

AN ANALYSIS OF CODE SWITCHING IN THE NOVEL *9 SUMMERS 10 AUTUMNS*

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ABSTRAK

Kajian ini membahas tipe dan fungsi alih kode dalam percakapan-percakapan pada novel *9 Summers 10 Autumns* karya Iwan Setyawan. Metode yang digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data adalah simak bebas libat cakap (Sudaryanto 1993), sedangkan teori yang diterapkan dalam menganalisis data adalah teori dari Gumperz (1982) dan Hoffman (1996). Hasil analisis data dipaparkan dengan menggunakan metode formal dan informal. Dari data yang dianalisis ditemukan tiga tipe alih kode yang muncul dalam ujaran, yaitu 14 *inter-sentential switching*, 4 *intra-sentential switching* dan 2 *emblematic switching*. Selain itu ditemukan empat fungsi alih kode, yakni 7 *message qualification*, 5 *addressee specification*, 5 *personalization*, dan 3 *interjection*. Dari enam fungsi alih kode yang dikemukakan Gumperz, fungsi alih kode *quotation* dan *reiteration* tidak muncul dalam data. Hal ini disebabkan karena karakter tidak pernah mengutip ujaran orang lain ketika dia berujar dengan penutur lain dan juga tidak mengulang ujaran dari satu bahasa ke bahasa lainya.

Kata kunci: *alih kode, tipe alih kode, fungsi alih kode*

ABSTRACT

This study is aimed to describe the types and the functions of code switching which are uttered by the characters in the novel *9 Summers 10 Autumns*. In collecting the data, non participatory observational method (Sudaryanto 1993) was applied. In analyzing the data, Hoffman's theory (1996) is referred to analyze the types of code switching and Gumperz's theory (1982) is referred to analyze the functions of the code switching. Presenting the result of analysis is done formally and informally. After analyzing the data, the writer finds three types of code switching. They are 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. It means, there are two functions that do not appear in the data; quotation and reiteration, because the characters never quote other people's ideas or repeat utterances from other language.

Keywords: *code switching, types of code switching, functions of code switching*

1. Introduction

Code switching is "the alternate use of two languages or linguistic varieties within the same utterance or during the same conversation" (Hoffman, 1996:110). It is a natural way of speaking in a bilingual community because participants usually switch from one code to another code. In sociolinguistics, code means a system of communication, spoken or written,

such as language, dialect or variety. According to Wardhaugh (1986:103) “people then are usually required to select from one code to another or to mix code”. It means switching between languages is common and takes many forms.

2. Background of the Research

2.1. Identification of the Problem

Code switching is a phenomenon of language that occurs as a result of language contact in a bilingual society. Many people use code switching in their conversation. Code switching does not only occur between languages but also varieties of language or speech styles contained in one language. Code switching occurs by the change of language outside of the situational language features, that are speaker, hearer; by the change of situation because of the third person, and the change of topic conversation.

Code Switching does not only occur in spoken language but also in written language, as in literary works, such as a novel. In this case, the writer analyzes *9 Summers 10 Autumn*, written by Iwan Setyawan (2011). The writer only observes the language that appears in the conversations of the novel. In conducting the analysis, the writer formulates two research questions, as follows:

1. What are the types of code switching found in the novel?
2. What are the functions of code switching found in the novel?

2.2. Theoretical Framework

Based on the form, there are three types of code switching proposed by Hoffmann (1996:112). Those types are confined by the different structural conditions, and are conveyed to the different levels and different ways in the specific bilingual settings. The types are

1. Inter-sentential switching

This kind of code switching occurs between clauses or sentences, where each clause or sentence is in one language or other. The utterance consists of two different sentences in two different languages. For example, when an adult Spanish-English bilingual says “*Teniazapatosblancos. Unpoco, they were off-white, you know*”, the utterance is started in Spanish then followed by a sentence in English. This switching kind is classified into inter-sentential switching.

2. Intra-sentential switching

This kind of code switching occurs within a clause or sentence boundary. This kind of switching takes place when two or more lexical items in one code are inserted in one grammatical form or a sentence of another code, like when a French/English bilingual says

“*Va, chercher mare* (go and fetch and mare) and bribe him *avec un chocolate chaud* (with a hot chocolate) with cream on top”

3. Emblematic switching

In this kind of code switching, tags, exclamations and certain set phrases in one language are inserted into an utterance otherwise in another, as when a Panjabi/English says *It's a nice day, hana?*” (hai n? *isn't it*). Another example is when an adult Spanish-American English says “...*Oh! Ay! It was embarrassing! It was very nice, though, but I was embarrassed!*”.

In relation to the function of code switching, Gumperz (1982:76) suggested a number of the functions as follows:

1. Quotation

The switching occurs when the speaker quotes other people speech. The code switched passages are clearly identifiable as a direct quotation and reported speech.

2. Addressee Specification

The switch can be used to direct the message to one or several possible addressees. The function of the switching is to draw attention to the fact that the addressee is being invited to participate in the exchange.

3. Interjection

The switch serves to mark an interjection or sentence filler in order to get the attention.

4. Reiteration

Reiteration is a synonym of repetition. The function of this switching is to repeat the message from one language to another language, either literally or in somewhat modified form.

5. Message qualification

This kind of function of code switching means that the switching in one code is employed as qualifying message to the main message conveyed in another code. The topic is introduced in one language and commented on in the other one.

6. Personalization versus objectification

This function is categorized on the basis of distinction between the talk about the action and the talk as the action, the degree of the speaker involvement in, or distance, from a message whether a statement reflects personal opinion or knowledge and whether a statement refers to specific instance or has the authority of general known.

2.3. Methodology

In collecting the data, non participatory observational method (Sudaryanto 1993) and note taking technique were applied. In analyzing the data, pragmatic identity method (Sudaryanto, 1993:15) was applied. Here, Hoffman's theory (1996) is referred to analyze the types of code switching and Gumperz's theory (1982) is referred to analyze the functions of the code switching. In presenting the result of analysis, both formal and informal methods are applied.

3. Review of Literature

This section deals with the review of some related studies which are discussed, as a means of comparison. The first review is on a study conducted by Hisham (2009). He studied teacher's code switching in classroom instruction for low English proficient learners. The objectives of this study are to investigate learners' perception of teachers' code switching, the relationship between teachers' code switching and learners' affective support, the relationship between teachers' code switching and learners' learning success and the future use of code switching in students learning. The study proposed two hypotheses which were tested by using Person Product Moment Correlation analyses. The study found that learners perceived code switching as positive strategy. Overall, the results indicate that the learners have a positive perception on the teachers' code-switching in the ELT classrooms.

The second review is on a study conducted by Ayeomoni (2006). He studied the code switching and code mixing style of language uses in childhood in Yoruba speech community. The research establishes that the average child of the community starts to become bilingual from the primary school stage of his education. The child is starting to become bilingual from the primary school stage of education. From the research, he concludes that code-switching and code-mixing correlate positively with the educational attainment of individuals.

The last review is a study of Wild (2009). This research discusses fluidity and mobility of contemporary urban cultural in Africa. Wild, through the new media and technology, conducted a research about poetry, music, film mix and new forms of street art. Wild focuses on the popular music in Zimbabwe. She found a different linguistic set up in South Africa, the speakers consciously or unconsciously use more than one languages in a conversation. One of the languages is normally the local language and another one is foreign language. The use of code switching is usually linked to some factors, such as age/generation education, social class in the areas divided and gender.

4. An Analysis of Code Switching in the Novel *9 Summers 10 Autumns*

From the analysis, the writer finds that inter-sentential switching is most frequently used in the conversation; it occurs 15 times. Meanwhile, Intra-sentential switching appears 4 times in the conversations. The least type of code switching that occurs is emblematic switching. It occurs twice because the characters employ few exclamations in their utterances. On the other hand, in terms of the function, message qualification is the function mostly used by the characters in the conversations; it occurs 8 times. Afterward, the function of addressee specification occurs 5 times then personalization occurs 5 times. The least dominant function is interjection that occurs 3 times. This is because this function usually appears in the form of a break or interruption from other speakers which mark an interjection. There are two functions of code switching that are not found in the data. They are quotation and reiteration. They do not occur because the characters never quote other people's speech and they do not repeat the utterance from one language to another. Here are the examples,

- (1) Iwan : Hey! What are you doing all alone here?
A child : **Muka Mas biru-biru semua. Are you OK?** (p.6)

The conversation occurs between Iwan and a child in the Grand Central Terminal New York. The terminal is very crowded and people are busy waiting the train. At that time, Iwan wants to go home and takes a rest after working all day. On the way, Iwan meets a child who he met two days ago, then he greets him. The child replies with a loud voice "**Muka Mas biru-birusemua**". Iwan remembers the events last night when he was robbed and got beaten. Now, Iwan is standing in front of him. While looking at Iwan's face, the child is surprised and then asks "**Are you OK?**" Iwan and the child are bilinguals; they are able to speak more than one languages.

The language in the above conversation contains a switch from Indonesian into English. The child uses Indonesian to declare an expression of surprise because he meets someone whom he met two days ago. Then, the utterance is continued by using English "**Are you OK!**". This kind of switching can be categorized into inter-sentential switching. According to Hoffman (1996), inter-sentential switching occurs between clauses or sentences where each clause or sentence is in one language or other. In the first utterance, the child uses Indonesian to reflect his thought about Iwan's condition after the robbery two days ago. In the second utterance, the child alternates his language into English, asking Iwan's condition. The utterance is used by the child in order to get Iwan attention. The function of this switching is called interjection because the speaker says a question to get the hearer attention. According to Gumperz (1982), interjection is the switching occurs in order to get the attention.

- (2) Iwan : Forget about loneliness. A kid like you knows nothing about loneliness! You know Mbak Ati?
 A child : **Of course! Berkat dia Mas bisa di New York seperti sekarang.** I think she's an angel. Dia telah membantu mas banyak sekali untuk memulai hidup di sini. (p.7)

The above conversation happens in Grand Central restaurant between Iwan and the child. The situation in the restaurant is not crowded. At that time, many people are rushing home for dinner with their families. While waiting for a meal, the child tells how he came to New York and knew about Iwan. Apparently, the child knows all about Iwan from Iwan's mother and Mbak Atik, Iwan's sister, who lives with Iwan in New York.

The child's utterance uses Indonesian to response Iwan's question. The alternation is found from the tag "**Of course!**". The utterances are in English that is followed by Indonesian utterance "**Berkat dia Mas bisa di New York seperti sekarang**". The switching from a word of interjection in one language and followed by a sentence in another language can be categorized into emblematic switching.

In the above switching, the child interrupts Iwan's statement when they were talking about Mbak Atik. The child uses English interjection "**Of course!**" in the next utterance and gives an explanation in Indonesian. The function of the code switching here can be categorized as interjection because the word "**Of course!**" is an exclamation. It is used to attract and to get attention of the listener.

- (3) A child : "Wah, enak. Nyaman sekali tempatnya. Mas sendiri di sini?"
 Iwan : "**I am very grateful. Dulu aku harus berbagi dua kamar untuk tujuh orang.**"(p.11-12)

The conversation happens in the studio on Sullivan Street, SOHO. The studio is the second home for Iwan and it becomes a place to rest after work. Iwan likes this studio and feels comfortable there. He bought it from Mbak Atik. On the weekend, the child often visits the studio to hear Iwan's stories. This studio is very simple. However it gives the impression of loose and comfortable. The the child likes it; it is expressed in the child's utterance, "Wah, enak. Nyaman sekali tempatnya".

Here, code switching appears in Iwan's utterance when he responds the child's utterance in English: "**I am very grateful**", then changes it into Indonesian: "**Dulu aku harus berbagi dua kamar untuk tujuh orang**". The code switching occurs in two different languages. The language is not inserted by the other language but still follow the rules of both English-Indonesian languages. The type of this code switching can be categorized into inter-sentential switching.

The utterance “**I am very grateful**” is the response of the child’s previous utterance. Iwan feels happy because the child visits his place and he expresses his feeling in English. He switches the language into Indonesian to reflect his opinion. The switching appears in order to tell what Iwan feels. Therefore, the opinion can be classified into personalization.

- (4) Iwan : “**It’s a beautiful day! Spring akhirnya datang juga.** Do you know that spring is my favorite season? Spring symbolizes a hope, a new beginning. Meninggalkan melankoli musim dingin, salju, dan malam yang panjang.”

The child : “Hey, do you want to continue your story about your home?” (p.15)

The conversation is between Iwan and the child on their way to Bleecker Street. They buy coffee latte and blueberry muffin for their breakfast. That morning, they enjoy the warmth of the sun at the corner of Washington Square Park. In the morning, some students are sitting to read books or listening to music from iPhone in the Park. Everyone looks very relaxed in the spring.

The switching occurs from English into Indonesian. In the first utterance, Iwan says in English: “**It’s a beautiful day!**”, then he changes the language into Indonesian: “**Spring akhirnya datang juga**”. In the third sentence, Iwan uses English again. This kind of switching is included into inter-sentential switching since the switching occurs between two languages in one conversation.

The utterance “**it’s a beautiful day!**” reflects Iwan’s personal opinion. Firstly, he uses English to express his feeling, then he switches into Indonesian. The utterance appears to show Iwan’s opinion and feeling, therefore the function of the alternation is classified into personalization.

5. Conclusion

From the discussion of the types and function of code switching found in the conversations of the novel, it can be concluded that the dominant type found is the inter-sentential switching. Here, the participants speak in a complete clause or sentence in one language to the complete one in another language. They use the complete forms because they want to express the complete thought. On the other hand, on the function of code switching, message qualification is dominantly found in relation to the personal sense of the novel. It usually describes the thought or feeling of the main character, Iwan.

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