



The Study of Code Switching in “Algoritme Rasa” Novel

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Abstract

Code switching occurs when bilingual or multilingual people shift the code from one to another code in conversation. The aimed of this study is focused to analyse the types of code switching found in Algoritme Rasa Novel. The Descriptive Qualitative method was applied in analysing the data. This study applied the theory Bilingualism by Poplack in Romaine (1995) to analysing the types of Code switching. Those are three types of Code Switching: Tag Switching, Inter-Sentential Switching, Intra-Sentential switching. The result of this study showed that all the three types of Code Switching were found on Algoritme Rasa Novel. The most dominant of the types of Code-switching occurrence in Algoritme Rasa Novel is Intra-Sentential switching. meanwhile, Tag Switching be the lowest dominant data used by speaker.

Key words: *code switching, type of code switching, novel*

Abstrak

peralihan kode terjadi ketika orang bilingual atau multilingual mengalihkan dari satu kode ke kode yang lain dalam percakapan. peneitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis jenis jenis alih kode dalam Novel algoritme rasa. penulis menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk menganalisis data. Teori dari poplack dalam Romaine tahun (1995) tentang Bilingualism diterapkan untuk menganalisis jenis jenis alih kode. menurutnya ada tiga jenis alih kode yaitu: tag switching, inter-sentential, dan intra-sentential. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ketiga alih kode tersebut terdapat pada novel algoritme rasa dari ketiganya yang paling banyak digunakan oleh karakter dalam novel algoritme rasa adalah alih kode intra-sentential. sementara itu alih kode tag adalah yang paling sedikit digunakan oleh penuntut.

Kata kunci: *alih kode, tipe alih kode, dan novel*

Introduction

Language as a symbol marketplace in which some have more control of the goods than others because certain languages or varieties have been endowed with more symbols than others and have there for been given a greater value (Bordian in Wardaugh, 2015). Sapir (1921) in his book stated that each language within the world is a collective expression of art, each language has its own aesthetic factor that cannot completely shared with other. Nowadays people in the world have an ability to use two or more languages even it in written and spoken. It is used by the people to express their thought or feeling to each other, moreover, Sapir (2014:7) stated everybody in the world is bilingual because no one in the world who does not know at least a few words in other language. Code switching is involved the alternate use of the two language or linguistics varieties within the same utterance or during the same conversation.

The writer chose *Algoritme Rasa* Novel as the data source of this study because there are a lot of code switching used by the character's conversation in the novel. This novel was written by Pradnya Paramitha. It was published in 2019 containing 452 pages. This novel tells about love and friendship Between Juni, Shandra, and Bisma. Juni and Sandra are best friend while Bisma is Shandra's ex-boyfriend. Their story began since Juni and Bisma are being work partner. Someday Bisma and Juni meet outside of their work. Bisma tell to Juni that he still loves Shandra, and at the time Bisma ask to Juni to make a mission to separate Shandra from her finance. Juni agree for the mission from Bisma because she doesn't want Shandra married to Harsya. Until someday Juni fall in love with Bisma and they are getting closer no longer as a mission, but as a lover. Until someday Juni know the fact that Bisma dating her because the mission from Shandra, to teach how Juni's feels when abandoned by someone she loves.

In this Study, the writer will review some previous studies that have a relevance to this study. Those are: The first study was conducted by Saraswati and Octavia (2016) Entitled "A Study of English Code Switching in Indonesia Teen Magazine". The purpose of this study is to find out the type and function of Code Switching. In this study the researcher used the theory by Poplack in Romaine (1995) in analyzing the types of Code Switching and Theory of Korizo (2000) was used in analyzing the reason of Code Switching. As a result, there are three types of Code Switching found, namely: Tag Switching, Intra-Sentential Switching, and Inter-Sentential switching. Intra-Sentential switching was the highest type of Code Switching used in the magazine. Meanwhile, from 12 Functions of Code Switching occurs in the magazine, emphasize function to be the most frequent Code-Switching function used in the magazine.

The second study was conducted by Retnawati (2015) Entitled " Code Switching Used in Conversation by an American Student of the Darmasiswa Program". The aimed of this study is to find out the type and function of Code Switching, the possible factors that causes the occurrence of Code switching, and the impact of Code Switching to the ability of involved language. The result of this study, there are three types of Code Switching, namely: Inter-Sentential Switching, Intra-Sentential Switching, and Emblematic or Tag Switching. The most significant function is to emphasize the message which totally holds the highest (27,6%) and the most significant factors of Code Switching is intention of charging the speech content for interlocutors which totally holds the highest percentage (40,9%). It is found that Code Switching gives the impact of the capability involved the language and the most significant factors that causes the language less and language gain an ability to use Indonesian language.

Adi (2017) Entitled " Code Switching in Critical Eleven Novel". The Focuses of his study was the types of code switching and the Reasons of code switching. The data source of this study was taken from Critical Eleven Novel, which was published in July 2015. In analyzing the data descriptive qualitative method was used. In Analyze the types of code switching the researcher was adopted the Theory by (Poplack in Schmidt, 2014, p. 24) and to analyzed the reasons of code switching was used the theory conduct by (Hoffman in Paradede and Kisno, 2012, p.133). The Results of his study showed that there are three types of Code Switching in Critical Eleven novel such as: Tag Switching, Intra-Sentential Switching, and Inter-Sentential Switching. There are the reasons of using Code Switching in Critical Eleven Novel Such as: Talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, Interjection, Repetition used for clarification, Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, and To soften or strengthen request or command because of the real lexical need.

Perdana (2014) also conduct in his study entitled " The Analysis of Code Switching on facebook comments". The aimed of this study is to identify the types of Code Switching and to describe the reasons of the members the Facebook group of the English Department of Airlangga University. In his study the types of Code Switching were analyzed based on the theory Poplack in Romaine (1995) and the reasons of using Code Switching was analyzed based on the theory by Grosjean (1985). The member of the facebook of Airlangga University, use all types of Code Switching, they are: Tag Switching, Inter-Sentential Switching, and Intra-Sentential Switching. In his study, the types of Code Switching that mostly occurs in the data is Intra-Sentential Switching. While, tag switching is the less occurrences. From the reasons of Code Switching stated by Graceland (1985) five of them was applied in this study, those are: Feeling a linguistic need for lexical items, Setting Phrase, Discourse marker or

Sentence filler, Continuing the last language used (triggering), Specifying speaker involvement, marking, and Emphasizing group identity (Solidarity) and qualifying a message: amplify or emphasizing.

The article written by Rahmawati (2016) entitled “Indonesian English code-switching in Torashyngu’s novel *Beauty and the Best*” also used as the review. This article deal with the types and the reason of code-switching. The data source in this study were taken from the novel “*Beauty and the Best*”, which was published in November 2010. In analysing the data, the writer used descriptive and qualitative methods based on the theories applied on her study. Then, the data were analyzed whether they belong to tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching based on the theory proposed by Appel and Muysken (1987). The theory proposed by Grosjean (1982) was used by the writer to analyze the reason of code switching. Then, the data were analyzed whether they belong: To fill a linguistic need for a lexical item, set phrase, discourse marker, or a sentence filler, To continue the last language used (triggering), To quote someone, To specify an address, To qualify a message: amplify or emphasize, To specify speaker involvement (personalize message), To mark and emphasize group identity (solidarity), To convey confidentiality, To exclude someone from the conversation, To change the role of the speaker: raise status, add authority, and show expertise.

Method

Descriptive qualitative method was applied in analyzing the data. This study focusses on analyzed the types of Code Switching found in *Algoritme Rasa Novel*. In analyzing the data, the Researcher applied the theory of Poplack in Romaine (1995). based on Poplack in Romaine (1995) there are three types of code switching, namely: tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. The data source of this study was taken from *Algoritme Rasa novel*. This novel was published in 2019 by PT. Elex, Media Komputindo, and it is containing 452 pages.

In collecting the data observation research method was used. The data were collected by using several steps, those are reading the novel repeatedly and intensively to find out the data of code switching, underlining the words consisting code switching found in the novel, and the last researcher make notes and after that classifying the types of code switching that were found in the novel.

Result and Discussion

To show the result of this study, in discussion session the data was analyzed descriptively based on the theory from Poplack in Romaine (1995:122) which are: Tag Switching, Inter-Sentential Switching, and Intra-Sentential Switching. There are 8 data were analyzed in this study consist of 2 data of tag switching, 3 data inter-sentential switching, and 3 data of intra-sentential switching.

Tag Switching

According to Poplack in Romaine (1995:122) Tag switching is when a speaker switches from a code (language, accent, or variety) simultaneous with the use of a clause tagged into and utterance which is entirely in another language. An example of tag switching can be seen below:

Data 1

What? *Apa sih Jeff? Kaget tau!*

what? what the hell Jeff? I'm surprised you know?

(Cemara, 2019:24)

Inserting a tag "what" in to Indonesian utterance, it can be identified as Tag Switching. The English tag "what" was uttered in the beginning of conversation, it's to describe that the Character felt surprised because of her Friend.

Data 2

Yakinlah, gue lebih lama kenal sama dia dibanding lo. Remember?

Sure, I have known her longer than you. Remember?

(Cemara, 2019:75)

In the utterance above, the switch of language occurs in form of tag. The Indonesian utterance “yakinlah, gue lebih Lama kenal sama dia dibanding lo” was

followed by an English tag "Remember?". The English tag "Remember?" was used by Juni to ask does Bisma remember that Juni knows Shandra longer then Bisma, and Juni believe that she is more knows Sandra better than him because she is knows Sandra longer than him. The data above can be concluding as tag switching.

Inter-Sentential Switching

According to Paplack in Romaine (1995:122) Inter-sentential switching is the switch of language between clause or sentence boundary. An example of inter sentential code-switching can be seen below:

Data 3

Gue pikir Juni nggak akan semudah ini luluh. But you did it perfectly.

(I think June wouldn't be this easy to melt. But you did it perfectly.)

(Cemara, 2019:357)

In the data above, there were two languages used by the speaker in the conversation. The speaker used an Indonesian sentence "*Gue pikir Juni nggak akan semudah ini luluh*" in the start and then it continues the utterance by using English language "But you did it perfectly". It means that in the utterances above the speaker switch the language between clause or sentence boundaries. Therefore, the data above can be categorized as inter-sentential switching.

Data 4

Lo udah aman sama gue. No one will hurt you, you will be okay Jun.

(You're safe with me.No one will hurt you, you will be okay Jun.)

(Cemara, 2019:199)

The data above is kind of code switching. It can be seen from the switch the language from Indonesian into English after sentence boundaries. Character start the conversation by using Indonesian language "*Lo udah aman sama gue* " and after that it continued the utterance in English "No one will hurt you, you will be okay Jun". In the data above the speaker switch the language within the sentence boundaries. Therefore, it can be concluding as inter-sentential switching.

Data 5

Emang gue harus merasakan apa? And it's just a mistake, anyway.

(What should I feel?And it's just a mistake, anyway.)

(Cemara, 2019:261)

The utterance above, can be identified as inter-sentential switching. It can be seen the data showed that the switch of language occurs within the sentence or clause boundaries." The speaker was uttered the English language "*Emang gue harus merasakan apa?*" in the beginning of the conversation and after that the speaker switch the language in English "And it's just a mistake, anyway". In the utterance above, the speaker was switched the language within the clause boundaries. So, the data above can be identified as inter-sentential switching.

Intra-Sentential Switching

According to Paplack in Romaine (1995:122) Intra sentential code-switching concern the alternation of languages which occur within a sentence or a clause boundary. Sometimes it includes mixing within the boundaries of the word, phrase and sentence. an example for intra- sentential code-switching can be seen below:

Data 6

Berarti dia hobi stalkingg cewek nggak jelas gitu dong.

(It means that he has a hobby of stalking girls, it's not clear.)

(Cemara, 2019:73)

The data above, can be identified as intra-sentential switching. It can be seen the English word "stalking" was uttered in the middle of Indonesian utterance. It means that, the characters was switched the language within the sentence.

Data 7

Penghianatan yang dilakukan bokap Lo, menciptakan blackhole dalam diri lo.

(The betrayal by your father created a blackhole in you.)

(Cemara,2019:116)

The data showed that almost of the word were in the Indonesian language except the word "blackhole" it was inserted in the middle of utterance. The uttered English word "blackhole" in the middle of utterance, It means that the speaker switched the language within the utterance when doing conversation. So, the data above is a kind of Intra-Sentential Switching.

Data 8

Nggak mungkin Harsya begitu kalau lo nggak flirting duluan!

(It's impossible for Harsya to do that if you don't flirting first!)

(Cemara, 2019:380)

In doing conversation, the speaker combined the Indonesian and English. The switch of language is happen within of utterance. The speaker uttered the word "flirting" in the middle of the sentence. Therefore, the data above can be concluded as intra-sentential switching.

Conclusion

This study is focused in analyzing the types of Code Switching used by the character in *Algoritme Rasa* Novel. In Analyzing the data, the researcher applied the theory of Poplack in Romaine (1995). There are three types of code switching based on Poplack in Romaine (1995) that found in *Algoritme Rasa novel*, such as: Tag Switching, Inter-Sentential Switching, and Intra-Sentential switching. Based on research in *Algoritme Rasa* Novel, intra-sentential switching as the highest occurrence of the code switching used by the character with amount of data 59 and the lowest was obtained by tag switching with amount of data 23.

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