

## CHAPTER IV

### RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter presents about research findings and discussion of the data. The presented data are these related to the proposed research questions, covering : (1) the types of Indonesian- English code-switching used in the sentences of the novel *Negeri 5 Menara*. (2) frequency of types Code-Switching in the sentences in the novel *Negeri 5 Menara*. (3) speaker's motivations of using Code-switching by the characters of the novel of *Negeri 5 Menara*. They are then analyzed and classified based on the discussed in Chapter III.

#### A. Findings on types of code switching in the dialog at the novel *Negeri 5 Menara* by A.Fuadi.

The types of code switching used in the novel *Negeri 5 Menara* by A. Fuadi are found follow :

##### a. Intra-sentential switches

Intra-sentential switches concern language alternation that occurs within a sentence or a clause boundary, as found in the excerpt 1.

- [ 1 ] Atang : “*Masya Allah*, ini *ente*, Atang dari Bandung? Sutradara Batutah?” (1)  
Alif : “Atang, di mana *ente* sekarang?” (2)  
Atang : “*Ana* lihat nama *ente* jadi panelis di London minggu depan ?” (3)

Atang : "Kita suruh dia jadi guide ke Trafalgar Square seperti yang ada di buku reading kelas tiga dulu."(4)

Data number (1) and (3) the code switching happen not only one utterance.

In this data, the code switching occurs from Indonesia to Arabic and back to Indonesia.

In data number (2) the switches code happen in one utterance. In data number (4) the character switch from Indonesia to English and back to Indonesia.

[ 2 ] Ibu : "Tentang sekolah waang, lif..." (5)  
Alif : "Iya mak, besok ambo mendaftar tes ke SMA. Insva Allah, dengan doa Amak dan ayah, bisa lulus..." (6)

Ibu : "Tapi bukan salah ambo, orang tua lain mengirim anak yang kurang cadiak masuk madrasah..." (7)

In data number (5), (6), and (7) character switches code happen in one utterance.

In data number (5) and (7) the character switch from Minang dialect to Indonesian. And the data number (6) switch from Indonesian to Minang to Arabic and back to Indonesia.

[ 3 ] Ibu : "Baik-baik di rantau urang, nak." (9)  
Burhan : "Di art department ini anak yang tertarik mengembangkan jiwa seni bisa berkumpul."(16)  
Atang : "Saya dari bandung. Urang sunda, " katanya kali ini nyengir. (19)

In data (9)and (19) code switching occurs within in sentence, this sentence has been happened because there is switching from indonesia to self regional dialect.

Data 16, occur within sentence, because in PM (Pondok Madani) every student must be can speaks English.

[ 4 ] Raja : "Cak kau lihat ini bos, judulnya Advanced Learner's oxford dictionary, kamus bahasa inggris yang hebat. (20)

Baso : “ O iya, saya ingin mendalami agama islam dan menjadi hafiz menghafal Al-Quran.” (21)

Raja : “Bos, kau ini murid macem mana ni, kok bisa gak tahu. Ini dia kiai kita, almukarram.” (23)

Kiai Rais : “ Sebelum kita tutup acara malam ini, mari kita berdoa untuk misi utama hidup kita, yaitu rohmatan lil alamin, membawa keberkatan di dunia dan akhirat,” ucap kiai Rais. (25)

In data (20), (21), (23), and (25) occurs within sentence with no change of situation. Because this change for knowing identity or something.

Kak iskandar :” Oya, satu hal yang paling penting kalian ingat terus adalah ; selalu pasang kuping untuk mendengar jaras atau lonceng. (27)

Data (27) occurs within in sentence. The senior student often speaks two language in one utterance to make new students familiar with Arabic word.

[ 5 ] Raja : “Bukan suluk, tapi shundug, pakai shad,’ jawab raja dengan tajwid yang sangat fasih.(30)

Atang : “Kumaha cepat, ini beratnya minta ampun!” balas atang sambil menggerutu. (31)

Bagian keamanan :”Kalian kami angkat sebagai jasus. (36)

Bagian keamanan :”Dengarkan instruksi ana baik-baik.” Saya tidak akan mengulangi, hanya sekali saja. (37)

Tyson : ”Akhi, itulah tantangan kalian yang terberat dan tapi juga termulia. Memastikan cuma sekolah kita disiplin dengan zero tolerance, tidak ada toleransi,” katanya datar. (39)

Said :”Alah cuma gini aja kok bingung. Daripada masuk, coba kalian lihat ini sebagai permainan.” (40)

Alif :”Yah, boleh ambo minta diajari marosok.”(44)

- Alif :”Ustadz, saya mau beli qalam kaligrafi di kota karena di sini tidak ada...” (48)
- Alif :”Saya ingin mencoba kaligrafi khoufi yang penuh garis-garis dan hiasan daun, Tad.”(49)
- Kiai Rais :”Tahukah kalian birrul walidain?” artinya berbakti kepada orang tua. (51)
- Ustad salman :”Selamat dan jaga etika menulis dan patuhi deadline,” kata ustad salaman. (54)
- Said :”Eh baso, anta kan hapal banyak hadits. (55)
- Amir :”Dan sebagai striker utama tim guru, fahuwa alkiram kiai Rais....!”(56)
- Alif : “Iya, ya, lob dropshot-nya itu tidak tahan. Luar biasa....”(59)
- Dulmajid : “Ustadz, lob antum itu mirip sekali dengan punya icuk dan smes antum mirip Liem Swie King.”(60)
- Ayah : “Agar cacing mati dan waang cepat gapuak,” kata ayah menerangkan. (63)
- Baso : “ Aku muflis. Bokek!” Baso menyumbang bunyi. (66)
- Yana : “ Hatur nuhun Kang Atang dan teman semua. Punten, ini sedikit infaq dari para jamaah untuk pejuang agama, mohon diterima dengan ikhlas. (68)
- Ustadz : “ Kapan deadline kalian?” tanyanya. (75)
- Alif : “Ustadz, deadline kami seminggu lagi, tapi kami mengundur sedikit jadwal terbit, asal ada wawancara dengan antum. (76)
- Pramugari : “Sir, kami punya beberapa pilihan desert ala timur tengah . apakah anda tertarik mencoba?” (87)
- Pramugari : “Kami punya chocolate baklava, qatayef with cheese dan Arabian ice cream with date. ” (89)
- Ustadz salman : “Yang memperlihatkan kesigapan dan penghargaan. Kita bikin Kilas 70 instant!” (96)
- Ustadz Salman : “Can it be done? Sure. Ini agak mission imposible. Tapi dengan man jadda wajadda ya akhi. Insy Allah kita bisa.” (97)
- Atang : “Es padat dan kering atau dry ice.” Kata atang menerangkan. (98)
- Said : Ragu-ragu aku menjawab,” Tiga hari sebelum show, tad...” (99)

- Baso : “Afwan ya akhi, maafkan tadi aku kesal. Aku pusing karena benar-benar sedang mufli. (101)
- Ayah : “Inyiak rupanya baru pesta durian juga,” kata ayah serius.(102)
- Ayah : “Ayah bertanya pada kakek, “ kita naik apa tadi nambo.” Kata nambo-nya, “kita naik inyiak.” (103)
- Ustadz torik : “Alif mohon maaf lahir batin, ma’an najah. Semoga sukses,” kata ustadz Torik sambil mendekapku. (104)

In all data this type is intra-sentential switching. In every sentence occurs switch in the sentence, a clause or sentence boundary and in sentence with no change of situation. In this sentence occurs change Arabic word and English word for make familiar with both languages and both language used in the Pondok Madani in every day,

( Raja : “Bukan suluk, tapi shundug, pakai shad,” jawab raja dengan tajwid yang sangat fasih.(30) ; Bagian keamanan :”Kalian kami angkat sebagai iasus (36). Bagian keamanan :”Dengarkan instruksi ana baik-baik.” Saya tidak akan mengulangi, hanya sekali saja. (37) ; Tyson : ”Akhi, itulah tantangan kalian yang terberat dan tapi juga termulia. Memastikan cuma sekolah kita disiplin dengan zero tolerance, tidak ada toleransi,” katanya datar. (39) ; Said :”Alah cuma gini aja kok bingung. Daripada masduk, coba kalian lihat ini sebagai permainan.” (40) ; Alif :”Ustadz, saya mau beli galam kaligrafi di kota karena di sini tidak ada...” (48)

Alif :”Saya ingin mencoba kaligrafi khoufi yang penuh garis-garis dan hiasan daun, Tad.”(49) Kiai Rais :”Tahukah kalian birrul walidain?” artinya berbakti kepada orang tua. (51) ; Ustad salman :”Selamat dan jaga etika menulis dan patuhi deadline,” kata ustad salaman. (54) ; Said :”Eh baso, anta kan hapal banyak hadits. (55) ; Amir :”Dan sebagai striker utama tim guru, fahuwa alkiram kiai Rais....!”(56) ; Alif : “Iya, ya, lob dropshot-nya itu tidak tahan. Luar biasa....”(59) ; Dulmajid : “Ustadz, lob antum itu mirip sekali dengan punya icuk dan smes antum mirip Liem Swie King.”(60) ) , besides used in the Pondok Madani the both language used in conversation in air plane, conversation pramugari with passengers ( Pramugari : “Sir, kami punya beberapa pilihan desert ala timur tengah . apakah anda tertarik mencoba?” (87)

Pramugari : “Kami punya chocolate baklava, qatayef with cheese dan Arabian ice cream with date.” (89)).

And, in this sentence occurs change dialect because the people using habitually word in daily activity.

( Atang : “**Kumaha** cepat, ini beratnya minta ampun!” balas atang sambil menggerutu. (31) ; Ayah : “Agar cacing mati dan **waang** cepat **gapuak**,” kata ayah menerangkan. (63) ; Alif :”Yah, boleh **ambo** minta diajari **marosok**.”(44) ; Ayah : “Agar cacing mati dan **waang** cepat **gapuak**,” kata ayah menerangkan. (63) ; Yana : “ **Hatur nuhun** Kang Atang dan teman semua. **Punten**, ini sedikit **infaq** dari para jamaah untuk pejuang agama, mohon diterima dengan ikhlas. (68) ; Ayah : “**Inyiak** rupanya baru pesta durian juga,” kata ayah serius.(102)  
Ayah : “Ayah bertanya pada kakek, “ kita naik apa tadi **nambo**.” Kata nambo-nya, “kita naik **inyiak**.” (103))

#### b). Inter-sentential switches

The second type of Code switching is inter-sentential switches . As term indicates, the switch involves movement from one language to the other between sentences.

[ 6 ] Pak etek muncak : “ **Alah kanai lo baliak**. Kita kena lagi!”(10)

That data appears the changing of pak etek muncak said to several people in the bus.

( Pak etek muncak : “ **Alah kanai lo baliak**. Kita kena lagi!”(10)) ; (Saleh : “**Gue dari jakarte**, anak betawi asli. Tahu Monas, kan? Nah, rumah gue gak jauh dari sana, di Karbela, katanya dengan bangga.

[ 7 ] Burhan : “Koleksi ribuan buku berbahasa arab dan inggris kami pusatkan di perpustakaan yang kami sebut **maktabah** atau **library**, kata burhan.”

Ustadz Salman : “ **Shabahul khair**. Selamat pagi. Silakan masuk!” (15)

Ustadz Salman : “ **Ijlisuu**, silakan pilih tempat duduk paling nyaman buat kalian.”

Saleh : “**Gue dari jakarte**, anak betawi asli. Tahu Monas, kan? Nah, rumah gue gak jauh dari sana, di Karbela, katanya dengan bangga.

- Bagian keamanan : "**Qif ya akhi**..... BERHENTI SEMUA!" suara keras mengguntur membuat kami terpaku kaget.
- Bagian keamanan : "**Maaza khataukum**. Apa kesalahan kalian?" tanyanya dengan suara seperti guruh.
- Bagian pengajaran : "**Oum...ya akhi, gum**.... bangun.... ayo.... bangun!" seorang Bagian Pengajaran berdiri di depan anak yang tertidur tidak jauh dari aku.
- Kak sofyan : "**Ayyuha thalabah**. Para siswa semua. Penerima wesel hari ini harap segera datang ke bagian kesekretariatan.
- Alif : "**Intadzir**, tunggu. Saya lupa di mana menaruh kupon makan," balasku sambil mengaduk-ngaduk lemari.
- Alif : "**Ma'fisy**. Tidak ada. Ya nasib hari ini kurang baik," gumamku berlalu tanpa kupon ini.
- Said : "**Na'am ustadz**, kami terlambat kembali. Hujan sangat deras ,"jawab said takut-takut.
- Alif : "**My beloved madanian, assalamualikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh !**" Suaraku terdengar menggeram berat dari dalam perut.
- Alif : "**Do you know why you are stupid?**" kataku lantang.
- Amir : "**Yarmi kurah ila wasat, ilal yusra, wa gooll!!!!**" teriak amir sang komentator.
- Alif : "**Majnun anta**, ini seperti pungguk merindukan bulan," sambutku.
- Alif : "**Tad...tad...afwan**, tolong terangin bab ini apa maksudnya?"
- Alif : "**Afwan ya ustadz nasiitu**. Maaf saya lupa." Kataku dengan pasrah.
- Alif : "**Thayib ya akhi ila bandung**." **Oke**, kita ke bandung.
- Said : "**Syukron ya ikhwani lihudurikum**.... Pokoknya kalian tidak akan rugi main ke sini dulu," katanya sambil mengangkat koperku.

- Raja : “ Kalau gak mau ya sudah. Artinya gak berani. Titik. Take it or leave it. ”
- Ali : “Hoi, la tan’as daiman, ini kopi datang!” kata ali melihat kami yang berwajah tidur.
- Tyson : “Oiyaman ya akhi!!” yang punya tangan itu menggeram.
- Tyson : “Syukran ya akhi, telah menahan dia untuk tidak lari.”
- Ustadz kholid : “Baiklah, kita coba besok pagi ya. Sa’ah saadisah tamaman.” Jam enam tepat.
- Ustadz Khalid : “Syukran akhi, laporan yang sangat menarik.”
- Tyson : “Awas jangan terlambat, jam 8 pas. Khalas. Sudah, kamu boleh pergi.”
- Misbah : “Good morning my friend, untuk merayakan hari keberhasilan kita naik kelas enam, kami menyediakan kurma hari ini untuk pencuci mulut,” katanya tersenyum lebar.
- Ustadz Toriq : “Isma’ ya akhi. Dengarkan. Kami telah memperhatikanmu beberapa waktu terakhir ini...”
- Atang : “Ya salam, beruntung sekali si zamzam ini, punya keluarga cantik-cantik,” kata atang.
- Ustadz Salman : “It’s official, we are good to go!” seru Ustadz salman sambil melempar kepalannya ke udara.
- Baso : “Ana khair, terima kasih, aku tidak apa-apa,” katanya sambil berlalu gontai menuju asrama.
- Raja : “Kaifa haluk, ya akhi?” katanya sambil menggenggam tanganku keras. (105)

In some data inter-sentential code switching is used to indicate changing that influenced by different ethnic backgrounds, occurred at boundary sentence,

(Burhan : “Koleksi ribuan buku berbahasa arab dan inggris kami pusatkan di perpustakaan yang kami sebut maktabah atau library. kata burhan.”  
 Ustadz Salman : “Shabahul khair. Selamat pagi. Silakan masuk!” (15)  
 Ustadz Salman : “Ijlisuu, silakan pilih tempat duduk paling nyaman buat kalian.”), with change the situasional into informal (Ustadz kholid : “Baiklah, kita coba besok pagi ya. Sa’ah saadisah tamaman.” Jam enam



tepat.(77); Baso : “Ana khair, terima kasih, aku tidak apa-apa,” katanya sambil berlalu gontai menuju asrama.

Raja : “Kaifa haluk, ya akhi?” katanya sambil menggenggam tanganku keras. (105)), and occurs within a clause or sentence boundary

(Kak sofyan :”Ayyuha thalabah. Para siswa semua. Penerima wesel hari ini harap segera datang ke bagian kesekretariatan.

Alif : ”Intadzir, tunggu. Saya lupa di mana menaruh kupon makan,” balasku sambil mengaduk-ngaduk lemari.

Alif : ”Ma’fisy. Tidak ada. Ya nasib hari ini kurang baik,” gumamku berlalu tanpa kupon ini.)

### c). Establishing continuity switches

The third type of code switching is occurred to continue in sentence of the previous speaker, when one of Indonesian is spoken English and other speakers tries to respond in English also.

[ 8 ] Alif : “Assalamualaikum, ustadz,” sapaku. (78)  
Ustadz Kholid : “Alaikum salam, akhi alif,” sambutannya. (79)

In this data the speakers one accost the speakers 2 used Arabic language and the speakers two answered using Arabic language too.

Pramugari : “Would you like something to drink, sir?” tawar sebuah suara merdu beraksen british yang lengket. (84)

Alif : “A cup of tea would be lovely,”sahutku. (85)

Pramugari : “Certainly, sir.” (86)

Pramugari : “Sir, kami punya beberapa pilihan desert ala timur tengah . apakah anda tertarik mencoba?” (87)

Alif : “What do you have to offer?”(88)

Pramugari : “Kami punya chocolate baklava, qatayef with cheese dan Arabian ice cream with date.” (89)

Pramugari : “Certainly, sir.” (90)

In data (84) until (90) code switching occurs to continue the utterance of the previous speaker, when one of Indonesian speakers speaks English and then another speakers tries to respond in English also. But the speakers can switch again in Indonesian language.

d). Emblematic switching

The fourth type of code switching, tags, exclamation and certain set phrase in one language are inserted into an utterance otherwise in another.

- [ 9 ] Ismail : "Shabahal khair ya akhi burhan." (13)  
 Burhan : "Syukron ya akhi. Terimakasih. Kami akan beri pelayanan terbaik." (14)

In data (13) and (14) form switch occurs that exclamation in one language to give expression to some people.

Kak iskandar : "Akhi. Dengarkan baik-baik. (26)

The data is emblematic switches because "akhi" form tags. The meaning of *laki-laki* in Arabic.

- [10] Kiai Rais : "Marhaban. Selamat datang anak-anakku para pencari ilmu. Welcome. Selamat datang. Bien venue." (27)  
 Penjaga Koperasi : "Faslun awwal? Kelas satu, kan ? dari mana asalmu?" tanyanya basa-basi. (28)  
 Penjaga koperasi : "Thayib. Baiklah. Ini buku wajib kelas satu. Ada yang lain?" tanyanya. (29)  
 Atang : "Kumaha cepat, ini beratnya minta ampun!" balas atang sambil menggerutu. (31)  
 Bagian keamanan : "Oif ya akhi..... BERHENTI SEMUA!" suara keras mengguntur membuat kami terpaku kaget. (32)  
 Bagian keamanan : "Maaza khataukum. Apa kesalahan kalian?" tanyanya dengan suara seperti guruh. (33)

In data (31), (32), and (33) give expression angry in apart of saving to alif and friends. In addition, give expression atang because pique with friends.

- [11] Kak sofyan : "Ayyuha thalabah. Para siswa semua. Penerima wesel hari ini harap segera datang ke bagian kesekretariatan. (35)
- Tyson : "Fahimta? mengerti?"kata Tyson sambil mengedarkan pandangan. (38)
- Alif : "Man jadda wajada,"teriakku pada diri sendiri.(41)
- Alif : "Yes, terimakasih Allah. Katakku sambil mengepalkan tanganku ke udara. (42)
- Alif : "Intadzir, tunggu. Saya lupa di mana menaruh kupon makan,"balasku sambil mengaduk-ngaduk lemari. (46)
- Alif : "Ma'fisy. Tidak ada. Ya nasib hari ini kurang baik," gumamku berlalu tanpa kupon ini. (47)
- Alif : "La adri. Tidak tahu. Mungkin main ke ponorogo, atau ke perpustakaan," jawabku sekenannya. (65)
- Abi Said : "Tafadhal. Silakan. Anggap rumah sendiri ya," katanya dengan logat jawatimuran yang kental.(70)
- Ali : "Hoi, la tan'as daiman, ini kopi datang!" kata ali melihat kami yang berwajah tidur.
- Tyson : "Oiyaman ya akhi!!" yang punya tangan itu menggeram. (73)
- Tyson : "Syukran ya akhi, telah menahan dia untuk tidak lari."(74)

In emblematic switching which occurs within a clause boundary. Emblematic switching often takes place in exclamation. When the speaker express her emotional she/he will feel angry, happy, and disappointed.

e). Internal code switching

That is occurs between inter-regional language in one national language, inter-dialect in one regional, or between any register and style

contained in a dialect.

According to Suwito, it is participated two or more regional language in one national language, or two or more dialects in one regional language even different Sunda dialect and Indonesian language, or Sunda dialect and Madura dialect.

- [12] Ibu : “Tentang sekolah waang, lif...” (5)  
 Alif : ”Iya mak, besok ambo mendaftar tes ke SMA. Insha Allah, dengan doa Amak dan ayah, bisa lulus...” (6)
- Ibu : ”Tapi bukan salah ambo, orang tua lain mengirim anak yang kurang cadiak masuk madrasah...” (7)
- Ibu : “Baik-baik di rantau urang, nak.”  
 Pak etek muncak : “Alah kanai lo baliak. Kita kena lagi!”

In this data occurs internal code switching has been influenced by ethnic background. For to know identity of speaker. In this sentence occurs internal switching Indonesia to Minang and speak Indonesia again.

- [13] Atang : “Saya dari bandung, Urang sunda, “ katanya kali ini nyengir.  
 Raja : “Cak kau lihat ini bos, judulnya Advanced Learner’s oxford dictionary, kamus bahasa inggris yang hebat.  
 Atang : “Kumaha cepat, ini beratnya minta ampun!” balas atang sambil menggerutu.  
 Alif :”Yah, boleh ambo minta diajari marosok.”  
 Ayah : “Agar cacing mati dan waang cepat gapuak,” kata ayah menerangkan.  
 Yana : “ Hatur nuhun Kang Atang dan teman semua. Punten, ini sedikit infaq dari para jamaah untuk pejuang agama, mohon diterima dengan ikhlas.  
 Saleh : “Gue dari jakarte, anak betawi asli. Tahu Monas, kan? Nah, rumah gue gak jauh dari sana, di Karbela, katanya dengan bangga.  
 Ayah :”Ayo bergegas, pagi ini hanya ada satu bus ke ateh.”

- Ayah : “Inyiak rupanya baru pesta durian juga,” kata ayah serius.
- Ayah : “Ayah bertanya pada kakek, “ kita naik apa tadi nambo.” Kata nambo-nya, “kita naik inyiak.”

In some data occur internal switching because this dialect is used in daily activity by the speakers. So, besides as to know identity also as colloquial language.

f). External code switching

In the external code switching occurs between inter-native language and foreign language.

According to Suwito, This type of language-switching participates another tongue language of speakers and foreign language. For example, language switching between Indonesian, English, Arabic, and English and so forth.

- [14] Atang : “Masya Allah, ini ente, Atang dari Bandung? Sutradara Batutah?” (1)
- Alif : “Atang, di mana ente sekarang?” (2)
- Atang : “ Ana lihat nama ente jadi panelis di London minggu depan ?” (3)
- Atang :” Kita suruh dia jadi guide ke Trafalgar Square seperti yang ada di buku reading kelas tiga dulu.”(4)

In data why the speaker using switch language from Indonesian to Arabic to English because using these language habitually when the speakers in Pondok Madani.

- [15] Burhan : “ Di art department ini anak yang tertarik mengembangkan jiwa seni bisa berkumpul.”

Burhan : “Koleksi ribuan buku berbahasa arab dan inggris kami pusatkan di perpustakaan yang kami sebut maktabah atau library, kata burhan.”

Burhan used Indonesian and English because he as guide for some parent’s new students pondok madani, for clearly any place in Pondok Madani. Because not all the parent’s understand Arabic and English language.

- [16] Baso : “O iya, saya ingin mendalami agama islam dan menjadi hafiz-penghapal Al-Quran.”
- Kiai Rais : “Sebelum kita tutup acara malam ini, mari kita berdoa untuk misi utama hidup kita, yaitu rohmatan lil alamin, membawa keberkatan di dunia dan akhirat,” ucap kiai Rais.
- Kak iskandar : ”Oya, satu hal yang paling penting kalian ingat terus adalah selalu pasang kuping untuk mendengar jaras atau lonceng.

In data occurs external switching because it makes the student hear Arabic language familiar.

- [17] Raja : “Bukan suluk, tapi shundug, pakai shad,’ jawab raja dengan tajwid yang sangat fasih.
- Bagian keamanan :”Kalian kami angkat sebagai jasus.
- Bagian keamanan :”Dengarkan instruksi ana baik-baik.” Saya tidak akan mengulangi, hanya sekali saja.
- Tyson : ”Akhi, itulah tantangan kalian yang terberat dan tapi juga termulia. Memastikan cuma sekolah kita disiplin dengan zero tolerance, tidak ada toleransi,” katanya datar.
- Said :”Alah cuma gini aja kok bingung. Daripada masuk, coba kalian lihat ini sebagai permainan.”
- Alif :”Ustadz, saya mau beli qalam kaligrafi di kota karena di sini tidak ada...”
- Alif :”Saya ingin mencoba kaligrafi khoufi yang penuh garis-garis dan hiasan daun, Tad.”
- Kiai Rais : ”Tahukah kalian birrul walidain?” artinya berbakti kepada orang tua.

In the data make external code switching because the student must be able to speak Arabic and English for speaking in every day.

- [18] Ustad salman :”Selamat dan jaga etika menulis dan patuhi deadline,” kata ustad salaman.  
 Said :”Eh baso, anta kan hapal banyak hadits.  
 Amir :”Dan sebagai striker utama tim guru, fahuwa alkiram kiai Rais....!”  
 Alif : “Iya, ya, lob dropshot-nya itu tidak tahan. Luar biasa....”  
 Dulmajid : “Ustadz, lob antum itu mirip sekali dengan punya icuk dan smes antum mirip Liem Swie King.”  
 Baso : “ Aku muflis. Bokek!” Baso menyumbang bunyi.  
 Ustadz : “ Kapan deadline kalian?” tanyanya.  
 Alif : “Ustadz, deadline kami seminggu lagi, tapi kami mengundur sedikit jadwal terbit, asal ada wawancara dengan antum.”

In this data everyday and every people of speaker in this data must be able to speak English and Indonesia. Because the pondok has a rule very much.

If the student break this rule, they will get punishment.

- [19] Pramugari : “Would you like something to drink, sir?” tawar sebuah suara merdu beraksen british yang lengket.  
 Alif : “A cup of tea would be lovely,”sahutku.  
 Pramugari : “Certainly, sir.”  
 Pramugari : “Sir, kami punya beberapa pilihan desert ala timur tengah . Apakah anda tertarik mencoba?”  
 Pramugari : “What do you have to offer?”  
 Pramugari : “Kami punya chocolate baklava, qatayef with cheese dan Arabian ice cream with date.”  
 Pramugari : “Certainly, sir.”

In this data used external code switching because the conversation pramugari and the passenger at air plane London destination. So, they used

international language and Indonesian language. Because the passenger was not only from Indonesian but also other country.

- [20] Ustadz Salman : “Yang memperlihatkan kesigapan dan penghargaan. Kita bikin Kilas 70 instant!”
- Ustadz Salman : “Can it be done? Sure. Ini agak mission impossible. Tapi dengan man jadda wajadda ya akhi. Insyallah kita bisa.”
- Atang : “Es padat dan kering atau dry ice.” Kata atang menerangkan.
- Said : Ragu-ragu aku menjawab,” tiga hari sebelum show, tad...”
- Baso : “Afwan ya akhi, maafkan tadi aku kesal. Aku pusing karena benar-benar sedang muflis.”
- Ustadz torik : “Alif mohon maaf lahir batin, ma’an najah. Semoga sukses,” kata ustadz Torik sambil mendekapku.
- Ustadz salman : “Shabahul khair. Selamat pagi. Silakan masuk!”
- Ustadz salman : “Ijlisuu, silakan pilih tempat duduk paling nyaman buat kalian.”
- Raja : “Kaifa haluk, ya akhi?”katanya sambil menggenggam tanganku keras.

The data used external code switching because fit will make easier memorization both language for learner during in Pondok Madani.

## **B. Findings on speaker’s motivations that influence the characters in the novel *Negeri 5 Menara* by A. Fuadi.**

When code switching or code mixing occurs, the motivation or reasons of the speaker is an important consideration in the process. According to Hoffman (1991:116), there are a number of reasons for bilingual or multilingual person to switch or mix their languages. Those are:



### 1) Talking about a particular topic

People sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. Sometimes, a speaker feels free and more comfortable to express his/her emotional feelings in a language that is not his/her everyday language.

The case can be found in this statement for example :

*Ibu : "Tentang sekolah **waang**, lif..."*. Amak berbicara pada Alif tentang sekolah yang akan dilanjutkan Alif setelah lulus Madrasah tsanawiyah.

*Alif : "Iya mak, besok **ambo** mendaftar tes ke SMA. **Insyallah**, dengan doa **Amak** dan ayah, bisa lulus..."*

*Ibu : "**Buyuang**, sejak **waang** masih di kandungan, amak selalu punya cita-cita,"*

*Ibu : "Tapi bukan salah **ambo**, orang tua lain mengirim anak yang kurang **cadiak** masuk madrasah..."*

This example tell about the conversation Alif mother's talks to Alif about his school after school in junior high school.

### 2) Quoting somebody else

A speaker switches code to quote a famous expression, proverb, or saying of some well-known figures. The switch involves just the words that the speaker is claiming the quoted person said. The switch like a set of quotation marks. In Indonesian, those well known figures are mostly from some English-speaking countries. Then, because many of the Indonesian people nowadays are good in English, those famous expressions or sayings can be quoted intact in their original language.

### 3) Being emphatic about something (express solidarity)

As usual, when someone who is talking using a language that is not his native language suddenly wants to be emphatic about something, he either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch from his second language to his first language. Or, on the other hand, he switches from his second language to his first language because he feels more convenient to be emphatic in his second language rather than in his first language.

For example :

*Alif : “ **Thayib ya akhi ila bandung.**” **Oke,** kita ke bandung.*

*Said : “**Syukron ya ikhwani lihudurikum**.... Pokoknya kalian tidak akan rugi main ke sini dulu,” katanya sambil mengangkat koperku*

In these sentences expressing agreement from Alif when he invited by Said to go to Bandung and then expressing happiness from Said when his friend arrived in Said's house.

### 4) Interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

Interjection is words or expressions, which are inserted into a sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention. Interjection is a short exclamation like: Darn!, Hey!, Well!, Look!, etc. They have no grammatical value, but speakers use them quite often, usually more in speaking than in writing. Language switching and language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connector. It may happen unintentionally.

The following are examples of the usage of interjection in sentences:

*Bagian keamanan : "Oif ya akhi !..... BERHENTI SEMUA!" suara keras mengguntur membuat kami terpaku kaget.*

*Alif : "Yes, terimakasih Allah. Katakun sambil mengepalkan tanganku ke udara.*

5) Repetition used for clarification

When a bilingual or multilingual person wants to clarify his speech so that it will be understood better by listener, he can sometimes use both of the languages (codes) that he masters to say the same message. Frequently, a message in one code is repeated in the other code literally. A repetition is not only served to clarify what is said, but also to amplify or emphasize a message. For example:

*Pak etek muncak dan kenek : " Alah kanai lo baliak. Kita kena lagi!"*

*Ustadz salman : " Shabahul khair. Selamat pagi. Silakan masuk!"*

*Kiai Rais : " Marhaban. Selamat datang anak-anakku para pencari ilmu. Welcome. Selamat datang. Bien venue."*

6) Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

When bilingual or multilingual person talks to another bilingual/multilingual, there will be lots of code switching and code mixing occurs. It means to make the content of his speech runs smoothly and can be understood by the listener. A message in one code is repeated in the other code in somewhat modified form.

For example :

*Raja : " Bos, kau ini murid macem mana ni, kok bisa gak tahu. Ini dia kiai kita, almukarram."*

*Burhan* : “Koleksi ribuan buku berbahasa arab dan inggris kami pusatkan di perpustakaan yang kami sebut maktabah atau library, kata burhan.”

In this example, the sentences clarifying about something, someone, or some place to interlocutor.

#### 7) Expressing group identity

Code switching and code mixing can also be used to express group identity. The way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings, are obviously different from the other groups. In other words, the way of communication of one community is different from the people who are out of the community.

For example :

Atang : “Masya Allah, ini ente, Atang dari Bandung? sutradara batutah?”  
 Alif : “Atang, di mana ente sekarang?”  
 Atang : “Ana lihat nama ente jadi panelis di London minggu depan ?”  
 Atang :” Kita suruh dia jadi guide ke Trafalgar Square seperti yang ada di buku reading kelas tiga dulu.”

In this example the dialog epressing group identity when Alif and Atang in Pondok Madani. Because in there they are must be speak English and Arabic.

#### 8) To soften or strengthen request or comment

For Indonesian people, mixing and switching Indonesian into English can also function as a request because English is not their native tongue, so it does not sound as direct as Indonesian. However, code

mixing and code switching can also strengthen a command since the speaker can feel more powerful than the listener because he can use a language that everybody cannot.

Example :

*Alif* : "Ustadz, saya mau beli qalam kaligrafi di kota karena di sini tidak ada..."

*Alif* : "Saya ingin mencoba kaligrafi khoufi yang penuh garis-garis dan hiasan daun, Tad."

In the example the speaker strengthen their request for the interlocutor by switching language Indonesian in to Arabic.

#### 9) Because of real lexical need

The most common reason for bilingual/multilingual person to switch or mix their languages is due to the lack of equivalent lexicon in the languages. When an English-Indonesian bilingual has a word that is lacking in English, he will find it easier to say it in Indonesian. And vice versa, when he has a word that is lacking in Indonesian, he will use the English term. If it put into Indonesian, the meaning will be hazy / vague, and sometime it would not be used. For example, in Indonesia, the technical topics are firmly associated with English and the topic itself can trigger a switch or mix to/with English.

#### 10) To exclude other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience.

Sometimes people want to communicate only to certain people or community they belong to. To avoid the other community or interference

objected to their communication by people, they may try to exclude those people by using the language that no everybody knows.

Actually, Hoffman (1991:116) gives ten reasons bilingual person switch their language, but only seven numbers that can be found in novel *Negeri 5 Menara* by A. Fuadi.

### **C. Findings on The frequency of occurrence types of code switching in the novel *Negeri 5 Menara* by A. Fuadi.**

#### **1) The frequency of occurrences types of Intra-sentential switches**

In this section presents the percentage analysis of classification of Intra – Sentential switches.

Table 1.1- The frequency of occurrences types of Intra – sentential switches

Types of Intra-Sentential switches	Number	Percentage
A – I – A – I	3	6,7 %
I – A – I	9	20 %
I – M – I – M	4	8,9 %
I – E – I	3	6,7 %
I – A	2	4,4 %
I – A – I – A	2	4,4 %
I – E	4	8,9 %
A – I – A	2	4,4 %

I – S	1	2,2 %
S – I – E	1	2,2 %
J – I – J – I – A – I	1	2,2 %
A – I – E – I	1	2,2 %
S – I	1	2,2 %
I – A – I – A	1	2,2 %
I – E – I – A – I	1	2,2 %
S – I – S – I – A – I	1	2,2 %
A – E – I – A	1	2,2 %
E – I – E – I	1	2,2 %
I – E – I – E	1	2,2 %
E – I – E – I – A – I	1	2,2 %
M – I	1	2,2 %
TOTAL	45	100 %

Note :

I : Indonesian

A : Arabic

E : English

S : Sunda Dialect

S : Surabaya Dialect

M : Minang dialect

Based on the table above, the most frequent intra-sentential switches in the form of A – I – A – I it is found 6,7 %. Next, is followed by I – A – I 20 %; I – M – I – M , 8,9 % ; I – E – I , 6,7 % ; I – A ; 4,4 % ; I – A – I – A, 4,4 % ; I – E ; 8,9 % ; A – I – A ; 4,4 % ; I – S ; 2,2 % ; S – I – E; 2,2 % ; J – I

- J - I - A - I ; 2,2 % ; A - I - E - I ; 2,2 % ; S - I 2,2 % ; I - A - I - A ; 2,2 % ;  
 I - E - I - A - I ; 2,2 % ; S - I - S - I - A - I ; 2,2 % ; A - E - I - A ; 2,2 % ;  
 E - I - E - I ; 2,2 % ; I - E - I - E ; 2,2 % E - I - E - I - A - I ; 2,2 % ;  
 M - I ; 2,2 %.

## 2) The Frequency of Occurrence Types of Inter-Sentential Switches

The result of percentage analysis of Inter-sentential switches from the novel *Negeri 5 Menara* is presented in table :

Table. 1.2 – the frequency of occurrence types of Inter-sentential switches

Types of inter-sentential switches	Number	Percentage
M - I	1	3,0 %
A - I	22	66,7 %
B - I	1	3,0 %
E - I	4	12,1 %
I - A - I - E	1	3,0 %
A - E - I	1	3,0 %
I - E	1	3,0 %
I - A - I	2	6,0 %
TOTAL	33	100 %

Note :

M : Minang

I : Indonesian



A : Arabic

B : Dialect Betawi

E : English

In this table above shows the occurrences of inter-sentential switches. From the analysis found eight pattern have different and the percentage of first data 3,0% ; second data 66,7 % ; third 3,0 % ; fourth 12,1 % ; fifth 3,0 % ; sixth 3,0 % ; seventh 3,0 % ; eighth 6,0 %

### **3) The frequency of occurrence types of Establishing Continuity Switches**

In this section the percentage analysis of occurrence Establishing Continuity Switches. The researcher just found two pattern for this novel. So the percentage just 22,22 % , but this data occurred nine times in the novel.

### **4) The frequency of occurrence types of Emblematic Switches**

This section tell about emblematic switches that occurs in the novel *Negeri 5 Menara*. The researcher found four kind switches of emblematic switches.

Table. 1.3 – The frequency of occurrences of Emblematic Switches

Types of emblematic switches	Number	Percentages
A – I – E – I – A	1	5,9 %
E – I	2	11, 8 %
A – I	13	76, 4 %

S – I	1	5,9 %
TOTAL	17	100 %

Notes :

A : Arabic

E : English

I : Indonesian

S : Dialect Sunda

In the table is some percentage result from analysis of emblematic switches and get four switches occurs in the pattern. This is A – I – E – I – A ; 5,9 % ; E – I ; 11,8 % ; A – I; 76,4 % ; S – I ; 5,9 % .

#### 5) The frequency of occurrence types of Internal Code Switching

This table about percentage analysis occurrences of Internal Code Switching from in the novel.

Table . 1.4 – The frequency of occurrence types of Internal Code Switching

Types of internal code switching	Number	Percentages
I – M	2	14,3 %
I – M – I – M – I	1	7,1 %
I – M – I	1	7,1 %
M – I	2	14,3 %
I – Sunda	1	7,1 %
Sby – I	1	7,1 %
Sunda – I	1	7,1 %

I – M – I – M	3	21,4 %
Sunda – I – Sunda – I	1	7,1 %
Betawi – I	1	7,1 %
TOTAL	14	100 %

**Note :**

I : Indonesian

M : Dialect Minang

S : Dialect Sunda

Sby : Dialect Surabaya

B : Dialect Betawi

In this data the researcher found many percentage from the novel, it is the all percentage total 99,7 % from many different occurs switches.

**6) The frequency of occurrence types of External Code Switching**

This data form occurrence of types External Code Switching and the researcher found the percentage from the table.

Table 1.5 – The frequency of occurrence types of External Code Switching

Types of external code switching	Number	Percentage
A – I – A – I	3	8,6 %
I – A – I	10	28,6 %
I – E – I – E	2	5,7 %
I – E – I	3	8,6 %
I – E	4	11,4 %
A – I	2	5,7 %

I - A - I - E	1	2,8 %
I - A	1	2,8 %
A - I - E - I	1	2,8 %
A - E - A - I - A - I	1	2,8 %
A - E - I - A	1	2,8 %
E - I - E - I	1	2,8 %
E - I - E - I - A - I	1	2,8 %
I - E - I - A - I	1	2,8 %
A - I - A	1	2,8 %
I - A - I - A	2	5,7 %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100 %</b>

**Note :**

I : Indonesian

A : Arabic

E : English

From the table the researcher found many percentage. It is A - I - A - I 8,6 % ; I - A - I, 28,6 % ; I - E - I - E ; 5,7 % , I - E - I; 8,6 % , I - E ; 11,4 % , A - I; 5,7 % , I - A - I - E , 2,8 % ; I - A; 2,8 % , A - I - E - I, 2,8 % ; , E - I - E - I; 2,8 % , E - I - E - I - A - I; 2,8 % , I - E - I - A - I; 2,8 % , I - A - I - A ; 5,7 % .

### 7) The frequency of occurrence types of code switching

Table. 1.6 – The frequency of occurrence types of Code Switching

<b>Types of code switching</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Intra-sentential switches	28,8 %
Inter-sentential switches	21,8%
Establishing continuity	5,1 %
Emblematic switching	12,8 %
Internal code switching	8,3 %
External code switching	23,0 %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>

In this table 1.6 it is found out that the highest frequency found in the novel is Intra – Sentential switches. Because there are some English words that are familiar to the characters so that they can easily use them in their dialogues (within the sentence) . And the lowest percentage is establishing continuity, because the speaker little using it. In the novel occurs the switches within sentence, the speaker always using code switching so in the sentence little using establishing continuity.

## B. Discussions

Based on the data analysis, the researcher found six types of code switching occurring in the *Novel 5 Menara*. Intra – sentential switches, Inter – sentential switches, Establishing continuity, Emblematic switching, Intern code-switching, and Extern code-switching are the types of code switching.

In the data, also analysis speakers motivation occurring from the sentences in novel *Negara 5 Menara*. This study analysis based on the Hoffman's argument. From Hoffman argument there found ten speakers motivation, that is (1) talking about a particular topic , (2) quoting somebody else (3) being emphatic about something (express solidarity), (4) interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors), (5) intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, (6) repetition used for clarification (7) expressing group identity, (8) to soften or strengthen request or command, (9) the need real lexical, (10) to exclude other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience.

In this data finds out the types and the factors of code switching based on Hoffman's theory. My research is same with research *Analysis Of Code Switching And Code Mixing In The Teenlit Canting Cantiq* By Dyan Nuranindya by Dias Astuti Cakrawarti.

The similarly in analysis theory and used theory but it has many differences : data analysis and the explanation while method of rsearch used.

Next, the finding of the study also show the frequency of occurrence code switching. Percentage of Intra-sentential switches occurs in the amount 28,8 %, Inter-sentential 21,8%, Establishing continuity 5,1 % , emblematic switches 12,8%, intern code switching 8,3 %, extern code switching 23,07 %.