

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is the main part of humanity. Language also helps people to understand what the speaker is saying. According to Gimson, (1989:4) language is a method of familiar instruction used for communication by a whole society. Linguistics is the scientific study of language, which includes the analysis of every aspect of languages and methods for learning and modeling it Halliday (2003). And linguistics is divided into several branches, one of them is sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is the study of the impact of any facet of society, such as cultural norms, expectations, and content, on the way language is used in society. It aims to understand how language is utilized in society. Sociolinguistic is concerned with investigation the relationship between language and society to understanding the structure of language used in communication (Wardhugh, 1986: 13). Some aspects of sociolinguistics, they are language variation, language maintenance and shift, language change, and code switching. As a part of sociolinguistics code switching means a method of combining bilingualism in two or more languages in a discussion. Grosjean (1982) state that code switching is very important aspect of bilingualism. He defined code switching as alternate use of two or more language in the same utterance conversation. He described code switching as the simultaneous employment of two or more languages in

discussion. In this scenario, Indonesians speak English not just locally and nationally, but also internationally.

In many parts of the world, Individuals who can speak more than one language usually known as the bilingual or multilingual people. Because English is an international language, most teenagers nowadays think it's easier to speak in English. They frequently use English words, phrases, or event clauses in their speech event communicating in Indonesia. They may desire to utilize English in their daily lives, yet complications still arise because English is not everyone's first language.

People have a lot of options when it comes to changing their code when conversation with one other because of the numerous types of language. People in Indonesia often switch their languages while doing conversation from Indonesian to English. They switch from Indonesian to English when conversing, lecturing and engaging in other forms of communication. As an Indonesian citizen, the writer believes that code switching is a fascinating issue to address because Indonesians speak numerous languages and frequently switch between them in daily life, such as when lecturing, conducting business, or conversing with one another.

In this era, cases of code switching can be seen in the mass media like newspaper, songs, films, social media, and also in prose fiction like as novel in Indonesia. The novel is lengthy fictional narrative in prose dealing with character, incidents, and setting that imitates those found in real life. Mormer and Rausch

(1991:155) said that novel is usually concerned with the depiction of middle-class and working-class character (rather than legendary heroes) engaged in such ordinary pursuits as falling in love, getting married, travelling, conending with their environment, with other characters, or with their own limitation. It is used among people including an Indonesian writer world one of them is Aditia Yudis. Aditia Yudis is a multitalented, she is a novelist. Before she writes *Mendamba* (2012), *Once Upon a Love* (2011) and the last *Bittersweet Love* (2012). Beside that she is also contribution in flash fiction anthology. Most people are intersted to read her novel, because it is a romantic story. People nowadays typically employ code-switching in their regular conversations, and the characters in this novel do as well. The writer chose *Biru Pada Januari* novel as the data source because it was an adult story with several languages that transitioned between Indonesian and English for various purposes in the novel. The author noticed a lot of code-switching while reading this novel for code example: "Could I kiss you more?" bisik Samudra di telinga Mayra (Aditia Yudis, 2012:6). "I Miss You" *Samudra mengucapkan kalimat itu dengan penuh rasa.* (Aditia Yudis 2012:6). *Samudra sedikit kwatir harus membiarkan Mayra menyetir sendiriran dari bandara hingga tempat meeting-nya* (Aditia Yudis, 2012:17).

In the examples given, there are several instances of English being inserted into Indonesian sentences. In other words, this utterance combines English and Indonesian languages. There are three sentences in different languages here in which the first sentence is spoken in Indonesian while the second sentence is spoken in English. Based on theory of Hymes (1974:103) code switching is a term

for alternate use of two or more languages, like the example above. When a bilingual person switches between two languages during a conversation with another person, this is known as switching.

The researcher focused to analyze Indonesian to English Code Switching found in novel *Biru Pada Januari* by Aditia Yudis. The Indonesian was the primary language and English as the second language.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on background of the study the problems that were analyzed in this study can be formulated as follow:

1. What are the types of code switching found in the novel *Biru Pada Januari* by Aditia Yudis?
2. Why did Aditia Yudis use code switching in the novel entitled *Biru Pada Januari*?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems above the objectives in this research study were formulated as follows:

1. To find out the types of code switching that used in the novel *Biru pada Januari* by Aditia Yudis?
2. To investigate the reasons code switching that found in the novel *Biru pada Januari* by Aditia Yudis?

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study was limited to analyze the code switching in terms of types and reasons of code switching found in novel *Biru Pada Januari* by Aditia Yudis. The types of code switching were analyzed by using the theory from Muysken (1987:117) and the reasons of code switching were explained using the theory of Hoffman (1991).

1.5 Significance of the Study

This research should be beneficial to the reader, there are two basic significances, and those are theoretical significance and practical significance.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

The theoretical significance of this research is to develop sociolinguistic study concerning bilingualism, especially code switching in the novel *Biru pada Januari* by Aditia Yudis, because sometimes the people who use the bilingualism or code does not know about the meaning of that code, they only saying what they know and try to use it in the sentence when they want to speak with other. Therefore, code switching can make people to easy to learn about international language by their own process.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practical significance of this research the first to understand what are the types of code switching that are used in Aditia Yudis novel *Biru Pada Januari*

and the second to analysis the reasons of code switching that are inserted by the sentence and conversation that are used in novel *Biru Pada Januari*. This study improves what that the researcher found in the novel *Biru Pada Jaanuri*. Many studies cases have contributed to the understanding of the action with the conversational language mixing of code switching in bilingual communities is orderly systematic and meaningful and it is expected to be useful for the next student who take the same topic for their reference.



CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS
AND THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

The aims of review is to explore studies previously done on the topic. This literature review evaluated to compare the differences and the similarities between previously study and this study.

The first thesis was written by Fayz (2016) entitled "Code Switching Used by Sacha Stevenson in Tonight show and Sarah Sechan on Net TV". The aim of this research study were the first to find out the types of code switching and the second to find out the function of code switching in Tonight show and Sarah Sechan on Net TV. In his study, he used the observation to collect data and used the descriptive qualitative to analyze the data based on Hoffman (1991) and Holmes (2001) theories. According to findings and discussion Inter-sentential switching and intra-sentential switching were the kinds of code switching identified both in data source. Moreover, establishing continuity toward previous speaker was also found. However emblematic or tag switching was only found in Sarah Sechan. For the function of code switching, covering the language problem Indonesian decreasing and prevent face and incrising prestige were viewed as an educated person in Tonight show and Sarah Sechan. But at the other hand, the tonight show discussed inability to speak Indonesian as well as participant

solidarity and status. The data show that the only new function was covering inability to speak Indonesian.

The similarities between the Fayz research study and this study is the same of focus on the type of code switching and used the observation method was in collecting the data and descriptive qualitative method. The difference of the Fays research study and this study can be seen in the theory. In Fays's study he used the Hoffman (1991) about the types of code switching, whereas in this study, it used the theory proposed by Appel and Musyken (1987:118). It was about the three types of code switching. This study also utilized Hoffman theory (1991) about the reason of the code switching.

Second thesis is written by Saputra (2020) "An Analysis of Code Switching Found in *Breakout Music* Used by Boy Wiliam". The writer aimed to identify various types of code switching and evaluated how the character in the dialogue used them. In his research, the researcher used the descriptive qualitative method in collecting the data from three episodes of the Break Out Television program, focusing on Boy William's utterances. It is found 40 data that is clasified into three types of code switching, there are: inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, and tag switching. In conclusion, the researchers found that Boy William in the Break Out Music program on Net TV he used of three types of code switching with the averaged 10% inter-sentential, 87.5% intra-sentential, and 2.5% tag switching in Break Out Music program on Net TV. As a result, the language uses intra-sentential code switching the most. So the intra-sentential code switching is the most often used by the speaker with percentage is 87,5%. In

his study the writer used Poplack (1980) as a cited in Romaine (1989) theory to find out the types of code switching and used Appel and Muysken (1987:117) to analysis the function of code switching.

The similarity between this study and Saputra's study was to find out the types of code switching. The difference between this study and Saputra study is that study used English word, phrases and sentences in *Biru Pada Januari* novel as a data source while the previous study used *Breakout Music* as his data source. In addition, the difference between this study and previous is the use of theory. The theory used in this study was proposed by Hoffman (1991). It was about the reason of code switching. Meanwhile the previous study applied the theory proposed by Poplack (1980) as cited in Romaine (1989).

The last the article was written by Adi (2018) in his study entitled "Code Switching in Critical Eleven Novel". The focus on this article were types of code-switching and the reason for characters to switch the language in their conversation. The data source in this study is the critical eleven novel which was published in July 2015. In analyzing the data, Adi used a descriptive qualitative method. The data were analyzed based on the types of code switching proposed by (Poplack in Schmidit: 2014, p 133). The result of this journal showed that elaborate types of code-switching in critical eleven novel such as tag switching, intra-sentential switching, and inter-sentential switching. The reason for a character to switch the language in the Critical Eleven novel was talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being empathic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, the intention of clarifying the speech

content for the interlocutor, expressing for group identity, to reinforce request or command, as it excludes others when a comment is intended for only in a limited audience or specific people. The similarities between this study and previous study were to analyze the types and the reasons of code switching used by the character in the novel. The difference between this study and previous study is this study used the theory proposed by Appel and Muysken (1987:117) while in previous study used the theory proposed by Poplack in Schmidit (2014).

2.2 Concepts

The concepts of the research can make easy the writer for this research. And for these concepts were taken from many sources that are related to analyzing the data, those are:

2.2.1 Sociolinguistics

People need language to communicate with others. The communication used to interact with society and ambient. Sociolinguistics is sociology and linguistics. Sociology refers to a knowledge of society and linguistics refers to a knowledge of language. Sociolinguistics related to the language variation in relation to social variables. Based on Holmes in his well-known book *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (1992:2) stated that sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society. The main concern is explaining how people speak other in social enviroment and associating the social function of language.

2.2.2 Bilingualism

Code switching is the major elements of bilingualism, as we already know. When we talk about code switching, it cannot be separated from the concept of bilingualism itself.

According to Trudgill (1983), bilingualism is the ability of an individual to speak two or more language. In many part of the world, people have an ability to speak one than one language is called bilingual or multilingual people. The various kinds of languages gives great possibilities to the people to change their code when they make conversation which each other. Wardhaugh (1986:95) also adds the people who are the bilingual or multilingual do not necessarily have precisely the same abilities within the languages, that kind of parity could also be an exception.

2.2.3 Code Switching

Code switching has become a common term for altenative use of two or more language or varieties of language, or even speech style. Hymes (1974; 103) state that “code switching has become a common term for alternate us of two or more languages, varieties of language or event speech style.” From the concepts about it could be explained that code switching occurs when a person changes his or her languages. It can also occurs when someone’s dialect or speech style changes.

2.2.4 Novel

Novel is an invented prose narrative of considerable length and a certain complexity that deals imaginatively with human experience, usually through a connected sequence of events involving a group of persons in a specific setting.

Momer and Rausch (1991: 1551) found the following :

Novel is usually concerned with the depiction of middle class and working class character (rather than legendary heroes) engaged in such ordinary pursuits as falling in love, getting married, traveling contending with their environment, with other characters, or with their own limitation. The author obviously inventing people and situation, attempts to give impression that her or she is reporting the fact as they occurred.

2.3 Theories

There are some theories that are adopted in this study to support the subject being discussed. The concepts which are used of Muysken (1987:118) and who distinguished three types of code switching, namely tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. The second for the reason of code switching theory by Hoffman (1991) which consist of model of code switching into seven reasons those are talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else ,expressing feeling about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor and expressing group identity.

2.3.1 The Types of Code Switching

Based on the theory of Appel and Muysken (1987:118) there are three types of code switching such as : tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching.

2.3.1.1 Tag Switching

According to Apple and Muyskein (1987:118), “Tag switching involves an exclamation, a tag, or a parenthesis in another language than rest of the sentence for emphasis”. For example, I do, you know and I mean. Some examples of English exclamation are: oh! and ow! While a coma, phrase or sentence inserted as an extra explanation or idea into a passage which would be commas. For examples can be seen below:

Mutta en ma vitting, no way!

(But I'm not bothered, no way!)

(Romaine 1989:112)

2.3.1.2 Inter-sentential switching

Inter-sentential switching is the switching occurs between a clause or sentences boundary, as their name indicates. The language switch is done at the sentence boundary. Switching in different types occurs within the clause or sentence boundary. It may include mixing with word boundary. For example, of intra-sentential switching can be seen below:

Sometimes I'll start a sentence in English *y termino in espanol*

(Sometimes I'll start a sentence in English and finish it in Spanish)

(Romaine 1989)

2.3.1.3 Intra-sentential switching

According to Appel and Muysken (1987:118) intra-sentential switching refers to the switching that occurs in the middle of the sentences with same clause or sentence boundary. The example of intra-sentential switching can be seen below:

'I started acting real *CURIOSA* (strange), you know'

(Fallis in Appel and Muysken 1987:117)

2.3.2 The Reasons of Code Switching

Hoffman (1991) distinguished of seven reasons of code switching such as talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, expressing feeling about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, interjection, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, and expressing group identity.

2.3.2.1 Talking about particular topic

Hoffman (1991:115) in his book *An Introduction To Bilingualism* he defined "People in some cases to talk about specific topic in one language to using another language. In some cases, the speaker feels more comfort to communicate

their emotional feeling in another language”. Talking about a particular topic can conceal their feeling about someone or something.

Example :

A French-English Bilingual :

“varcher Marc (go and fetch mare) and bribe him avec unchocolatchaud(with a hot chocolate) with cream on

(Grosjean: 1982)

2.3.2.2 Quoting Somebody Else

A speaker some of the times switches like a cite a popular expression, proverb, or saying of a few well-known figures Hoffman (1991:116). In Indonesian, those well-known figures are generally from a few English-speaking nations at the period , a huge number of indonesian were fluent in English those famous expression or saying can be cite intaglio in their original language. An example of quoting somebody else can be seen below:

“ Yang sabar ya kalau peribahasa itu namanya bite the hand that feeds you alias air susu dibalas aitr tuba”.

(Susanto, 2008:71)

For the example above thespeaker use switches their second language to first language when quoting famous expression *“air susu dibalas air tuba”*.

2.3.2.3 Expressing Felling About Something

Someone who talked in a language orther than their native tong can be emphatic about something. Based on Hoffman (1991: 116) stated that “he/she, either, intentionally or unintentionally, will switch from his/her second language to his/her first language.

An example of expressing feeling about something can be seen bellow:

Watched a little bid *tapi bukan berarti saya menikmati*.

(Watched a little bid didn't mean i enjoy it.)

(Andayani, 2018: 71)

2.3.2.4 Interjection

An interjection is a word or phrase that is inserted into a sentence to indicate surprise, emotion, or to attract people to something. An interjection is a sort exclamation such as “darn!”, “well”, “look” and so on. They have no grammatical value, but they are often used by speakers, usually more in spealing than in writiing, for some reason.

Hoffman(1991:116) suggest that the use of language-switchinng and language-mixing among bilingual or multilingual people sometimes mark an interjection or a connector of the sentences. It make happened unintentionally. For the example can be see below :

Spanish- English

A: Well, I'm glad to meet you.

B : Andale pues (O.K.well). And to come again. Mm?

(Gumperz, 1982: 7)

2.3.2.5 Repetition Used for Clarification

Hoffman (1991: 116) says, “when a bilingual or multilingual person wants to clarify his/her speech in order that it’ll be understood better by the listener, he or she will sometimes use both of the language (codes) that he or she masters to mention the same message”.

Frequently, a message in one code is repeated within the other code literally. A repetition isn’t only served to clarify what said, but also to amplify or emphasize the message. An example of repetition use for clarification below :

English-Hindia

Keep straight *Sidha Jao*

(Keep straight,keep straight)

(Gumpertz1982: 78)

1.3.2.6 Intention of Clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

When a bilingual person interacts with another bilingual, as Hoffman indicates (1991:116), it was mentioned that there will be less of code switching and code mixing that occur. It means that the content of his/her speech goes smoothly and is easily understood by the audience. The person used a term that is more familiar to the audience. For example can be seen below:

Dan guys out of topic sebentar ya dan ini akan nyambung.

(And i amount of topic for a while and it be connected)

(Andayani,2018 :79)

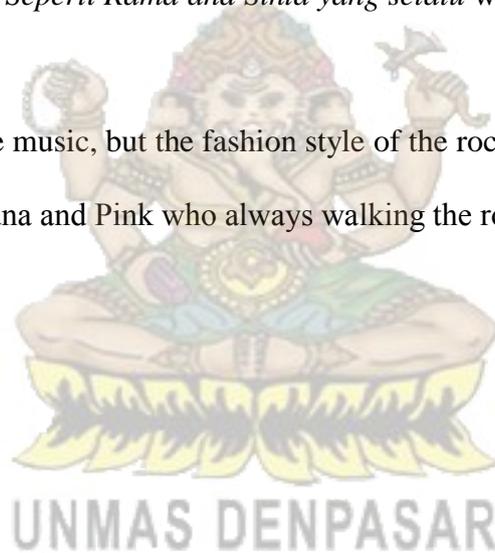
2.3.2.7 Expressing Group Identity

Hoffman (1991: 116) stated that” code switching can be also used to express group identity “. The way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings, are obviously different from another group. An example of expressing group identity which taken from Indonesian- English code switching can be seen below:

Bukan hanya musiknya, tapi juga style fashion para rockstars juga menjaditren. Seperti Rama and Sinta yang selalu walking the rockstar’s look.

(Not only the music, but the fashion style of the rock-stars become a trend.

Such as Rihana and Pink who always walking the rockstar’s look.)



(Rahmaniah, 2016)