Types of Code-Switching in *Kisah Untuk Dinda* Novel

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Abstract
This research aimed at analyzing the code-switching used by the novelist, Erisca Febriani in her novel entitled *Kisah Untuk Dinda* in order to classify the types of code-switching in the form of sentence, dialogue, and narration. The method applied in this research was descriptive qualitative method. Data collection was executed by reading the novel, taking notes, and classifying the types of code-switching. The theory used in this study was proposed by Poplack as the main theory in determining the code-switching types. The result of the data analysis was presented formally and informally. In the novel, there were 135 data of code-switching divided into 3 types of code-switching, such as tag switching with 19 (14,08%) data, inter-sentential switching with 5 (3.70%) data and intra-sentential switching with 111 (82.22%) data. The most frequent type of code-switching found in the novel was intra-sentential switching, while inter-sentential switching is the least types of code switching.

Keywords*: code-switching, types, novel*

Abstrak
Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis alih kode yang digunakan oleh penulis novel, Erisca Febriani dalam novelnya yang berjudul *Kisah Untuk Dinda* untuk mengklasifikasikan jenis-jenis alih kode dalam bentuk kalimat, dialog, dan narasi. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan membaca novel, mencatat, dan mengklasifikasikan jenis-jenis alih kode. Teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini dikemukakan oleh Poplack sebagai teori utama dalam menentukan jenis alih kode. Hasil analisis data disajikan secara formal dan informal. Dalam novel terdapat 135 data alih kode yang terbagi menjadi 3 jenis alih kode, yaitu *tag switching* sebanyak 19 (14,08%) data, alih *inter-sentential switching* sebanyak 5 (3,70%) data dan *intra-sentential switching* dengan 111 (82,22%) data. Jenis alih kode yang paling sering ditemukan dalam novel adalah *intra-sentential switching*, sedangkan *inter-sentential switching* adalah jenis alih kode yang paling sedikit.

Kata kunci*: alih kode, jenis, novel*

Introduction

Language is very significant culture used by each individual in establishing social interactions in people's lives. In practical, if people can understand the language and respond the utterance properly without any offended, it means a good communication is built (Hikmaharyanti, 2022). Everyday human life is never

separated from language, like when we listen to a song, watch a movie, write a letter, read a story or have a conversation with family and friends. One of the languages widely used in this global era is English. It is usually used in airports, books, computers, medicine packages, and food packages and so on. It also has function as a lingua franca; "Lingua franca is the language used between two speakers who have different mother tongues and both or one of them uses English as a second language" (Harmer, 2001). Further, Hewings (2007) stated that "the use of English extends well beyond the countries that use it as a first language". English has an important role in building and maintaining good communication and relationships between people. It helps people from different countries to work together, do business, study abroad, and build a career.

We might also regularly notice bilingual human beings change their language to any other language. Spolsky (1998) defined "bilinguals are people who have some functional ability in a second language". This phenomenon is commonly referred to sociolinguistics as code switching. Code-switching occurs in bilingual and multilingual communities when a person switches from one language or dialect to another. Code switching can occur in conversations between speakers or in the speaker's turn (Wardhaugh, 2006). People can do code-switching in a variety of situations and domains. Code-switching is taken into consideration as a practice of language. If the speaker of one language change their language suddenly into the second language during conversation or communication that could be the code-switching.

In Indonesia, the code-switching phenomenon is easy to find in everyday life. Most of the code-switching users are young people and community leaders. Usually they use it when communicating with one another either directly or through social media such as Instagram, Facebook, or other media. Because when they combine languages, it looks even more impressive and switching language is seen as a style and brings high status for the users. They usually mix and switch from English to Indonesian language or vice versa. In addition, young people use code-switching not only spoken but also in writing. These days, many young people have creativity in writing novels, sometimes they use mixed languages into their novel stories to help or facilitate readers' understanding the contents of the story in the author's writing, using code-switching can also strengthen the story idea and to describe the characters that created by author in the novel. One of them is an Indonesian novelist named Erisca Febriani.

Erisca Febriani was born on March 25, 1998 in Lampung, Indonesia. She started writing as a hobby since junior high school. Her debut is a novel entitled *Dear Nathan* managed to become a best seller and finally presented into a movie. Another fabulous writing is a novel entitled *Kisah Untuk Dinda*. The novel is published in bilingual version, Indonesian and English. *Kisah Untuk Dinda* is the sequel Story of *Kisah Untuk Geri*, aired on *Storial.co* since June 2020 and has been read by more than one million readers. This novel has 316 pages and was published in 2021. Therefore, it can be seen that her work attracts the readers. This novel has numerous cases of code-switching and the research focuses on the types of code-switching in *Kisah Untuk Dinda* novel by Erisca Febriani supported by the theory from Poplack in Romaine (1980).

Five previous studies related to this study are chosen to be reviewed. The first study written by Yosi (2019) entitled *Analysis of Code-Switching on Dialogues of Indonesian Novel Permainan Maut by Lexie Xu.* Classiying the types of code-switching and code-switching function used in the novel was the main focus of this study. The researcher applied the theory of Wardhaugh (1986) and for the function used the theory of Apple & Muysken (1987). The similarities between Diana's study and this study were both have the same topic about code-switching emerged in the novel for data sources. However, Diana's study investigated the types and functions of code-switching. The result explained that situational code-switching was used more often than metaphorical code-switching, and only four of the six used Referential Function, Metalinguistics Function, Phatic Function and Expressive Function. Meanwhile, this study focused only on the type of code-switching proposed by Poplack in Romaine (1980) which was divided into 3 types, namely, tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. In conclusion, the previous study and this study used different theory to analyze the types of code-switching.

Second article entitled *The Reason of Code-Switching Used in My Bastard Prince Novel* by Fitriana et al (2022), which aimed at categorizing the types and reasons for the code-switching in the novel My Bastard Prince. The comparison between previous studies and this research was that previous study had analyzed the types and reasons. They applied the theory of Muysken (1987) to explain about types and for the reason used theory from Hoffman (1991). The most dominant type occurred was intra-sentential switching and the less dominant one was inter-sentential switching, while this study only took up on types of code-switching suggested by Poplackin Romaine (1980).

The third study was written by Alus et al (2021) entitled *The Study of Code-Switching in Algoritma Rasa Novel.* This study basis was to determine the types of code-switching included in *Algoritma Rasa* novel and Poplack's theory in Romaine (1995) was used for analyzing the types of code-switching. The difference was the most common types of code-switching found in the novel was intra-sentential switching, and inter-sentential switching was the least types of code-switching, meanwhile the previous study used novel entitled *Algoritma Rasa* Novel, the most dominant type of code-switching was intra-sentential switching, and tag switching was the lowest dominant data type.

The fourth study entitled *Code-Switching in China Rich Girlfriend by Kevin Kwan* written by Djingga et al (2021). The research aimed at analyzing the code-switching used in *China Rich Girlfriend* novel. The research question in this research was dealing with the types and the functions of code-switching. The theory used in this study was from Poplack (1980) and Gumperz‟s (1982). The comparison between the previous study and this study was the previous study focused on analyzing types and function. Most predominantly type in the previous study was intra-sentential switching, and the lowest was inter-sentential switching represented by 11 data. Meanwhile, this research only focused on analyzing the types of code-switching.

The last journal article entitled *The Occurrence of Code-Switching and Code-Mixing in the Novel Me and You versus the World* by Lestari et al (2021). The purpose of this study was to determine the type of code commonly used in the novel.

Data analysis used manual coding and qualitatively descriptive method. The finding of this previous study that the most widely used code was code-switching, with the total 53 utterances rather than code-mixing. The most common type was intra-sentential switching and the purpose of using code-switching and code-mixing in *Me and You the world* novel was quoting somebody and expressing disapproval. Meanwhile, this research focused on analyzing the types of code-switching that found in *Kisah Untuk Dinda* novel within descriptive qualitative as a method

Although the recent study and previous studies analyzed the similar topic, it has a difference can be noted from the problem of the study, where previous studies has analyzing function, analyzing code-mixing and also use different theories as explained in the differences and similarities in each of the previous studies with this study above. Meanwhile, the similarity of this study and the five previous studies above is a similar research in sociolinguistic study, especially code-switching. analysis.

Based on the description above, this study ultimately focused on analyzing the types of code-switching existing in the novel entitled *Kisah Untuk Dinda* written by Erisca Febriani. It is very interesting to conduct an analysis of how the novelist used code-switching in their work based on dialogues and narration on the novel. It can be said as code-switching is a product of linguistics intelligence of the author and it must be appreciated.

Method

The data of this study were taken from *Kisah Untuk Dinda* novel written by Erisca Febriani (2021). This novel consisted of 316 pages. *Kisah Untuk Dinda* is a novel about love and friendship. Besides, this novel also emphasized relatable things about how to achieve dreams. The research design used in this study was a qualitative descriptive method. Qualitative method was applied to describe the data in detail by using explanations in accordance with the theory used in this study and obtain complete results. In this study, the types of code-switching found in *Kisah Untuk Dinda* novel referred to the theory of Poplack in Romaine (1980). In collecting the data, reading the novel repeatedly was very essential to understand the story and then continuing to take notes and highlighting the sentences containing code-switching. The last was about classifying the types of code-switching found in the novel. The results of the data analysis were presented formally and informally. In the formal method, the data findings were maintained in a table to show the occurrence and percentage of the code-switching. Meanwhile, phrases were used informally to explain the data descriptively.

Result and Discussion

At this section, the researcher presents result and discussions based on the data collected. There are three types of code switching in *Kisah Untuk Dinda* novel. According to Poplack (1980), there are tag switching, intra-sentential switching, and inter-sentential switching. Based on the findings, all types of code-switching were

emerged in the dialogues and narrations used by the novelist. The data of types code-switching were classified on the table below:

Table 1. Types of Code Switching in *Kisah Untuk Dinda* Novel

No	Types of Code Switching in *Kisah Untuk Dinda* Novel	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Tag Switching	19	14,08%
2.	Inter-sentential Switching	5	3,70%
3.	Intra-sentential Switching	111	82,22%
	Total	135	100%

Table 1 showed that there were 135 types of code-switching in *Kisah Untuk Dinda* novel. They were classified into three types of code switching based on the table, and intra-sentential switching was the most commonly used in *Kisah Untuk Dinda* novel with 111 data or 14.08% and followed by tag switching, the total of data were 19 or 14,08%, while inter-sentential had 5 data or 3,70% from 135 data. In this discussion, the researcher found 135 data, but only 9 data were described as example dates in the discussion.

1. Tag Switching

Poplack (1980) theory explained that the insertion of a tag to an utterance has virtually no effect for the rest of the sentence. They can be freely moved and inserted almost anywhere in a discourse without violating grammatical rules. Tag switching involves exclamation marks, tags, or brackets in one language to another language. Tag is a word or phrase that is usually used to emphasize something or to express a feeling as sudden surprise.

Data 1:

Well, *meskipun dia adalah calon kakak ipar Dinda*.

(Well, even though she is Dinda's future sister-in-law).

(Kisah Untuk Dinda, 2021:01)

In the data above, two languages appeared to be involved. The utterance began with "well" in the first sentence and switched into Indonesian by saying "meskipun dia adalah calon kakak ipar Dinda". The sentence filler "well" was used to present additional or supplementary ideas. The data can be categorized as tag

switching because the sentence above started using English with the expression "well" as a tag and continued with Indonesian language.

Data 2:

Yes! Wohoo! *Gue percaya lo pasti bias taklukin dia. Keluarin pesona lo, pesona seorang Geri Alfian Putra.*
(Yes! Woohoo! I believe you can beat her. Bring out your charm, the charm of a Geri Alfian Putra)

(Kisah Untuk Dinda,2021: 70)

Based on the data above, the word "Yes! Woohoo!" was categorized as tag switching since the exclamation in English that inserted in the beginning of the utterance. The character uttered "Yes! Woohoo!" indicated the emphasizing of the character expresses excitement, joy, and agreed that the character gave his support. Therefore, the code-switching above was intended to show his feelings and then followed by Indonesian language by saying "gue percaya lo pasti bias taklukin dia. Keluarin pesona lo, pesona seorang Geri Alfian Putra."

2. Inter-sentential Switching

Inter-sentential switching occurs between sentences. It involves a switch at a clause or sentence boundary where language of each clause or sentence is in one language or another language (Poplack, 1980).

Data 3:

Itu keputusan paling bijak. **You were amazing, you know that**.
(It was the wisest decision. You were amazing, you know that.)

(Kisah Untuk Dinda, 2021: 45)

There were two utterances in different languages. First utterance was expressed in Indonesian then followed by English. It can be seen that after the sentence boundary, the speakers changed or switched language from Indonesian to English, so this can be categorized as inter-sentential switching. The speaker switched into English by saying "You were amazing, you know that". The speaker, Geri, expressed that he wanted to tell another speaker that she or Dinda was an amazing person and emphasized that by asking again that she knew about it.

Data 4:

Ya sempat ada insiden heboh. **But so far, I am okay**.
(Yes, there was a big incident. But so far, I am okay).

(Kisah Untuk Dinda,2021: 259)

The data can be categorized as inter-sentential switching. It can be seen the character switched the language from Indonesian into English. The first utterance used Indonesian "Ya sempat ada insiden heboh" and continued with utterance in English "but so far, I am okay". It meant the utterance above switched the language after sentence boundary. In the novel of *Kisah Untuk Dinda,* this utterance happened because another speaker asked to another character named Dinda about yesterday's incident and condition of Dinda's character in the novel.Then she answered by saying "Ya sempat ada insiden heboh. But so far, I am okay."

3.   Intra-sentential Switching
        Intra-sentential switching refers to the switching that occurs within the same clause or sentence which consists of elements of both languages. Sometimes it includes mixing in the boundaries of the word, phrase, and sentence.

Data 5:
   Heh, aku **chat** *enggak dibalas, ternyata udah disini!*
   (Heh, you didn't reply my chat, but you're already here!)

(Kisah Untuk Dinda, 2021:98)

The sentence was uttered by the character using Indonesian and English language. The switch of language occurred within a sentence. The English word "chat" was uttered in the middle of the sentence, so that the sentence above was categorized as intra-sentential switching. The word "chat" means "pesan". The character used word "chat" instead of "pesan" in her utterance.

Data 6:
   Kurang **light**, *enggak cocok sama kulit lo yang putih. Coba ini?*
   (Not light enough, doesn't match with your white skin. Try this?)

(Kisah Untuk Dinda,2021:105)

The utterance above showed the occurrence of intra-sentential switching of code-switching because the use of some words in other language with English and Indonesian language. The word "light" it means "terang" in Indonesian language. The writer inserted another word from different language because the word "light" seems very familiar in communities. Therefore, the writer wanted to make it easier

for readers to understand and also the writer wanted to show her ability in using English in the character's utterance.

Data 7:

> *Enggak, gue sama dia udah biasa ngerjain* **job** *begini, kok. Cuma*, **timing**-*nya lagi enggak pas aja.*
> (No, me and her are used to doing this kind of job, but. It's just nota good timing).

(Kisah Untuk Dinda, 2021:114)

The data can be classified as intra-sentential switching. The character combined two languages, Indonesian and English language. The switch of language occurred within the sentence. The words "job" and "timing" were used in the middle of utterance. The speaker Frans tried to explain and answered Dinda's questions about Frans's working partners. The word "job" means "pekerjaan" and "timing" in Indonesian means "waktu".

Data 8:

> *Tapi jarang* **upload** *foto, enggak pernah gue buka juga tuh akun.*
> (But, I rarely upload photos, I never open my account either).

(Kisah Untuk Dinda, 2021:163)

In the novel, the character of Dinda said that she rarely uploaded her photos on social media and even never opened her account by saying "Tapi jarang upload foto, enggak pernah gue buka juga tuh akun." The utterance above was classified as intra-sentential switching because it used some words in English and Indonesian language. The word "upload" means a thing that "mengunggah". The writer in the novel inserted any other word from different language because the word "upload" is familiar language for Indonesian people to use, and it is also easier and simple to be understood by the readers.

Data 9:

> *Yaudah, nikmati dulu buburnya*, **first time** *aku buat itu lho… tapi rasanya udah agak lumayan si. Semoga cocok di lidah kamu.*
> (Well, enjoy the porridge first, I made it for the first time… but the taste is pretty good. Hopefully it fits your tongue.)

(Kisah Untuk Dinda, 2021:181)

In utterance above, it can be seen the character combined two languages, Indonesian and English language. The English phrase "first time" was uttered by the character Raini used in the middle of the sentence, so the data above can be concluded as intra-sentential switching. The utterance happened when Raini came to Geri's house because he was sick and brought porridge for him, and then Raini said that she made the porridge by herself for the first time.

Conclusion

Based on the results of data analysis, there were three types of code-switching found in *Kisah Untuk Dinda* written by Erisca Febriani, novelist from Indonesia, they were tag switching, inter-sentential switching and intra-sentential switching. In this study, there were 135 data of code-switching types found in the novel. Code-switching in *Kisah Untuk Dinda* novel used two languages, Indonesian and English as data source. The most frequent type in the novel was intra-sentential switching with a total of 111 data (82,22%), the second position was tag switching with 19(14,08%) data, meanwhile the lowest occurrence was inter-sentential switching with 5 (3,70%) data. The researchers found 135 data, but only 9 data, which were described as example data in the discussion.

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