An Analysis of Code Switching Found in Novel "The Paragon Plan"

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Abstract
Bilingualism is native-like control of two languages. Has even suggested that Bilingualism commences when a person begins to understand utterances in a second language. Code-switching frequently occurs if the speakers can speak more than one language and use the languages simultaneously in the same context. This means the speakers intend to keep the utterance's meaning the same when emphasizing the purpose. In this research, the data was collected by using the observation method. The data of this study were taken from *The Paragon* Plan novel by Aranindy. The data was analyzed based on a theory proposed by Poplack (1980) to find out and categorize the types of code-switching. Meanwhile, the reasons for code-switching were analyzed by using the theory by Hoffman (1991). In analyzing the data, descriptive and qualitative methods were used. The types of inter-sentential switching are the most dominant in the novel The Paragon Plan with 30 data or 44.8%, followed by inter-sentential switching with a total of 24 data or 35.8%, and followed by tag switching amounted to 13 data or 19.4% of 67 data. Concerning the seven reasons for code switching, the findings indicate that only two were identified in the novel "The Paragon Plan". Talking about particular topic is the most dominant reasons of code switching. Ultimately, code-switching in a novel can serve various narratives, character-building, and stylistic purposes. It enriches the story's linguistic and cultural landscape, making it more engaging and relatable for readers.

Keywords: *bilingualism, code switching, novel*

Abstrak
Dwibahasa adalah kendali yang mirip dengan bahasa asli terhadap dua bahasa. Bahkan telah diusulkan bahwa dwibahasa dimulai ketika seseorang mulai memahami ucapan dalam bahasa kedua. Pergantian kode sering terjadi jika penutur dapat berbicara lebih dari satu bahasa dan menggunakan bahasa-bahasa tersebut secara bersamaan dalam konteks yang sama. Ini berarti penutur bermaksud menjaga makna ucapan tetap sama ketika menekankan tujuannya. Dalam penelitian ini, data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan metode observasi. Data penelitian ini diambil dari novel "The Paragon Plan" karya Aranindy. Data tersebut dianalisis berdasarkan teori yang diajukan oleh Poplack (1980) untuk mengetahui dan mengkategorikan jenis-jenis pergantian kode. Sementara itu, alasan-alasan pergantian kode dianalisis dengan menggunakan teori yang diajukan oleh Hoffman (1991). Dalam menganalisis data, metode deskriptif dan kualitatif digunakan. Jenis pergantian antar-kalimat adalah yang paling dominan dalam novel "The Paragon Plan" dengan 30 data atau 44,8%, diikuti oleh pergantian dalam kalimat dengan total 24 data atau 35,8%, dan diikuti oleh pergantian tag sebanyak 13 data atau 19,4% dari 67 data. Mengenai tujuh alasan pergantian kode, temuan menunjukkan bahwa

hanya dua yang diidentifikasi dalam novel "The Paragon Plan". Berbicara tentang topik tertentu adalah alasan paling dominan dalam pergantian kode. Pada akhirnya, pergantian kode dalam sebuah novel dapat melayani berbagai narasi, pembangunan karakter, dan tujuan gaya. Ini memperkaya lanskap linguistik dan budaya cerita, menjadikannya lebih menarik dan relevan bagi pembaca

Kata kunci: *bilingualisme, alih kode, novel*

Introduction

Indonesia's linguistic diversity is a rich topic to explore, you can elaborate on various aspects such as language policies, cultural implications, and how different languages are used in different regions of the country. As a multilingual country, Indonesia shapes its people to adapt, learn and produce ways of communicating as a bridge between the barriers of different cultures and languages (Putri et al., 2023: 110). The phenomenon in which individuals process the ability to communicate in many languages is commonly referred to as bilingualism or multilingualism. Given the significance of individuals in the context of bilingual or multilingual communication, they possess the ability to select and transition between languages throughout their verbal interactions. This phenomenon is commonly referred to as bilingualism (Candra & Qodriani, 2018).

A wide array of languages is available for individuals to select from across the globe. According Bloomfield (1933) in (Liddicoat, 1991: 2), Bilingualism refers to the ability to exhibit native-like proficiency in two languages. Bilingualism can be characterized as the capacity to proficiency utilized two or more languages. It has been suggested that the acquisition of bilingualism occurs when an individual starts to comprehend verbal expressions in a secondary language. Sometimes, bilingual or multilingual people use another language to interact with every two languages daily others use codes (Inten et al., 2020: 2) When bilingual or multilingual people interact, a code-switching phenomenon will appear (Muliana & Mubarak, 2022: 65)

The field of code switching research aims to investigate the underlying reasons behind the phenomenon of proficient individuals utilizing two languages interchangeably within a specific discourse or context. According to Poplack (1980) Code switching refers to the practice of alternating between two languages within a single discourse, sentence, or element. This report discusses a previous study conducted on an individual who is proficient in two languages, known as balanced bilingual speaker. Code switching frequently occurs if the speakers can speak more than one language and use the languages simultaneously in the same context. This means the speakers intend to keep the utterance's meaning the same when it emphasizes the purpose (Pradina, 2021: 3). The phenomenon of code switching is observed to occur with notable frequency in formal conversations among individuals who possess a mutual familiarity with and common educational, ethnic, and social-economic background. In formal speech situations, individual particularity those who differ in terms of social rank, linguistic allegiance, and formality, tend to refrain from engaging in such intractions (Hoffman, 1991).

Code switching is a dynamic linguistic practice that reflects the complex interplay of language, culture, identity, and communication goals. The phenomenon under consideration is not arbitrary or disorganized in nature rather, it is a deliberate and inherent strategy employed by speakers to effectively manage the intricacies of multilingual encounters. At present, the practice of code switching is frequently utilized by persons in the domains of public speakers, creative, creative expression, and written communication as strategy to showcase their adeptness and competence in many linguistic forms, including different language variety and dialects. Various forms of media, such as novels radio, film television, and social media, encompass this phenomenon (Dewi et al., 2021: 52) This writing uses code-switching in the novel *The Paragon* Plan by Aranindy. The novel was first published in 2021. The writer chose The Paragon Plan novel to become the data source because this novel was an adult book. Besides, many languages switched between Indonesia and English for this novel used characters.

Many researchers have delved into the subject of code switching in the past. The foundational research on this topic can be traced back to a paper written by (Dewi et al., 2021), named "An Analysis of Code Switching Types and Functions in Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast on Spotify" The research uses the (Poplack, 1980) theory in this study to find out the types of code-switching, and (Apple and Muysken, 1987) theory is used to analyze the functions of code-switching. The data source used in this study is a podcast on Spotify by Deddy Courbuzier. The research selected ten podcasts from Deddy Courbuzier's Spotify account and used them as the data source for their analysis.

The second study is article "Code Switching Among Young Generation On Instagram" by (Nanda, 2021) The study focused on analyzing the types of code-switching and the functions of code-switching. In this study, Nanda analyzed using theories proposed by (Romaine, 1995) regarding the types of code-switching and (Appel and Muysken, 2005) concerning the functions of code-switching. This research uses photo captions on Instagram posted by 20 Instagram users aged 18 to 29 years old who follow the author's Instagram account. From this research, we can better understand the types and functions of code-switching used by the young generation on Instagram.

Andani (2021) wrote a thesis entitled "Analyzing Code Switching in Dialogues Between Daniel Mananta and Shah on the "Daniel Tetangga Kamu" YouTube Channel." The study was conducted with the objectives were to classify types of code switching and analyse the functions code switching in the conversation of Daniel Mananta and Raline Shah within YouTube vidieos. The data were analyzed based on the types of code switching proposed by Poplack in Romain (1980) and the functions of code switching by Apple and Muysken (1987). The research used six parts of YouTube video for the data source.

The next thesis was written by Priskawati (2023) entitled "An Analysis of Code Switching Found in the Video of Naura Ayu on Ts Media Podcast". The study aimed to discern the types of code switching within Naura Ayu's video on the TS Media Podcast and to identify the functions served by code switching in that context. Priskawati (2023) used the theory proposed by Poplack (1980) to analyze the types of code switching and theory proposed by Apple and Muysken (1987) to explain the

functions of code switching. The data source of that study was taken from the video Naura Ayu on Ts Media Podcast.

The last is the article (Aryanti et al., 2022) entitled "Code Switching Found in "Maudy Ayunda Music" YouTube Channel. The data source of the research was gathered from three chosen videos on Maudy Ayunda Music YouTube Channel. The first video was entitled "Maudy Ayunda Pernah Males Nggasih?! (Q&A Part 1)". The second video is entitled "Maudy Ayunda Ngobrolin PRIVILAGE! (Q&A Part 2)". The last video was entitled "Maudy Ayunda | #AskMod On Motivation." The aims of this research was to identify the divers froms and purpose of code switching that Maudy Ayunda employs in her Youtube content. The research classifies the code-switching types and functions according to Poplack's (1980) for the types and Appel and Muysken's (1987) for the functions.

Based on the description above, this study ultimately focused on analyzing the types and reasons of code-switching in the novel, *The Paragon Plan* by Aranindy. It is interesting to analyze how the novelist used code-switching in their work based on dialogues and narration in the novel. Code-switching is a product of the linguistic intelligence of the author, and it must be appreciated.

Method

In this study, the primary source of information comes from the novel "*The Paragon Plan*" written by Aranindy and publish in 2021. Spanning 392 pages, the book was published in the same year by PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama. The story delves into the life of Elgar Birendra, an exceptionally skilled actor who takes on the lead role in the movie Esturia as depicted by Aranindy. This is young adult novel. The novel is set against the backdrop of the millennial-era Indonesian entertainment industry.

In this research the data collected by using observation method. The data of this study were taken from *The Paragon Plan* novel by Aranindy and the data was analysed based on theory proposed by Poplack (1980) to analyse three types of code switching. Meanwhile the seven reasons of code switching was used the theory based on Hoffman (1991) In analyzing the data, descriptive and qualitative methods were used. According to (Cresswell, 1994), qualitative method is "a process of comprehending or diagnosing a social or human problem based on a complex, holistic picture constructed with words, conveying comprehensive viewpoints of informants, and undertaken in a natural context" (Fadil & Andriani, 2021). The data were objectively, methodically, and rigorously reported by the study's research questions.

Consequently, the data were gathered using a systematic process including multiple steps. This process entailed doing numerous and thorough reading the novel repeatedly and intensively to find out the data, and underlining the words consisting of code-switching found in the novel. This way, the researcher needs to see the words or sentences that had been underlined when listing code-switching, After underlining the words, then taking notes of the code switching found in the conversation, the last step was classifying the types and reasons of code-switching that was found in the novel. The presentation of the finding was conducted through the utilization of two

distinct methodologies, namely the formal and informal approaches. The formal method was employed by utilizing a table. The table presents the distribution of the data in terms of percentage. In the informal method, the results were elucidate in a descriptive manner through the utilization of the sentence.

Result and Discussion

This study applied the theory from Poplack (1980). The research found all types of code switching. Those are three main types of code switching which are tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching, and the situations that influence the readers of the novel *'The Paragon Plan*" to perform code switching in this section. The finding of code switching's types from *The Paragon Plan* novel can be seen on the following table.

Table 1. Types of Code Switching in "*The Paragon Plan*" Novel

NO	Types of Code Switching in The Paragon Plan	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Tag Switching	13	19,4%
2.	Inter-sentential Switching	30	44,8%
3.	Intra-sentential Switching	24	35,8%
	Total	**67**	**100%**

According to table 1, the novel "*The Paragon Plan"* has a total of 67 distinct instances of code switching. Based on the provided table, the code switching observed in the novel "*The Paragon Plan*" can be categorized into three types. The most prevalent types is Inter-sentential Switching, which accounts for 30 instances or 44.8% of the total data. This is followed by Intra-sentential Switching with a total of 24 instances or 35.8%. lastly, Tag Switching is the least frequent types, comprising 13 instances or 19.4% out of the 67 data and characterized as representative examples of each types of Code Switching.

1.   Tag Switching

Tag Switching involves the substation of a single word or a tag phrase (or both) from one's native language into a foreign language. It's the act of embedding a recognizable tag from one language into a statement in another language. Common examples include phrases like "you know," "I mean," right," "so," and others as defined by (Poplack, 1980). Below is an illustration of tag switching.

Data 1:
Well, *kalau saja Vino sudah tahu Grisha buta, Katyana tak akan sebingung ini*
(Well, if Vino already knew that Grisha was Blind, Katyana wouldn't be confused)
(Aranindy, 2021: 34)

The data above can be classified as tag switching because, in the context of code switching and language studies, it refers to switching from one language to another within a sentence or discourse, typically for specific linguistic or communicative purposes. Based on the database of the language above, the speech begins in English, which is the word "Well," and continues with the Indonesian language, "Kalau saja Vino sudah tahu Grisha buta, Katyana tak akan sebinggung ini." The database above can be categorized as tag switching because the word begins in English and continues in Indonesian. Hoffman (1991) suggests that one reason for code switching is to **"expressing feeling about something"** in this sentence, the switch from English "Well" to Indonesia "kalau saja Vino sudah tahu Grisha buta, Katyana tidak akan sebinggung ini." Based on Hoffman's theory of code switching for expressing feeling about something, the switch to English in this sentence could emphasize, convey emotion, or add a particular nuance to the statement about Vino and Grisha, highlighting its significance in the conversation.

2.   Inter-sentential Switching

Inter-sentential Switching is the types of code switching that occurs when language are changed in different sentence. In other words, there is a change in language between on sentence with another sentence. This types of code switching is often used by fluent bilingual speakers (Poplack, 1980). An illustration of Inter-sentential Switching is provided below.

Data 2:
Daripada dibilang membenci Vino, **I think she herself the most**
(Rather than being told that she hate Vino, I think she herself the most)
(Aranindy, 2021: 19)

The utterance above can be categorized as inter-sentential switching because the practice of alternating between two or more languages or language varieties within a conversation or discourse. Inter-sentential switching suggests that code switching often happens at specific points in a conversation, typically at the boundaries between sentences or clauses. The first two difference clauses utterance used Indonesia, "Daripada dibilang membenci Vino", and continued with an utterance in English " I think she herself the most" It can be seen after the sentence boundary, the speakers switch language from Indonesia to English. Hoffman (1991) in this sentence, the switch from Indonesia to English might indicate that the speaker wants to emphasize or express a particular sentiment or opinion more strongly, possibly because the topic or the sentiment itself is more closely associated with one of the languages. The switch may serve to convey the speaker's emotional connection to the statement being made.

Therefore, the aforementioned data can be classified under the category of "**talking about particular topic**" as a rationale for code switching.

Data 3:
Katyana langsung mengiakan tanpa piker panjang. **Of course. It's always nice to see other's perspectives**
(Katyana say yes without thinking. **Of course. It's always nice to see other's perspectives**)
(Aranindy, 2021: 24)

The sentence above includes inter-sentential switching. This code-switching may consist of a switch from a whole sentence or more than one sentence produced entirely in one language to another different language. The writer from the novel The Paragon Plan uses Indonesia "Katyana langsung mengiakan tanpa piker panjang". This is in the form of punishment and switched to English "Of course. It's always nice to see other's perspectives" for the following sentence. Where the switch between languages happens at the level of complete sentences. It involves the alternation between different languages across sentence boundaries. In this case, the switch to English could be driven by speaker's desire to express a particular emotion or attitude that they associate with the English language. This aligns with Hoffman's theory that code switching can occur when someone wants to "**express feeling about something**" using a language other than their native language.

Data 4:
But there's something missing, *kata-kata itu berkelebat di kepala Elgar.*
(But there's something missing, those words flashed in Elgar's mind)
(Aranindy, 2021: 16)

The provided information is a clear instance of Inter-sentential Switching. This is evident as the data starts with the English phrase "but there's something missing" and then transitions to the Indonesian "kata-kata itu berkelabat di kepala Elgar" at the beginning of the next sentence. According to Hoffman (1991), the use of code switching in the sentence might be to articulate a particular thought or emotional sentiment that is best conveyed using a combination or both Indonesian and English. Thus, the data can be categorized under the theme of "**talking about particular topic**" as the reason of code switching.

3.   Intra-sentential Switching

Intra-sentential Switching is the types of code switching that occurs when a phrase or clause uses two different languages in one sentence without hesitation, interruption, or pause. Sometime the speakers are usually unaware of the switch. The changes in phrases or clause can occur at the beginning, middle, or end of a sentence (Poplack, 1980). Example of intra sentential switching can be seen below.

Data 5:
Sebagai salah satu **big senior** *di dunia hiburan empati dan respek yang Katyana berikan pada mereka benar-benar patut dikagumi.*
(As the one of the **big senior** in the entertainment, empathy and respect that Katyana give to them is really deserve to be admired)
(Aranindy, 2021: 23)

The utterance above showed the occurrence of intra-sentential switching or code-switching because of the use of some words in another language, English and Indonesian. "Big Senior" is his noun phrase, which is in the Indonesian clause. The phrase "Big Senior" is Bahasa means "kakak senior". This ensures that English noun phrases into Indonesian clauses are an intra-sentential switching in the Indonesian language. The writer inserted another word from a different language because "big senior" looks pretty familiar in communication. Therefore, the writer wanted to make it easier for readers to understand. Hoffman (1991) that people may switch from a non-native language to their native language when they want to express strong emotions or feelings about something. In this case, the speaker might have chosen to switch from Indonesia to possibly emphasize the admiration and respect that Katyana has for "big seniors" in the entertainment word. By using Indonesian initially and then switching to the native language, it can be a way to underscore the significance and depth of these emotions. Based on data 4 "**expressing feeling about something**" as the reasons of code switching

Data 6:
Pria itu secara otomatis ia coret dari daftar **beauty things** *favoritnya*
(She was automatically crossed out that man from her favourite **beauty things**)
(Aranindy, 2021: 28)

The provided information is a clear representation of intra-sentential switching where within a single sentence, the speaker transitions form one language to other. Starting with Indonesian, the speaker then incorporates the English phrase "beauty things" midway through her statement. This seamless integration of languages within a sentence is characteristic of intra-sentential switching. Sometimes, speakers might find it more expressive or effective to convey certain emotions or topics in a different language. As Hoffman (1991) suggest, this can be due to the speaker's comfort or preference in articulating specific sentiments in another language. Thus, the data aligns with the theme of "talking about particular topic" as the underlying reason for the code switching.

Data 7:
Lo ngapain pake **sunglasses** *di dalam ruangan?*
(Why does you use **sunglasses** in the room?)
(Aranindy, 2021: 31)

The sentence was utterance by the character using Indonesia and English language. The switch of language occurred within a sentence This kind of code

switching is common in informal speech, especially when speakers want to convey a relaxed or casual tone or when speaking with peers in a familiar setting . The English word "Sunglasses" was uttered in the middle of the sentence, so that the sentence above was categorized as intra-sentential switching. The word "sunglasses" means "kacamata mitam". The character used word "sunglasses" instead of "kacamata hitam" in her utterance". Based on Hoffman (1991) the code switching in this sentence can be explained as pragmatic choice to convey informality, adapt to the social context, and express a sense of bilingual competence. It reflects the speaker's ability to use different linguistic register for effective communication in a specific conversational setting. In some case, the speaker feels more comfort to communicate their emotional feeling in another language. The data above can be categorized as "**talking about particular topic**" as the reason of code switching.

Conclusion

The novel entitled *"The Paragon Plan"* shows the use of code-switching. The code-switching phenomenon in the Novel *The Paragon Plan* by Aranindy consists of Tag Switching, Inter-sentential Switching, and Intra-sentential Switching. The data suggests that inter-sentential switching is the most prevalent in the novel. The dominant reason of code switching phenomenon in this novel is talking about particular topic because the speakers talk about a specific topic in one language to using another. In some cases, the speakers feel more comfortable communicating their emotional feelings. Authors must use code-switching purposefully and skill fully, considering their target audience, the story's context, and the overall narrative goals. When done effectively, code-switching can enhance the depth and complexity of characters, dialogues, and the overall reading experience.

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