

## A STUDY ON CODE SWITCHING IN PERAHU KERTAS NOVEL BY DEWI LESTARI

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### Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan menemukan dan menganalisa jenis-jenis pengalihan kode dan faktor-faktor dalam penggunaan pengalihan kode. Metode untuk pengumpulan data adalah pertama membaca novel, kedua mengumpulkan data dari novel tersebut, dan ketiga mengklasifikasikan jenis dan faktor dari alih kode. Berdasarkan penelitian ini, peneliti menganalisis 49 kalimat ataupun frase yang menggunakan alih kode. Dari 49 data tersebut, dapat disimpulkan bahwa jumlah pengalihan kode yang paling banyak digunakan adalah kode intra-leksikal yang mencapai 19 data, jumlah pengalihan kode yang paling sedikit digunakan adalah kode emblematis yang memiliki 4 data dan faktor yang paling dominan digunakan adalah empati tentang sesuatu dan berbicara tentang topik tertentu dalam novel *Perahu Kertas*.

Kata kunci: *novel, alih kode, intra-leksikal*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The study between language and society called sociolinguistics. Holmes (2012) stated that sociolinguistics studies the relationship between language and society, spoke differently in different social context, concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the way it was used to convey social meaning, examining the way people used language in different social contexts provided a wealth of information about the ways of language works, as well as about the social relationship in a community.

A code was a language, a variety of a style of language. A code was a class specific language variation, especially for different strategies of verbal planning. Sometimes, the speaker used two or more languages to state their thought, instruction, message, or experience in order to the readers or the listeners can receive what the speakers said. It was caused by the situation that demands language switching and by the habitual of

the speakers became one of the backgrounds of code switching usage.

In this research, the analysis focused on Indonesian-English code switching of *Perahu Kertas* novel by Dewi Lestari. Dewi Lestari, she was the author of *Perahu Kertas* novel a singer and song writer. Her pen name is Dee, she was born in Bandung, West Java on January 20 in 1976.

This research uses Hoffman's theory (2012).

According to him there were six types of code

switching: (1) Intra sentential switching, it contained switch occurs within a clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence was in one language or other. (2) Inter-sentential switching, the switch occurred between a clause or sentences boundary where each clause or sentence was in one language or the other. (3) Emblematic switching, in this kind of code switching, tags, exclamations and certain set phrases were inserted into an utterance otherwise in another. (4) Intra-lexical code mixing, this kind of code mixing which occurred within a word boundary. (5) Establishing continuity

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switching, this kind of code switching occurred to continue the utterance of the previous speaker, as when one Indonesian speaker spoke in English and then another speaker tries to respond in English also. (6) Involving a change of pronunciation, this kind of code mixing occurred at the phonological level as when Indonesian people said an English word, but modified it to Indonesian phonological structure.

Hoffmann (2012) stated the reason why people used code switch: (a) Talking about a particular topic. People sometimes preferred talking about a particular in one language to using another language, (b) quoting somebody else, (c) Being Emphatic about something. People sometimes preferred expressing his/her feeling by using his/her second language to his/her first language because depending on their appropriate selected word, but sometimes he/she preferred talking to use his/her second language, (d) Using interjection. People sometimes use interjection to show their feeling in a certain even, (e) Showing repetition used for clarification. People sometimes repeated their words to somebody else by using other codes to omit feeling unsure of the speaker about a certain word to interlocutor when he/she understood or not, (f) Expressing group identity. People sometimes talk about a certain topic to somebody else using a selected word which was only familiar use in their group, (g) Showing the intention of clarifying the speech for interlocutor. People sometimes talk about a certain topic to somebody to emphasis or in order to focus on a particular topic. It was only at later age, perhaps eight or nine does the child begins to code switch.

## 2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Research Design

According to Sugiyono (2014) qualitative method is a research method which used to observe natural situation. Moleong (2002) states that a qualitative method is a research which does not included any calculation or numeration because the datum are produced in the form of word. It

is associated with generating and developing an understanding. In this research data are collected by selecting words and phrases representing code switching in Perahu KLertas Novel. The data are collected and analyzed based on their contexts.

### 2.2 Data Source

English words, phrases and sentences by characters in Perahu kertas Novel are analyzed. Arikunto (2010) states that source of data are subjects that give the data information or where the data obtained. There are two reason for taking this novel as the source of data, firstly it is written in bilingual, secondly the story is not only published not only in novel but also in movie. The data are collected from the novel in Indonesian -English code switching. In this research data sources are taken from the conversation of the characters in Perahu Kertas novel.

### 2.3 Data Collection

According to Arikunto (2010) documentation method is a method used to collect data based on transcript, book, newspaper, magazine, meeting notes and agenda. There are some steps to collect the data documentation method :

(1). Reading the words table or list which shows English – Indonesian code switching, (2) Collecting the data from Perahu kertas novel, the data are in the levels of word, phrase, clause or sentence, (3) Classifying the data into four types of code switching, they are intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, emblematic switching and intra-lexical code mixing.

### 2.4 Technique of Data Analysis

(1) Coding the data. According to Nafa'ah (2010) developing system involved several types they are searching through data for regularities and pattern as well as for topic data cover, and then writing down words and phrase to present those topic and pattern. After all the switched expressions in all sentences had been highlighted, the starting to analyze the data one by one by applying analysis of the types of code switching and explaining the factor of code switching. For classification of data

analysis, code are given to each data. They are : (1) the numeral 001, 002, 003,...are used to show the order of the data number,(2) The alphabetic capital letters are used to classify the level of code mixing. Those are : ISCS : Intra-sentential, Code switching ISCS2 : inter-sentential code, switching ECS : emblematic code, switching ILCM : intra-lexical code mixing. The number 9.11,28.38....are used to show the pages of code switching in the novel. To differentiate form the number of data there is capital P which means the number of page, for examples : P.9, P.11 and P.38. They can put together into sentences in the example : 001.ISCS/P.9 meant the first data is code switching in the type of intra-sentential code switching which is located in page 9. By giving a code to each data, the data became easier to be classified.

### 3.FINDING AND DISCUSSION

#### Intra – Sentential Switching

##### 1.ISCS/P.34

*“Masa prospek gua dihancurkan gara-gara track record kartu anggota taman bacaan”?*

The sentence above is on page 34 in chapter 4 the title *Lingkaran Suci*. The intra-sentential switching is track record. The factor is talking about particular topic. It is intended that when people preferred talking about a particular in one language to using another language.

##### 2. ISCS/P.45

*“Gila, itu sih mission impossible Namanya”*

The sentence above is on page 45 in chapter 5 the title *Sebatang Pisang Susu*. The intra-sentential switching is mission impossible. The factor is being emphatic about something. The meaning is when people preferred expressing his/her feeling by using his/her second language to his/her first language because depending on their appropriate selected word, but sometimes he/she prefer talking to use his/her first language to using his/her second language.

##### 3.ISCS/P.50

*“Gara-gara keseringan nonton midnight bareng. Kita berempat nanti bisa double*

*date beneran”*

The sentence above is on page 50 in chapter 6 the title *Hunusan Pedang Es*. The intra-sentential switching is double date. The factor is talking about particular topic. It is when people preferred talking about a particular in one language to using another language.

##### 4.ISCS/P.114

*“Pasha ini gue Wanda. Gue minta tolong ya? Gue Cuma butuh data lo doang buat customer list gue”*

The sentence above is on page 114 in chapter 13 the title *Rencana Besar Wanda*. The intra-sentential switching is customer list. The factor is expressing group identity. It is considered that people sometimes talk about a certain topic to somebody else using a selected word which is only familiar use in their group.

##### 5. “Gy, ada ngerasa banget kita kurang quality time berdua”

The sentence above is on page 34 in chapter 15 the title *Mencari Ketulusan*. The factor is being emphatic about something. It is thought that when people referred expressing his/her feeling by using his/her second language to his/her first language because depending on their appropriate selected word.

#### Inter-Sentential Switching

##### 1.ISCS2/P.386

*“Saya sedang bantu ayah saya, mas, beliau lagi sakit, dan sekarang saya menjalankan perusahaannya trading company”*

The sentence above is on page 386 in chapter 45 the title *Kastil yang Masih Berdiri Tegak*. The inter-sentential switching is trading company. The factor is expressing group. It is considered that people sometimes talked about a certain topic to somebody else using a selected word which is only familiar use in their group.

##### 2. ISCS2/P.95

*“It’s okay, Nan, kapan-kapan saja”*

The sentence above is on page 95 in chapter 11 the title *Sakola Alit*. The inter-sentential switching is It’s okay. The factor is being emphatic about something. It is thought when people preferred expressing

his/her feeling by using his/her second language to his/her first language because depending on their appropriate selected word but sometimes he/she prefers talking to use his/her first language to using his/her second language.

3.ISCS2/P.127

*"Nan, sudah saatnya lu jujur sama gua. Are you straight?"*

The sentence above is on page 127 in chapter 15 the title Mencari Ketulusan. The inter-sentential switching is are you straight. The factor is being emphatic about something. It is intended when people preferred expressing his/her feeling by using his/her second language to his/her first language because depending on their appropriate selected word, but sometimes he/she prefer talking to use his/her first language to using his/her second language.

04. ISCS2/P.151

*"Nan, mungkin aku kolokan, but I'm not stupid, I'm not blind. Aku lihat gimana cara kamu melihat dia"*

The sentence is on page 151 in chapter 17 the title Tiga Kata Saja. The factor is repetition for clarification. It categorized that people sometimes repeated their words to somebody else by using other codes to omit feeling unsure of the speaker about a certain word to interlocutor when he/she understand or not.

#### **Emblematic Code Switching**

01.ECS/P.19

*"Siap.....satu...dua...tiga....Pose!"*

The sentence above is on page 19 the title Pindah ke Bandung. The emblematic code switching is the word pose. The factor is using interjection. It is generally accepted that when people use interjection to show their feeling in a certain event.

02. ECS/P.138

*"Congrats !Mak comblang milenium"*

The sentence above is on page 138 in chapter Salah Berharap. The emblematic code switching is the word congrats. The factor is using interjection. It is intended that when people use interjection to show their feeling in a certain event.

03.ECS/P.139

*"Gua duluan masuk ya. Capek banget*

,nite, nite

The sentence above is on page 139 in chapter 16 the title is Salah Berharap. The emblematic code switching is nite, nite. The factor is showing the intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor. It is categorized that people sometimes talk about a certain topic to somebody to emphasis or in order to focus on a particular topic.

#### **Inter-lexical Code Mixing**

1.ILCM/P.134

*"Liburan akum au nabung buat beli laptop"*

The sentence above is on page 134 in chapter 15 the title Mencari Ketulusan. The intra-lexical code mixing is the word laptop as a noun. The factor is talking about particular topic. It is supposed that when people talking about a particular in one language to using another language.

2.ILCM/P.80

*"Oke, weekend depan udah pasti ya?"*

The sentence above is on page 80 in chapter 10 the title Kurator Kuda. The intra-lexical code mixing is the word weekend. The factor is talking about particular topic.

3.ILCM/P.86

*"Kugy darling...Wanda itu kurator muda"*

The sentence is on page 86 in chapter 10 the title Kurator Muda. The intra-lexical code mixing is the word darling. The factor is using interjection. It is intended that when people use interjection to show their feeling in a certain event.

#### **Discussion**

In Perahu Kertas Novel all the types of code switching in Hoffman's theory are obtained such as intra-sentential code switching, inter-sentential code switching, emblematic code switching and intra-lexical code mixing. The first dominant type is intra-lexical code mixing. It is found from the insertion of the word in a sentence. The second dominant type is intra-sentential code switching, where there are some phrases which is inserted by the author in a sentence. It can be noun phrase adverbial phrase, and adjective phrase. The third dominant type is inter-sentential code switching. Those are found

in sentences with dependent and independent clauses, where the clauses showed that there are some Indonesian and English switching which are completes by subject, predicate and object. The fourth dominant type is emblematic code switching. The insertion of emblem shows that there are some sentences should be followed by appropriate tags, exclamations or a certain phrases.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

In Perahu kertas novel the data are classified into six types based on Hoffman's theory they are intra-sentential code switching, inter-sentential code switching, emblematic code switching, and intra-lexical code mixing. The data obtained are 49. They are classified as 16 intra-sentential code switching, 10 inter-sentential code switching, 4 emblematic code switching and 19 intra-lexical code mixing. The most dominant factor of code switching in the novel is being emphatic about something and talking about particular topic.

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