

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Humans utilize language as one of their communication tools to discuss and exchange ideas, thoughts, sentiments, emotions, and other things. Sometimes people mix two or more languages while talking. This ability is called bilingualism or multilingualism. Bilingual individuals often employ code-switching in their utterances. This happens because they speak a language other than their native language. Bloomfield (1933:56) stated that "bilingualism as native like control of two languages". Code-switching is a common language phenomenon. It can be found in daily life, social media, and movies.

Fishman states that in sociolinguistics, bilingualism is defined as the usage of two languages by a speaker in their communication with others. Bilinguals can master both their native and their second language. They are shifting from one language to another within their sentences. For example, *mau hangout kemana weekend ini?* (Where are we going this weekend?). Hymes (1971) defines code-switching as "a common term for alternative use of two or more languages, varieties of a language or even speech styles." According to Poplack (1980), there are three main types of code-switching: tag switching, Inter-sentential switching, and Intra-sentential switching.

The act of switching between two languages or between language variations within a single discussion across phrase or clause boundaries is known as code switching. Poplack and Sankoff (1984) state that code switching is simply the alternate use of the two languages in discourse. Code mixing, on the other hand,

refers to speaking or writing in more than one language simultaneously. According to Muysken, code mixing refers to a mixture of two or more languages appearing in a single sentence. Code mixing is when a speaker combines two or more languages without a need to do so. Code switching refers to the use of variants of more than one language within a single language event as a tactic to adjust to a change in roles or scenario.

According to Sapp (1986), a movie is a motion picture that is considered a source of entertainment or an art form. Code-switching also appeared in film. One of the movies is "*Merry Riana mimpi sejuta dolar*". This movie is based on the real story of Merry Riana, an Indonesian woman. The film was released on December 24, 2014. This movie tells the life story of Merry Riana.

Her family is one of the victims who suffered in the 1998 riot in Jakarta. After fleeing to Singapore, Merry Riana faced numerous challenges but managed to survive. She met her school friend in Singapore and stayed with her temporarily. Despite the odds, she pursued her studies at college with a student loan, with Alva as her guarantor.

At the end of the movie, Merry Riana achieves success and earns a million dollars. This research is particularly interested in the use of code-switching in *the Merry Riana mimpi sejuta dolar* movie. The study aims to identify and analyze the types of code-switching used in this movie, specifically code-switching between Indonesian and English.

1.2 Theoretical Framework

To ensure that the writer and readers have the same ideas, introducing some connected theories in research is crucial. This theoretical framework provides

more precise terms from ebooks, articles, and journals that were used in this study, specifically in the context of sociolinguistics, such as code-switching.

1.2.1 Sociolinguistics

According to Spolsky (2010), sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society, including language variation and attitudes towards language. It is supported by Hudson (1996), who defines it as a study of the relationship between language and social factors, such as class, age, gender, and ethnicity.

Sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary science that combines the scientific study of linguistics. This is the study of languages or the study of language as an object of study and sociology. Which is the objective and scientific examination of individuals in society, institutions, and social processes that exist within society.

Wardhaugh (1998, p. 1) stated that "a society is any group of people who are drawn together for a particular purpose, and a language is what the members of a specific society speak."

Sociolinguistics is the study of language and culture. It addresses all issues concerning language behaviour, including language use, language attitudes, and language speakers.

According to Holmes (2013), sociolinguistics is the study of how language and society interact. According to Trudgill (1974), sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies language as a social and cultural phenomenon. It explores the field of language and society, which is closely related to social psychology, anthropology, geography, and sociology.

1.2.2 Bilingualism

Bi and lingual are the two prefixes that make up bilingualism. Bi means two, and lingual means language. A bilingual individual is capable of speaking and understanding two languages. According to Wardaugh (2006), the phenomenon of people having more than one language is called bilingualism. Bilingualism means, initially, that the person can communicate in both languages and apply code-switching in suitable situations. This includes speaking and understanding, as well as reading and writing. A bilingual person can read and write in two languages. He communicates in both languages and applies appropriate code-switching. Edwards (2004) suggests that bilingualism is defined as having two or more words or utterances in another language, which are found to be flexible, easy, and simple to specify.

Sinulingga (2009) stated that a bilingual individual is a person who can speak two languages. Although it's not impossible, people who live in bilingual communities often use code-switching in their speech to facilitate effective communication with one another. According to Spolsky (1998), a bilingual is someone who has one functional competence in a second language, which might range from low ability to full proficiency. According to Gumperz (1971), bilinguals typically speak in groups using their idioms while interacting with outsiders in the common language.

1.2.3 Code-Switching

Code-switching is the process of shifting between languages or dialects. It depends on the social context. People with bilingual abilities often use code-switching when communicating. Here is one example of code-switching: *Gue suka wanginya, thank you ya* (I like the fragrance, anyway, thank you). It is code-switching between the Indonesian and English languages. Code-switching happens not only in a language but also in a dialect. Auer (1998:1) defines code-switching as the "alternating use of two or more codes within one conversational episode". According to Myers-Scotton (1993:47), code-switching refers to the "use of two or more languages in the same conversation, usually within the same conversational turn, or even within the same sentence of that turn." The definition of code-switching, according to Holmes (1992:50), is that the speaker shift their language from one language to another.

According to Wardhaugh (2006), people must usually choose a code before speaking. They can also choose to change their Code at any time, even in brief utterances, which results in the creation of a new code. Code-switching can happen during a discourse between speakers or even during a speaker's turn. It can result from a group of speakers who have to deal with more than one language in their common knowledge, as well as from individual choices. Code-switching is used to convey a message to the other person. When an interlocutor or message recipient is unable to understand the language used by the speaker to convey meaning, code-switching can occur if the speaker has advanced knowledge of specific languages and their variations.

1.2.4 Types of Code-Switching

According to Poplack (1980), three main types of code-switching:

1. Tag switching

Applying tags from one language to sentences that are entirely in another. Tag switching is the addition of a tag from one language to a wholly foreign language utterance. In tag-switching, a phrase that is entirely in another language has a "tag" in another language inserted into it. For example, you know, I mean, I wish, didn't I, and so on. This type of tag switching, which requires only a small amount of the two languages, involves inserting a tag in one language into a user interface that is entirely in another language. In other cases, tag switching consists of the insertion of a tag.

2. Inter-sentential switching

Speakers who conduct this type of switching are highly skilled in the involved languages, as it indicates a significant amount of syntactic complexity and compatibility with the patterns of both languages. Inter-sentential switching occurs when a speaker changes language in the middle of a sentence. This suggests that if a person's speech is broken up into phrases, one phrase will be in one language while the other sentence will be in a completely different language. This type includes a switch at the end of a clause or sentence. The reality is that one clause is written in one language and the other in a different one. This kind of situation involves codeswitching between sentences without adding any new information. For example, *filmnya bagus ya*, but the ending

is sad. It means the movie is good, but the ending is heartbreaking.

3. Intra-sentential switching

The speakers switch languages within a clause or sentence. Intra-sentential code-switching refers to situations where the changeover occurs within the same sentence or between words or phrases. This kind of code-switching occurs when a person switches from one language to another in a single sentence. This type involves transitions between other types that occur within the clause boundary. For example, *cuaca hari ini hot ya*. It means the weather is hot today.

1.3 Review of Previous Studies

A few previous studies support this research. The writer utilizes earlier research from the thesis, as well as Journal papers downloaded from the internet, to support this research. Several studies have been conducted on codeswitching. Some of them are Sahidul (2019), Kamariah (2019), and Widya (2013). Below functions of code-switching. Meanwhile, the writer only analyses the types of code-switching. The second research was written by Kamariah (2019). *The Journal's title is 'Analysis of Using Code Switching on Instagram.'* In this research, the writer used the theories proposed by Stockwell (2007). The purpose of this research is to represent the form and factors of code-switching on Instagram. In this study, code-switching on Instagram is examined using sociolinguistic data. This is descriptive research. The information used in this research comes from a variety of posts, chats, and comments made by Instagram users is a discussion about them functions of code-switching. Meanwhile, the writer only analyses the types of code-switching. The second research was

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The first research is conducted by Sahidul (2019). The thesis is entitled *Code Switching On The Utterances In Cinta Laura In "Brownis" Talk Show*. In this research, the writer used the theories proposed by Poplack (1980) and Gumperz (1977). This study aims to identify the types and functions of code-switching used by Cinta Laura in the "Brownis" program talk show on Trans TV. In this research, the writer applied a qualitative method. The sources of data in this research are the transcript of Cinta Lauras' utterances in the "Brownis" program talk show on a YouTube channel named Trans TV Official.

The result of this research is that the writer discovered Cinta Laura's utterances contained tag code-switching, inter-sentential code-switching, and intra-sentential code-switching. Moreover, the functions were quotation, addressee, specification, interjection, reiteration, massaging qualification, personalization, or objectification. The writer concludes that code-switching is an inevitable phenomenon that serves numerous social functions. As a result, code-switching may be beneficial in social contexts. The strength of this research lies in the writer's provision of a conceptual framework, making it easier to understand the research points. The weakness of this research is that

there is a phrase/preposition error on p. 23 in the last paragraph.

The difference between Sahidul and the writer is that Sahidul obtained the information from the YouTube videos. Meanwhile, the writer collected the data from a movie. Another difference is that Sahidul examines the types and The results of this research indicate three different types of code-switching on Instagram. They are tag-switching, Inter-sentential code-switching, and Intra-sentential code-switching. Four factors have been identified as causes of code-switching based on the types and analyses. They are topic shifting, lacking vocabulary, being bilingual or multilingual, being trendy, and having prestige. The strength of this research lies in the writer's ability to describe several types of code-switching while sharing screenshots of relevant posts, chats, and comments. The writer also uses understandable language. The weakness of this research is that there is an incorrect form of the verb on p. 263.

The difference between Kamariah and the writer is that Kamariah discusses both types of code-switching and the reasons for using code-switching. Meanwhile, the writer only analyzes types of code-switching. Another difference is that Kamariah takes the data from posts, chats, and comments on Instagram. However, the writer collects the data from a movie. The last research was conducted by Widya (2013). The Journal's title is *The Use of Code Switching in Twitter (A Case Study in English Education Department)*. In this research, the writer is using theories proposed by Poplack (1980), Saviile-Troike (1986), and Hoffman (1991). The purpose of this research is to investigate several significant concerns, including language usage, types of code-switching, and the causes behind code-switching on Twitter. The method used in this research is

qualitative. Thirty tweets from Twitter users were used to collect the data. From June through September 2012, the researcher collected two tweets from every thirty Twitter users.

The results of this research indicate that intra-sentential switching is primarily used in chosen tweets for types of code-switching. The tweets show that most Twitter users frequently shift between languages at the level of specific words and phrases by emphasizing them. Almost all Twitter users use English as their primary language. They tend to switch languages because they need to master English skills, and most of their friends are talking in English on Twitter.

The strength of this research lies in the writer's analysis of code-switching in more than two language combinations. The weakness of this research is that there is a misspelling on p. 7.

The difference between Widya and the writer is that Widya analyses the types of code-switching, language occurrences, and reasons for code-switching. Widya's source of data is Twitter. Meanwhile, the writer examines the types of code-switching only. The writer took the data from a movie. Another difference is that Widya studies not only Indonesian and English code-switching but also other languages. Meanwhile, the writer only analyses Indonesian and English code-switching.

1.4 Research Questions

In this research, the issue to be analyzed focuses on the use of code-switching in the Indonesian movie *Merry Riana Mimpi Sejuta Dolar*. Based on the background of the research and the aim of the study, here is the question the

researcher wants to address:

What are the types of code-switching used by the main characters' utterances in the movie?

1.5 Objectives of the Study

Based on the background and identification of the problem above, this study aims to analyze the types of code-switching used by the main characters in *Merry Riana mimpi sejuta dolar*.

1.6 Scope of the Study

This research is conducted within a sociolinguistics framework that focuses on codeswitching. In this research, the writer analyzes and identifies the code-switching used in *Merry Riana mimpi sejuta dolar* movie. The writer is interested in analyzing the codeswitching used by the main cast in this movie and identifying the types of codeswitching employed. The data are derived from the main characters' utterances in this movie. The writer focused on identifying the code-switching used in the film. Moreover, the writer also focused on the types of code-switching used in the movie. This research aims to determine the code-switching used by the main cast and the types of code-switching employed in *Merry Riana Mimpi Sejuta Dolar*. This research is conducted by using the theory of peoplack in Romaine (1995: 122-123) to identify the types of code-switching. He categorized code switching into three types: tag switching, inter-switching, and intra-switching. This research was limited to finding code-switching between Indonesian and English in the movie.