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CODE- SWITCHING ANALYSIS BASED ON FIVE TYPES OF CODE SWITCHING UNITS IN THE NOVEL "*FACEBOOK ON LOVE* BY IFA AVIANTY."

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ABSTRACK

Language is a universal means of communication in which speakers deliberately use by adding or inserting several words of expressions that might only be understood by a certain group of people. They occasionally change or switch the use of two or more languages or varieties of the same language during oral or written discourse. The change is called code-switching which is a linguistic phenomenon commonly occurring in bi- and multilingual speech communities. Switching may be conscious and intentional. Intentional switching may be used to indicate shifts in topic, and change in interpersonal or social relationships. Much of the time, however, switching between languages is unintentional. Another code which specifically refers to intersentential switching is called code mixing. Both terms refer to both types of language mixing. In this particular discussion, however, I focus only on the first type of switching, i.e. code switching. The main goal of code switching is to convey messages or information from a speaker to a listener directly and to make good communication between them. Code switching may occur within settings where speakers share more than one language. In this research I use two methods which include collecting the data from related books and the Internet as well as analyzing the collected data. I collect the data which are taken from in the dialogues in the novel "Facebook on love 2 by Ifa Avianty" that contain code switching.

Key words : Language ;Linguistics ; Code Switching ; Multilingual Community ; Discourse ; Facebook

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

The novel "Facebook on Love 2" by Ifa Avianty, as my data analysis, is worth analyzing because there is a variety of code switching units that are used in it. In this novel, many words are code switched.

I am interested in observing this code switching to see how this switching influences both the speaker and the receiver. So, the person who switches his/her language can represent his/her social or even educational background.

The phenomenon of code switching itself has become an interesting topic to be discussed, especially in the novel like *"Facebook on Love 2 by Ifa Avianty"*. Since this novel contains the reflection of teenagers' life nowadays, mainly their problems of love, may lead young readers to begin imitating the way the characters behave or even the way they communicate to each other. So, this research is conducted to observe this phenomenon further.

I focus my research on the use of code switching and the types of code switching occurring in the "Facebook on Love 2" by Ifa Avianty. To give a little description of what i intend to do, I put forward some examples as follows:

1. 'kamu meminta *second chance*, dan aku sudah kasih…..then I miss you…'ujar Dea.(p. 6)
2. Baru sebulan lalu, mereka me-*launch* buku yang berjudul "The power of sex*"*, dan langsung jadi mega *best seller!* ya iyalaah..lihat judulnya dong. (p.10) .
3. *By the way*, tentang menginap sehari semalam di Kempinski kita *skip* saja ya..ceritanya. (p. 21)

From those examples above , it is apparent that there are some codes switching found in the novel such as *second chance, launch, best seller, by the way, skip*, etc. Knowing the significance of codes switching, it is necessary to identify and understand the forms, meaning and reasons of its usage. Based on these reasons I conduct a research entitled "The Analysis of Code-switching In the Novel *Facebook On Love 2* by Ifa Avianty."

B.   Identification of the problem

From the explanation above, I aim to conduct a research about code switching which is often used by the writer of the novel

C. Limitation of the Problem

The code switching is absolutely different from code mixing. Here, I limit the research to the analysis of code switching based on five types of code switching units.

D.   Statements of the Problem

The analysis of the code switching is focused on the following problems:

1. What kind of meaning of code switching in the novel "Facebook On Love 2" written by Ifa Avianty;
2. What is the reason of the use of code switching in the novel "Facebook On Love 2" written by Ifa Avianty.

E.   Aim of the research

There are two aims in doing this research. The first one is to find out the meaning of code switching used in the novel; the second one is to figure out the reason of the use of code switching.

F.   Benefit of the Research

I wish that this research will be useful for readers to know more about code switching especially in sociolinguistic study and as a reference for those who want to conduct a research in sociolinguistic field. This research also provides students a better way to study about code switching.

G.   Method of the Research

In this research I use two methods which include collecting the data from related books and the Internet as well as analyzing the collected data. I collect the data which are taken from in the dialogues in the novel "Facebook on love 2 by Ifa Avianty" that contain code switching. This

research uses the qualitative and descriptive methods. Khan (1990:96) stated that "a descriptive method is used to explain, analyze and classify, something through various techniques; survey, interview, questionnaire, observation, and test."

I use some steps to analyze the data; First, collecting the data. In doing this research, I have to collect and look for the data, so they can support the objective of the study.
I take many sources, such as books, references and the Internet to analyze the data. Next, I quote some theories which are related to the subject of the study.

Secondly, identifying the data. I try to identify the data, namely code switching by grouping it based on the types of code switching and the last step is to analyze the data. Those data may not be described in numbers, but in the form of sentences.

I. ANALYSIS OF TYPES OF CODE SWITCHING UNITS

I classify through Kachru's Theory in analyzing the novel "Facebook on Love". Code switching refers to the switching of various linguistic units (morpheme, words, modifiers, phrases, clauses and sentences) from two participating grammatical systems within a sentence. Code witching is intrasential and is constrained by grammatical principle and motivated by socio-psychological motivation (language mixing seminar language acquisition and universal grammar, WS02/03 Thai In Der Smitten, 20 December 2002/3). I focus on five types of code switching. There are five types of code switching which are grouped into:

1. **Hybridization**
2. **Insertion**
3. **Sentence insertion**
4. **Reduplication**
5. **Idiom and collocation**

1) GROUP A : HYBRIDIZATION

Hybridization refers to the use of linguistic elements from another language within a unit.

- Disana ia hanya bisa melotot melihat ketiga *baby-sitternya* sedang asyik main hp. (p. 3)

The word "baby-sitter" in the sentence above means "pengasuh". The use of word "baby-sitter" is usually interpreted as "pengasuh" in Bahasa, because in fact, the word "baby-sitter" prefers to be used by the writer to replace the word "pengasuh" to show the style and high education background.

- Yang, gimana klo kamu *me-remove* semua nenek sihir ini dari list temen-temenmu ? (p. 8)

The word "me-remove" in the sentence above means "menghapus" or "memindahkan".

- Sekalian uang saku sama *living cost-nya* pak. (p.8)

The word "living-cost-nya" means "biaya hidup". The addressee can understand if the speaker talks to her friend which has the same high education.

- Baru sebulan lalu mereka *me-launch* buku yang berjudul " The Power Of Sex ",dan langsung jadi mega best sellernya, iyalah.. (p. 10)

The meaning of " me-launch" in Bahasa means "meluncurkan", so the word " me-launch" is equivalent with the meaning in Bahasa. Sometimes "me-launch" is almost used in talking..

- Hitung-hitung *me-time* lah. (p.22)

The word "me-time-lah" in the sentence means "waktu pribadi" and the addressee can understand if the speaker's meaning is interpreted in English. Usually the speakers often use this in speaking , because it sounds more sophisticated and convenient to use it nowadays.

- Tapi dia memang kayaknya suka sama kamu. Lihat dong cara dia *nge-kiss* dan *nge-hug* kamu. (p.37)

The word "nge-kiss" refers to "mencium" dan "nge-hug" refers to "memeluk". The use of word "nge-kiss" is usually interpreted as "mencium" because in fact, the word "nge-kiss" is more often used by speakers to replace the true meaning "mencium" in Bahasa.

- Sepintas anak ini, kebetulan sekelas sama saya, ya kurang lebih sama *shallow- nya* dengan gerombolan cewek-cewek itu (p.52)

The word "shallow-nya" in the sentence above means "dangkal. The word "shallow-nya" has the same meaning with "dangkal" which has been absorbed.

- Dia menatap saya dengan *puppy-eyes-nya* yang bikin saya meleleh. (p.60)

The word "puppy eyes-nya" in the sentence above means "mata sendu ". "Puppy eyes-nya" has the same meaning with "mata sendu" which has been absorbed.

- Dea menganggap acara-acara kayak gitu nggak ada *added value-nya*, selain nambah bego sama nambah dosa doang. (p.91)

The meaning of "added value-nya" in Bahasa means "nilai tambah nya" so the word "added value-nya" is equivalent with the meaning in Bahasa.

- Foto mesra itu *di-shoot* lagi. (p.92)

The word "di-shoot" in the sentence above means the "di sorot. The word "di- shoot" has the same meaning with ""di sorot" which has been absorbed.

2) GROUP B : INSERTION

Insertion refers to the introduction of grammatical unit such as word, phrase and dependent clause from another language.

- Sejenak sang ***mommy*** menyadari kesalahannya. (p. 2)

The word "mommy" is usually interpreted as "ibu" because the word "mommy" is often used by speakers to replace the true meaning of "ibu"."

- Hampir saja mulutnya berteriak memanggil para **baby sitter** yang entah pada menghilang kemana. (p. 2)

If we read the sentence, the word "baby sitter" refers to "pengasuh". The use of word "baby sitter" is usually interpreted as "pengasuh" because in fact, "baby sitter" is more often used by speakers to replace the true meaning of "pengasuh" in Bahasa.

- Dan sekarang hidupnya **stuck** diantara tiga bocah, yang segera akan menjadi empat (satu masih di dalam perutnya). Dea mengeluh hanya di dalam hati. (p. 2)

The word "stuck" in the sentence means "terjebak".

- Saat **log-in** ke facebook, dilihatnya status suaminya masih on.(p. 5)

The meaning of "log-in" in bahasa means "masuk, so the word "log-in" equivalent with meaning in bahasa. Sometimes "log-in" is used between English or Bahasa in talking regarding to the terms that are related toFacebook.

- Di kliknya **chatting box**. (p. 5)

The word "chatting box" in the sentence above means "kotak bicara. The equivalent word in Bahasa is almost never used, sometimes the "chatting box" is more understood than "kotak bicara" in Bahasa.

- "kamu meminta **<u>second chance</u>**, dan aku sudah kasih ….." ujar Dea.(p. 6)

The word "second chance" in the sentence above means "kesempatan kedua. "Second chance" can be replaced by the original meaning by speakers.

- Dia tersenyum lembut dan segera menarik **<u>bed cover</u>** setinggi leher. (p. 6)

The word "bed cover" refers to "penutup tempat tidur", but the word "bed cover" is usually interpreted as "selimut" because in fact, "bed cover" word is often used by speakers to replace the true meaning of "penutup tempat tidur" in Bahasa.

- Yang, gimana kalau kamu me-remove semua nenek sihir ini dari **_list_** teman-temanmu. (P.78)

The meaning of " list " in bahasa means "daftar", so the word "list" is equivalent with meaning in bahasa. "List" is almost used in most of conversations than the word "daftar".

- kalau ada **_notification_** tentang Bapak Fadli Kusharyawan yang telah memutuskan hububgannya dengan BEBERAPA WANITA sekaligus kasih tau ya! huakakakak….. (p.81)

The word "notification" in the sentence above means "pemberitahuan, but, the speakers assume that "notification" word can be more suitable to be used related to Facebook. "Notification" is the term that is used by Facebookers that has the same meaning with "pemberitahuan" which has been absorbed..

- Mungkin lebih baik kirim geng hantumu ini ke siberia saja, **_sweet_**. (p.8)

The word "sweet" in the sentence means "manis" or can be understood as "sayang" in Bahasa.

3) GROUP C : SENTENCE INSERTION

Sentence Insertion refers to an insertion of a sentence from another language into the language base on the discourse

- Jadi seharusnya kisah ini akan berakhir dengan closing statement klasik yang berbunyi, **_so they live happily ever after_**. Amin. (p. 21)
- Bisa kan kita berangkat habis magrib ? **_can't wait to see you dress up like the beauty queen_**. (p.25)

- " aku tahu, Fadli, *you were a such a bad boy*. (p.72)
- *I'm the winner anyway, and the winner should take it all*. Tapi kenapa masih aja ada rongrongan dari masa lalunya, sih? (p.99)
- Akan kubisikkan pada nya, *I'll do my best to please you, dear God*".(p.162)

"*I'll do my best to please you, dear God*" means "*Saya akan melakukan yang terbaik untuk menyenangkan Mu, Tuhan*"..

- *My fabiola, the queen of my heart, if I were there, I would hug you tight*. Akan saya bisikkan kepadamu bahwa kamu tak sendiri. (p.168)
- Bisa diam tidak sih? *I'm trying to kiss you now, please….stop talking!* (p.179)

4) Group D : REDUPLICATION

Reduplication shows the process of reduplication which is the process of repeating the same meaning in two codes. However, sometimes grammatically, it is wrong because the speaker speaks by using word by word.

- Saya demen nih ama *story-story* yang begini. (p.171)
- Wah *check-check* dulu deh semua sebelum ditutup (p.68)
- *Fine-fine* aja kan semuanya, jadi jangan panic dong.. (p.76)
- Wow.. Hati-hati! Ada yang *very-very* bad mood yach! (p.81)
- Sudah kau *delete-delete* semua pesan teman-temanmu? ? (p.83)
- Aduuuhai…! *Sorry-sorry* saja ya say, sungguh gak level tuh! (p.92)

5) GROUP E : IDIOM AND COLLOCATION MEANS

Idiom and collocation means the use of idiom and collocation while switching the language.

- Kenapa dibilang *looking like million dollars?* Iri barangkali! (p.10)
- Bilang pada geng hantu, *he blew his top! Huhuhu…!* (p.59)
- Sumpah Cyn! Dia benar-benar *blow my mind mind!* Aku suka! (p.87)
- Sudah.. Jangan bawel, ini masih pagi, *why don't you just zip your lip* and let me kiss you! (p.89)

- Ga sampai *take your breath away* kan? Biasa aja….. Menurutku lho.. (p.87)
- Senyumnya membuatku ingin berkata, ***yes! Bring it on, baby!*** (p.91)
- ***Something fishy is going on around here!*** Menurut kamu? (p.93)
- Dasar nenek sihir tidak bertanggung jawab! ***She washed her hands of the matter ?*** Seriously??? (p.98)

CONCLUSION

There are some cases where people feel more convenient to be emphatic in their second language rather than in their first language. For Indonesian people, switching *bahasa Indonesia* into English can also strengthen a command since the speaker can feel more powerful than the listener because he/she can use a language that not everybody can.

Sometimes people want to communicate only to certain people or community they belong to. To avoid the other community or people interfering their communication, they may try to exclude those people by using the language that not everybody knows/masters. To soften request, for Indonesian people, switching *bahasa Indonesia* into English can also soften a request because English is not their native tongue so it does not sound as direct as *bahasa Indonesia*. However, code mixing can soften a request since the speaker can feel softener than the listener because he/she wants to talk to God personally.

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