



## The Reason of Code-Switching Used in *My Bastard Prince* Novel

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### Abstract

The aims of this study to analyse the types and the reason of used code switching found in *My Bastard Prince* novel. This study used the theory proposed by Appel and Muysken (1987:118) to analysed the types of code switching and three types of code switching that occurs namely: tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. meanwhile to analysed the reason of used code switching used the theory proposed by Hoffman (1991) and seven reasons are found namely: talking about particular topic, expressing feeling about something, expressing group identity, interjection, repetition used for clarification, quoting somebody else, and intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor. The most dominant type appear is inter-sentential switching and the less dominant is intra-sentential switching and descriptive qualitative method. Meanwhile for the dominant reason of the reason of code switching appear is expressing feeling about something, and for the less reason appear is repetition used for clarification.

**Keywords:** *code, code switching, novel*

### Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk menganalisis jenis dan alasan dari penggunaan code switching yang ditemukan di novel *My Bastard Prince*. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori yang diusulkan oleh Appel and Muysken (1987) dan tiga tipe dari code switching yang muncul yaitu, tag switching, intr-sentential switching dan intra-sentential switching. Sedangkan untuk menganalisis alasan dari penggunaan code switching menggunakan teori yang diusulkan oleh Hoffman (1991) dan tujuh alasan yang ditemukan yaitu: talking about particular topic, expressing feeling about something, expressing group identity, interjection, repetition used for clarification, quoting somebody else, and intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor. Jenis yang dominan muncul adalah inter-sentential switching dan yang paling sedikit muncul adalah intra-sentential switching. Sedangkan alasan yang dominan muncul

yaitu expressing feeling about something dan yang paling kurang muncul repetition used for clarification.

**Kata kunci:** *kode, code switching, novel*

## **Introduction**

Language is the most important part of human life. Language also makes people easy to understand about what the speaker means. According to Gimson, (1989:4) language is a method of familiar instruction used for communication by a whole society. While according to Fisman (1975:7) state language is refer to two ways that is in spoken and in written form. Sapir (1921) state that each language within a world of expression of art. Simple definition language is the keys for people in the world of doing communication. In human life, there are many languages that people can choose to communication to share and express their minds, ideas, and emotion to be understood by the other people. Seen from this situation, language is always needed for doing communication by people in the world. Therefore, people can do code switching in their communication which is switch their language from one language into another.

Grosjean (1982: 145-147) state that code switching can happen within words, clauses, or sentence. So, code switching can be defined as a part of the phenom which only happened in a bilingual situation. While according to Trask (2007) code switching is the changing back and forth between two language varieties especially in a single conversation. The phenom of code switching can be found in verbal communication and non-verbal communication such as conversation, speech, novel, newspaper, movie, radio, broadcast, and etc. The phenom of code switching also interesting because sometimes people tend to switch the language because of the situation of the community where they use more than one language, such as when they are commenting or updating something on social media, and also happens of conversation in daily life.

There are four previous journal that related to code switching analysis, those are from Perdana, (2014) was analysed "*The Analysis of Code Switching in Facebook Comment*", the second journal from (Retnawati & Mujiyanto, 2015) "*Conversation by an American Student of the Darmasiswa Program*", the third journal review from (Cahayany, 2017) "*English Code-Switching in Indonesian Magazine Article*" The last related journal is was taken from (Suastika, 2020) "*Code Switching Amongst Indonesian Youtubers*". Based on the previous related literature, the similarities analysed concerning about the types of code switching. While, in this study was

explained about the types and the reason of code switching used by the character in *My Bastard Prince* novel.

This study used novel as a data source because novel is one of the famous and interesting narratives. *My Bastard Prince* novel is one of the most popular novels by readers especially teenagers. this novel was written by Daasa and it was published in January 2018. This novel tells about the love story of Javier as a CEO in his company with Anggy as his assistant. In this novel the writer is a bilingualism, and the character in the novel used lot of code switching. The aims of this study are to find out the types and to analysed the reason of used code switching by the speaker in *My Bastard Prince* Novel. While the interesting of this study is used *My Bastard Prince* Novel as data source, because has an interesting story and the author is also bilingual.

## **Method**

A library research was utilized in collecting the data and the data was taken from “*My Bastard Prince*” novel and the data was analysed based on the theory proposed by Appel and Muysken (1978:117) to analysing three types of code switching. Meanwhile to analysed the reason of code switching was used the theory based on Hoffman (1991). In analysing the data descriptive and qualitative method was used. The data was described factually, systematically, and scientifically in accordance with the problem of the study. The objective of the study was to find out the types and the reason of code switching in *My Bastard Prince* novel. The first step in collecting the data, the utterance of the novel was observed by reading the whole novel, second the novel was read repeatedly and intensively in order to understand the story, third underline every code switching found in the novel, the last classify the data of code switching that was found in the novel.

## **Result and Discussion**

To show the result of this study, in discussion session the data was analysed descriptively based on the theory of Appel and Muysken (1978:117) to analysing three types of code switching, namely tag switching, inter-sentential switching and intra-sentential switching. meanwhile to analysed the reason of code switching the writer was used the theory proposed by Hoffman (1991) and found seven reason of code switching. Namely: talking about particular topic, expressing feeling about something, interjection, quoting somebody else, expressing group identity, repetition used for clarification, and intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for interlocutor.

There are 9 data were analysed in this study consist of 3 data of tag switching, 3 data of inter-sentential switching, and 3 data of intra-sentential switching

### **TAG SWITCHING**

Tag switching involve an exclamation, a tag, or a parenthetical in another language than rest of the sentences, Appel and Muysken (1987:118)

#### **Data 1**

*Ok deal!* Setiap pagi tidak ada lagi Sean yang datang apalagi menginfusmu!

(Daasa, 2018:215)

The data above can be categorized into type of **tag switching**. The speaker (Javier) in the utterance switch the language in form of a tag by said “*Ok deal!*” in English language and the speaker put the exclamation mark in the last of word. The speaker (Javier) used the word “*ok deal!*” to gain attention of Anggy that doctor Sean will not come again to check her. Based on the theory of Hoffman (1991) “interjection is “language switching and language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connector.” The used of word “*ok deal!*” by the speaker in the data above to talk of someone (Anggy) that he agrees about their agreements. The speaker talks to Anggy that doctor Sean will not came again to check her, because her afraid to checked.

#### **Data 2**

Mereka tidak berbincang lagi setelah dua orang pelayan datang dengan membawa kereta dorong berisi makanan ke meja mereka yang kebanyakan adalah *seafood*.

(Daasa, 2018:308)

The word “*seafood*” that used by the speaker in the data above can be categorized as a **tag switching**. The speaker switched the language in the form of a tag. It is used by the speaker to tell that Anggy and Javier was stop talk when the waitress come to their table to deliver food which is dominated by seafood. Based on the theory of Hoffman (1991:116), the utterance above used by the speaker to tell about

some topic in one language to using another language. The utterance in the data above can be categorized as **talking about particular topic**. The speaker switched the language to talk about some topic that is “*seafood*” using another language. The word “*seafood*” it means like *hidangan laut* in Indonesian. It is used by the speaker to tell Anggy and Javier that they were stop talk when their order come to their table.

### Data 3

*Damn!* Apa tadi kau bilang? Kata Javier sembari bangkit dari duduknya.

(Daasa,2018:210)

The data above included into Tag switching, because the speaker (Javier) switch the language in English tag by said “*Damn!*” and put the exclamation mark in the ended of word. The switched of the language by the speaker in the data above is to express his feeling that he was annoyed when his parents defended Anggy when fighting with him. Based on the theory of Hoffman (1991) interjection is “language switching and language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connector.” The speaker (Javier) in the data above used the word “*damn!*” is to convey the strong emotion that the speaker annoyed with his parents because defended Anggy when fighting with him. So, the data above can be categorized as **interjection**.

### INTER-SENTENTIAL SWITCHING

Inter-sentential switching is the switching occurs between a clausa or sentences boundary, as their name indicates. The language switch is done at the sentence boundary Appel and Muysken (1987:118)

### Data 4

*Well not bad*, Anggy menggeram. Melihat Javier yang sama sekali tidak terpengaruh dengan ejekannya, membuat Anggy lebih memilih menarik napas Panjang dan mennghembusnya pelan.

(Daasa, 2018:102)

In the data above two languages involve. That is Indonesian and English language and the speaker switch the language between a sentence. In the first sentence the speaker (Anggy) used English language **“Well not bad,”** and then switch into Indonesian sentence. The speaker switched the language to convey her opinion that her give Javier with her own call that is stray dog, because Javier was make her broke by said stray cat. Based on the theory of Hoffman (1991), expressing feeling about something is when someone talking using a language that is not his native language to convey the empathy about something. The utterance **“Well not bad,”** in the data above can be categorized as expressing feeling about something. The speaker (Anggy) switch the language to convey her feeling that her annoyed with Javier because of call her with stray cat and her give the opinion that she wants to call Javier with stray dog.

#### **Data 5**

***In your dream asshole?*** umpat Anggy yang malah membuat Alexandre tersenyum miring menatapnya.

(Daasa, 2018:328)

The utterance in the data above can be concluded as an **inter-sentential switching**. In the data above two language involve, English and Indonesian language. The speaker there switch the language between a sentence by said **“In your dream asshole?”** I the first sentence and then switched into Indonesian sentence “umpat Anggy yang malah membuat Alexandre tersenyum miring menatapnya”. It is used by the speaker (Anggy) to express her feeling that she angry with someone (Alexandre), because for forcing her back to him. Based on the theory of Hoffman (1991), expressing feeling about something is when someone talking using a language that is not his native language to convey the empathy about something. The data above can be categorized as **expressing feeling about something**. The speaker in the utterance switch the language to convey that her angry with Alexandre because of forcing him back to him. The speaker conveys her feeling using another language that is English language by said **“In your dream asshole?”**.

#### **Data 6**

***Just wait and see,*** tambah alex yang membuat Anggy menggeram dalam hatinya.

(Daasa, 2018:386)

The data above can be classified into **inter-sentential switching**. The speaker (Alex) in the data above combine two language in one utterance and that occur between a sentence. The first language that was used by the speaker is English language “*Just wait and see*” and then switch into Indonesian language. The used of the utterance “*Just wait and see*” by the speaker in the data above is to tell someone (Anggy) that he will give influence Javier to leave Anggy. Expressing feeling about something is when someone talking using a language that is not his native language to convey the empathy about something Hoffman (1991). The data above can be categorized as **expressing feeling about something**. The speaker there express his feeling using another language that is English language by said “*just wait and see*”. It is used by the speaker to talk someone (Anggy) he sure that Javier will leave Anggy and she will back to him (Javier). It is making Anggy angry with him.

#### **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.

#### **Data 7**

Javier menatap Anggy kesal, sebelum berkata penuh penekanan,  
“*no more Stevano*” saja kalau begitu.

(Daasa, 2018:269)

The data above can be categorized as **intra-sentential switching**. There the speaker (Javier) switches the language in the middle of the sentence. The first sentence used Indonesian language then switched into English language by said “*no more Stevano*” and close by Indonesian language. It is used by the speaker to talk someone (Anggy) that he does not like when Anggy was talking about stevano. Expressing feeling about something is when someone talking using a language that is not his native language to convey the empathy about something Hoffman (1991). The data above can be categorized as **expressing feeling about something**. The speaker used the utterance “*no more Stevano*” to convey his feeling annoyed and his talk to Anggy that he dislikes when Anggy still care and talk about Stenavo.

### **Data 8**

Ya aku menemukannya di bak sampah tadi pagi *“when I’m jogging”* tadi pagi

(Daasa, 2018:303)

The utterance in the data above can be categorized as intra-sentential switching. The utterance of the data above two language involve. The first language then English and closed by Indonesian language. The utterance *“when I’m jogging”* that utterance occurred in the middle of the sentence. It is used by the speaker (Javier) to talk someone (Anggy) that he was found it (puppy) this morning when he was jogging. Based on the theory of Hoffman (1991:116), the utterance above used by the speaker to tell about some topic in one language to using another language. The data above can be categorized to the reason of **talking about particular topic**. The speaker (Javier) in the utterance switch the language to talk about some particular topic. The particular topic that talk by the speaker is *“Jogging”*. The speaker (Javier) talk to someone that he was found a puppy in the trash when he jogging this morning.

### **Data 9**

Kau memang pandai dalam pertandingan seperti ini Javier. *“You are truly perfect”*

Ujar Thomas masih deng an nada mencela”

(Daasa, 2018:485)

The utterance of the data above can be categorized as **intra-sentential switching**. The speaker (Thomas) in the utterance doing code switching in the middle of the sentence. The speaker (Thomas) switched the language from Indonesian and then switched into English language by said *“You are truly perfect”* and closed by Indonesian language. The used of words *“You are truly perfect”* by the speaker is to convey his feeling that he was amazed with Javier skill in their competition. Expressing feeling about something is when someone talking using a language that is not his native language to convey the empathy about something Hoffman (1991). The reason of code switching in the data above can be categorized as **expressing feeling about something**. The speaker (Thomas) switched the language from Indonesian into English and then closed by Indonesian language. The used of words *“You are truly perfect”* is convey the speaker (Thomas) feeling that he amazed and to praise Javier skill in their competition.



## Conclusion

In this study, the phenom of code switching occurred in *My Bastard Prince* Novel was analysed by using three types of code switching Based on Appel and Muysken (1987), Namely: tag switching, intra-sentential switching and intra-sentential switching. meanwhile for the reason of code switching used the theory proposed by Hoffman (1991) and found seven reason of code switching namely: talking about particular topic, expressing feeling about something, expressing group identity, interjection, repetition used for clarification, quoting somebody else, and intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor. In the discussion above three types of code switching are found in *My Bastard Prince* novel namely: tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. The most dominant types that occur in the novel is inter-sentential switching the total is 44 data, while the less types are intra-sentential switching the total of data is 22. While for the reason of code switching in the data only found five reason of code switching namely: talking about particular topic, expressing feeling about something, expressing group identity, interjection, repetition used for clarification. The dominant reason of code switching found in the data is expressing feeling about something the total data is while the less reason is repetition used for clarification total of data is

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