CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In a bilingual or multilingual society, using two or more different languages in a conversation is common. It is due to the fact that a bilingual or multilingual speaker can master more than one language, variety, or code (Wardhaugh, 2010: 93). According to Mackey (in Hoffman, 1970: 555), bilingualism is the use of two or more language by the same individual. Bilingual or multilingual speakers may switch from one language to another between turn or mix two or more different languages in a single utterance. This phenomenon is called as code switching.

According to Gumperz (1982 : 59), code switching is alignment within the same speech exchange of passages of speech belonging to different grammatical systems or subsystems. It means that code switching occurs when different grammatical systems or subsystems are used in the same speech. Furthermore, Wardhaugh (2010: 98) describes it as switching from one code to another even within a very short utterances and creating a new code. Thus, it can be infered that code switching is one of sociolinguistic phenomena where people switch from one code to another code in an utterance or in a conversation.

The reasons that influence people to switch code can be related to situation of the conversation and topic of the utterance. The situation refers to setting and participant of the conversation. In this case, the switch may occur because of the change of the participant. For instance, person A uses Indonesian language while

speaking to person B, but when he/she talks to person C, he/she switch to English because they used to communicate in this language. Besides the situation, the change of topic also can influence the use of code switching. The change of topics may cause people to use the appropriate code, such as the change of topic from formal to informal, official to personal, serious to humorous, and politeness to solidarity (Wardhaugh, 2010: 102). The change of topic from formal to informal and official to personal can be seen when the speakers discuss about business in English which reflects the formal and official topic, but they switch to Indonesian language when they talk about family which is more informal and personal.

The use of code switching is also determined by social context, such as social identity that a person has in a society. Social identity is related to social class; social status and role; social solidarity and distance (Crystal, 1987: 38-42). Whether the speaker come from high or low social class, whatever the status and role they have in a society, and how close the relationship they have, will determine the language that will be used by the speaker.

The use of code switching can be also found in literary text, such as in *Antologi Rasa* Novel. The author of this novel, Ika Natassa, is an Indonesian writer who has written 7 novels since 2007 until 2016. She was nominated as a Talented Young Writer in Khatulistiwa Literary Award in 2008 and as a Fun Fearless Female Finalist of *Cosmopolitan* Magazine in 2004. She also got an award as a Women Icon from the Marketeers in 2010 (Natassa, 2011 : 339). Her novels mostly discuss the life of urban people in Jakarta as a metropolitan city with a complex cultural background. Specifically, *Antologi Rasa* Novel also reflects the life of urban people. The

characters in this novel are Indonesian who work as bankers in Jakarta. They often switch code from Indonesian to English in the conversation. In other words, they are bilingual as they can speak Indonesian language and English. The example of code switching can be seen below:

> Bear with me for a minute, will you? *Sebenci-bencinya elo sama dia sekarang, dan kalau ketemu pasti bawaannya pengen menghunus pedang, elo harus akui dulu alasan elo mau sama dia juga sah dan jelas*.
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> (*Antologi Rasa*: 27)

The utterance above is uttered by Dinda to Keara when they are in a cafe. It can be seen that there is a code switching from English to Indonesian language in the example. The switching is influenced by the fact that they come from the same social class, in this case, from middle social class. Therefore, using English in their conversation is a common thing to do. Besides that, they also have a close relationship to each other. It can be said that code switching is used as sociolinguistic device in the novel. Therefore, the writer is interested to conduct a research about code switching as a sociolinguistic device in *Antologi Rasa* novel.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

This research concerns with investigation of the use of code switching as sociolinguistic device in *Antologi Rasa* novel written by Ika Natassa, as reflected in the following questions:

1. What are types of code switching found in *Antologi Rasa* novel?

2. What are functions of code switching in *Antologi Rasa* novel?

3. What are social contexts that influence the code switching in *Antologi Rasa* novel?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the background and identification of the problem, this study is basically aimed to:

1. Find out the types of code switching in *Antologi Rasa* novel.

2. Find out the functions of code switching in *Antologi Rasa* novel.

3. Find out the social contexts that influence the code switching in *Antologi Rasa* novel.

1.4 Scope of the Study

This research focuses on the analysis of code switching in *Antologi Rasa* novel. There are two types of code switching explored; situational and metaphorical code switching, as proposed by Gumperz (1982). Regarding the similarities and distinctions made by experts about code switching and code mixing – some experts agree that these terms are similar while others differentiate these two terms based on the occurrence of code switching within and across the sentence boundary – the writer limited this research on the inter-sentencial code switching. The data were limited by considering some characteristics which are relevance to the research questions: the occurrence of code switching across the sentence boundary, not within the sentence; and the occurrence of code switching in a conversation between characters of this novel, not in the character's self utterance. Moreover, the writer

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only focused on the utterances of some characters of this novel. They are Keara, Harris, Dinda, and Panji.

1.5 Methods of the Research

This study adopted an Interactional Sociolinguistic framework which pays attention to social context. The goal of this framework is to explore how social meaning is conveyed and inferred in particular social interactions and researchers bring detailed knowledge of specific social context to the analysis, often based on extensive ethnographic observations and interviews (Holmes, 2014: 179). The data of this research were the code switching found in *Antologi Rasa* novel. The novel discusses the life of urban people in Jakarta as a metropolitan city with complex cultural background. In other words, English is used by non-native speakers in this novel.

In collecting data, there were three steps that are conducted. First, the writer read the novels to understand the story. Second, the writer listed the code switching used by the characters of this novel to find the total population of the data. The novel consists of 320 pages. Last, the writer chose the samples of the research. Since the research involves a large population of data, the writer applied mixed method sampling to limit the data. Mixed method is the combinations of purposive and random sampling techniques (Teddlie and Yu, 2007: 84. Purposive sampling techniques involve selecting certain units or cases based on a specific purpose rather than randomly (Tashakkori & Teddlie, 2003, in Teddlie and Yu, 2007: 80). This study applied a type of purposive sampling technique, in this case, sampling to

achieve representativeness or comparability as proposed by Teddlie and Yu (2007: 80). They stated that this technique is used when the researcher wants to select a purposive sample that represents a broader group of cases as closely as possible. Moreover, systematic random sampling technique was also used to obtain the data. Systematic random sampling includes selection of sampling units in sequences separated on lists by the interval of selection (Kish, 1965 in Latham, 2008 : 3). In this research, the interval is every 5 other pages of the novel. In other words, the data were selected systematically in every 5 pages of the novel. After applying these techniques, there were 22 data obtained.

In analyzing the data, the writer followed several steps. First, the writer explained the topic and situation of the conversation in which the code switching occurred. Second, the writer analyzed the types of code switching based on the theory proposed by Gumperz (1982). Third, the writer explored the function of code switching in the novel based on the theory proposed by Gumperz (1982). Last, the writer analyzed the social contexts that influence the code switching based on the theory proposed by Crystal (1987), supported by Ansori's theory (2009) about middle class people in Jakarta.

In presenting the result of analysis, informal and formal way proposed by Sudaryanto (1993) were applied. Informal way was used to explain the result of analysis by using natural or verbal language. Formal way was used to present the result of analysis by using tables and abbreviation. Abbreviation used in this thesis was S which refers to sentence.