

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Research

Sociolinguistics is the study that is concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used. In other words, it studies the relationship between language and society (Holmes, 2001). It means that sociolinguistics is a term that refers to the study of the relationship between language and society, and how language is used in multilingual speech communities.

According to Gumperz (1982: 59), code switching is an alignment within the same speech exchange of passages of speech belonging to different grammatical systems or subsystems. It means that code switching occurs when a different grammar system or subsystem is used in the same conversation. 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 inferred that code switching is one of sociolinguistic phenomena where people switch from one code to another code in an utterance or in a conversation.

Indonesia is one of the countries that has many cultures. It is so because there are many ethnicities in Indonesia. Every ethnic group in Indonesia has a role to manage the community inside it. Automatically, this influences all aspects in Indonesia, one of which is language. Each region has their own local language to

communicate with people in their region and the Indonesian language is used to communicate and interact with others who are outside their region. All of these show that Indonesia is multilingual society.

The phenomenon that people use more than one language can be seen in their daily life. 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 code switching.

The reason that affects someone to do code switching is when there is a conversation situation and speech topics. The situation refers to the arrangements and conversation participants. In this case, the transition may occur due to a change of participants. For example, person A uses Indonesian while talking to person B, but when he talks with person C, he switches his language to English because that are the usual language they use. In addition to the situation, topic changes can also affect 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 can be also found in literary text, such as in *Critical Eleven* novel. The author of this novel, Ika Natassa, is an Indonesian writer who has written 7 novels since 2007 until 2016. She was nominated for a Talented Young Writer in Khatulistiwa Literary Award in 2008 and for a Fun Fearless Female Finalist of Cosmopolitan Magazine in 2004. She has also received an award for a Women Icon from the Marketeers in 2010 (Natassa, 2011: 339).

One of Ika Natassa's novels will be used on this research is *Critical Eleven* Novel. In the aviation world there is the term critical eleven, the eleven critical minutes in the airplane. Three minutes after take-off and eight minutes before landing. In this novel Anya and Ale meet in Jakarta-Sydney flight. The first three minutes Anya were allured, the next seven hours they sat side by side and get to know each other through a conversation and eight minutes before they separate Ale is sure that he wants Anya. Anya is the female character on *Critical Eleven* novel is an Indonesian who often travels abroad for work and Ale, the male character in this novel is an Indonesian who work at rig. They often switch code from Indonesian to English in their conversation. In other words, they are bilingual because they can speak Indonesian language and English. The example of code switching can be seen below:

tapi yang aku omongin itu benar, kan? Well, who doesn't hate Jakarta anyway. (Critical Eleven:10)

The utterance above is uttered by Anya to Ale when they are in the airplane from Jakarta to Sydney. That was the first time they met each other. It can be seen that there is a code switching from Indonesian to English 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. Moreover, they also have jobs that are not much different where they work and interact with foreign people. It can be said that code switching is used as a sociolinguistic device in the novel.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

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

1. What are types of code switching found in *Critical Eleven* novel?
2. What are functions of code switching in *Critical Eleven* novel?

1.3 Objective of The Research

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

1. Identify the types of code switching in *Critical Eleven* novel.
2. Find out the functions of code switching in *Critical Eleven* novel.

1.4 Scope of The Research

This study focuses on the analysis of code switching in the *Critical Eleven* novel. There are two types of code switching that will be explored; The code switching situational and metaphorical proposed by Gumperz (1982). Then examines the functions of code switching proposed by Gumperz (1982). They are as follows: quotations, addressee specification, interjections, reiteration, message qualification and personalization versus objectivization.

1.5 Method of The Research

Data from this research is the code switching found in *Critical Eleven* Novel. This novel is reflection of urban communities in Jakarta as a metropolitan city with a complex cultural background and English used by characters in this novel. Therefore, the writer divides the research into three sections:

1. Collecting Data

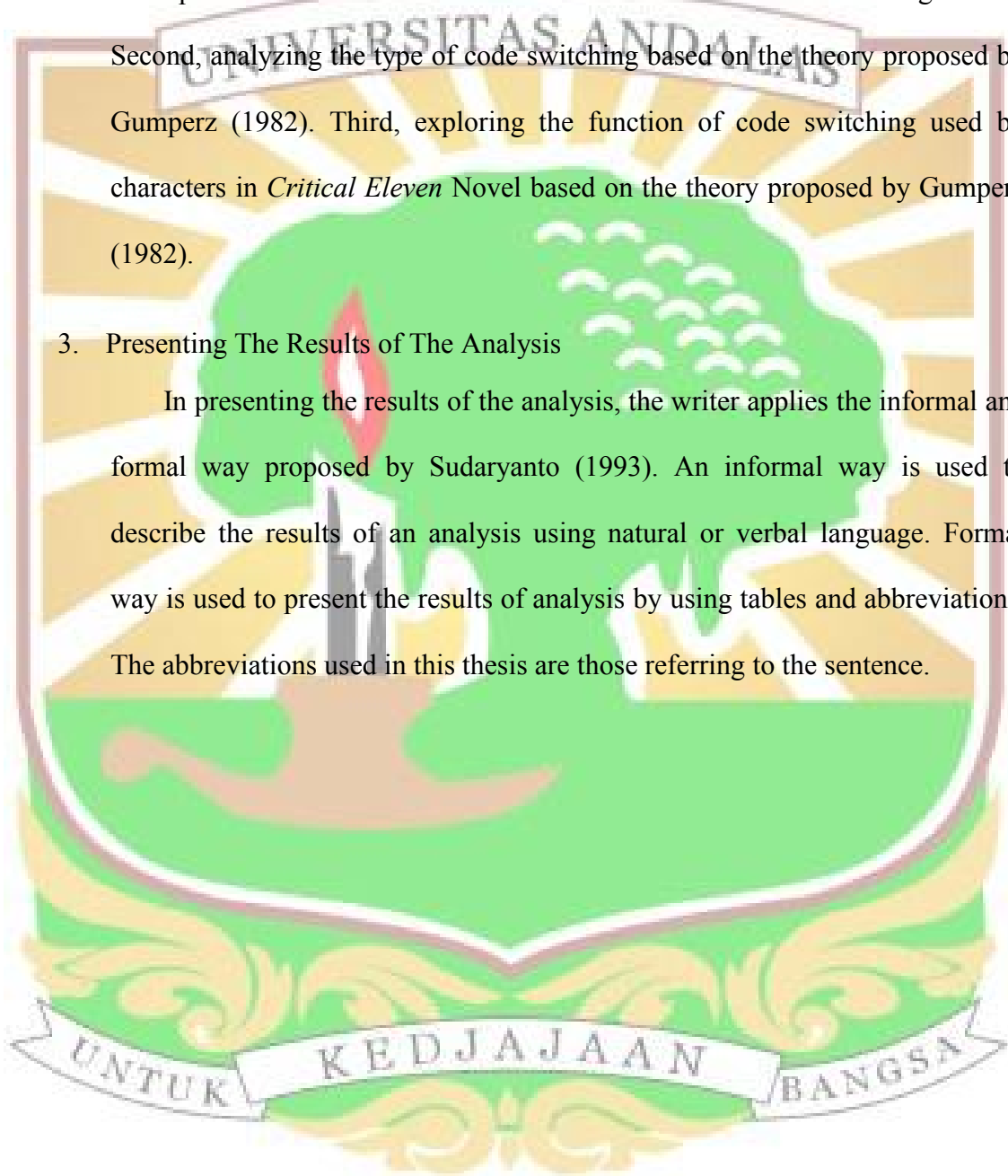
In collecting data, there are three steps taken. First, reading the novel clearly and understood story of the novel. Second, taking a note the code switching used by this novel characters to know the amount of data. Third, selecting the data which occurs code switching in English to Indonesian language. In the novel *critical eleven* there are 339 pages and 31 chapters. From those 31 chapter, the writer will identify the types of code switching and the functions of code switching.

2. Analyzing Data

In analyzing the data, the author follows several steps. First, explaining the topic and situation of the conversation where the code switching occurs. Second, analyzing the type of code switching based on the theory proposed by Gumperz (1982). Third, exploring the function of code switching used by characters in *Critical Eleven* Novel based on the theory proposed by Gumperz (1982).

3. Presenting The Results of The Analysis

In presenting the results of the analysis, the writer applies the informal and formal way proposed by Sudaryanto (1993). An informal way is used to describe the results of an analysis using natural or verbal language. Formal way is used to present the results of analysis by using tables and abbreviations. The abbreviations used in this thesis are those referring to the sentence.



CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF RELATED STUDIES

2.1 Review of Related Studies

There are some researchers who have conducted the research in this topic. Three previous studies on code switching as sociolinguistic devices were discussed in this chapter. They are taken from the journal articles dealing with this topic.

The first research is conducted by Yuliani (2012). She investigates “code switching in *9 Summers 10 Autumns* novel”. This study is aimed to describe types and functions of the code switching uttered by the characters in the novel *9 Summers 10 Autumns*. In collecting data, non participatory observational method (Sudaryanto 1993) was applied. In analyzing the data, she applies the theory proposed by Hoffman (1996) to analyze the types of the code switching and the theory proposed by Gumperz (1982) to analyze the functions of the code switching. The findings revealed three types of the code switching: inter-sentential switching (fifteen times), intra-sentential switching (four times), and emblematic switching (twice). Meanwhile, there are four functions of the code switching; message qualification, addressee specification, interjection and personalization.

The second is conducted by Umu Habibah (2015). She investigates “English-Indonesian Code Switching Used in *Pondok Pesantren Darul Falah Be-Songo* Semarang”. She investigated their daily speaking. The objectives of the study are find out (1) the reason of code switching used in *Pondok Pesantren Darul Falah Be-Songo* Semarang and (2) the types of code switching the students used.

This research is a descriptive qualitative research. This research uses Hoffman's theory to analyze the reasons of code switching. They are talking about particular topic quotation of someone else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition, intention, expressing group identity, soften/strengthen request/command, because of the real lexical need and to exclude other people.

The third research is conducted by Mujiono and c.o (2013). They investigated "The code switching used by the English lecturers in the classroom". They have to switch the language when the students do not understand about what they are conveying. This study aims at investigating how the English lecturers practiced the code switching in English as foreign language instruction in the classroom. This is a descriptive qualitative research in which data were taken by recording, observation, and interview technique. The collected data are analyzed by applying descriptive qualitative method through four steps: data reduction, data description, data grouping, and conclusion. The findings of the research reveal that the English lecturers used English, Indonesian, Arabic, interchangeably. The English lectures made switching for (1) linguistics factor, (2) to continue speaker's pronouncement, (3) addressee specification, (4) information clarification, (5) intimacy, (6) affected with the addressee, (7) unpleasant feeling, (8) to create humor, (9) repetition used for clarification reiteration of a message, (10) to strengthen request or command, (11) to make questions, (12) to give advice, (13) to balance the addressee's language competence, (14) to make it easier to convey speaker's message, (15) discourse marker.

The researcher uses these three studies as related studies because these three studies are all about code switching. These three studies also use the theory that the researcher will use to analyze code switching in *Critical Eleven* novel such as the functions of code switching based on Gumperz (1982). The method of the three studies is also the same that is descriptive qualitative method.

2.2 Definition of Key Term



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|-----------------|---|
| Code Switching | is an alignment within the same speech exchange of passages of speech belonging to different grammatical systems or subsystems. (Gumperz, 1982:59) |
| Bilingualism | is one of language phenomenon, where people have ability to use language in speech community, between one people and other people, and the people should understand about the language. (Mickey 1962:12, Fishman 1975:73 in Chaer and Augustina 1967) |
| Multilingualism | concern on the speaker of different languages are brought together within the same political entity. (Hoffmann, 1996:17) |

2.3 Theoretical Framework

2.3.1 Code Switching

According to Wardhaugh (2010:98), people are usually required to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch from one code to another or to mix codes even within sometimes very short utterances and thereby create a new code in a process known as code-switching. It means the switch may occur from one language to another within a single sentence or between sentences. The switch can also occur between speaker's turn or within a single speaker's turn.

2.3.2 Type of Code Switching

Gumperz (1982) classifies code switching into two types: situational code switching and metaphorical code switching.

1. Situational code switching

Situational code switching refers to a language shift where there is a change in participants' definition of each others' rights and obligations (Blom and Gumperz, 1972 in Yletyinen, 2004: 12). This means there is a direct connection between situation and language. In this case, a code or speech style is regularly associated with a certain class of activities, so that the code can signal these activities, even in the absence of other clear contextual cues (Gumperz, 1982: 98). In this case, the activities that Gumperz means refer to the situations of

the utterance. Therefore, it can be concluded that situational code changes occur when the language used changes according to circumstances without relying on other contextual factors.

In this type of switching, a speaker may speak one language in one situation and another in a different one. One code is used in a certain set of situations and another in an entirely different set. No topic change is involved (Wardhaugh, 2010: 101). The example of situational code switching is:

A : Sometimes you get excited and then you speak in Hindi, then again you go on to English.

B : No nonsense, it depends on your command of English.

B : [shortly thereafter turning to a third participant, C, who has just returned from answering the doorbell] *Ken hai bai* 'Who is it?'

(Source: Gumperz, 1982: 77)

In the example, it can be seen that B uses English when he/she is talking to A, but then he/she switches to Hindi when he/she is speaking with C. The type of code switching is called situational because it is determined by the situation of the utterance. In this case, there is a change in the participant.

2. Metaphorical Code Switching

Unlike situational code switching, which is prescribed by the setting and the participant of the utterance, in metaphorical code

switching, the speakers build their own and their audience's abstract understanding of situational norms to communicate metaphoric information about how they intend their words to be understood (Gumperz, 1982: 63). In other words, the code switching is determined by the speakers, not by the situations in which they are involved. Moreover, some aspects of the connotations, which elsewhere apply to the activity as a whole, are here to be treated as affecting only the illocutionary force and the quality of the speech act in question (Gumperz, 1982: 98).

This type of code switching is used by the people to show how speakers employ particular language to convey information through their words. People may switch code based on the social situation, such as from formal to informal, official to personal, serious to humorous, and politeness to solidarity. Bilinguals often find it easier to discuss particular topics in one code rather than another (Holmes, 2013: 37). The choice encodes certain social values. The example of metaphorical code switching is:

A : Well, I'm glad I met you.

B : *Andale pues* 'O.K. swell'. And do come again. Mm?

(Source: Gumperz, 1982: 77)

The code switching occurs between Spanish and English. It can be seen that B uses Spanish in the first sentence and then switches to

English in the next sentence. The switch is determined by the speaker himself because there is no change in setting and participant of the conversation.

2.3.3 Functions of Code Switching

Gumperz (1982: 75-84) suggests a number of conversational functions of code switching. They are as follows: quotations, addressee specification, interjections, reiteration, message qualification and personalization versus objectivization.

1. Quotation

Gumperz (1982: 75) states code switching can function as direct quotations or as reported speech. Quotation is used when a person wants to report another person's utterance. Gumperz (1982: 82) notes that not all speakers are quoted in the language they normally use. The speech of another person being quoted in a conversation is often in a different language. For example, person A is talking in English but inserts the reported speech from person B which is uttered in Indonesian language. The example of code switching which functions as quotation is as follows:

I went to Agra, *to maine dpne bhaiko bola ki* 'then I said to my brother that', if you come to Delhi you must buy some lunch.

(Source: Gumperz, 1982: 75)

The utterance above contains code switching between Hindi and English. The code switching happens in a conversation among Hindi speaking college students and writers in Delhi. It can be seen that the speaker inserts direct quotation in Hindi in the middle of his utterance which is structurally uttered in English.

2. Addressee specification

In this case, code switching can be used as addressee specification, which means that by employing code switching a person can direct his/her message to one of possible addressees (Gumperz 1982: 77). In other words, the code switching is used depending on the addressee. Among many possible addressees, an addresser code switches to specify the addressee to whom he/she wants to direct his/her message. Gumperz (1982: 77) provides example of addressee specification function of code switching:

A : Sometimes you get excited and then you speak in Hindi, then again you go on to English.

B : No nonsense, it depends on your command of English.

B : [shortly thereafter turning to a third participant, C, who has just returned from answering the doorbell] ***Ken hai bai*** 'Who is it?'

(Source: Gumperz, 1982: 77)

The conversation occurs among a group of Hindi speaking graduate students who is discussing the subject of Hindi-English code switching. It can be seen that B is speaking in English while talking

with A, but he code switches into Hindi when he talks to C to specify the addressee.

3. Interjection

Gumperz (1982: 77) states that the code switching serves to mark an interjection or as sentence filler. The example of code switching which functions as interjection is as follows:

A : Well, I'm glad I met you.

B : *Andale pues* 'O.K. swell'. And do come again. Mm?

(Source: Gumperz, 1982: 77)

The code switching occurs between Spanish and English. It can be seen that B uses the interjection in Spanish, then he continues speaking in English.

4. Reiteration

The function of code switching as reiteration occurs when a message is repeated in another language. This repetition may serve as a clarification of what has just been said but often it also carries additional meanings in that it amplifies or emphasizes the message (Gumperz, 1982: 78). The example of code switching which functions as interjection is as follows:

The three old ones spoke nothing but Spanish. Nothing but Spanish. *No hablaban ingles* 'they did not speak English'.

(Source: Gumperz, 1982: 78)

In the example above, the speaker first speaks in English, then he switches into Spanish to reiterate his message.

5. Message qualification

Message qualification means qualifying something that has been previously said. Gumperz (1982: 79) gives an example of this which involves Spanish and English code switching:

We've got all...all these kids here right now. *Los que estan ya criados aquí, no los que estan recién venidos de México* 'Those that have been born here, not the ones that have just arrived from Mexico'. They all understood English.

(Source: Gumperz, 1982: 79)

In this example, the utterance is first introduced in English and then it is clarified in Spanish before being further elaborated in English. In this case, the code switching is used to qualify the message.

6. Personalization versus objectivization.

According to Gumperz (1982: 80), this contrast of personalization vs. objectivization relates to things such as: the distinction between talk about action and talk as action, the degree of speaker involvement in, or distance from, a message, whether a statement reflects personal opinion or knowledge, whether it refers to specific instances or has the authority of generally known fact. For

instance, Gumperz (1982: 81) provides an example of code switching which functions as personalization or objectivization :

A : *Vaisna ai* 'Did Vaishna come?'

B : She was supposed to see me at nine-thirty at Karol Bag.

A : Karol Bag?

B : *Or mat no boje ghorse nikla* 'And I left the house at nine'.

(Source: Gumperz, 1982: 81)

The conversation happens in English and Hindi. B's English response to A's Hindi question here treats the appointment as an objective fact. B shifts back to Hindi in explaining his own actions as personal matter.

