Applied, type and rational-using of code switching in Insecurity novel

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ABSTRACT

Background: People often used the code in their daily conversation, spoken or written language, formal or informal. When people do code switching, it can make them become bilingual.

Purpose: The objective of this paper is to find out how many code switching are applied, types of code switching in dialog between the characters in Insecurity novel of Angelina Johnson included the reasons for using the code switching.

Design and methods: The method used in this analysis is qualitative descriptive method with the library and internet research. This analysis focused on analyzing the types of code switching based on the theory of Poplack and reasons for using code switching based on Hoffman theory.

Results: The results of analysis found the total in dialog that code switching occurs 141 data from chapter 1 to 19. Total 3 types of code switching, that most widely used is intra-sentential occurs 122 times, then inter-sentential 13 times, while tag switching occurs 6 times. And also found that only six reasons based on Hoffman theory by talking about particular topic found 47 times, quoting somebody else found 3 times, being empathic found 14 times, interjection found 6 times, repetition used for clarification found only once, while intention of clarifying found 14 times.

Keywords: Code Switching, Characters, Dialog, Insecurity Novel

Introduction

Nowadays people tend to improve their ability to use other languages in order to communicate broadly and sometimes people do a switch the language. The phenomenon of switching languages can be found in many things, such as newspaper, movie, novel even in daily routinity.

People often used the code in their daily conversation, spoken or written language, formal or informal. When people do code switching, it can make them become bilingual. Khairunas (2017:37) said that a bilingual is using two languages by people. In bilingualism condition, people usually do a language choice. The bilingualism itself also from the use code switching in novel. Code switching becomes a habit in a novel and even it also happens in many fields of this modern era especially in Indonesia.

Novel is a literature work that people can read to sharpen their reading skills. Reading a novel with a lot of code switching is also become an interesting method to get a new vocabulary and let the brain does not feel strange to a word, phrase, or even sentence. It may because there are some English words that are used between the characters so that now people are familiar with vocabularies in english.

It is interesting to analyze it, because the writer has been read a novel with the title "*Insecurity*" by Angelina Johnson. This novel is adapted from her Wattpad story and her account named Angelxs_. This novel is one of the national best seller book, it has been read more than 3 million readers in Wattpad. *Insecurity* frequently using this code switching in case of dialog between characters.

This research is going to find how many data that code switching applied, identify each tpe of code switching in the insecurity novel based on Poplack theory and analysis reasons that code switching are used according to Hoffman theory.

Methods

This paper uses descriptive qualitative method. Descriptive qualitative method means, that the writer will describe the data systematically that obtained by emphasizing the quality of data substantially and not in the form of numbers. Source data of the analysis is from *Insecurity* novel. Data that used of the analysis is from dialogues between characters that correlated to code switching.

The procedures of analysis in this research are data collection and data analysis. The data is collected by library research through books, journals and also uses internet sources to take the data accurately from code switching theory. Then the data is analyzed in the way of the writer reading *Insecurity* novel of Angelina Johnson for several times and repeatedly, also chooses 19 chapters of *Insecurity* novel which contain of code switching. The existence of code switching found in *Insecurity* novel based on Holmes in Wibowo et al., (2017:16). After that, classifies code switching into each type. The types of code switching according to Poplack in Saraswati, Ria & Octavita (2016:41). Next, the writer analyzes reasons of code switching used, according to Hoffman in Khairunas (2016:61) and make it into the paper at the last.

Findings & Discussion

Code Switching Applied in *Insecurity* Novel of Angelina Johnson

Nowadays, people need to know more than one language in order to adapt with current era. English now can be found anywhere and everywhere. Songs, movies and other literature works that come from abroad has an impact on language expansion. It may because there are some English words that are familiar to the characters so they can use easily in their dialogues. some words in English has become the terminology in *Insecurity* novel that is often used between characters.

This findings were identified using the theory by Holmes in Wibowo et al., (2018:16) said that when a speaker shifting from one to another language, that is code switching occurs. From chapter 1 to chapter 19, there are 141 data that applied as code switching. Some of the data can be shown as the tables below:

Table 1 Data Finding of Code Switching

Chapter	Number of Code Switching	Chapter	Number of Code Switching
1	5	10	7
2	9	11	20
3	6	12	9
4	11	13	3
5	11	14	9
6	2	15	5
7	6	16	4
8	11	17	17
9	6		

Types of Code Switching that Found in *Insecurity* Novel of Angelina Johnson

There are 6 cases that belong to tag switching. Some of the data are given below:

Data 81
Yeah! *Gue ganti baju dulu ya,* **bye**. (chapter 12, p.194)

This code switching is identified as tag switching. Because this dialog is inserting a tag **Yeah!** in English language, then continue to Bahasa Indonesia without adding any grammatical value on its sentence.

Data 107
Please? *Gue bosen di Jakarta mulu, gue perlu sedikit* liburan (chapter 15, p.242)

From a piece of dialog above is classified as type of tag switching. Because it involves of inserting a word **please?** in English language into a sentence that is entirely in Bahasa Indonesia.

Tag switching is type of code switching by the insertion of a tag in one language in an utterance, which is thoroughly in the other language (Saraswati & Octavita, 2016) such as you know, I mean, right?. For example is like "*Gue yang terbaik.* You know?"

The other types found is 13 cases of 141 data in *Insecurity* novel. Some of the data of inter-sentential switching are as follows:

Data 2
Ah, udahlah. **It's not a big deal**. *Lo tinggal kasih tau gue dia yang mana, selesai kan?* (chapter 1, p.13)

This sentence is identified as inter-sentential switching. Inter-sentential switching is switching between sentences, where first sentence is in one language and the second is in another. In this case, first sentence is using Bahasa Indonesia, then continue with English and ending up with Bahasa Indonesia again. The word **It's not a big deal** is between two different sentences with two different languages.

Data 30
Tapi, gue serius kok sama omongan gue. **I will remind you every day that you are beautiful**. (chapter 4, p.78)

This data is classified as inter-sentential switching. The writer could see clearly that there are two different languages between sentences. It is using Bahasa at the first, and continue with English.

Data 46
I'm sorry. *Tadi gue bercandanya keterlaluan* (chapter 8, p.124)

This data is the example of inter-sentential switching. **I'm sorry** is included into independent clause so it can be regarded as one sentence. Inter-sentential switching occur when a speaker talking two languages in different sentences. A character using Bahasa Indonesia at the first sentence, and continue with English.

Data 72
You know you don't have to do this. *Maksudnya, semua itu kan karena usaha lo sendiri.you Gue cuma ngejagain lo doang pas belajar supaya gak tidur.* (chapter 11, p.183)

This data is categorized as inter-sentential switching because the switch occur between sentences with different languages. The character talking in English at the first, and followed by Bahasa in the end of two sentences.

Inter-sentential switching is like switching at level of clause or sentence, where each clause or sentence is in first language and the second is in another language. When speakers often using this types of switching are usually quite master in the another languages. One of the example is, "We can do it. *Itu bukan ujian yang susah-susah banget kok*."

Intra-sentential switching is the most-often met type of code switching in *Insecurity* novel. There are 122 cases of 141 data. The examples are presented below:

Data 10
Nah, gini kan **better**. *Daripada nunduk mulu, kayak lagi nyariin duit ilang aja* (chapter 2, p.37)

This data identified as intrasentential switching, because a character only inserting a word **better** in one sentence. **Better** in Bahasa means *lebih baik*, and young people nowadays mostly using **better** rather than *lebih baik*. Because it looks simple and seems modern for young people society.

Data 29
Udah deh, kesenengan deh sekarang. **Mood** *lo berubah-berubah ya kayak bunglon?* (chapter 4, p.78)

This data showed as intrasentential switching, because a character only inserting a word **mood** in one sentence. **Mood** in Bahasa means *suasana hati*. There are many of people said **mood** rather than *suasana hati*.

Data 32
Lo tau gak? Lo lagi jadi **hot news** *di sekolah kita loh (*chapter 6, p.83)

This data is categorized as intrasentential switching, because a character only inserting a phrase in one sentence. **Hot news** in Bahasa means *berita baru dan hangat.* **Hot news** can be found in anywhere, such as media online, they use a word **hot news** to attract the readers. That is why **hot news** often heared and used by people, because it is very familiar word.

Data 125
Lo mau nyusul dia nggak? Satu jam lagi dia **take off** *kalau cuacanya udah bagus.* (chapter 19, p.296)

This data is one of the example in types of intra-sentential switching, because a character only inserting a phrase in one sentence without changing any topic. **Take off** in Bahasa means *lepas landas*. The word **take off** always using when people want to express the plane is going to go departed. Nowadays, many of people saying **take off** rather than *lepas landas* because it is familiar for people who live in a big city with modern lifestyle.

In short, intra-sentential is the switching that occurs within one clause or sentence that contains elements of both languages (Saraswati & Octavita, 2016). For example, "*Lihat, Deni baru saja* share *video ini loh.*"

Reasons of Code Switching are Used in *Insecurity* Novel of Angelina Johnson

They were six possible reasons in *Insecurity* novel. They were talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being empathic about something (express solidarity), interjection, repetition used for clarification, and intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor. The explanation are as follows.

1.   Talking about particular topic
Sometimes, the characters prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another language. On the other side, many of speakers feel more enjoyable to express their emotional feelings in a language that is not their everyday language. There are 47 data that found as this possible reason for code switching. The examples are as follows:

Data 15
Lo gak tau aja **fans** *lo segarang apa* (chapter 3, p.57)

This one of dialog explained between Bianca and Nathaniel. They were talking about how popular Nathaniel is. Nathaniel is a popular basketball captain in their school and has so many fangirls. In Indonesia, it was rarely to find people said *penggemar*, they commonly said **fans**. So that Bianca says **fans** while talking about the topic.

Data 41
Gue boleh minta **contact** *Line??* (chapter 6, p.103)

This example of code switching reason defined between Bianca and Nathaniel. Nathaniel asked contact Line of Bianca, so they can keep in touch everyday. It seems Nathaniel difficulty to say *kontak*, and he rather uses **contact**. In Indonesia, **contact** means *kontak*.

Indonesian people also pronounced it like **contact** even though the spelling is different but it sounds similar like *kontak*.

> <u>Data 103</u>
> *Ya udah, kita* **delivery** *aja. Lo harus makan pokoknya,* (chapter 13, p.228)

    This dialog shows Bianca and Josh want to eat something. It is because Bianca does not want to eat any food, Josh has an idea to order the food by delivery. It seems Josh diffciulty to say *pesan antar* in Bahasa. Furthermore, when people want to make a call in order some foods nowadays, they used to said delivery food to place an order because it is familiar for people who live in a big city with modern lifestyle.

2. Quoting somebody else

It occurs when a speaker switching the code to quote a popular expression or saying of some popular figures. There are 3 data that found can be categorized for this possible reason. One of them is:

> <u>Data 93</u>
> *Karena itu akhirnya gue bantuin dia. Dia bilang karena gue deket sama lo, jadi dia bisa lebih gampang deket sama lo.* **That's what friends are for, right?** (chapter 12, p.213)

From this dialog, it shows that Bianca and Nathaniel are talking to help Emily. Because Emily is diagnosed leukimia, and maybe there is no hope to live longer. Emily has a crush on Nathaniel, Emily asked to Bianca to help her to get closer to Nathaniel because Nathaniel and Bianca are close friend. Bianca said **that's what friends are for** to Nathaniel, it is quoted by a famous book author named Christos Gage in his book Buffy the Vampire Slayer: New Rules, Part 3. And also there is a song that title That's What Friends Are For by Dionne Warwick.

3. Being empathic about something (express solidarity)

When people who are talking using one language that is not their native language, and want to be empathic to something, they also accidentally or not accidentally, will switch from their first language to their second language. The writer finds 14 data that can be categorized as this possible reason for code switching. Three of them are as follows:

> <u>Data 50</u>
> **And please, be careful**. *Gue gak suka liat lo memar-memar gitu* (chapter 8, p.128)

The writer categorized this into an expressing empathic. It is contained the dialog between Bianca and Nathaniel that talking about scars on Bianca's cheek. By saying that, it is proved that Nathaniel is really care about Bianca.

> <u>Data 75</u>
> **Morning,** *Bi. Gimana?* **Feeling better?** (chapter 12, p.188)

The writer identified this into an expressing empathic. From this dialog, it shows between Bianca and Nathaniel are talking about the condition of Bianca. At this moment, Nathaniel knows that Bianca is not really fine. So, he wants to make sure about her condition by saying that.

> Data 79
> **Don't think too much**. *Yang mesti lo pikirin sekarang adalah kesehatan lo. Jadi, lo lanjut makan, okay?* (chapter 12, p.191)

This one of dialog explained between Nathaniel and Bianca are talking about Bianca's overthinking about her problems. Lately, Bianca has so many problems and Nathaniel tries to give an advice. Because all he wants that Bianca has to prioritized her healthy, not her problems.

4. Interjection
Interjection is words or expressions, that inserted into one sentence to state surprise, strong emotion, or to get attention. The writer finds 6 data for itnjerction reason in *Insecurity* novel. The examples of this reason for code switching, they are:

> Data 90
> **Damn it**, *Bianca! Lo gak akan ngomong apa-apa gitu?* (chapter 12, p.209)

From this dialog, it occurs between Bianca and Nathaniel are in the car. Nathaniel get angry because Bianca is only being silent and does not want to tell about her real problem, and suddenly she just get caught being with Josh. That is why Nathaniel getting more angry by saying that to express his emotion to get the attention from Bianca.

> Data 92
> **Bullshit!** *Itu alasan paling* **bullshit** *yang pernah gue denger.* (chapter 12, p.211)

The writer identified this into an interjection. Because it taken between Nathaniel and Bianca are in the car, and Bianca talking a little white lies that Nathaniel can be the right man for Emily. Suddenly Nathaniel hit and swerved his wheel by saying that to express his angry and get attracted by Bianca.

> Data 122
> **Seriously**, *El?! Lo berangkat hari ini dan lo baru kasih tau gue sekarang?* (chapter 18, p.288)

This dialog is categorized into interjection, because it shows between Nathaniel and Bianca are talking about the next study that will Nathaniel took. Nathaniel will continue to studying abroad, that is Australia. And he just told Bianca today, then Bianca feels like she can not believe about Nathaniel said. She is shocked by saying that to express her emotion.

5. Repetition used for clarification
About this reason, it is explain when people want to clarify their utterance so that it will be understood better by listener, they can use both of the languages or codes that they master to

say for the same purpose. The writer would like to give one and the only data for this possible reason, here it is:

> Data 76
> *Kan gue tadi bilang* '**see you later**'. *Yah, artinya kita bakal ketemu.*
> (chapter 12, p.189)

In this dialog, it can be seen that there is repetition word. This dialog occurs between Nathaniel and Bianca. In the earlier, Nathaniel called Bianca by phone because she was at home and she was sick. Then, suddenly Nathaniel was already in Bianca's room. Nathaniel tries to give the clear explanation to Bianca that they are going to meet immediately. Nathaniel said **see you later** in English and followed by *kita bakal ketemu* in Bahasa Indonesia to Bianca in order to avoid misunderstanding between them.

6. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor
This reason means to make the content of their utterance is quite run smoothly and can be understood by the other. A purpose in one code is repeated into the other code, in a modified format. Based on the writer findings of this possible reasons in *Insecurity* novel is 14 data. There are some examples of the dialog between the characters that found:

> Data 1
> *Apa?* **Are you kidding me?** (chapter 1, p.12)

This dialog occurs between Emily and Bianca. Emily wondering and not really sure if Bianca did not know about Nathaniel at all, a very popular guy and basketball captain. Emily tries to repeating by clarify the question in a modified form.

> Data 69
> *Eh,* **sorry**. *Apa tadi pertanyaannya?* (chapter 11, p.179)

This dialog occurs between Emily and Bianca, Bianca has being silence when she just hearing that Emily has a wish to become closer with Nathaniel. She can not believe it and speechless. Bianca tries to repeating the question to Emily that what she just thought about Emily's request, and clarifying the miscommunication is it true or not.

> Data 87
> **But, why?** *Maksud gue, Nathaniel kan orang yang lo sayang banget.*
> *Masa lo rela?* (chapter 12, p.204)

This dialog shows between Josh and Bianca. Josh is confused about Bianca's decision, because Bianca is willing to help Emily to get Emily and Nathaniel become closer. Josh is trying to clarify the misunderstanding and he wants to re-explain to Bianca about her decision.

Conclusion

The dialog that is done between the characters is the mirror of the way of people and use code switching now. This paper has three statements, they are; how many code switching are applied, types of code switching, and reasons of code switching used.

Code switching is used in dialog between the characters, it occurs in *Insecurity* novel by Angelina Johnson. Code switching is used by them, often in each dialog. From chapter 1 to chapter 19, there are 141 data that applied as code switching. Nevertheless, because the author is an Indonesian, so the most common language of dialog of the novel is taken from Bahasa Indonesia and they often switched into English.

There are three types of code switching. In this paper, the writer found all the three types; tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. According to the discussion, tag switching occurs 6 times, inter-sentential switching occurs 13 times, and also intra-sentential switching occurs 122 times.

The writer mentions the reasons why people switch their language. There are six reasons that code switching used by Hoffman in Khairunas (2016:61) with talking about particular topic reason found 47 times for code switching, quoting somebody else reason found 3 times for code switching, being empathic reason found 14 times for code switching, interjection reason found 6 times, repetition used for clarification found only once, intention of clarifying found 14 times, while expressing group identity can not be found as reason for code switching in *Insecurity* novel.

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