

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The term language has various aspects to examine and offers important functions. A language is a conventional signaling system used by the entire community to communicate (Gimson, 1989:4). Human is social being that always needs someone to share with each other. Language as a means of communication tool that very important for humans. Language functions as a tool for self-appreciation, communication, integration, and social adaptation in specific environments or situations, and it also functions as a social control. There are many different languages in the world.

Every nation in the world has their own language. People use language not only to communicate with one another, but also to carry out activities such as writing letters, reading book, etc. So it is clear that language is always used in all aspects of human life. We already know that English is one of the recognized foreign languages of Indonesia. As a result, the school offers English instruction to student's at all academic levels, from elementary to high educational level. It is meant to advance nation-state relations as well as science, technology, and culture. In multilingual societies, the use of two or more languages in communication has become a common occurrence, including Indonesian society, because a participant is familiar with more than one language, for example, Indonesian has re-

gional languages such as (Javanese and Sundanese), and the first languages like (Indonesian and English).

Spolsky (1998:45) defines bilingualism as a person who has some functional ability in a second language. This phenomenon is commonly referred to in sociolinguistics as code-switching. Code-switching is the alternation of two languages in a discourse, sentence or constituent (Poplack, 1978). In bilingual and multilingual communities, code-switching occurs when a person switches from one language or dialect to another. People also can do the code-switching in a variety of situation. Code-switching occurs when someone has certain the intention to switch the code when speaking in both languages. This can occur in conversations between speakers or in a speaker's turn (Wardhaugh, 2006).

Tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching are the three types of code-switching. Tag switching is the simple act of inserting a tag from one language into an entirely foreign-language utterance. Because a tag has no syntactic restrictions, Poplack (1980:214) claims that adding one to an utterance nearly never affects the rest of the phrase. By adhering to grammar rules, tags can be freely moved and inserted almost anywhere in a discourse. Inter-sentential switching is a type of code-switching in which a clause or sentence boundary is switched, with each clause or sentence being in one language or another. Switching occurs when clauses or sentences are in different languages (Romaine, 1989:112). Intra-sentential switching is a type of code-switching that occurs within the same clause or sentence, which then contains elements from both languages.

Switching languages has become a lifestyle nowadays. Almost everyone uses mixed languages, especially in Indonesian, they usually mix or switch the language from Indonesian to English or vice versa. The phenomenon of switching languages usually occurs when communicating with one another directly or in the form of messages, moreover, it is often used to write captions on social media. Code-switching is very identical with young people because switching language is seen as a style and brings high status for the users. People are encouraged to gain wider connections in the social world. Specifically, youngsters in Indonesia tend to mix Indonesian with English. Code-switching appears to be a common language practice among young people these days.

English is a global language that has become a second language in various countries in Southeast Asia. Language is used in almost all activities, both spoken and written (Fishman, 1957). Language is not only in spoken form but also in written form. Sometimes a person can't convey something clearly orally but in writing. People can type anything that is on their mind through the development of technology and information. As a result, code-switching is common in fiction novels and can be found in a variety of places, including the title, dialogue, conversation, or narration. Many linguistic features are used in the fiction novel (Fata, Daud, & Maulia, 2016). Given the language's prestige among Indonesians, finding popular Indonesian fiction books is not surprising. Containing a large number of foreign words, particularly English (Achmad & Yusuf, 2016). Therefore, the use of English in Indonesian novels can attract readers, particularly those who reside in urban areas. In addition, the author employs code-switching to strengthen

the story idea and describe the characters in a more realistic manner. Many Indonesian authors today use code-switching in their stories, one of them is Erisca Febriani.

Erisca Febriani was born in Lampung, Indonesia on March 25, 1998. She has been writing as a hobby since junior high. Her debut novel, "*Dear Nathan*", became a best-seller and was eventually adapted into a film. Another fantastic piece of her writing is the novel *Kisah Untuk Dinda*. The novel *Kisah Untuk Dinda* it tell about love and friendship and also emphasized relatable things about how to achieve dreams. In their daily situation in Jakarta. The main character is described as bilingual who always switches his/her language, in Indonesian to English. *Kisah Untuk Dinda* is the sequel to *Kisah Untuk Geri*, which has been aired on Storial.co since June 2020.

Based on the description above, it is significant to understand why the characters in this novel switched their language when they are in an interaction with other. The novel of *Kisah Untuk Dinda* contained dialogue both Indonesian and English. In this book, the characters frequently switched the languages. The other interesting thing is, this novel recorded has been read in one million times. This novel is interesting to analyze because in this novel was found numerous cases of code switching, besides doing this study, the researcher suggested this useful for daily life, knowing and understanding about code-switching and implementing it in daily life, for example, if we talk with bilingual person or people, we know what type of code-switching we will use and what reason code-

switching would be used, so the utterance or sentences would be understood easily by the hearer or interlocutor.

1.2 Problem of the Study

Based on the research background, the following problems can be formulated:

1. What are types of code-switching found in *Kisah Untuk Dinda* novel?
2. Why do Indonesian–English code-switching emerge in *Kisah Untuk Dinda* novel?

1.3 Objectives of the study

According to the problem mentioned above, the objective of the study is to answer the problems of which have been formulated before, as follow:

1. To classify the types of Indonesian-English code-switching found in *Kisah Untuk Dinda* novel.
2. To analyze the reasons of motivating Indonesian-English code-switching emerge in *Kisah Untuk Dinda* novel.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

In this research the researcher focused on discussing the problems that are related the topic, this study is limited to discuss code-switching in the term of the type of code-switching and the reason of code-switching in each of sen-

tences and utterance that used in novel *Kisah Untuk Dinda*. The researcher focused only about the Indonesian-English code switching.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The result of this research is expected to be beneficial not only for the writer to fulfill one of the requirements for literature degree at English Literature Department but also to the development of sociolinguistics study for practical purposes and for social reference. In this study, two types of significance are used: theoretical significance and practical significance. These are explained further below:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, this research should be beneficial and able to add more knowledge about Sociolinguistics, especially in the study of code-switching. Code-switching found in the novel can influence the people who want to study linguistics.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

This study is anticipated to provide valuable contribution for language learners and student who learn about linguistics. It is also expected and provided for the social reference source for further research that concerns sociolinguistics study, especially in code-switching.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPT AND THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

This chapter reviews some literature, concepts, and theories from some linguists in order to have a good understanding about this study. There are two theses and three articles as a reference which can support this research.

A thesis written by Diana (2019) entitled “Analysis of Code-switching On Dialogues of Indonesian Novel *Permainan Maut* By Lexie Xu” had objectives to analyze types of code-switching that are used in the novel *Permainan Maut* by Lexie Xu and also to find out code-switching functions used in the Novel *Permainan Maut* in this thesis the researcher analyzed using descriptive and qualitative method. The researcher applied the theory of code-switching proposed by Wardhaugh (1986) and the theory of Apple and Muysken (1987) was used to analyze the function of code-switching. The similarities between this study and Diana’s study are both have the same topic, there was about code-switching both investigate the types of code-switching as well as using a novel as their data source. Even though both take the same study topic, there are differences between Diana’s study and this study. In her study, the data were taken from dialogues in the *Permainan Maut* novel, while this study’s data took from English words, phrases, and sentence in the novel *Kisah Untuk Dinda*.

Second thesis was written by Kusuma (2020) entitled “An Analysis of Code-switching used by Sherly Sheinafia in “Breakout” Music Program NET

TV". The aims of this study are to identify the types of code-switching utilized in Sherly Sheinafia's music program "Breakout" on NET TV, and to analyze the reason that Sherly Sheinafia switches one language to another in "Breakout" music program NET TV. The researcher used descriptive qualitative method to analysis the data and applied the theory by Romaine (2008) for analyzing the types of code-switching and theory by Hoffman (1992) to analyze the reason of code-switching. The result of this study shows that the types of code-switching used in breakout music program NET TV were inter-sentential switching, Intra-sentential switching, and tag switching. So, the similarities between this current study and Kusuma's study are both analyze the types and the reasons of code-switching, meanwhile the differences is in the data source. The previous study in the Kusuma's thesis used *Breakout Music Program* as a data source whereas novel was used as a data source in this study.

The third is an article in journal, the title of the article is "An Analysis of Code-switching In Indonesian Movie Bridezilla" By Hendryani, Yudha, and Krisna (2020). This article aimed to examine the various types and functions of code-switching employed by the actors and actresses in the Indonesian film "Bridezilla." The data source of this study was found in "Bridezilla" movie, which was published in May 2021. In analyzing the data, the researchers used descriptive qualitative method. This research is helped by the theories from experts. There are; first, the theory from Heeti & Abdely (2018) to explain about the types of code-switching. Hoffman (1991) theory in here is to support the analysis in finding function of code-switching. After doing the analysis, the result

shows that *Bridezilla* movie used tag-sentential switching more frequently than the other two types of code-switching. For the functions of code-switching existing in the movie *Bridezilla* that most of the code-switching have function for interjection and marking personalization and objectivation. The similarities of this study with this articles the topic of the analysis which is about code-switching. However, there are differences of this study with this article especially in con-
ductions data collection. The researchers collected the data by watching the movie first and finding out the dialogues which consist of code-switching used by the actors and actress in movie *Bridezilla*, while this study by read the novel and take notes that consist code-switching. This article also analyzed function of code-switching, but this study analyzed types and reasons of code-switching. In the first step of collecting the data

Fourth article entitled “The Use of Code-switching Found in Podcast Ruang Sandiby Sandiaga and Cinta Laura” by Sukma, Verayanti, and Gita (2022). This study basis determined the types and reasons discovered in podcast. The data source of this study was found in channel YouTube *Podcast Ruang Sandi* by MSandiaga Uno and Cinta Laura. The researcher used descriptive qualitative method based on the theory of Hoffman (1991) for analyzing the types code-switching and to explain the reasons of codeswitching used theory from Grosjean (1982). The similarities between previous studies and this research both study analyze types and reasons, meanwhile the difference is in the theory that used in analyzing the reason, used theory proposed by Hoffman (1991), and also previ-

ous study was written by Sukma's et al used Podcast video as a data source whereas this study used novel as a data source.

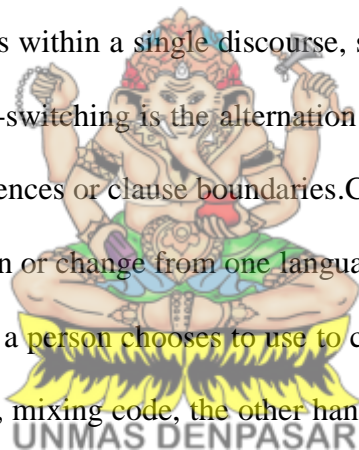
The last is an article in journal, the title of the article is “Types and Function Of Code-switching Found in the Mananta and Raline Shah On “Daniel Tetangga Kamu” Video YouTube Channel” (2022) written by Andani, Sulatra, and Indrawan. This previous study classified the types and function of code-switching used in the conversation of Daniel Mananta and Raline Shah. The researcher applied the theory of Poplack (1980) as cited in Romine (1989; 122), Apple and Musysken (1987). In analyzing the data, the researchers used qualitative method. The similarities of this study with this article were about code-switching and analyzing types of code-switching with the same theory proposed by Poplack (1980). However, there are the differences of this study with this article. This article analyzed function of code-switching and the data were taken from conversation on YouTube channel, meanwhile this study analyzed the types and reasons of code-switching and for the data source took from novel.

2.2 Concept

Concept has closed relation to some materials that are relevant with the topic. The research concept can help the researcher in understanding some specific terms that used in this research. These ideas are got from variety of sources that are relevant to data analysis. There are two concepts used in this study, such are code switching and novel.

2.2.1 Code-Switching

Hymes (1974) defines code-switching is regarded as a language practice. The code-switching occurs when a speaker of one language abruptly switches to the second language during communication. The broadest definition of code-switching is the interchange of two languages or linguistic varieties in the same utterance or conversation. Inside the case of bilinguals talking to each other, switching can consist of changing languages, in that of monolinguals, shifts of style. According to Poplack (1978:583), code-switching is the alternation of two languages within a single discourse, sentence and constituent. It can be implied that code-switching is the alternation of language between varieties or codes, across sentences or clause boundaries. Code-switching has meaning as a process of transition or change from one language in one discourse, sentences and constituents that a person chooses to use to communicate, across sentences or clause boundaries, mixing code, the other hand, is a transition from one language to another, where inserting words foreign language as well as intra-sentential in types code-switching (Musyken ;2020).



2.2.2 Novel

According to the Oxford dictionary, a novel is a fictitious prose story that is book-length and often depicts character and action with a certain amount of realism. A novel, according to Britannica (2022), is a long and complex created prose narrative that creatively explores human experience, usually through a continuous sequence of events involving a group of people in a specific loca-

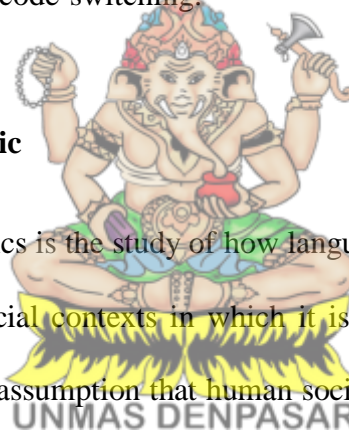
tion. Within its broad framework, the novel has used a wide range of genres and styles, including picaresque, epistolary, Gothic, romantic, realist, and historical.

2.3 Theories

Some theories are used to analyze the code-switching in this study which is divided into two parts. They are types of code-switching which used the theory from Poplack (1980) and theory from Hoffman (1991) was used to analyze the reason of code-switching.

2.3.1 Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistics is the study of how language interacts with society, how it is used, and the social contexts in which it is used. The subject of research makes the underlying assumption that human society is composed of a variety of interconnected patterns and behaviors, some of which are linguistic (Spolsky, 1998: 3). Suggest that sociolinguistics is the study of language as part of society and culture. The role of culture can cause the appearance of variety of language. Every society has a distinct culture. As a result, the role of culture has a significant impact on the use of language in society.



2.3.2 The Types of Code-switching

Poplack (1980) classified three main types of code-switching, they are tag-switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. Each is described below:

1. Tag Switching

Tag switching is simply inserting a tag in one language into an entirely in the other language utterance, such as you know, I mean, right?,no way! etc.Because tags are syntactic, They can also be placed anywhere within an utterance without disrupting the syntactic order.Because there is little risk of grammatical rule violations, This type of code-switching is straight forward and does not necessitate a strong command of both languages.When a speaker switches from one code (language, accent, or variety) to another while using a clause tagged into as well as an entire utterance in another language, this is referred to as tag switching.Tag is a small part of sentence. Consider the following example:

“Mutta en mava vittinyt, no way!”

(But I’m not bothered, no way!)

(Poplack cited in Romaine, 1989:122)

2. Inter-sentential Switching

When a switch is made at a clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in one of two languages, this is referred to as inter-sentential switching. It may also occur between speaker turns. Inter-sentential switching between sentences requires more fluency in both languages than

switching tag switching, since most idioms must conform to the rules of both languages. The following Here is an example of inter-sentential switching 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 cited in Romaine (1989:123)

3. Intra-sentential Switching

Intra-sentential switching requires more fluency in both languages than tag switching because a huge portion of the utterance must follow the rules of both languages. It can also include mixing in the boundaries of the word, phrase, and sentence; an example of intra-sentential switching is provided below:

“But I wanted to fight her CON LOS PUNOS, you know.”

(But I wanted to fight with my fists, you know)

Poplack (1980:596)



2.3.3 The Reason of Code-switching

People always has a reason why they choose to switch from one language to another language when they communicate verbally or non-verbally. There are several reasons used for them to switch languages, which are accordance to the expert theory from Hoffman (1991:115-116) as follows:

1. Talking About a Particular Topic

Hoffman (1991:115) asserts that people occasionally prefer to talk about certain topics in one language than in another. Sometimes, a speaker may feel more free and comfortable expressing his or her emotional feelings in a language

other than their native language. Communicating about certain topic may cause a switch, either due to a lack of proficiency in the appropriate register or because certain words or phrases set off different meanings associated with experiences in a certain language.

2. Quoting Somebody Else

Hoffman (1991:116) indicates in this situation, code-switching is used to quote somebody else's statement. The quotation can be words, phrases, sentences or utterances. People occasionally like quoting and switching the code to a well-known phrase or saying of a famous person. The switch only applies to the words that the speaker claims the quoted person said. The switch is shaped like a set of quotation marks, the code which involves in code-switching is on the form of pieces like word or phrases.

3. Being Emphatic About Something

Based on Hoffman theory (1991:116) being emphatic about something. It's normal practice for someone speaking in a language other than their mother tongue to stress a point when doing so, She/he switches from his/her second language to their first language, either intentionally or unintentionally. Or, however, they switch from their second language to his/her first language because she/he finds it easier to be emphatic in his/her second language rather than his/her first language.

4. Interjection (Inserting Sentence Fillers or Sentence Connectors)

Hoffman theory (1991:116) words or expressions put directly into a sentence to indicate surprise, a strong feeling, or to draw attention are known as in-

terjections. An interjection is a brief exclamation such as: Darn!, hey!, Oh!, Look out!, Oops! and many others. They have no grammatical significance, but speakers use them frequently, more in speaking than in writing. Occasionally, language mixing and switching among bilingual or multilingual individuals can point to an interjection or sentence connector. It is possible that it will happen unintentionally. The following are examples of the usage of interjection in sentences:

“..Oh! Ay! It was embarrassing! It was very nice, though, but I was embarrassed,”

(Hoffman, 1991:112)

5. Repetition Use for Clarification

Repetition is used to make clear someone's speech so the listener might be more able to understand the utterances. In addition, when a bilingual or multilingual person wants to clarify his or her speech so that listeners can understand it better, he or she can sometimes use both languages (codes) that he or she is fluent in to say the same message. Often, messages in one code are repeated in another code literally. Repetition not only serves to clarify what was said, but also to strengthen or emphasize a message Hoffman (1991:116). An example of repetition use for clarification can be seen below:

English-Hindi

Keep straight *Sidha jao*

(keep straight, keep straight)

(Gumperz, 1982: 78)

6. Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for Interlocutor

According to Hoffman (1991:116), there are many code-switching and code-mixing when one bilingual or multilingual person speaks to another bilin-

gual or multilingual person. It means making the content of a person's speech run smoothly and understandable to the listener. A message in one code is slightly modified and repeated in the other code. An example of intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor can be seen below:

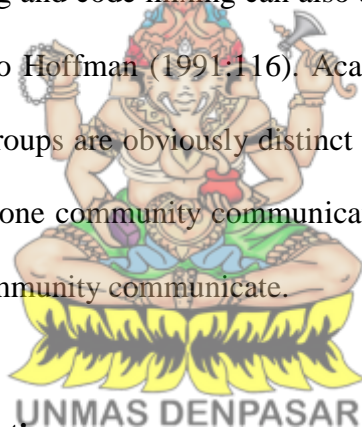
“Dan gue out of the topic sebentar ya dan ini akan nyambung”

I(And I am out of the topic for awhile and it will be connected)

(Andyani, 2018: 79)

7. Expressing Group Identity

Code-switching and code mixing can also be used to express group identification, according to Hoffman (1991:116). Academics' communication styles in their disciplinary groups are obviously distinct from those of other groups. In other words, the way one community communicates is not the same as the way people outside the community communicate.



2.3.4 Context of Situation

There is a dynamic relation between text and context of situation. Context of situation is the totality of extralinguistic features having relevance to communicative act. According to Halliday (1989) that will become the supporting theory in analyzing the reason of code-switching apply by the author to the characters' dialogs, the context of situation. The linguist Michael Halliday divides these variables into three categories, they are field, tenor and mode. The field includes the topic and the interactants. The topic of discourse can be specialised/technical (e.g. talking about the environment etc.); everyday (e.g. talk-

ing about shopping etc.) The interactants may have specialised knowledge of the field (e.g. a scientist writing for an article for an academic journal) or common knowledge of the field (e.g. the readers of a newspaper article). Tenor refers to the social relation existing between the interactants in a speech situation. It includes relations of formality, power, and affect (manager/clerk, father/son). Mode describes the way the language is being used in the speech interaction, including the medium (spoken, written, written to be spoken, etc.) as well as the rhetorical mode (expository, instructive, persuasive, etc.).

