

CODE SWITCHING IN JIKA KITA TAK PERNAH JADI APA-APA NOVEL

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Abstract— This study is concerned with code-switching in the *Jika Kita Tak Pernah Jadi Apa-Apa* novel. This study is aimed to answer the research problems, which are: (1) to classify the types of code-switching found in the *Jika Kita Tak Pernah Jadi Apa-Apa* novel and (2) to analyze the reasons. It used a descriptive qualitative method to identify the data. Code-switching was described according to a theory proposed by (Appel and Muysken, 1987) to classify the types of code-switching and the theory by (Hoffman, 1991) to describe the reasons for code-switching found in this novel. The result of this study shows that all types of code-switching and five reasons for code-switching were found. First, the three types of code-switching were found, namely tag switching, intra-sentential switching, and inter-sentential switching, in which the most dominant switching is inter-sentential switching. It occurs because Alvi looks more comfortable when using words, clauses, and phrases in one sentence to convey motivational messages. Second, five reasons for code-switching were found, namely talking about a particular topic, being emphatic about something, interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors), repetition used for clarification, and intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutors. The most dominant reason is talking about a particular topic. It occurs because Alvi feels free and more comfortable expressing his emotional feelings in a language that is not his everyday language.

Keywords: code-switching, bilingualism, novel

1. Introduction

In many societies these days, there are a lot of people that can communicate using more than one language. This phenomenon is known as bilingualism or multilingualism. Bilingualism is a situation in a speech community where two languages are used (Jendra, 1996: 184) and people who speak two languages every day are named bilinguals. People with this ability can switch from one language to another in the middle of their conversation. This phenomenon is known as code-switching.

Code-switching can be found in various contexts, depending on the situation. According to (Hymes, 1974), code-switching is a general term used to refer to the use of more than one language, varieties of a language, or speech styles. The phenomenon is then familiar among people who understand more than one

language. In this era, code-switching involving English becomes a trend in Indonesia. It can be found in various popular publications.

The writer chose *Jika Kita Tak Pernah Pernah Jadi Apa-Apa* novel, published in 2019 by Gagasmedia to be the data source for this study of code-switching because a lot of dialogs of the story characters in the novel are filled with code-switching. The novel was written by Alvi Syahrin and contains 45 chapters in 236 pages. It is interesting to analyze as Alvi put the characters in the story as people who like switching from Indonesian to English. This has made the language uses in the novel become not monotonous on one hand and very relevant to be chosen as the data source on the other hand because they mirror the factual bilingual situations that may be found in the urban Indonesian societies nowadays.

2. Literature Review

The recent studies attempt to discover the phenomenon of code-switching among a Surakarta student of the Department of Linguistic program. In a study conducted by (Mujiono, 2013), an attempt was made to highlight the use of Code-Switching in English as Foreign Language Instruction Practiced by the English Lecturers at Universities. This study was aimed at investigating how the English lectures practiced code-switching in English as foreign language (EFL) instruction in the classroom. This study used the descriptive qualitative method. The finding of the study revealed that the English lecturers used English, Indonesian, Arabic, Interchangeably. In his study used theories from (Gumperz, 1983). The results of this study based on the analysis of the data obtained from the participants of this study, the results reveal fifteen reasons include (1) linguistics factors, (2) to continue speaker's pronouncement, (3) addressee specification, (4) information clarification, (5) intimacy, (6) affected with the addressee, (7) unpleasant feeling, (8) to create humor, (9) repetition used for clarification reiteration of a message, (10) to strengthen request or command, (11) to make a question, (12) to give advice, (13) to balance the addressee's language competence, (14) to make easier to convey speaker's message, (15) discourse markers.

In another study conducted by (Rahmaniah, 2016), entitled "Code-Switching Used by Kimmy Jayanti in *iLook*" Program in Net TV". The aims were to analyze the most dominant types of code-switching and the reason Kimmy Jayanti does code-switching in the *iLook*" program. The data source used in this study was Kimmy Jayanti in the *iLook*" Program in Net TV, all of the videos were taken from the YouTube channel in episode *iLook*" on Sunday, March 6th, 2016 until Saturday, March 19th, 2016. In analyzing the data, the writer used the descriptive qualitative method. The data were analyzed based on the type of code-switching proposed by (Romaine in Susanto, 2008) and the reasons for code-switching (Hoffman, 1992). The result of this research showed that the types of code-switching used by Kimmy Jayanti in the *iLook*" program in NET TV were tag switching which is the switch that occurs as a tag, inter-sentential switching that is the switching involving movement one language to another between sentence and Intra-sentential switching occur the concerns language alternation within a sentence or a clause boundary. The most dominant type used by Kimmy Jayanti in the *iLook*" program on NET TV was intra-sentential switching with a percentage of 60,90%. Rahmaniah's study found all of seven reasons which are proposed by (Hoffman, 1992).

(Dewi, 2019) also conducted in her study entitled "An Analysis of Indonesian-English Code-Switching Found in *Perahu Kertas* Novel by Dewi Lestari". The aims of this study were to clarifying the types of code-switching and analyzing the reasons for code-switching found in *Perahu Kertas*'s novel. In her study used theories types of code-switching are from (Romaine, 1988) supporting (Hoffman, 1991), are applied to classify the types of code-switching and theory (Hoffman, 1991) is applied to analyze the reasons for code-switching. She used *Perahu Kertas*'s novel as her data source. The results of her study found the first, three types of code-switching are found namely tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. The most dominant of code-switching is intra-sentential switching (39,39%). Second, for the top three reasons of code-switching found in her study namely, the intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutors (32,83%), interjection (26,26%), and talking about particular topics (21,21%).

Another thesis entitled "An Analysis of Code-Switching as Found in Farah Quinn's Instagram Captions" was done by (Damayanti, 2019). Her study aimed to identify the types and finding out the reasons for the occurrence of code-switching in Farah Quinn's Instagram captions. In analyzing the data, a quantitative and qualitative method was used. The researcher applied the theory of code-switching proposed by (Appel and Muysken, 1987) and the theory of the reason for code-switching proposed by (Hoffman,

1991). Based on the findings in her study, there were 40 captions from Farah Quinn's Instagram account from 12th March 2018 until 1st January 2019 there are divided into tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. She found 14 tag switching, 8 intra-sentential switchings, and 18 inter-sentential switchings. Her study found that inter-sentential switching is dominantly used by the user that is 18 or 45% and for the reasons dominantly used is talking about a particular topic that is 8 or 40%.

The article was written by (Adi, 2017) also conducted in his study entitled "Code-Switching in *Critical Eleven Novel*". The focus of this article was 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 elaborate types of code-switching proposed by (Poplack in Schmidt: 2014, p.24) and the reason for characters to switch the language (Hoffman in Pardede and Kisno: 2012, p.133). The result of this journal showed that the elaborate types of code-switching in *Critical Eleven* novel were tag-switching, intra-sentential switching, and inter-sentential switching. The reason for a character to switch the language in *Critical Eleven* novel was talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, expressing group identity, to reinforce a request or command, as it excludes others when a comment is intended for only a limited audience or specific people.

3. Methods

In analyzing the data descriptive qualitative method was applied. The first problem related to classifying the types of code-switching found in the novel was analyzed by the theory proposed by (Appel and Muysken, 1987) there are three types of code-switching, namely tag switching, intra-sentential switching, and inter-sentential switching. The second problem to analyze the reasons Alvi Syahrin switching one language to another language in her utterance was analyzed by the theory proposed by (Hoffman, 1991) there are seven reasons for code-switching, namely talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, and expressing group identity. The data source of this study was taken from *the Jika Kita Tak Pernah Pernah Jadi Apa-Apa* novel published in 2019 by Gagasmedia. This novel contains 45 chapters with 236 pages. This novel was written for someone to more enthusiastic to manage our future and also this novel teaches us to be more patient in facing whatever happens in our life because if right now we are in trouble, someday there will be something that makes us happier.

In collecting the data, observation research was used. The data were collected using several steps, those are: First step, the utterances in the novel were observed by reading the whole novel. Second, the researcher read the novel repeatedly and intensively to understand the story. Next, underlined every code-switching that is found in the novel, by this way the researcher just needs to see the words or sentences when listing the code-switching. In the last step, the researcher classified the data of code-switching in the novel.

4. Result and Discussion

There are 141 data of total occurrences in this study. The writer analyzes based on the theories that were proposed by (Appel and Muysken, 1987: 118) to analyze the types of code-switching and the writer also gives the reasons why Alvi Syahrin switched his language based on the theory by (Hoffman, 1991).

A. The Types and Reasons of Code Switching

According to the theory proposed by (Apple and Muysken, 1897: 118), there are three types of code-switching, namely tag switching, intra-sentential switching, and inter-sentential switching. According to the theory from (Hoffman, 1991: 115), there are seven reasons for code-switching, namely talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, and expressing group identity.

1. Analysis of Tag Switching

According to (Appel and Muysken, 1987: 118) tag switching may be in a form of exclamation, a tag, or parenthesis in another language than the rest of the sentence. English tag, for instance, is: I do, isn't,

won't you, you know, and I mean. Some instances of English exclamation are: oh! lookout! and ow! while parenthesis is a word, phrase or sentence inserted as an extra explanation or idea into a passage. Based on finding 1 data could be categorized as tag switching. The data can be presented as follows:

Data 1:

Well, selamat datang di kehidupan, sebuah dunia di mana rintangan tak akan pernah berakhir.
(Well, welcome to life, a world where the obstacles will never end)

(Syahrin, 2019: 42)

In the utterance above, it can be seen there were two languages involved. The utterance started with an English expression "Well" as a tag and it was inserted into the Indonesian utterance "*Selamat datang di kehidupan, sebuah dunia di mana rintangan tak akan pernah berakhir*". By using a tag at the beginning of the utterance it is serving as an emblem of the bilingual utterance. Alvi switches his language when he talks about the life that we cannot predict because a problem can arise at any time without our knowledge.

The switching above has functioned as an interjection. The speaker used the word "Well" at the beginning of the sentence to convey his opinion about he discussed the topic of life that we cannot predict because a problem can arise at any time without our knowledge.

2. Analysis of Intra-Sentential Switching

Intra-sentential switching occurs in the middle of a sentence. This type of intimate switching is often called code-mixing too. Switching of this type occurs within the clause or sentence boundary. It may include using a word from a different code. Based on the findings 3 data could be categorized as intra-sentential switching. The data can be presented as follows:

Data 2:

Melanjutkan studi di luar negeri. Membangun sebuah startup yang sukses di kemudian hari.
(Continue studies abroad. Build a successful startup in the future)

(Syahrin, 2019: 2)

The data above presented as intra-sentential switching because based on the explanation from (Appel and Muysken, 1987), intra-sentential switching occurs in the middle of sentences. In the *Jika Kita Tak Pernah Jadi Apa-Apa* novel, Alvi switches that Indonesian language into English and continues with Indonesian. The word "startup" occurs in the middle of a sentence. In this case, Alvi said that build a successful startup in the future and the standards of success measured by society and media.

From the data above, talking about particular topics as the reason existed. Alvi used the word "startup" because he felt more comfortable using that word and the word "startup" also mostly used by everyone, by switching that word can make the statement more interesting and not monotone by only using the Indonesian language.

Data 3:

Tugas-tugas yang berbeda dari masa-masa sekolah, yang membutuhkan kemandirian mendalam, membuat kepala pening, belum lagi homesick yang datang tiba-tiba saat sedang berjalan sendirian, tetapi masih ada teman-teman yang menyenangkan di sisimu, sehingga semua terasa baik-baik saja, meskipun sedang tak baik-baik saja.

(Task that are different from the school days, which require deep independence, make your head giddy, not to mention the homesick that comes suddenly while walking alone, but there are still lovely friends by your side, so all is well, even if not okay)

(Syahrin, 2019: 40)

The data above showed that almost all words were in the Indonesian language except the word "homesick" which was inserted in the middle of it. The English word "homesick" was inserted within the sentence. The switching to the word "homesick" in the middle of the sentence is classified as intra-sentential code-switching. According to (Appel and Muysken, 1987) intra-sentential switching occurs in the middle of sentences, and switching in different types occurs within the clause or sentence boundary. In this case, he talks about

From the sentence above, it can be defined as talking about a particular topic for the reason. Alvi switched the word "homesick" in the middle of the sentence because he feels free and more comfortable using that word in his utterance.

Data 4:

Ini bukan masa yang mudah. Namun, aku ingin kamu tahu, setelah kamu lalui semua ini, ada satu happy ending tersisa untukmu.
(There are not easy times. However, I want you to know after you've been through all this, there's one happy ending left to you)

(Syahrin, 2019: 18)

The data above presented an intra-sentential switching. The English words "happy ending" occur in the middle of the Indonesian sentence and switching of this type occurs within the clause or sentence boundary. In this case, Alvi was giving some advice. He said to never stop fighting because a happy ending is there for those that serious to do everything.

In this case, the reason from the data above is being emphatic about something. According to (Hoffman, 1991: 116) when someone who is talking using a language that is not his native tongue suddenly wants to be emphatic about something then they will switch from the first language to their second language. The words "happy ending" in the English language are uttered as a second language. In this case, Alvi said that for now it does not matter if your dream does not come true, but you have to know that after you've been through all this, there's one happy ending left to you. So, we need to be patient in facing any problem in our life.

3. Analysis of Inter-Sentential Switching

Inter-sentential switching occurs between sentences, as their name indicates. The switch of language is done at sentence boundaries. Sometimes it is also known as "Extra-sentential switching that occurs outside the sentence or clause level, at the boundaries of sentence or clause. Based on this theory, 3 data could be categorized as inter-sentential switching. The data can be presented as follows:

Data 5:

However, filling your gap year should be more than that. *Ini bukan soal belajar lebih giat, tetapi ini juga momen untuk merefleksikan kembali pilihanmu dan menemukan sesuatu baru dalam hidupmu*

(However, filling your gap year should be more than that. It's not about studying harder, but it's also a moment to reflect on your choice and discover something new in your life)

(Syahrin, 2019: 16)

The switching found above is from Indonesian to English at the sentence boundary. It was started with English sentences and continued with an Indonesian sentence. According to (Appel and Muysken, 1987: 118) inter-sentential switching occurs between sentences, as their name indicates and the switch of language is done at sentence boundaries. So, the switching of data above is categorized as inter-sentential. In this case, Alvi switched his utterance when he talked about being trapped in a gap year, actually during this gap year it's not only a matter of studying harder, but this is also a moment to reflect on our choices and discover something new in our life.

The reason for the switching above is categorized as talking about a particular topic. The English sentence "However, filling your gap year should be more than that" are used because Alvi thinks that it is more comfortable to convey the topic in his utterance when he said "However, filling your gap year should be more than that. *Ini bukan soal belajar lebih giat, tetapi ini juga momen untuk merefleksikan kembali pilihanmu dan menemukan sesuatu baru dalam hidupmu*" that's why Alvi does code-switching in his utterance.

Data 6:

Aku berlagak seakan tak tahu apa-apa. But I keep doing my things, and I let them do theirs.
(I acted as if I did not know anything. But I keep doing my things, and I let them do theirs)

(Syahrin, 2019: 59)

The code-switching in the statement above is categorized as inter-sentential switching because the switch occurs at the sentence boundary. The first utterance used the Indonesian language "*Aku berlagak seakan tak tahu apa-apa.*" and continued with the English language. But I keep doing my things, and I let them do theirs. "In this case, Alvi talked about when people look down on him, when he experienced it, he always tries to act normal and ignore what they say.

From the data above, the reason is talking about a particular topic. In the data above, Alvi switches the English word "bookmarks" in his utterance. According to (Hoffman, 1991) stated sometimes a speaker feels free and more comfortable expressing their emotional feeling in a language that is not their everyday language.

Data 7:

Pilih negara keren di Eropa. Dan, please, jangan lupa unggah foto di Instagram karena itu penting.

(Select photos of cool countries in Europe. And, please, do not forget to upload that photo on Instagram because that's important)

(Syahrin, 2019: 148)

From the data above, there are two utterances in different languages. The first utterance was in the Indonesian language and continued by using the English language. According to (Appel and Muysken, 1987: 118), inter-sentential switching occurs between sentences, as their name indicates. The language switch is done at sentence boundaries and it is seen most often between fluent bilingual speakers. Therefore, the data above can categorize as inter-sentential switching. From the statement above, Alvi said that studying abroad is not necessary as god as you think if you want to study abroad just because you are interested in a good place and photo spots in there, you also use the scholarship money to study there and only think about prestige, it will not be good for you.

The utterance above is also categorized as an interjection in the reason of code-switching, it present when Alvi inserts the word "please". (Hoffman, 1991) suggested that "language switching and language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connector", which may happen intentionally or unintentionally. In the statement above, the word "hey" refers to someone who wants to study abroad because they think that the education system abroad is better than the education system in Indonesia.

5. Conclusion

There are three types of code-switching proposed by theory (Appel and Muysken, 1987: 118) that can be found in the *Jika Kita Tak Pernah Jadi Apa-Apa* novel such as tag switching, intra-sentential switching, and inter-sentential switching. From the results of the data type of code-switching above, inter-sentential switching is the most often used because Alvi looks more comfortable when using words, clauses, and phrases in one sentence to convey motivational messages. Some English terms in utterances that are used are also acceptable among people because they are often heard and used in society also Alvi can show the ability

to use English terms. There are five reasons according to (Hoffman, 1991) that can be found in this novel. There are talking about a particular topic, being emphatic about something, interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors), repetition used for clarification, and intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. From the result above the reason for code-switching obtained in this novel, talking about a particular topic is dominant because Alvi Syahrin feels free and more comfortable to express his emotional feelings in a language that is not his everyday language.

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