# CHAPTER 1

# INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of the study, research questions, aims of the study, scope of the study, significance of the study, research methodology, clarification of terms, and organization of the paper.

## 1.1 Background of the Study

The function of language as the only means of communication to convey social meanings (Holmes, 2001) makes language crucial in human beings' life. Since a language enables people to communicate with each other, people have opportunities to interact in a social group called *community* (Paltridge, 2006). A community consists of people who do activities together (for instance, speaking in the same language) (Devitt, 2004 as cited in Paltridge, 2006). A community in which the members speak in a same language is called *a speech community* (Devitt, 2004 as cited in Paltridge, 2006).

A speech community can be simply defined as any social groups of individuals who regard themselves as speaking the same language, repertoire, or varieties of a language (Corder, 1973 as cited in Patrick, 1999 and Paltridge, 2006). However, sometimes, a speech community does not only consist of monolingual speakers but also speakers who are able to speak more than one language variety. This kind of speech community is called *a multilingual community* (Holmes, 2001), whereas being able to use more than one language

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variety or code is called *multilingualism* (Gal, 2007 and Clyne, 2007) or *bilingualism* (Mackey, 1962 and Fishman, 1975 as cited in Chaer and Agustina, 2010).

In a multilingual community, a speaker who is able to speak more than a language must choose the language variety that he/she will use in different social situations (Holmes, 2001). Generally, different social situations in a multilingual community are marked or reflected by the change of language used which is known as *code-switching phenomenon* (Aitchison, 2003 and Holmes, 2001).

Code-switching refers to the process or action of selecting or changing linguistic elements in order to contextualize talk in interaction (Nilep, 2006). In other words, code-switching takes place when a bilingual speaker employs more than one language variety in a single utterance (at least in the level of clause) so as to convey her/his meaning properly (Cardenas-Claros & Isharyanti, 2009). There are three types of code-switching proposed by Poplack (1980), namely *tag-switching* (occurs by inserting a tag in one language into other different language), *intra-sentential switching* (appears within a sentence), and *inter-sentential switching* (takes place between sentences in which each sentence is in different language).

Code-switching is a widespread and common phenomenon in societies (Vogt, 1954 as cited in Nilep, 2006) since it can be found everywhere in human's daily conversation. In fact, code-switching serves some functions for the users. Koziol (2000 as cited in Fauzia, 2008; Ramdhani, 2010; and Hendriyani, 2012) divides the functions of code-switching into 14 categories, i.e. *personalization,*

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*reiteration, designation (endearments and name-calling), substitution (appositive), emphasis, clarification, objectification, untranslatability, mitigating message, interjection, parenthesis, aggravating message, quotation*, and *topic shift.*

Since code-switching is generally associated with speech, code-switching is assumed to be found only in spoken discourse. However, Bakhtin (1981) in *Discourse in The Novel,* one of the essays in *The Dialogic Imagination: Four Essays by M.M. Bakhtin*, proves that code-switching can also be found in written discourse such as in literary works. Bakhtin (1981, p.260) argues that "prose discourse" in the novels "is same as practical speech in everyday life, an artistically neutral means of communication". In other words, prose discourse is same as a verbal code/language/language variety in general sense. Bakhtin (1981, p.262) defines "novels as a diversity of social speech types (sometimes a diversity of language) and a diversity of individual voice, artistically organized".

Furthermore, Bakhtin (1981) states that any single national language has internal stratification such as dialects, jargons, language varieties, etc. Bressler (2007, p.45) states that "Bakhtin employs the term heteroglossia to demonstrate the multiplicity of languages that operate in any given culture". However, heteroglossia in novels is called dialogized heteroglossia since the multiple existing languages "continually dialogue with each other" (Bakhtin, 1981 as cited in Bressler, 2007, p.46). The existence of dialogized heteroglossia in novels signals the multiplicity of language used in novels. The use of multiple languages

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in a novel is an evidence that code-switching can also be discovered in novels (in specific case) and in written discourse (in general case).

Novels in the series of *Lupus* (Gramedia, 1987-2000), written by Hilman Hariwijaya, are examples of novels that code-switch in its story. The series of *Lupus* was chosen as the source of the study for two reasons. The first reason is the language used by the author of the novels. In all of his novels, Hilman Hariwijaya commonly uses four languages, namely *Bahasa Betawi*, English, Bahasa Indonesia, and a unique language called *bahasa gaul* (Raharja and Chambert-Loir, 1998). In the novels, the readers can see that Hilman Hariwijaya occasionally switches from one language to other languages.

The second reason is its genre. The series of *Lupus* is categorized as a young-adult literature because it centers its story on the life of some teenagers. Studies on young-adult literature itself can be said as a relatively new branch of study (Noorman, 2011) and for some reasons, young-adult literature is considered unscientific compared to literary books (Sarumpaet, 2003 as cited in Noorman, 2011). Since there are many novels in the series of *Lupus,* this study only takes 2 novels as the primary sources of the study. The novels are *Makhluk Manis dalam Bis* (Gramedia, 1991) and *Bunga untuk Poppi* (Gramedia, 2000).

Some studies have been conducted related to code-switching in a novel. One of the studies comes from Fauzia (2008). In her study, Fauzia investigated types and functions of code-switching performed by characters in a *chicklit* novel entitled *Beauty Case* written by Icha Rahmanti. Fauzia (2008) discovered that the novel has three types of code-switching: *tag switching, intra-sentential switching,*

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and *inter-sentential switching*. The classification of code-switching is based-on Poplack's theory (1980) of types of code-switching. Fauzia (2008) also found that there are fourteen functions of code-switching based-on Koziol's theory (2000) of the functions of code-switching.

Another study related to code-switching in a novel was organized by Ramdhani (2010). Similar to Fauzia (2008), Ramdhani also examined the types and the functions of code-switching performed by the characters in May Moon's *Journey of the Heart*. However, unlike Fauzia, Ramdhani also tried to seek the contribution of the code-switching in the development of the novel. Therefore, Ramdhani also investigated the code-switching in the novel plot by plot. Ramdhani (2010) revealed that code-switching has contribution to the development of the novel.

Different from the previous two studies, this study uses two novels as the primary sources and only discusses the types and the functions of code-switching performed by the characters in their conversations in the novels. The code-switching that is focused on is the code-switching between Bahasa Indonesia and English and the code-switching between Bahasa Indonesia and *Bahasa Betawi*. This study applies types of code-switching theory proposed by Poplack (1980) and functions of code-switching theory proposed by Koziol (2000).

**1.2 Research Questions**

The study is gearing towards answering following questions:

1. What types of code-switching are performed by the characters in the novel *Makhluk Manis dalam Bis* and *Bunga untuk Poppi*?

2. What are the functions of code-switching performed by the characters in the novel *Makhluk Manis dalam Bis* and *Bunga untuk Poppi*?

**1.3 Aims of the Study**

The aims of the study are:

1. to investigate the types of code-switching performed by the characters in the novel *Makhluk Manis dalam Bis* and *Bunga untuk Poppi*.

2. to investigate the functions of code-switching performed by the characters in the novel *Makhluk Manis dalam Bis* and *Bunga untuk Poppi*.

**1.4 Scope of the Study**

The study specifically investigates the types and the functions of code-switching found in the characters' conversations in the novel *Makhluk Manis dalam Bis* (1991) and *Bunga untuk Poppi* (2000). Besides, the study only focuses on the code-switching between Bahasa Indonesia and English and the code-switching between Bahasa Indonesia and *Bahasa Betawi*.

## 1.5 Significance of the Study

This study is expected to prove the use of code-switching in written discourse such as in literary works (especially in the selected novels). Besides, this study is expected to enrich the literature on code-switching.

## 1.6 Research Methodology

## 1.6.1 Research Method

This study is conducted within a qualitative method. A qualitative study puts its main attention on obtaining as much as possible organized/well-ordered empirical information in a natural setting and tries to interpret a certain phenomenon in relation to the meanings people bring to it (Denzin & Lincoln, 2000 and Shank, 2002 as cited in Ospina, 2004). In addition, the data in a qualitative study are in the form of words rather than numbers (Mahsun, 2007). Thus, qualitative method is relevant to this study because this study focuses on the code-switching phenomenon which is obvious in human beings' daily life and the data are in the form of words.

However, quantifications are also needed in order to support the qualitative findings of the study. Johnstone (2000) states that counting up features, in texts in order to analyze data, is often part of work in qualitative studies. This study presents the quantification of the types and the functions of code-switching.

**1.6.2 Site and Subject of the Study**

The subjects of the study are the types and the functions of code-switching performed by the characters in two novels written by Hilman Hariwijaya. This study uses two novels from the series of *Lupus*; *Makhluk Manis dalam Bis* (1991) and *Bunga untuk Poppi* (2000).

**1.6.3 Technique of Collecting Data**

The data used in this study are collected from two novels: *Makhluk Manis dalam Bis* (1991) and *Bunga untuk Poppi* (2000). The data, consisting of the types and functions of code-switching found in the characters' conversations in the two novels, are collected by implementing a document analysis method (Alwasilah, 2011).

**1.6.4 Data Analysis**

The data obtained from the novels are analyzed through the following steps:

1. Identifying the characters' conversations that contain code-switching and conversations without code-switching;

2. Classifying and quantifying the types and the functions of code-switching discovered in the characters' conversations;

3. Analyzing and interpreting the data obtained in classification and quantification process by using theories;

4. Presenting the results of data analysis which describe the types and the functions of code-switching based-on the relevant theories;

5. Drawing conclusions from the results of the study and proposing suggestions for future studies on the same topic.

## 1.7 Clarification of terms

To avoid misconception and misunderstanding, some significant terms have to be clarified in this study. The terms are:

**1. Code**

Code is defined as any system of communication employed by two or more people in their communication (Wardhaugh, 2006).

**2. Code-switching**

Code switching is defined as the process or action of selecting or changing linguistic elements in order to contextualize talk in interaction (Nilep, 2006). Code-switching takes places only (at least at the level of clause) in a single utterance (Cardenas-Claros & Isharyanti, 2009).

**3. Novel**

Novel is defined as an extended narrative works written in prose focusing on the events experienced by some characters (Abrams, 1999). Abrams (1999) futher says that this kind of extended narrative has more various characters; more complicated plot development and complication than short stories; and allows continuous exploration on the motives and characters presented in the story. Bakhtin (1981, p.262) argues that "novels can be defined a diversity of social speech types (sometimes a diversity of language) and a diversity of individual

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voice, artistically organized". It indicates that a novel may contain more than one variety/code meaning that a novel may contain code-switching.

## *4. Lupus*

*Lupus* is the title of the series of novels written by Hilman Hariwijaya. Besides, Lupus itself is the name of a boy who is the main character in the series of *Lupus*.

## 1.8 Organization of the Paper

The paper is presented in the following organization:

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlines background of the study, research questions, aims of the study, scope of the study, significance of the study, methodology of the study, clarification of the terms, and organization of the paper.

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter provides some theories used as the foundation of the study. Besides, this chapter also includes the synopsis of the novels and previous studies on the same topic.

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This section discusses the research method, the steps and procedures in conducting the study, and the data sources of the study.

CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter presents the findings of the study and discussions.

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CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This last chapter consists of the conclusions of the study and suggestions for future studies on code-switching topic.