged to adopt the culture of native speakers discussed the UK, the English language has been shared by all people and not just limited to native English speakers, and the purpose of learning the English language is enable learners to

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communicate their ideas and their culture to others.\(^9\) English plays an important role for specific function. For this purpose people need to master English very well, so that they can acquire and have a good communication with other people in another country.

The reason why people learn other language is because of requirement or daily living.\(^{10}\) It makes people have the ability of mastering several languages for some reasons, for instance to get a job, or maybe something. In modern era, people need to be creative and innovative will be better if they mastering other language that is used in their working life. More special in English, English is needed to be mastered by all workers, and having this ability will make them easier in communicating with other people from the other country.

In Indonesia, learning English could be difficult because of the different structure of both languages. Richard stated that students learning a new language are faced with a new set of language components. The problem occurs when the students find some differences in every part of both English and Indonesian structure. It means that they have to study harder in mastering English.

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\(^{9}\) McKay, *EIL curriculum development*, (RELC Journa, 2003), p.34

\(^{10}\) Wardhaugh, Ronald, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, (Oxford: Basil Blackwell Ltd, 1992), P. 97
For mastering English, people need step by step in their study. They are impossible to be able to communicate with English directly. So that, there are language variants in communication of English Language Teaching, such as: code mixing and code switching. Code switching, which Oxford Dictionary defines as the “The practice of alternating between two or more languages or varieties of language in conversation”\textsuperscript{11} was interesting to researcher for more investigation.

Code switching can simply be defined as ‘the alternate use of two or more languages, varieties of a language, or even speech styles’ which is a commonly-observed phenomenon in language teaching classrooms.\textsuperscript{12} One of the tensions observed in language classroom is referred in Jacobson and Faltis as ‘the tension between the desire to use the target language exclusively and the need of the student to understand as much as possible of what is being taught’. The effects of this tension are salient in code switching phenomenon.\textsuperscript{13} It can be said that code switching is a tool to bridge the gap between the desire to master the target language with practice it and the desire to understand what is being taught about language.

\textsuperscript{11}https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/us/code-switching, access on 2\textsuperscript{nd} September 2016, 23:12.


Codeswitching also happens in speaking class of MOB (Main of Basic) English Course Pare Kediri. Almost students used Indonesian too much when they were in their formal last school. Then, when they entered to the course, they could not habituate to use English well. This problem makes tutor has to use another language beside English. They take a code switching as the one of ways to make learners understand and make students practice the target language. In other word, code switching becomes a bridge between mastering target language and the fact of language used by beginner learners.

Based on the reasons, the researcher analysed the code switching occurrence in English learning of speaking class of English Course Pare Kediri by describing what the types and functions of using code switching in English teaching learning process. The researcher conducted a descriptive qualitative research entitled: The Use of Code Switching in EFL Class (Descriptive Study at MOB English Course Kampung Inggris Pare Kediri).

B. The Research Question
1. What types of code switching are used in English teaching learning process for speaking class of MOB English Course Pare Kediri?
2. What functions of code switching are used in English teaching learning process for speaking class of MOB English Course Pare Kediri?
C. The Objectives of the Research

1. To describe the types of code switching appeared in English teaching learning process for speaking class of MOB English Course Pare Kediri.

2. To explain the possible functions of code switching appeared in English teaching learning process for speaking class of MOB English Course Pare Kediri.

D. Pedagogical Significance

After finishing this research, the researcher expects that this study can increase the studies of linguistic related with social phenomena in language variation. This research gives information about types and functions from using code switching by tutor and learners in speaking class of MOB English Course Pare Kediri. This study is useful as an additional reference for those who are interested in making a further study on code switching.