CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The use of two or more languages in the era of globalization is a response to the fact that the world is becoming increasingly interconnected. The life of society must be connected to language. People as usual switch from one language to another in conversation (Yusuf, et al., 2018: 208). Some people can use more than one language. They may change from using their language to using another language because interlocutors do not understand their languages (Inten, et al., 2020: 02).

The situation where people are proficient in more than one language is commonly referred to as bilingualism or multilingualism. Since people are relevant in bilingual or multilingual communication, they can choose and switch the language in their speech. This phenomenon is known as bilingualism (Candra & Qodriani, 2018: 9) According Bloomfield (1933) in Liddicoat (1991: 2), Bilingualism is native-like control of two languages. Bilingualism can be characterized as the competence to make use of two or more languages. Some have even proposed that bilingualism starts when an individual begins comprehending expressions in a second language. People who are bilingual or multilingual sometimes will use another language to interact with every two languages every day (Inten, et al., 2020: 2). When bilingual or multilingual people interact, a code-switching phenomenon will appear (Muliana & Mubarak, 2022: 65).

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According to Poplack (1980) code-switching refers to the practice of switching between two languages within a single conversation, sentence, or linguistic unit. This concept was explored in a previous study that focused on a balance bilingual speaker. Code-switching frequently occurs if the speakers can speak more than one language and use the languages simultaneously in the same context. It means the speakers do not have the intention to change the meaning of the utterance when it is used to emphasize the purpose (Pradina, 202: 3). Code-Switching often occurs in casual discussions among individuals who share similar educational, ethnic, and socio-economic backgrounds. Conversely, it is typically avoided in formal speaking contexts, especially when participants have little overlap in terms of social status, languages preferences, and level of formality (Hoffman, 1991).

Nowadays, code-switching is usually done by presenters, artists, and writers to show their language, variety, and dialect. It can be found easily in the novels, radio, film, television, social media, and etc. (Dewi, et al., 2021: 52). This research uses code-switching found in the novel *The Paragon Plan* by Aranindy as the data. The novel was first published in 2021. This study aims observe the phenomenon of code-switching in the text found in the novel *The Paragon Plan* by Aranindy. This novel was chosen as a data source because it shows many uses code-switching in the story. The novel contains dialogues between diverse characters and provides an opportunity to analyze the use of words associated with certain characters. Aranindy as the author of this novel uses code switching creatively to create certain effects, such as expressing emotions or showing changes in characters. Novels have a strong influence on readers

and code-switching analysis can help understand how the use of certain words in specific contexts can affect readers perceptions and reaction. The *Paragon Plan* novel becomes the data source because this novel was an adult book and besides that, there are many switches between Indonesian and English for many purposes found in this novel.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the formulation of the problems in this study can be stated as follows.

1. What are the types of code-switching are found in novel *The Paragon Plan* by Aranindy?

2. What are the reasons of code-switching found in novel *The Paragon Plan* by Aranindy?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study are based on the problem, those can be stated as follows.

1. To find out and classify the types of code-switching found in novel *The Paragon Plan* by Aranindy.

2. To explain the reason of the code-switching found in novel *The Paragon Plan* by Aranindy.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

The analysis is focused on the types and reasons of code-switching in the novel *The Paragon Plan* by Aranindy. It is focused into two main discussions. The first discussion is to find out the types of code-switching in the novel *The Paragon Plan* by Aranindy which is based on the theory by Poplack (1980). The second discussion is to analyse the reasons of code-switching which are found in novel based on theory by Hoffman (1991)

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study is expected to have two significances those are, theoretical significance and practical significance. Those can be explained below.

1.5.1   Theoretical Significance

The research will enhance our understanding of sociolinguistic aspects and provide insights into the utilization of code-switching, particularly in the context of its presence in novels. This exploration may have an impact on individuals interested in the study of sociolinguistic, particularly in relation to code switching.

1.5.2   Practical Significance

This research is anticipated to offer valuable insights to students within the English department who are studying linguistics. Furthermore, it aims to serve as a reliable empirical resource for future research endeavors focused on sociolinguistic

investigations. The author also hopes that individuals within a keen interest in exploring this particular field, especially the phenomenon of code-switching, will further develop and expand upon the findings presented in this study

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CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORY

2.1 Review of Related Literature

Understanding the existing literature is crucial to familiarize oneself with the research conducted by other scholars who have delved into the same subject matter. Collecting additional research relevant to the study is crucial, as it can act as a valuable point of reference for the analysis of instances of code-switching in Aranindy's novel *The Paragon Plan*.

The first thesis was written by Priskawati (2023) entitled "An Analysis of Code Switching Found in the Video of Naura Ayu on Ts Media Podcast". The study aimed to discern the types of code-switching within Naura Ayu's video on the TS Media Podcast and to identify the functions served by code-switching in that context. Priskawati (2023) used the theory proposed by Poplack (1980) to analyze the types of code switching and theory proposed by Apple and Muysken (1987) to explain the functions of code-switching. The data source of that study was taken from the video Naura Ayu on Ts Media Podcast. There are 18 data of code-switching found on TS Media Podcast with Naura Ayu Part 1. There are three different kinds of code switching found in this video. The most dominant types used in the video is Intra-Sentential Switching, and the most dominant function of code-switching used by Naura Ayu is Referential Function. It is because Naura Ayu always switches some language into English language which is due to lack of her knowledge.

The similarity of the previous study and this current study is both of the studies examine the types of code-switching. Both of this study also used the theory from Poplack (1980) to analyses types of code-switching. There are some differences between the previous study and the current study. Firstly, the data source of the previous study is different from the current study. The previous study took the data source from the video of Naura Ayu on TS Media Podcast. Whereas the current study will use the novel *The Paragon Plan* as the data source. Second, the previous study used the theory from Apple and Muysken (1987) to explain the functions of code-switching. In additional, the theory proposed by Hoffman (1991) will be applied to analyze the reasons of code-switching found in the novel *The Paragon Plan*.

Andani,(2021) wrote a thesis entitled "Analyzing Code-Switching in Dialogues Between Daniel Mananta and Shah on the "Daniel Tetangga Kamu" YouTube Channel." The study was conducted with the objectives were to classify types of code-switching and analyse the functions code-switching in the conversation of Daniel Mananta and Raline Shah within YouTube vidieos. The data were analyzed based on the types of code-switching proposed by Poplack in Romain (1980) and the functions of code-switching by Apple and Muysken (1987). The research used six parts of YouTube video for the data source. The results from the data Daniel Mananta and Raline Shah often do a code-switching which is Intra-Sentential switching and got 70 data. Meanwhile, the lowest percentage is Tag Switching, only 30 data. The dominant function of code-switching is Metalinguistics function, and the author also got 27 data

from phatic function and the lowest occurrence in function of code-switching is poetic function only 9 data from five videos.

The previous study and this study have similar objective. Besides that, both of the studies apply the same theory by Poplack (1980) especially to analyze the types of code-switching. The difference between Andani's research and the current study can be found in this the second objective. The previous study took the functions of code-switching whereos this research focus on the reasons of code-switching. The data source of the study is also difference. The novel *The Paragon Plan* will be used as the data source while the previous studies used "Daniel Tetangga Kamu" video YouTube channel.

The third review was taken from an article written by Dewi, et al., (2021) entitled "Types and Functions of Code-Switching Found in Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast on Spotify". That research used Poplack, (1980) theory to find out the types of code-switching and Apple and Muysken, (1987) theory is used to analyses the functions of code-switching. The data source used in that previous study was is a podcast on Spotify by Deddy Courbuzier's. The research selected ten podcasts from Deddy Courbuzier's Spotify account and used them as the data source for their analysis. From the types of code-switching which. The most common types of code-switching in Deddy Corbuzier's speech is intra-sentential switching. This is because he feels more at ease using a mix of words, clauses, and phrases within a single sentence to deliver motivational messages. This study found that the dominant function of his code switching is metalinguistics, with 76 instances, accounting for 46.79% of the data.

The similarities between this article analysis the types of code switching, the theory that used (Poplack, 1980). The difference can be seen from the data source, Dewi used Podcast meanwhile this study will use a novel. Difference also lies on second problem, objective of study, this study is to analysis the functions of code-switching the theory by Appel and Muysken (1987) and this research will analysis the reasons of code-switching the theory by (Hoffman, 1991).

The next study was taken from an article written by Aryanti, et al., (2022) entitled "Code-Switching Found in "Maudy Ayunda Music" YouTube Channel. The data source of the research was three chosen videos on Maudy Ayunda Music YouTube Channel. The first video was entitled "Maudy Ayunda Pernah Males Nggasih?! (Q&A Part 1)". The second video is entitled "Maudy Ayunda Ngobrolin PRIVILAGE! (Q&A Part 2)". The last video was entitled " Maudy Ayunda | #AskMod On Motivation." The study ware to identify the types and functions of code-switching used by Maudy Ayunda in her YouTube videos. The study categorized code-switching types and functions based on Poplack (1980) classification for types and Apple and Muysken (1987) classification for functions. This study identified several types of code-switching used by Maudy Ayunda. In total, 121 instances of code-switching were recorded, with intra-sentential switching being the most frequent, accounting for 102 instances (84,30%). This type of code-switching was predominant because Maudy Ayunda often switched language within a single sentence, incorporating words, phrase, and clauses. Regarding the functions of code-switching, the metalinguistics function was the most common, with 68 instances (56.20%). This is influenced by the speaker's

intention to impress the listener by demonstrating her linguistic skill in blending two languages within an utterance.

There are similarities and differences found between Aryanti's study compared to this study. That study is focusing in analysis the type of code-switching. Both of the study apply the same theory proposed by Poplack (1980). The difference of the two studies can be seen from the data source and the objective. The previous study aims to find out reasons of code-switching meanwhile this study will analysis the reasons of code-switching. The other difference, the research using use videos on Maudy Ayunda youtube channel for the data source while this study will using Novel *The Paragon Plan* for the data source.

The last review was taken from an article entitled "Code-Switching Among Young Generation on Instagram" by Nanda (2021). That study focused on analysis the types of code-switching and the functions of code-switching. In this study, Nanda's analysis the data using the theory of types of code-switching proposed by Romaine (1995). The theory stated by Appel and Muysken (2005) applied to analysis the function of code-switching. This research use photo captions on Instagram posted by 20 Instagram user aged 18 to 29 years old who follow the author's Instagram account. From this research, we can obtain a better understanding of the types and functions of code switching used by the young generation on Instagram. The study's findings reveal three types of code-switching, with intra-sentential switching being the most common. The prevalent functions observed include referential, metalinguistics, phatic, and poetic functions.

The similarities between this study is the purpose of the study is to analyze and describe the types of code-switching. For the differences, this study analyzed the functions of code-switching that found on Instagram photo captions and there are also differences in the use of theory in this study. Nanda's study used the theory of Romaine (1995) in order analysis types of code switching, meanwhile this study using the theory that purposed by Poplack (1980). For analyzed the functions of code-switching Nanda's study using the theory by Appel and Muysken (2005) while this study using Hoffman (1981) to analyzed the reasons of code-switching. The difference is also in the data source, as this study used the novel *The Paragon Plan* by Aranindy as the primary data source, while previous studies relied on Instragram photo captions posted by 20 users aged 18 to 29 years for the data source.

2.2   Concepts

The concepts explain the specific terms related to the title of a research. The concepts used in the study are bilingualism, code-switching, and novel

2.2.1   Bilingualism

Bilingualism is the ability of an individual to speak and understand two languages fluently. According Bloomfield in Cakrawarti (2011: 7) Bilingualism refers to a scenario in which an individual is proficient in using two languages.

2.2.2 Code Switching

Code-Switching is language phenomenon in bilingual community. Code-switching involves the alternate use of two languages or linguistic varieties within the same utterance or during the same discourse (Hoffman, 1991:110).

2.2.3 Novel

Novel is one of the product of literature. Novel is fiction prose narrative of a book language, typically representing character on action with degree of realism. Nurgiantoro (2010) said Novel is a work of fiction constructed by its constituent elements, namely intrinsic and extrinsic elements.

2.3 Theories

The research theory is structured into two main components. According to Wardhaugh (2006) code switching is switching from one code to another in a discourse. Code-switching can happen based on the option of speakers, and it can be applied to differentiate the identities of a particular group of speakers in which the encounter more than one code or language to resolve their purpose. However, in this case the type of code-switching, the theory by Poplack (1980) with the book titled "Sometimes I'll Start a Sentence in Spanish Y TERMINO EN ESPANOL: toward a typology of code-switching" is used analyze the types of code-switching and Hoffman (1991) is used to analyze the reasons of code-switching, with the book titled "An Introduction to Bilingualism"

2.3.1 Types of Code-Switching

There are three types of code-switching mentioned by Poplack (1980), three main types of code-switching which are.

2.3.1.1 Intra-Sentential Switching

Intra Sentential Switching refers to the phenomenon in which sentence seamlessly incorporates elements from two different languages or dialects without any noticeable hesitation, interruption, or pause. Speakers may not even be consciously aware of this linguistic shift, and the language alternation can take place at any position within the sentence, be it at the beginning, middle, or end. This concepts, as introduced by Poplack, (1980), can be illustrated through the following example.

"What's so funny? Come be good. Otherwise, yu bai go long kot."
(*What's so funny? Come be good. Otherwise, you will go to the court.*)

(Poplack, 1980)

2.3.1.2 Inter-Sentential Switching

Inter-sentential switching refers to the form of code-switching that takes place when languages change between different sentences. In simpler, it involves shifting from one languages to another between sentences. This types of code-switching is often used by fluent bilingual speakers (Poplack, 1980). An example of inter-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*)

(Poplack, 1980)

2.3.1.3   Tag Switching

Tag Switching is switching a single word or tag phrase (or both) from one language (Natives Language) into another language (Foreign Language). It inserts a tag of one language that people knew into an utterance in another language. *E.g., you know, I mean, right, so*, etc (Poplack, 1980). An example of tag switching can be seen below.

> "Mutta en mava vittinyt, no way!"
> (*But I'm not bothered, no way!*)

(Poplack, 1980)

2.3.2   Reasons of Code-Switching

There are seven reasons for bilinguals to switch their languages by Hoffman (1991). The seven reasons of code-switching which are:

2.3.2.1   Talking About a Particular Topic

Speakers may switch between languages to find the most suitable or precise words and expressions to convey their thoughts and ideas. This can occur when one language has a richer vocabulary pr terminology related to the topic being discussed. In this context helps speakers communicate more effectively and accurately when addressing a particular subject matter (Hoffman, 1991).

> A French – English Bilingual
>
> '*va chercher Marc* (go and fetch Marc) and bride him *avee un chocolat* chaud (with a hot chocolate) with cream.

(Hoffman, 1991: 111)

2.3.2.2 Quoting Someone Else

When individuals want to cite or quote another person's words, ideas, or statements, they many switch language if the original quotation was made in a difference language. This allows speakers to maintain the authenticity oh the quate and accurately represent the source's language or expression. For quoting purpose is way to acknowledge the origin of the statement and can be especially relevant in academic, professional, or formal contexts (Hoffman, 1991).

An adult Spanish – Catalan Bilingual

"...y si dices "perdon" en castellano, se te vuelve la mujer y te dice:"
(… and if you say "sory" in Castilian Spanish, the lady turns to you and says:)
(Hoffman, 1991: 112)

2.3.2.3 Being Emphatic About Something

When speakers wants to emphasize a point, express strong feelings, or add intensity to their words, they may switch languages. This switch can help them convey their emotions or emphasis more effectively, as one language might have specific words, expressions, or intonation patterns that lend themselves to conveying passion or urgency (Hoffman, 1991).

A Spanish – Catatan Bilingual:

'Hay cuatro sillas rotas y' (there are four broken chairs and) *Prou!'* ('That's enough!')
(Hoffman, 1991: 112)

2.3.2.4 Interjection (Inserting Sentence Fillers or Sentence Connectors)

Interjections such as when speaking, individuals might switch language to use interjection or filler words like "well," "you know," or "so" that are commonly used in one language but don't have direct equivalents in the other language. The interjections can serve to connect sentences or provide a moment of pause and reflection and also interjections allows speakers to maintain the flow of conversation and convey their thoughts more naturally (Hoffman, 1991).

> *"...Oh! Ay! It was embarrassing! It was very nice, thought, but I was embarrassed."*
>
> (Hoffman, 1991: 112)

2.3.2.5 Repetition Use for Clarification

Sentence repetition can be used to clarify the speech of the previous speaker. Often time, a massage in one code is repeated in the other code literally. Repetition is not only served to clarify what is said but moreover to amplify or emphasize a massage, it typically involves repeating a word, phrase, or sentence in a difference language to ensure that the message is clearly understood by the listener (Hoffman, 1991).

> *"Tenia zapatos blancos, un poco, they were off-white, you know."*
>
> (Hoffman, 1991: 112)

2.3.2.6 Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for Interlocutor

When bilingual and multilingual individual talks to another bilingual or multilingual. It suggests forming the content of their speech runs easily and can be

understood by the listener, it helps optimize communication and ensures that the listener fully grasps the message being conveyed (Hoffman, 1991).

A Panjabi – English Bilingual:

"It's a nice day, pndenggar?"
(It's a nice day, everyone?)

(Hoffman, 1991: 112)

2.3.2.7   Expressing Group Identity

Explain that code-switching can be applied to indicate group identity. Academic communication in disciplinary groups is different from other groups. It was include that the communication in each group was different (Hoffman, 1991)

"Naa, Sven, hitshaiker thsb lifti."
(Look, Sven, a hitch-hiker wants a lift.)

(Hoffman, 1991:116)