An Analysis on Code Switching In "Dealova" Novel

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Abstract
Language means communication with other, where we need to build the relation to get the better understanding. It is used by people to give a message and information where everyone speaks, or identifies with one language. Beside that it is always develops every era according to the communication model used in writing or speaking. This research is aimed to give some contribution to the readers and to enrich the reader's knowledge about code switching. Therefore, the writer hopes that it will be useful for English students especially those who are studying sociolinguistics. Moreover, code switching have some types to applying in every situational based on the type of the type of codeswitching.to give different sense especially for teenager. The code switching can stimulate the reader to interest read a book, a novel, a newspaper and gives a good influence in order to improve the vocabulary in English.

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BACKGROUND

Language is not only used by one person but also other people, because we need to communicate with each other to give messages and information. Meanwhile, Wardaudgh (1977: 3) states that language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication. In addition, communication among people is a free expression as long as they can understand what the messages are, their communication is a success. One of language studies which talk about the relation between language and society is called sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal of a better understanding of the structure of language and of how language functions in communication (1986: 12). Therefore, according to Mesthrie, Swann, and friends (2000) the discipline studies of sociolinguistics are stressed in four concepts of human societies which can differ the use of languages in certain society. The four concepts are (1) culture or design of living, (2) socialization or the process of people learning the culture in society, (3) norms and value or guide of action and qualities, and (4) status and role or the social position and regulation.

In some cases the varieties may represent difference of occupational or interest specializations ('shop talk,' hippie talk',etc), and it contains vocabularies, pronunciation, and phraseology. Hence, according to PWJ. Nababan (1986) "sociolinguistics is a study or explanation from the language connection with the speakers of the language on the societies as the member of

societies." For example, an English teacher in Indonesia uses code switching between Bahasa Indonesia and English in order to make the students understand his explanation about English. However, code switching is not only used in spoken language but also in written language and one of the language works which usually uses code switching in its contents is novel. Novel is a fictions prose narrative of considerable length in which characters and actions representative are portrayed in a plot of more or less complexity (R.J.Rees, 1973:9). Thus, the style of language which is used in novel is always related with the target of readers. For example, if the kind of the novel is a romantic story of teenagers the style of language in the novel's content will use the simple sentences, slang and code switching.

Thus, the researcher is interested in conducting research entitled "**An Analysis on Code Switching in "DEALOVA" novel** because this novel is a kind of romantic story for teenagers and so popular even it was filmed in Indonesia. The researcher wants to know the code switching used in DEALOVA novel and the reasons of the writer to use the code switching in her novel. The result of this study is also expected to give some contribution to the readers and to enrich the reader's knowledge about code switching. Therefore, the writer hopes that it will be useful for English students especially those who are studying sociolinguistics.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society, whereas the sociology of language is 'the study of society in relation to language' (Hudson, 1996, p. 4 in Wardhaug 2002). According to Caika (1982), sociolinguistics is the study of the way people use language in social interaction. The sociolinguist is concerned with the stuff of everyday life: how to talk to your friends, family and teacher or everyone you met in the course of a day and why you talk as you do and they talk as they do.

Sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristic of language varieties, the characteristic of their function, and characteristic of their speaker as this there constantly interact, change and change one another within speech community (Fishman, 1975: 4).

1.2 Speech Community

The way to communicate with other members has a set of rules or system, including in their verbal behavior or language. Gumperz (1971: 114) further states that linguistic phenomena are analyzable both within the context of language itself and within the broader context of social behavior. One example of this is the phenomenon of language switching. Besides, people sometimes switch code within a domain or social situation (Holmes, 1992: 41). Therefore, a particular community usually has its own characteristics, including the way of community.

1.3 Bilingualism

Related to speech community, Hamers and Blanc (1989: 6) define bilinguality (or individual bilingualism) as "the state of a linguistic community in which two languages are in contact with the result that two codes can be used in the same interaction and that a number of individuals is bilingual". Hamers and Blanc (1989: 6) also mentions that bilinguality is the psychological state of an individual who has access to more than one linguistic code as a means of social communication; the degree of access will vary along a number of dimension which are

psychological, cognitive, psycholinguistic, social psychological, social, sociological, sociolinguistic, sociocultural and linguistic.

1.4   Diglossia

Ferguson (1959 in Spolsky 2005: 134) defines diglossia, a situation as he defined it in which two distinct varieties of the same language divide up linguistic functions unevenly. According to Gumperz (in Fishman.J.A 1975: 74) Diglossia is primarily responsible for our greater awareness that diglossia exists not only in multilingual societies which officially recognize several "languages," and not only societies that utilize vernacular and classical varieties, but also in societies which employ separate dialect, register, or functional differentiated language varieties of whatever kind. On the other hand, has attempted to trace the maintenance of diglossia as well as its disruption at the national or societal level (Fishman; 1975: 74).

1.5   Code

Since the language variation occurred in the world, code is used by people who have different languages to communicate easily. We have observed that the particular dialect or language one chooses to use on any occasion is a code, a system used for communication between two or more parties (Wardhaugh, 2002:100). In general, however, when you open your mouth, you must choose a particular language, dialect, style, register, or variety-that is, a particular code. Most speakers usually have the ability to speak one or more languages, they try to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch or mix from one code to another.

1.5.1 Code Mixing

People usually are not aware that they switch or mix her language in their conversation. It is because they have the capacity to mastery two languages. Besides, Wardhaugh (1986: 103) states that code mixing occurs when conversant use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance. Additionally, code mixing may also give a way to situational or metaphorical code switching at any time, e.g., use of the former for an activity always discussed in a particular language, or use of the latter to evoke special feeling.

1.5.2 Code Switching

Review from the explanation above that most speaker use more than two language to communicate. According to Wardhaug (2002: 100) people, then, 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 code even within sometimes very short utterances and thereby create a new code in a process known as code switching. Besides, the use of two or more language in the same conversation or utterance can be called code-switching (Gardner-choloros; in Coupland and Jaworski, 1997). Hamers and Blanc (1989: 144) state that one of the most common and original strategies used by bilingual speakers among themselves is code - switching.

1.5.3 Kinds of code switching

There are many types of code switching as suggested by some sociolinguists. Therefore, the explanation will describe the kind of it in order to make clear understanding in the kind of code switching. Gumperz in Hudson (1980: 56-58) says that there are three types of code switching,

namely: 1. Metaphorical code switching, 2. Situational code switching, 3. Conversational code switching. According to Wardaugh (2002: 103) define that there are two kind of code switching: situational and metaphorical. The last is the type of code switching based on the scope of switching or the nature of the juncture which language take place (Saville -Troike, 1986: 65 in Budi).

1.6   Factors that influence the author to switch her language
Hoffmann (1991: 115), bilinguals tend to code mix and code switch under the influence of several factors. In this research, these factors are used to explain the phenomenon that happens in "Dealova" novel. 1. Contextual, 2. Personal, 3 Situational (including formal and informal)

1.7   Reason for the author to switch her language.
There are some other reasons for bilinguals in using code switching. The first reason is to soften or strengthen request or command.
In some case, bilinguals can find that code also soften a request or even strengthen a command. Secondly, Deixis is related to personal pronominal. Next is ease of expression is related to real lexical need, either if the speaker knows the desire expression only in one language or to formulate expression in one language cannot be satisfactorily translated into the second language. The forth reason is personalization and Objectification. Both are related to each other. Lastly is message Qualification gives special effect for an element in a statement. The code switching expressions appear in the part of clause or sentence (complement, predicate, object, and modal)

METHODOLOGY

A. The Research Design
Based on the theory and explanation in the previous discussion, the research design used in this study is descriptive qualitative. According to Frankel and Wallen (1993: 380), research studies investigate the quality of relationships, activities, situations, or materials. Moreover, Qualitative research focuses on the understanding social phenomena and providing rich verbal descriptions of settings, situations, and participants (Ary, Jacob, and Razavieh, 2002: 37). It means that there is no the statistical data to present in this study. Frankel and Wallen (1993: 389) explain that, a researcher can "observe" without being observed, since the "contents" being analyzed are not influenced by the researcher's presence. This information show that the researcher does not need to observe the subject or participant directly, because the researcher only observes the content of novel or textbook without the author or publisher being aware that it is being examined.

B. Object of the Study
The phenomena of code switching not only happen in human interaction orally but also in written such as newspapers, magazines and novels, so the researcher takes the object term in her research. The research object was the code switching used in the novel script in DEALOVA. The researcher analyzes the type of code switching and the reason of the author to use code switching in her novel. Because, most of the author has the particular reason to switch or mix her language.

C. Source of Data

The primary source of data in this study is the DEALOVA novel by Dian Nuranindya, published in 2005.According to Ary, Jacob, Razavieh (2002: 435), if a document is written by someone who has had firsthand experience with the phenomenon under study, it is considered primary source. Meanwhile, this novel is regarded as the popular novel and filmed in Indonesia. In this study, the researcher takes all the code switching used in the novel script in DEALOVA. The code switching used in this novel that will be analyzed is Indonesian to English from the whole book.

D. The research Instrument

The important component to make research emphasizes and clear is the instrument and how to get the data. Ary et al (2002: 424) stated, in qualitative studies, the human investigator is the primary instrument for the gathering and analyzing of data. Therefore, the researcher is human instrument and the collector of the data. As the instrument and the collector of the data, the researcher collects the data and then analyses the data by herself.

E. Data collection

The data in this research are gathered from the novel itself. There were some steps to collect the data. These are the step for collecting the data: 1. Reading the novel. 2. Choosing/ selecting code switching expressions. 3. Classifying and analyzing the data based on the research problems.

F. Data Analysis

Bogdan and Biklen (1998 in Ary et al,. 2002: 165) suggest that the researcher can actually begin some data analysis in the field, while collecting the data. It means that the researcher can begin to narrow the focus of the study, write observer comments, compare data with working hypotheses, and soon. After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed them using the following step:

1. Coding the data based on the research problems. The first thing to do in organizing was to reduce the data, which was done through a process called coding (Ary et al,.2002: 165). The researcher tried to make a part or sub from the coding. After all data were classified, the researcher gave a code for each part.
    - Coding the data based on the types of code switching:
    - Coding the data based on the reason for code switching.
2. Analyzing the data according to the types of code switching.
    a. Types of code switching based on the distinction when applies to style shifting.
    b. Types of code switching based on the nature of juncture where language change takes place.
3. Identifying the reason for using code switching

FINDINGS

A. The Types of Code Switching

The researcher took all the data from the script and found many code switching expressions in DEALOVA novel. The code switching expressions that occur in the script is Indonesian to English. Therefore, the researcher tries to make a list of the type of code switching to make it

easy to understand. Table 4.1 shows the frequency of the occurrence of the types of code switching in DEALOVA novel. The total frequencies are 243 which is explained details as follows:

1. The type of code switching based on the distinction when applied to style shifting. Based on the theory, there are two type of code switching based on the distinction when applied to style shifting:

1.1.Situational code switching.

Situational code switching could be regarded as change in language choice rather than code switching proper; it refers to language switches which coincide with a change of interlocutor, setting or topic (Gardner-Chloros in Couplan and Jaworski, 1997: 361). For data I number 1, Karra as the first speaker started the conversation with her brother about a gift at that time, but her brother only kept silent so that she switch her language to make the conversation more comfort and acceptable.

1.2.Metaphorical code switching.

Metaphorical code switching occurs where a switch carries a particular evocative purpose, for example, speaking about a place in the variety which is used there. (Gardner-Chloros in Couplan and Jaworski, 1997: 361).

2. Type of code switching based on the nature of the juncture where language change takes place. As mentioned before, there are seven types of code switching in this section. They could be explained as follows.

2.1.Intra sentential code switching.
2.1.1.   A Single noun from other language.

The data showed clearly that those words are important and influence the context to give effects to the sentences. For the number 1, the words 'supermaid' show that someone who can to do anything by herself. Number 2 and 3, the words 'style' and 'handband' are borrowings. Number 4, 5, and 6, the words 'rap', matching' and 'thanks' are close to borrowing.

2.1.2.   Noun phrase

For the English noun phrases in data I, we are familiar with those phrases. 'Music hip -metal' is one of the kinds of music. Meanwhile, basket is one of the kinds of sport that have special term to make easy communication when they do the activity. 'Three point' is the term in basket.

2.1.3.   Verb phrase

In data I in number 1, the sentence has a sense of disappointment from the words 'nightmare' because in the previous sentence Karra talked about the chicken ghost and then Finta screamed because she was scared. Number 3, 'thanks a lot' is a common phrase, sometimes people say thank you when she/he helps someone who needs a help.

2.1.4.   A word within a sentence

In data I a word within a sentence was divide into two; a verb and an adjective. Those verb words 'double', 'walking', and 'backball' is a term of the rule in basketball to show the weakness from the player. Those words are appropriate for the context, so that the meaning of

the context is clear. Using English is more appropriate in expressing/ describing an idea or a feeling.

2.1.5. An Independent clause
In data I number 3 and 4, those independent clauses from 'who knows' and 'you wish' tell about being hopeless from the subject. Besides, another independent clause number 5 and 6, 'I'm not sure' and 'I'll pick you up. Bye!' explain the opinion and the activity of the artist.

2.1.6. Inter-sentential code switching.
Inter-sentential code switching is code switching which occurs between sentences.
For the data I number 3, Karra gave explanation about the problem and gave the solution to Dio. Number 7, is a plan to meet someone but in number 8, Ibel mother's asked about her son condition. For number 9, if we notice the sentence, we will find a sense of surprise. The statement is making surprise of Iraz because he came to Indonesian to celebrate his sister's birthday.

2.1.7. Emblematic code switching
Emblematic code switching is similar to tags or exclamations serving as an emblem of bilingual character. For the data I number 1, yuck is used to express disgust. Meanwhile, number 3 and 4 are show greeting. All of the exclamations are to strengthen the statement.

2.1.8. Continuing the previous speaker
This type of code switching takes place when the second speaker repeats or response the previous speaker or sender with the same word. Based on the script in DEALOVA novel the researcher finds some phenomena. In number 8, the conversation is between Ibel and Niki. Ibel made a plan to meet her tomorrow and she agreed about it, then Niki said 'bye… and bye 'Ibel answered'. For number 9, the conversation happened between Ibel and Karra, both of them could speak English. When the first speaker switched her language automatically the second speaker used English to response it.

2.1.9. Changing the pronunciation feature.
People often change the pronunciation feature of some word for some reasons. Sometime they change the words to make easy pronounce or may be people change the pronunciation feature because it is influenced by a dialect. For data I In number 7, 'no problemo' [n??'prabl?m] is derived from an English word 'no problem' [n?? 'prabl?m]. In this case the right pronounces is only 'no problem' without adding 'o'. In other words, this sentence gives a sense of humorous effect.

2.1.10. Switching from noun/ noun phrase to verb phrase.
From the script in DEALOVA novel the researcher does not find the type of code switching from noun/noun phrase to verb phrase.

2.1.11. Within a word
Code switching occurs within a word means that the root of a word is added by suffix and/ or affix but from different language. In number 1 until 17, the words tape, style, not bad, handphone, mood, drumset, cool, cymbal, stick, discman, earphone, crepes, strawberry, water,

are English words. For those number, -nya, and –lah are suffix. For number 18, the word adding by article di- is affix. Those articles give a humorous effect.

B. The Reason for Code Switching

The researcher finds some reasons why Dyan Nuranindya switches the language in her novel. The reasons for code switching could be classified as follows. There are 152, the frequency of the occurrence of the reason why Dyan Nuranindya switches the codes in her novel.

1. Talking about a particular topic

As presented in the previous theory, code switching can occur to express various connotations which are linked to experiences in a particular language. (Hoffman, 1991: 114). In data 8, the topic is about Karra especially the rule of basketball when she played it. From these data, we can see that Dyan N switch her code when she wanted to talk about the particular topic, because she could feel more freely and comfortable.

2. Softening or strengthening a request or command

Based on the previous theory, in some cases, the code-switched expression can soften a request or even strengthen a command. The example of code switching under the reason of softening or strengthen a request or commands are:
In data II number 1, the function of 'of course' is for strengthening the command. For number 2, 3, and 5 are, 'please' are used to soften the request or become a direct order. In number 4, the function of still is to strengthen her opinion about the boy that she talking about in the previous sentence.

3. Quotation/ quoting somebody else

As it has been mentioned before, people sometimes like to quote a famous expression or saying of some well-known figures. Quotation also consists of the lyric of a song, terms in sport activity, terms in institution, and etc. Quotation can be identified easily because it can be as a direct or indirect quotation of words/ phrases/ clauses from other languages.

4. Repetition used for clarification

Repetition is used for clarifying the meaning of words/ phrases by giving the explanation with the similar meaning in other language.

5. Intention or clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

From the script DEALOVA novel the researcher does not find the reason of the author to use intention or clarifying the speech content for interlocutor.

6. Interjection/ discourse marker

The function of interjection/ discourse marker is to give a special effect in a sentence. From the data, the researcher finds some phenomena:
For data II for number 2, 'whatever' in the previous sentence is used to give Iraz the freedom to explore their idea, but the major purpose is to make Iraz happy. Number 3 and 4, are express happiness. For number 5, show the disagreement and disappointed.

7. Real lexical needs/ deixis

As stated before, deixis is related to personal pronominal. In data II for number 1, Guys are term of address for friends in a small group. Number 2, Man is term of address for friend. Number 4, My lovely is term of address for girlfriends. Number 6, She is personal pronoun (female person). Number 14, God is being or spirit that is believed to have power over nature and control over human affairs. Number 15, Mr. Ibel (Mister) is term of address for man.

8. Expressing group identity/ addressee specification
As presented before that code switching can be used to express group identity, such as to show that the speaker belongs to the same bilingual community.

9. Massage qualification.
As stated before, message qualification gives a special effect on an element in a statement. The code switching expressions appeared in the part of clause or sentence (complement, predicate, object, and modal).

10. Personalization and Objectification
Based on theory in chapter II, personalization and objectification are related to the differentiation between an utterance about an act and an utterance as a result of an act, the involvement of speaker, the statement whether it is a specific or general fact.

11. For ease of expression
As mentioned before, Ease of expression is related to lexical need, either if the speaker knows the desire expression only in one language or to formulate expression in one language cannot be satisfactory translated into the second language.

DISCUSSION
Based on the research finding, there were two kinds of code switching used in 'DEALOVA' novel based on the distinction when applied to style shifting and based on the nature of the juncture where language takes places.

The situational code switching is used when the speaker talks about a particular topic, suddenly another speaker changes the topic at that time. The example of situational code switching is, the topic at that time is about gift and the topic change becomes his brother girlfriend (data I number 1). This phenomena show that the use of code switching is more suitable and comfortable to express the feeling and stay close with another speaker.

Metaphorical code switching also found in this study, when they talk about serious to humorous and politeness to solidarity (in data I number 1 and 2). Metaphorical code switching is used to express solidarity by using her native language and to express group identity that she/he belongs to the educated people.

The code switching based on the nature of the juncture where language takes places has six varieties of code switching found in this study, they are; 1). Intra-sentential code switching (code switching which occurs within a sentence) includes a single noun from another language, a noun phrase, a verb phrase, an independent clause and a word within a sentence.

The dominant type of code switching used in this study is a single noun from other language (English) 61 times. It is clear that those words are important and influence the context to give effects to the sentences.

According to Hoffmann (1991: 116), bilinguals do code switch for many reasons. The reason was explained above, but the most dominant reason is about quotation/ quoting somebody else because the author wants to give a different sense that her novel is regarded as a modern novel and interesting to the readers especially for teenagers. It can be said that the author wants to make her novel more commercial and popular because she switches her language in Indonesian to English. As we know, English is an international language in the world and this also gives a good influence for the reader to add the vocabulary in English.

CONCLUSION

This study is about an analysis on code switching in "DEALOVA". Therefore, the purpose of this study is to know the code switching expression, namely, the types of code switching used by Dyan Nuranindya and the reason why she used code switching. The type of code switching used by Dyan Nuranindya in DEALOVA are the data analysis reveals that, with regard to code switching as applied to style shifting, there are situational (4 times) and metaphorical (6 times) code switching that occur in this study.

SUGGESTION

Based on the conclusion of the study, some suggestions are first, the usage of code switching is important to give a particular sense to another speaker. Second, code switching can be used to stimulate the reader to interest read a book, a novel, a newspaper and etc. Third, the usage of code switching is to help the reader to get a better understanding and increase the new words for the reader.

The researcher expected that this study give more information and explanation especially to English Department students who concern in sociolinguistics. The researcher is aware that this study is not perfect enough, so for the future researchers can develop this research by including other aspects of code switching, for instance the patterns of code switching (in term of syntactic structure)

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