AN ANALYSIS OF CODE SWITCHING IN THE
NOVEL MISS PESIMIS BY ALIA ZALEA

THESIS

By

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ENGLSIH EDUCATION PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF ISLAMIC EDUCATION
STATE ISLAMIC COLLEGE
(STAIN) TULUNGAGUNG
JULI 2013

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MOTTO

يَٰٓأَيُّهَا ٱلنَّاسُ إِنَّا خَلَقۡنَٰكُم مِّن ذَكَرٍ وَأُنثَىٰ وَجَعَلۡنَٰكُمۡ شُعُوبًا وَقَبَآئِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوٓاْ إِنَّ أَكۡرَمَكُمۡ عِندَ ٱللَّهِ أَتۡقَىٰكُمۡ إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ ﴿١٣﴾ (Al Hujurat : 13)

O mankind! We created you from a single (pair0 of a male and female, and made you into nations and tribes, that you may know each other (not that you may despise (each other). Verily the most honored of you in the sight of Allah has full knowledge and is well acquainted (with all things)

DEDICATION

I would like to present his thesis to

- ❖ My parents (Ibu masngudah and Bapak Djamhari) who always gave me a lot of love, attentions and finance in my study.

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- ❖ My friend in C-class, I will always miss U all. Especially my best friend (Anna fidiana, lala, lia, anna cilik, veve I love you and keep our fight BROW"'.

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Finally, the researcher feels that there is nothing perfect, so that she invites some constructive criticism and suggestion to make perfect and will be useful for readers.

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The Writer

Inganatun Nafi'ah

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ABSTRACT

Nafi'ah, Inganatun, *An Analysis of Code Switching in the Novel Miss Pesimis By Alia Zalea*. Thesis English Education Program, STAIN Tulungagung. Advisor: Dr.Susanto M.Pd, 2013.

Key Words: *Language, Code switching, Novel.*

Language is a system of conventional signal used for communication by a whole community. Language as means of communication is very important for human being. They use language not only to talk to one and another but also to do any activities such as: writing letter, reading book, listening to the radio and soon. There are many function of language. With language we can talk about knowledge, information, to convey message, feeling, thought and so on. So, it is clear that in all aspects in human lives language will be always used. As Fishman said that almost in all of activities, language is used both in spoken and written form.

One kind of language used in written form is literary work. In Indonesia literary work that much influenced by a foreign language is a novel. Because of modernization and growth of technology, many Indonesian are able to use more than one language in their communication. Finally they do code switching in their activities, like in the writing of novels.

The problem of the research: (1) What are the types of code switching found in the Novel Miss pesimis by Alia Zalea? (2) What are the reasons why the characters in the Novel Miss pesimis switch from Bahasa Indonesia into English or the other way around?

The purposes of research: (1) To find out the type of code switching used by the characters in the dialogues in the Novel Miss pesimis, (2) To find out the reasons why the characters in the Novel Miss pesimis switch their language from Bahasa Indonesia into English or the other way around.

The research design of this study was library study with qualitative approach. It is because all the data are in the form of words. There was only one kind of sources of data in this research, that was, the dialogue spoken by the characters in the Novel Miss pesimis by Alia Zalea. The data collection method used was documentation.

The research findings show: (1) The type of Code switching found in the novel *Miss pesimis* are: Intra-sentential switching, Intersentential switching, emblematic, establishing continuity with the previous speaker And the last type, Involving a change pronunciation),(2) The reason why the character do code switching in their dialogue found in the novel *Miss pesimis* are: characters switch their dialogues because of expressing their group identity, the characters being empatic about something, Interjection code switching, the characters used code switching because of talking about particular topic, repetition use for clarifications,and the last the characters use code switching because of their intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor.

This research suggest to student to know more about sociolinguistic aspect the use of (code switching) in order to make their knowledge about English getting increase. It is also expected that the future researchers can develop this research by including all related aspects of code switching in different dimension.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the background of the study, the statement of the problems, the objective of the study, the significance of the study, the scope and limitation, the definition of the key term, and the organization of the study.

A. Background of the Study

The term language has various aspecs to be studied and it offers significant functio. A language is a system of conventional signal used for communication by a whole community (Gimson, 1989:4). Language as a means of communication is very important for human being. They use language not only to talk to one and another but also to do any activities such as; writing letter, reading book, listening to the radio and so on. So, it is clear that in all aspects in human lives language will be always used. As Fishman (1975:7) said that almost in all of activities, language is used both in spoken and in written form.

One kind of language in written form is literary work. In Indonesia literary work that is much influenced by a foreign language is a novel. A novel is extended functional prose narrative focusing on a few primary characters but often involving secondary characters. (H John, 1968:80) .It involves events, characters, and what the characters say and do. A character is an imagined person in a story, whom we know from the word we read on the

page. (D Hall 1928:47). To know deeper about characters we can know from some dialogues. The dialogue plays a significant role in the flow of the story. We will be able to know the characteristics of each character in a novel by studying dialogues. In general, linguists who take this view would argue that such features as social and cultural influences individual variation in language use (Cartely 2000: 48).

The novel of *Miss Pesimis* is a novel which includes the dialogues containing Bahasa Indonesia and English. The characters in this novel often switch their Bahasa Indonesia into English. Wardhaugh suggests that people are usually forced to select particular code whenever they choose to speak and they may also decide to switch from one code to another or to mix code (Wardhough 1982:100). This kind of situation may be called language mixing and language switching.

Language switching can actually happen only in the language of bilingual. The definition of bilingual is a person who is able to speak and understand two languages (Seimberg 1993:242). On the other hand , Hamers and Blanc define bilingual as" the state of individual or a community characterized by the simultaneous presence of language" .Meanwhile, Macnamara defines bilingual as "anyone who possess at least one language skill, i,e ,listening comprehension, speaking, reading, and writing in L2 and to minimal degree (Susanto 2007:25). There fore, a bilingual is supposed to be able to present his language.

In line with the explanation above the characters in the novel can be considered as bilingual since they have met the requirement of bilinguals stated by Hamers and Blance, that is " an individual who has an access to two or more different codes or language." So the characters in the novel can be considered bilingual by mixing and switching their languages.

The characters in the novel is actually one kind of speech community. Speech community is a concept in Sociolinguistics that describes a more or less descreate group of people who use language in an unique and mutually accepted way among themselves (http/speech community-wikipedia the free encyclopedia). The other definitions from many linguist like (Iyon 1970), frequency of interaction by group of people, (Bloom field 1933; Hockett 1958; Gumperz 1962)' shared rules of speaking and interpretation of speech performance, (Labov 1972) shared socio cultural understandings and presupposition with regard to speech.(Troike, 1982:17). In this case, the characters in the novel *Miss Pesimis* communicate with each other using language that has certain specification such as the case of language switching.

In addition, language switching is also closely related to the phenomenon of diglossia, Fergusson (1959:336) has defined diglossia as follows:

"Diglossia is relatively stable language situation in which In addition to primary dialect of the language (which may include a standard or regional standard), there is a very divergent, highly codified (often grammatically more complex) superposed variety, the vehicle of a large and respected body of written literature, either of an earlier period or in another speech community which is learned largely by formal education and is used for most written and formal spoken purpose but is not by any section of the community for ordinary conversation.(Wardhugh, 1982:87).

Moreover, diglossia is also defined as 'situation exist in society when it has to distinct codes which show clear functional separation that is one is employed in one set of circumstances and the other in an entirely different set.(Susanto, 2007:20). Language situation in Indonesia is considered higher than the local languages and English is considered higher in social status than Bahasa Indonesia. Therefore, the characters in the novel are likely to do code switching in their communication.

Space the phenomenon of code switching itself has become interesting to discuss, especially in the novel of *Miss Pesimis* by Alia Zalea. Since this novel contains the reflection of real life, it may lead the readers to imitate the way the characters communicate to each other . Finally, by studying the novel, it can improve our competent in language. So this research is conducted to know this phenomenon more deeply focusing on code switching in the novel of *Miss Pesimis*.

B.   Formulation of the research problem

This research concerns the phenomena of language switching in the novel of *Miss Pesimis* by Alia Zalea . The present study is directed to answer the following question:

1.   What are the types of code switching found in the dialogue of Novel *Miss Pesimis* ?

2.   What are the reasons why the characters in the novel of *Miss Pesimis* switch their language from Bahasa Indonesia into English?

C. Objective of the study

Based on the formulated research problems, the objective of this research are:

1. To find out the type of code switching used by the characters in the dialogues in the novel of *Miss Pesimiss.*

2. To find out the reasons why the characters in the novel of *Miss Pesimis* switch their language from Bahasa Indonesia into English or the other way round.

D. Significance of the study

The result of this research is expected to give contributions both theoretically and practically

1. Theoretical significance

Theoretically, this research is expected to enrich the horizon of Sociolinguistics, especially on the study of language switching.

2. Practical significance

Practically, the results of the study can give worthy contribution for language learners and language teacher. The learners can familiar with any codes that can be used in their daily communication. Meanwhile, for the teachers they can use code switching in the teaching process. When a teacher teaches a foreign language, they not only use Bahasa Indonesia but also, they can switcht in to foreign language in order the students are more familiar about a foreign language.

E. Scope and limitation

The research is limited to analyze the phenomena of language switching, whether from Bahasa Indonesia into English or the other way found in the dialogues in the Novel of *Miss Pesimis.*

F. Definition of key terms

To avoid misunderstanding of the term used in this study, the following key terms need to be defined:

1. Analysis: The study of something by examining its parts and their relationship.(Homby,1995:38)

2. The Novel of *Miss Pesimis*: The novel that have been written by Alia Zalea

   and it becomes best seller book. The novel talks about finding true love

3. Code switching: it refers to change over phrases or sentences (inter-sentential). It involves the alternate use of two language or in the same utterance or during the some conversation. (Susanto, 2007:21)

G. Organization of the study

It is believed that to make a good thesis is important to arrange it systematically. The organization of this thesis covers following aspects:

- Chapter I introduction, it includes: the background of study, formulation of the research the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study,

scope and limitation, definition of key terms, and organization of the study.

- Chapter II review of related literature, this chapter is devoted to review related literature of present of the study covering the novel *Miss Pesimis* bilingualism, speech community, diglossia code, code switching, types of code switching, reasons of code switching.

- Chapter III research of methodology, it covers research design, source of data, data collection, and instruments, data analysis and trustworthiness of study.

- Chapter IV finding and discussion, it presents the data presentation as the result of the analysis of kinds of types and reason code switching.

- Chapter V conclusion and suggestions. This chapter is summary of thesis and it offers some suggestions.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This research reviews some topics related to the topic study. They are the discussions of the novel of *Miss Pesimis* by Alia Zalea, speech community, bilingualism, diglossia,. Besides, it also discusses code, code switching itself, the types of code switching, and the reasons of code switching and used in dialogues.

A. The Synopsis of the Novel of *Miss Pesimis*

The novel of *Miss Pesimis* is one of novels written by Alia Zalea. This novel tells about finding true loves. The primary characters of this novel are:

1. Adriana ''Didi'' (beautiful, smart, good career and pessimist)

2. Ervin (hand some, very rich, supple and playboy)

3. Baron (handsome, cool and smart)

4. Sarah (beautiful, kind and modern)

Adriana Amandira is a ith metropolis girl 30 years old. She feels to be very mirasable and poor girl in this world, because she still single without couple. This happens because she has been still waiting for her beloved boy in junior high school (Baron). She loves him so much, she keeps feeling to him for about almost 15 years and never one knows about that. They separate because Adri must continoues her study in USA and they never connect one and another.

Along in USA Adri always remembers Baron but, she doesn't know whether Baron remember her too. In one moment, Adri makes closer get along

with Vincent almost 2 years. Vincent is always royal, and he takes effort to understand with Adri, but Adri can't love Vincent. Finally Vincent propose to marriage Adri, but Adri refuses him by giving that she will go back to Indonesia.

When she comes back in Indonesia she still hope to meet and together with Baron, but She never look for information about Baron. Adri always thinks, if she is not type of him. Instead she is busy with her job. Luckily she get good job in big company in Jakarta and the finds a new friend who almost same old and mind, he is Ervin. Ervin also makes Adri's heart is beat, he is handsome, good and friendly. He always makes her life and her job enjoy but, there is one thing that makes Adri dislike him, he is playboy and always changes his couple every time.

Almost 2 years in Jakarta, Adri meets with Baron's brother namely is Kalfi. Kalfin says that Baron will engage with Olivia two weeks again. Like be struck by lightning when she hears it.

Adri tries to forget Baron by making herself busy in daily job and she feels thankstor God that there is Ervin who always intertains her and helps her. In one weekend Ervin invites Adri to date in Hard Rock Café, he wants to introduce her with his best friend. Un expectedly, Ervin's best friend is Baron. Adri is very Surprise and he can't to say anything. Baron and Ervin is best friend in Senior high School ago. Adri is more surprised again when Baron says that Adri "didi" is his true love in Junior High School. Finally Adry know that Baron also loves her.

One day, Jana (Adri's friend) give her information that alumnus of Junior High School grade will held a reuni. Adri decides to join and comes to the reuni. She hopes she will meet Baron and ask him about his feeling about her. In the reuni they feel happy and very surprise with the change of their friend. After reuni Adri and Baron meet and Baron expressed his feeling that he has kep to Adri. Adri also says that, but she can't accept Baron because he is belongs to Olivia.

In one morning, when Adri wash her car, Baron comes and yeals to her that Baron loves her and wants Adry marry him. He tells to Adri that his engagement with Olivia is end. Adri is very surprise and she refuses of propose marriage of Baron. Adri tries to make sure Baron if Olivia is love him so much. Adri feels Olivia is kind woman and she never hurt her. Adri tries to unity them, although her heart is very broken.

Because broken heart and feel frustrate, Adri tries to forget Baron with decide to do mad thing that never done before. She wants to make date with other man who ever, and finally her best friend (Ervin) who is receive her offer. Ervin invites Adri to do vacation in Lembang and they make love there.

Next month after vacation in Lembang, Adri is pregnant but she never inform to Ervin about that until her pregnant in 4 month. Unfortunately, when she go to doctor with her sister, Adri meet sarah and Fida (sister of Ervin). Fida call to Ervin where he in USA to go home and responsibility to Adri. Adri refuse it, because she thinks that Ervin doesn't love her and assume her just friend.

Adry tries to go way to Malaysia in house of her friend but Ervin know about where is Andry and he comes after ward. Ervin explains to Adri that exactly he love her so much, and wart her to be his marriage partner. Ervin feels Adri only assume Ervin just friend because, she never jealous with him if he date with other women. After listen the explanation of Ervin Adri feels happy and she also speak if she also love him so much. Finally Ervi propose marriage to Adry and they live together.

From this problem, Adri more know God will give lost couple in her life and she more thanks to god be about her live.

In this novel, the characters often use code switching in their dialogues. This situation is primary influenced by the writer himself. The writer once has study in one of good university in Indonesia. From this, she meets various people and he learns from them about many languages. So that she applies it when he writes one of her novel, *Miss Pesimis*.

B. Speech Community

Human being are social being who are always committed to a certain group of people which is called a community. A particular community has its own characteristic, including the way of communication. This community is called speech community. Bloomfield (1933:42) offers the simple definition of speech community. He says that speech community is a group of people who interact by means of speech. The very existence of languages critically depends on the availability of a social group who claim a variety as their own

and maintains its distinctiveness from the varieties spoken by its neighbors; such a group can be called a "speech community" too. (Rumaine, 1994:23)

Blommfield (1933) also define the speech community as "a group of people who used the same system of speech signals". Comsky (1965) refers to the "completely homogenous speech community" whose speakers know its language perfectly. (John T Patt and Heuden K Platt,1975:33). The socially defined universe mentioned the identities as the speech community and gives it the following definition: Any human aggregate characterized by means of a shared body of verbal sign and set off from similar aggregates by significant differences in language use.(K Platt,1975:33)

Furthermore, Labov (1972:120) defines speech community as follows:

The speech community is not defined by any marked agreement in the use of language element, so much as by participation in a set of shared norms: these norms may be observed in overt types of evaluative behavior, and by the uniformity of abstract patterns of variation which are invariant in respect to particular levels of usage.(Wardough (1986:115)

Part of the difficulty we have in defining speech community must be attributed to the differential scope which 'community' has different criteria. (Troike,1986:19). It is any group within a society which has anything significant in common (including religion, ethnicity, age, deafness, sexual orientation, or occupation, but not eye color or height).

1. It is a physically bounded unit of people having a full range of role opportunities.

2. It is a collection of similarly situated entities that have something in common (such as the western word, developing countries)

Speech community is a group of people who do not necessarily share whit the same language, but share a set of norms and rules for the use of language. And the members of speech community not only have to share a set of grammatical rules, but they have also to relate between language use and social structure. One example of this is the phenomena of language switching and mixing.

C. Bilingualism

A bilingual speaker uses two language that differ in speech sounds, vocabulary, and syntax.(Taylor, 1990:27). The bilingual also the person who has "native-like" control of two languages. (Emeneau, 1980:38). The bilingualism term is applied to a broad band of situation which run between two ex term: the first is individual (educated or not), second is the situation in which any members of a linguistic community.

Besides, Hamers and Blanc (1989) give definition bilingualism as the state of individual or a community characterized by the simultaneous presence of two languages.(Susanto, 2007:25). Similarly, Fishman, as quoted by Platt (1975) suggest that bilingualism can happen if there is a fairly large and complex speech community, therefore the people in that community become aware of acquiring several languages.(T Platt, 1975:88)

In other word, Bilingualism define as "using two languages by speaker in the society with other people changeable.(Abdul, Agustina, 1995:112). And Fishman give addition to use two languages, surely person must mastery both

of language, first, his mother touge, or first language (L1), and second is the other language that to be second language (L2). The term bilingual and bilingualism cover a wide range of situation, communities and individual. In popular usage, one may say that a person is a bilingual if he speaks two languages, no matter to what degree.

To the extent that bilingual and multilingual individual may appears to be 'unusual'. Indeed, we often have mixed feeling when we discover that someone we meet is fluent in several languages, perhaps a mixture of administration and envy but also, occasionally, a feeling of superiority in that many such people are not 'native' to the culture in which we function. They are likely to be immigrants, visitors, or children of mixed marriage and in the respect 'marked' in some way.

A bilingual speaking to a monolingual usually stays within one language without difficulty. When the bilingual addresses another bilingual, however, the situation is quite different. Any two bilinguals usually an agreed-upon language of communication, they will resort to the other language if they need to and the psychosocial environment permit it. Two main approaches are open to them: they can either switch to the other language, or they can borrow a word and adapt (integrate) it into the language speaking.(Grosjean,1982:308),

The definitions mentioned so far say nothing about how well the languages need to be known, whether both have to be mastered in sorts of skill, whether they must used in similar or different situations, or about any

particular requirements regarding the uses to which are language are put. Yet such consideration would probably be relevant in deciding whether any, or, all, of the following should be considered as bilingual, such as:

1. The two-year-old who is beginning to talk, speaking English to one parent and Welsh to the other.

2. The four-year-old whose home language is Bengali and who has been attending an English playgroup for sometimes.

3. The schoolchild from an Italian immigrant family living in the United State who increasingly uses English both at home and outside but whose older relatives address him in Italian only.

4. The young graduate who has studied French for eleven years.

5. The sixty-year-old scholar who has spent a considerable part of her life working with manuscripts and documents written in Latin.

6. The technical translator.

7. The personal interpreter of an important public figure

8. The Portuguese Chemist who can read specialist in his subjects written in English.

9. The Japanese airline pilot who use English for most of his professional communication, etc.

In other words, since the members of bilingual community vary in the capacity of mastering the languages used in the community, they have to be able to set a condition where they can communicate effectively. This condition leads them to do code switching.

D. Diglossia

A diglossia situation exists in a society when it has two distinct codes show clear functional separation; that is, one is employed in one set of circumstances and the other in an entirely different set. Ferguson (1959) has defined diglossia as follows:

> Diglossia is a relatively stable language situation in which, in addition to the primary dialects of language (which may include a standard of regional standard), there is very divergent, highly codified (often grammatically more complex) superposed variety, the vehicle of a large and respected body of written literature, either of an earlier period or in another speech community, which is learned largely by formal education, and is used for most written and formal spoken purposes but is not used by any section of the community for ordinary conversation.(Wardough,1968:13)

In other words, Fergusson defines diglossia as a language situation in a multilingual community where there is one language considered higher (H) in prestige and social status than the others (L). These languages are uses in different situation; the higher norm (H) is used in formal situations, such as public speaking, religious texts and practice, education, and other prestigious kinds of usage, while the lower norm (L) is used to informal situations, such as conversation and jokes with friends, conversation with people in street and the market, and any other domain .(E Patz, 1992:430)

Fishman suggests a wider definition of diglossia as long as the two varieties are *functionally* separated. Referring to Gumperz 9 1961, 1962, 1964a, 1964b, 1966) he states that "diglossia exist not only in multilingual societies which officially recognize several 'language', and not only in societies that utilize vernacular and classical varieties but also in societies

which employ separated dialects, register or *functionally differentiated varieties of whatever kind*."(K Platt, 1975:87)

The other definition, diglossia is a situation in which two languages or two varieties of a language have very precise and distinct function, so the bilingual speakers has little leeway in deciding which to use. (Grosjean, 1980:130). As Timm (1980) writes: since Fishman extension in 1967 of the term diglossia,…it has come to mean little more than the functional distribution of two or more languages, or language varieties within a speech community.(Grosjean, 1980:130). The concept now extends to the coexistence of all forms of speech in society, whether forms are different languages, different dialects, or different social varieties of the same language.

Often each language or variety in a multilingual community serves a specialized function and is used for particular purposes, this situation is known as 'diglossia'.(Romaine, 1994:46). An example can be taken from Arabic-speaking countries, such as Egypt in which the language used at home may be a local version of Arabic. The language that is recognized publicity, however, is modern standard Arabic, which takes many of its normative from the classical Arabic of the Koran.

The clearest example of language choice according to domain is diglossia, or situation in which two or more languages, (or varieties of the same language) in a speech community are allocated to different social function and contexts. Diglossia was extended by Fishman (1972) to include the use of more than one language, (CF. Rubin 1968) since the term diglossia

refers to language distribution in the whole society and not in the usage of individuals.(Troike, 1986:56)

Furthermore, Fishman (1980) proposes his taxonomy of kinds of linguistic relation between H's and L's below:

1. **H as classical, L as vernacular, the two being genetically related;** e.g. Classical and vernacular Arabic, classical or classicized Greek (Katarevusa) and Demotiki, classical and vernacular Tamil, Sanscrit and Hindi, classical Mandarin and modern Pekinese, etc.

2. **H as classical, L as vernacular, the two not being genetically Related;** e.g. Loshn koydesh (textual Hebrew/Aramaic) and Yiddish (or any one of several dozen other non-semitic Jewish L's, as long as the letter operate in vernacular functions rather than in traditional literacy- related ones)

3. **H as written/formal-spoken and L as vernacular, the two being genetically unrelated to each other;** e.g. Spanish and Guarani in Paraguay, English (or French) and various vernaculars in-post colonial areas throughout the world.

4. **H as written/formal-spoken and L as vernacular, the two being genetically related to each other;** e.g. High German and Swiss German, standard spoken Pekinese (Putonghua) and Cantonese, standard English and Caribbean Creole.

E. Code

Code is a term which refers to a variety. Thus code may be an idiolect, a dialect, a sociolect, a register or a language.(Marjohan, 1988:48). In this

study researcher choose code as language. We have observed that the particular dialect or language one chooses to use on any occasion is a code, a system used for communication between two or more parties. (Wardough, 1982:99). We have also indicated that it is unusual for a speaker to have command of, or use, only one such code or system.

Most speakers command several varieties of any language they speak, and bilingualism, even multilingualism, is the norm for many people throughout the world rather than unilingual. People, then are usually forced to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak and they may also decide to switch from one code to another or to mix codes.

A speaker has a linguistic repertoire which consists of various codes. Thus he usually has a set of code, each code having certain function or maybe some of them have similar functions in bilingual situation. The use of different codes depends on the variability of the languages and the specification of their uses as agreed-upon by the people or as reinforced by the government. When we have two codes with each having specific functions, we have a stable diglossia.

F. Code Switching

Code-switching is a very important aspect of bilingualism, and only of late has it received the unbiased attention of researchers. Dipetro (1977) define it as "the use of more than one language by communicants in the execution of a speech act" Valdes Fallis (1976) refers to it simply as "the

alternation of two languages," and Scotton and Ury (1977) propose that "code-switching [is] the use of two or more linguistic varieties in the same conversation or inter action.(Grosjean, 1982:145). And Gumperz (1976) code switching to change in languages within a single speech event.(Seville Troike, 1986:61). Code-switching or code choice in this particular study refer to use of two languages in the same sentence or discourse.(Marasigan, 1983:78)

Many linguists have stressed the point that switching is a communicative option available to a bilingual member of speech community on much the same basis as switching between style or dialects is an option for the monolingual speaker.(Romaine, 1994:59). Switching in both cases serves an expressive function and has a meaning.

The most general description of code-switching is that it involves the alternate use of two languages or linguistic varieties within the same utterance or during the same conversation.(Hoffmann, 1991:110). In the case of bilinguals speaking to each other, switching can consist of changing languages; in that of monolinguals, shift or style. McLaughlin (1984) emphasizes the distinction between mixing and switching by referring to code switches as language changes occurring across phrase or sentence boundaries, whereas code mixes take place within sentence and usually involve single lexical items.

Language switching would not exist if there are not some crucial factors motivating the process. Chaika propose that bilingual (also multilingual) speaker's use of two languages is strongly motivated by social

situation and type of conversation, as well as the very real need to identity with his compatriot. Hence, it gives sense that there are different motivator of the distribution of language switching.

The motivators can be played as the casual factors of language switching. Suwito, the Indonesian sociolinguist, classified the factors into six point. (Susanto ,2007:6-8)

1. The speaker

   Having position as speakers may motivated the members of social interaction to convey his crucial personal purposes. Thus in all interaction, each person means he or she says and is speaking with a purpose.

2. The interlocutor

   The presence of interlocutors may motivate speakers as members of social interaction to change from their use of one language to the language used by the interlocutor. From this point, the interlocutors may be categorized in to two groups: (a) The interlocutors who from some ethnic and have identical habitual use of language with the speakers, (b) The interlocutor who came from different ethnic and have different habitual use of language from speakers.

3. The presence of the participants

   Sometimes two speakers who participate in speech interaction have to change their language, for the reason of the presence of participant who come from different language group. This can be assumed as the effort of the speakers to bring the participants into their interaction.

4. The topic discussion

It can be included as the dominant aspect motivating people to proceed language switching. Topic discussion comprises formal and informal topics. Formal topics are often expressed by formal style; meanwhile, informal topics are closed to informal language.

5. Humorous usage

Language switching may also applicable when people have initiative to convey humorous expression. It can be shown from the language switching operated by clowns, jokers, or when presenter in seminar is aspirating to keep the participants of the seminar from boredom by uttering humorous expression.

6. Prestigious usage

Naturally, some members of social community want to be regarded as intellectual people or high-class group. They tend to show their identification by changing from common language to scientific language.

People sometimes switch code within a domain or social situation. When there is some obvious change in the situation, such as the arrival of new person, it is easy to explain the switch. Mere is Maori and although the rest of the meeting will be conducted in English, Sarah switches to Maori to greet her. A speaker may similarity switch to another language as signal of group membership and shared ethnicity with in addressee.(Holmes, 1992:41)

Items which clearly 'belonged to another language' could be accommodated, within this view, in terms of having been 'borrowed or having

just 'slipped in', through interference. The assumption and its attendant terminology is most unfortunate, since it fails to account for 'switching' between languages, a common phenomenon among bilinguals, and implies that such behavior constitutes 'noise' which reduce the efficiency of the communicative act in which it occurs. There is plenty of evidence to show that the reverse is the case, i.e. that 'language mixture', far from making communication for bilingual with substantially shared repertoires difficult, actually facilitates it. (Marjohan, 1988:51)

The other phenomenon closely related to code switching is code mixing. Code mixing occurs when conversant use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance. (Wardough, 1986:103). It means that the conversant just change some of the elements in their utterance. Code mixing takes place without a change of topic and can involves various levels of language, e g, morphology and lexical items.

G. Type of Code Switching

Two type of code switching are based on the distinction which applies to style shifting. The first type is situational code switching. War dough (1986) states that situational code switching occurs when the languages used change according to the situation in which the conversant find them: they speak one language in one situation and another in different one. (Wardough, 1986:103). When a change of topic requires a change in language used, we have metaphorical code switching. Saville Troike (1982:62) define

metaphorical code switching as a code switching occurring within a single situation but adding some meaning to such component as the relationship: which are being expressed.

Type of Code Switching Based on the Juncture or the Scope where Language Takes Place (Hoffman 1991): (Hoffman, 1991:112)

1. Emblematic

   In this kind of code switching, tags, and certain set phrases in one language are inserted into an utterance otherwise in another, as when a Panjabi/English bilingual says: *It's a nice day, hanna?* (*hai na isn't it*)

2. Intra-sentential

   This kind of code switching occurs within a clause or sentence boundary, as when a Yoruba/English bilingual says: *Won o arrest a single person (Won o* they did not)

3. Inter sentential

   This kind of code switching occur a clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in one language or the other, as when a Spanish/English bilingual says: *Sometimes I'll start a sentence in English ytermino en espanol* (and finish it in Spanish). This last may also occur as speakers take turns.

4. Establishing continuity with the previous speaker

   This kind of code switching occurs to continue the utterance of previous speaker speaks in English and then the other speaker tries to respond in

English also. Yet, that speaker can also switch again to bahasa Indonesia. For instance:

Speaker 1: I can't leave him 'coz I love him so much…

Speaker 2: Correct! You got the point! *Kata ' banget' itulah letak permasalahanmu sekarang ini.*

5. Involving a change of pronunciation

This kind of code switching occur at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure. For instance, the word 'strawberry' is said to be 'sroberi' by Indonesian people.

H. Reasons of Code Switching

Hoffman: 1991, give suggestion about reason why people use code switching, they are: (Hoffman, 1991:112)

1. Talking about particular topic

People sometimes prefer to talk about particular topic in one language rather than in another. Sometimes, a speakerfeel free and more comfortable to express their emotional feeling in a language that is not their everyday language.

2. Quoting somebody else

People sometimes like to quote a famous expression or saying of some well-known figures. In Indonesia, those well-known figures are mostly from some English-speaking countries. Then, because many of

Indonesian nowadays are good at English, those famous expression or saying can be quoted intact in their original language.

3. **Being emphatic about something**

Usually, when someone who is talking using a language that is not his native tongue suddenly wants to be emphatic about something, he/she, either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch from his second language to his first language. Or, on the other hand, there are some cases where people feel more convenient to be empathic in their second language rather than in their first language.

4. **Interjection**

Language switching among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark interjection or sentence connector. It may happen unintentionally or intentionally.

5. **Repetition used for clarification**

When a bilingual wants to clarify his/her speech so that it will be understood more by listener, he/she can sometimes use both of the languages that he mastered saying the same utterance (the utterance is said repeatedly).

6. **Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor**

When bilingual talks to another bilingual, there will be lost of code switching occur. It means to make the content of his/her speech run smoothly and can be understood by the hearer.

7. Expressing group identity

Code switching   can also be used to express group identity. As it has been mentioned previously, the way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings, are obviously different from other groups. In other words, the way of communication of one community is different from the people who are out of the community

From explanation above, we know that speech community, bilingualism, and diglossia, have a close relationship to the phenomena of code switching. Code switching has also types which differ from one another. People also have different reason for doing code switching; they may do it intentionally or unintentionally. In the next chapter, the process of analyzing the types and the reasons of code switching will be explained further.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This research is conducted through a set of methodology, including the research design, the source of data, the data collection and instrument, the data analysis, and the trustworthiness of study.

A. The Research Design

Research is a formal systematic application of the scientific method to study the formulated problem. Educational research is the formal systematic application of the scientific method to the study of educational problem. (Gay, L.R, 7). A research design is a plan for collecting and analyzing data in order to answer the investigator's question. (Hlsti, *o*le R, 1969: 24). Ary Donald (1985:26) explains that research method refers to the general strategy followed in gathering and analyzing the data, necessary for answering the question.

One of the most important parts of a research is the research design. The research design of this study was library study with qualitative research. Library study is study that do to solve problem base on critic and deep study to ward literature matery and result of research that related with topic. (Naim,2009:35). This research described type of code switching, and the reason for using code switching in the novel of *Miss Pesimis* by Alia Zalea. This research is qualitative since data collected are in the form of words.

B. The Source of Data

Data source is the subject where data were collected. (Arikunto, 2006: 129). There was a kind of source of data in this research that was the dialogue spoken by the characters in the novel of *Miss Pesimis* by Alia Zalia. The dialogues that contain code switching in the novel of *Miss Pesimis* were data of study. In this Novel the characters that used code switching are mostly educated people, since this novel has a background from career people and graduated from good university.

C. The Research Instrument and Data Collecting Method

Research instrument is a tool or requirement use in collecting data. Method is away used in collecting data (Arikunto, 2006: 129). The writer used research instrument and method are needed to obtain the data. Since this study was library study with qualitative research, the key instrument of this research was the researcher herself. To support the needed data, the researcher also used documentary method.

According to Suharsimi Arikunto documentary method is method use to collect data based on So, transcript, books newspaper, magazine, symbol and rule. when the writer collects the data through analysis books, magazines, or document it is called documentation method. In this research the writer used documentation method to collect the data about types and reasons of code switching in the novel *Miss Pesimis*.

The researcher first chosen the dialogues in the novel *Miss Pesimis* that contains some language switching. The dialogues that contained code switching were selected carefully.

The steps of data collection were as follows:

1. Reading the novel of Miss pesimis

2. Writing the dialogues containing   code switching.

3. Marking the switched phrase or sentences on the dialogues.

D. Data Analysis

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, field note and other materials that the researcher accumulates to increase own understanding of them and to enable her presented what she has discovered to other. (Sari, 1982:145). After the data were collected, the next step was data analysis, where the collect of data from the dialogues analyzed using the following steps:

1. Coding the data

On the basis of code use, the type, and the reason of code switching. Because the approach was a qualitative, researcher developed a coding system to organize data. Developing coding system involves several steps: search through data for regularities and pattern as well as for topic data cover, and then write down words and phrase to represent these topics and patterns.

2. Analyzing data

   After all the switch expressions in all dialogues have been highlighted, the researcher then started to analyze the data one by one, by applying analysis of the use the of five types and seven reasons of code switching.

3. Discussing and summarizing the finding

   In this step, the researcher shown what type of the five types of code switching and what reason of the seven reasons of language switching found in the dialogues of novel of *Miss Pesimis*.

E. The Trustworthiness of the Study

The trustworthiness of the result of the data analysis is necessary to be checked in order to reduce the researcher's biases and prejudices. In this study the technique used was triangulation to check the trustworthiness of the data analysis.

Hammersly and Atkins (1983) in Nina say that, "Triangulation is not the combination of different kinds of data verse, but rather an attempt to relate different sort of data". (Akyunina, 2008: 35). The aim is not determining the truth about some social phenomenon or cancel out bias and any one research method of data source. Rather the purpose of triangulation is to increase one's understanding of whatever is being investigated. As pointed by Mathison (1988): the value of triangulation lies in providing evidence-whether convergent, in consistent, or contradictory such that the researcher can construct good explanation of the social phenomena under study.

Moreover, Novi who quoted Hubbard and Power statement, states that triangulation is the use of multi place sources to support findings in qualitative research. Beside that, Denzin (1978) has identified several types of triangulation, include: (1) triangulation of data source (2) investigator triangulation, (3) theory triangulation and (4) methodological triangulation. (Dewi, 2008:32). Among those four triangulation types, two of them were employed in, the study: they were triangulation of data source and methodological triangulation.

Triangulation of data source is approaches in which various source of data are collected; the variety of resources can refers to time space, and person (Denzin 1978). In this present study, the source of data referred to type and reason code switching .The data triangulation for the study was done by analyzing all of the dialogues.

Methodological triangulation is process in which various method are used to measure the same unit.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents and discusses the finding of the research based on the data collected. After the code switching in the novel are analyzed using the steps presented in data analysis, as shown in the Chapter III, the researcher presents the findings of the research and the discussions of the findings in this chapter.

Based on the research objectives, the discussion in this chapter includes (a) The types of code switching in the dialogue of the novel *Miss pesimiss* by Alia Zalea, (b) The reasons why the characters in the novel *Miss pesimis* by Alia Zalea switch from Bahasa Indonesia into English , or the other ways.

In every subtitle, the expressions (data) that are presented in Bahasa Indonesia are italicized and the expressions that contain code switching that are suitable with the kinds of types and reasons of switching based on the explanation before, that is in the Chapter II, are printed in boldface. And then, the data are analyzed one by one.

A. Finding

1. Types of Code switching in the dialogue of the novel *Miss pesimis* by Alia Zalea

Table kind of code switching in the Novel Miss Pesimis

No		Page	Type	Reason
1	"is there another guy?' Apakah ada yang lain?	14	Inter sentential	Particular topic
2	" Kenapa lo mesti bingung kalau Baron suka sama elo? Lo kan orangnya not bad looking lho, Dri."	11	Intra -sentential	Group identity
3	Omong-omong, thanks buat minggu lalu. Oh iya, gue Adri I know, gue Ervin	16	Intra -sentential	Group identity
4	Lo suka kena motion sickness?	18	Intra -sentential	Particular topic
5	Gue pilih sereal ini buat elo. Is it okay?	26	Inter sentential	Group identity
6	Well, gue memang gak suka surprise	27	Emblematic	Interjection
7	So, buku jenis apa yang lo suka?.	29	Intra-sentential	Group identity
8	" Of course, gue tidak membenarkan aksi holocaust atau war crime lainnya.	29	Intra-sentential	Particular topic
9	Iya, which is odd, dia lebih jerman daripada orang jermannya sendiri.	29	Intra- sentential	Empathic
10	Gue cuma punya satu kakak dan dia sudah married		Intra-sentential	Group identity
11	Gue mau tau apa buku ini memang bisa menggambarkan orang berdasar zodiaknya atau hanya bull shit'	36	Intra- sentential	Empathic
12	Lo flirting ya sama tu anak Kalau menurut lo satu senyuman itu disebut flirting, then yes, gue memang flirting sama dia	37	Previous speaker	Group identity
13	No problem . okay, we we'd better go. Sudah jam 8 lewat	50	inter sentential	Repetition used for clarification
14	Kalau yang perempuan, well ....Cuma elo	55	intra-sentential	Emblematic

	yang bisa gue ajak dansa			
15	Well ...not to burst your buble. Lo tetep harus nganter gue ngambil mobil malam ini	55	inter sentential	Empatic
16	Jadi menurut lo gue kurang demanding?	55	intra-sentential	Group identity
17	Loon, kamu masih suka hang out sama siapa		Intra-sentential	Group identity
18	Ah iya Ervin, aneh ya, but anyways so? " artinya a friend of the sea, whatever that means. " Afriend of the sea? Maksudnya apa tuh? Kerang ikan apa timun laut		Previous speaker	Repetition used for clarification
19	No, not this weekend, pat,but tomorrow, remember? Bukan akhir minggu , Pat, kan aku bakal berangkat besok. Dasar pelupa.	70	Inter sentential	Repetition used for clarification
20	So, kapan dong D-day-nya?.	70	Intra- sentential	Group identity
21	Well, oke. Santai saja, itu tidak perlu buru-buru kok?	75	Emblematic	Interjection
22	Kalau soal women, kan gue memang masih single, jadinya boleh dongkalau masih milih -milih	90	Intra-sentential	Particular topic
23	Ya gue pikir ada tiket buat nonton jazz night di Hardrock, gue pikir daripada pergi ma orang lain, lebih baik pergi ma elo. About this date for rent....	92	Inter sentential	Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor
24	Kok baru nanya sekarang, tadinya rencana mau pergi sama whatever is name is ya?		Intra-sentential	Particular topic
25	Nanti lo gue jemput jam empat ya..jadi kita bisa dinner dulu, oke?.	93	Intra-sentential	Group identity
26	Omong-omong selamat ya sudah lulus, heboh deh. Welcome to the real world lady.	98	Inter sentential	Emphatic
27	Jadi kamu mau pulang for good atau ada rencana mau balik ke Toronto lagi? For good...pacarku mau pulang ke Jakarta bulan depan dan rencananya mau nglamar aku	99	Previous speaker	Repitation used for clarification
28	Lo dan Reza sama playboy-nya, tapi mungkin Reza sedikit lebih metrosexual daripada elo	101	Intra-sentential	Interjection

29	Kalau gue yang ditawarin, siap gak siap kerjaan itu pasti gue ambil karena itu berarti stepping stone untuk karir gue	102	Intra-sentential	Particulartopic
30	No, no...I'm really sorry.Dri, bisa tolong lihat gue.Sorry tapi mungkin memang hari ini gue lagi banyak pikiran.Soal kerjaan, soal lamarannya Sarah...	103	Inter sentential	Repetition used for clarification
31	Ervin juga gak pernah cerita kamu bakalan jadi date nya malam ini		Intra-sentential	Interjection
32	Anyway, kamu kuliah dimana sih?	113	Intra-sentential	Group identity
33	Vin, gue tahu mobil lo mahal dan ada banyak air bag-nya.Gue saranin lo slowdown	117	Intra-sentential	Emphatic
34	No!!!bukan jealous, gue cuma bilangin ke elo etika orang nge-date		Inter sentential	Interjection
35	Yeah, well, dia itu segalanya buat gue	128	Emblematic	Interjection
36	Oh iya, ngomong ngomong congrats ya, kakaknya mbak sudah punya momongan	133	Intra-sentential	Group identity
37	Gak kenapa kenapa kok, lagi gak mood saja ngomong sama dia		Intra-sentential	Gruop identity
38	Iya sori, but give a break, will you. I was 15	142	Involving a change of pronuciation	Group identity
39	Gila kamu berdua honest banget ya?		Intra-sentential	Group identity
40	Don't get me wrong ya, Sar.Ervin tuh baik, hole as hell, tapi dia tipe laki laki yang cuma bisa jadi teman bagi aku	155	Intra-sentential	Repetition used for clarification
41	Aduh mas. Sori ya, gak sengaja	155	Involving a change of pronuciation	Group identity
42	Jadi mbak gak mau nge date sama Ervin tapi lebih prefer pining over sitom, eh Baron yang sudah tunangan	157	Intra- sentential	Empatic
43	What?!lo dikirim sama Ervin buat nanya nanya tentang ini	157	Emblematic	Interjection
44	Kamu mungkin pikir kakak kamu itu cinta sama aku tapi sebenarnya dia bukan cinta, tapi dia Cuma comfortable sama aku.Tapi so what?Bantal juga comfortable kok	157	Intra-sentential	Group identity

45	For the love of god.Olivia, bangun, ngapain lo mohon mohon sama dia kaya gitu	170	Inter sentential	Emphatic
46	Ya tapi mama kamu juga selalu maksa urusan wedding kita	174	Intra-sentential	Group identity
47	Kita kurangi jumlah tamunya. Pokoknya harus dibawah 20 juta. Planning-nya tetap aku serahkan ke kamu	175	Intra- sentential	Interjection
48	Dri, elo nangis? It's okay, it's okay ...I'm here... I'm here. Kenapa Dri?	179	Inter sentential	Group identity
49	Vin, I'm fine,you don't have todo this . No.. really I'm fine. Lepas.	184	Inter sentential	Group identity
50	Oh my God, iya aku ingat. Maaf tadi tidak mengenalmu soalnya kamu beda	190	Intra-sentential	Emphatic
51	Yeah, Farah, Right?		Emblematic l	interjection
52	What??!! Bercanda kamu	191	emblematic	interjection
53	Well, kamu ada rencana malam ini	191	emblematic	interjection
54	Pakai sesuatu yang..well,comfortable. We gonna party till dawn	192	Inter sentential	Group identity
55	Oh iya nanti malam lo mau nggak ikutan party sama gue? Party? Bachelor party-nya Eddie	193	Intra- sentential	Particular topic
56	Langkah pertama untuk melupakan Baron, get drunk and make-out with some random guy...	197	Intra- sentential	Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor
57	Nope, I 'm dead serious. Gara gara elo jadinya gue nggak bisa menyelesaikan langkah pertama	197	Inter sentential	Emphatic
58	"Nggak bisa lo kan bukan some randomguy. I need some random guy" "I can be random" "Definisi dari random guy adalah laki laki yang nggak gue kenal dan nggak akan ketemu lagi setelah gue cium"	197	Previous speaker	Repetation used for clarification
59	So, you should come. Pernikahannya tanggal 22 hari Jum'at	205	Intra-sentential	Group identity

60	"Siapa bilang gue make out sama siapa saja? Lo sama watch dogs yang lain gak ngasih kesempatan" "Watch dog?" "Iya, elo, Zach, Eddie, Othman..."		Previous speaker	Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor
61	"Tapi untuk saat sekarang gue perlu have a one night stand before the new year .okay" "Apa maksud lo sama one night stand?" "You know, seorang permpuan dan laki laki sama sama ML"	206	Previous speaker	Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor
62	What? Tidak, maksudku ...oh shit...did you...ketahuan deh		Emblematic	Interjection
63	Ya, I don't know. Aku tidak punya perbandingan	213	Intra- sentential	Group identity
64	He is not in love with me. Tidak mungkin, I'm not his type. Trust me .... I know	214	Inter sentential	Repetition used for clarification
65	Ini kejadian waktu kamu ke Lembang sama Ervin?I know it. Kamu kelihatan beda waktu balik dari sana	224	Inter sentential	Group identity
66	You had sex with him...kamu mengandung anaknya...and you're in love with him? Aghh ... kenapa kamu bisa goblok kaya gini	224	Intra-sentential	Emphatic
67	Look .I'm sorry okay...It just happened. Gue lagi patah hati karena Baron mau Married sama Oli, dan Ervin kebetulan ada disitu	224	Inter sentential	Intention of clarifying content speech for interlocutor
68	Di, look...you're my sister and I love you. Tapi kamu mesti bilang ke Ervin. Masalah ini terlalu besar untuk kamu atasi sendiri	225	Inter sentential	Emphatic
69	"Gue nggak pernah ada kesempatan untuk benar benar merasakan apa itu fall in love" "Siapa bilang kamu nggak pernah jatuh cinta. Kamu dilamar Vincent kan...."	226	Previous speaker	Group identity
70	Iya, soalnya kamu memang seharusnya jadi the smart sister.	227	Intra-sentential	Group identity
71	Yeah... me too. Apa lo punya taktik untuk bilangin tentang kondisi gue ke ibu dan bapak	228	Inter sentential	Group identity
72	I guess so. Gue nggak tahu apa dia lagi punya pacar atau nggak. Gue takut bikin ceweknya jealous	231	Inter sentential	Group identity
73	Driii, who's the luckies man on earth? Who?		Intra-sentential	Repetition used for clarification

	Me... gue lulus screeneng untuk berangkat training ke Cincinati bulan depan			
74	Oke, Othman, listen to me. Aku tidak mau bertemu denganya sekarang	246	Intra- sentential	Group identity
75	Kamu harus menahanya sampai aku meninggalkan rumah, oke. Can you do that?	246	Inter sentential	Emphatic
76	Dengar ya, Vin, lo gue kasih free pass. Lo harus ambil sekarang	250	Intra-sentential	Particular topic
77	You're right, as always. M3 gue nggak bisa untuk bawa bayi	250	Inter sentential	Group identity
78	Sori, bukan maksud aku untuk ngembat, tapi sayangnya kamu nggak bisa aku bawa ke Cincinati, jadi aku bawa lotion kamu.		Involving a change pronunciation	Group identity
79	Nggak..nggak..bukan soal ngorok...kita belum...you know		Intra-sentential	Group identity
80	Tungguin aku ya, 3 minggu saja kok. I'll be back before you know it.	266	Inter sentential	Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

As it is presented in the Chapter II, there are five types of code switching. Each of the data has been analyzed to find out which of five types that can be found in the dialogues of the Novel *Miss pesimis* by Alea Zalea.

There are five types of Code switching used by characters in the novel of Pesimis they are:

a. Intra- sentential

b. Inter sentential

c. Emblematic

d. Establishing continuity with the

e. Previous speaker

f. Involving a change pronunciation

Each of type code switching is presented as follows:

a. Intra-sentential

This kind of code switching occurs at a clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in one language or the other. This last may also occur as speakers take turns. Examples are as follows:

Data 1: *Kenapa lo mesti bingung kalau Baron suka sama elo? Lo kan Orang nya* **not bad looking** *lho, Dri.*(Chapter 1 page 18)

(Why did you confused if Baron loves with you? You are not bad looking , Dri)

In this example, the character (Dara and Nadia) gives explanation to her friend (Adri) about their argument relates with feel of Baron .It is because her friend (Adri) always tempts his and forces his into corner. Adri is very ashamed to Dara and Nadia when they say that Adri is ok and suitable with him. They switch there Bahasa Indonesia into English and continues there sentences use Bahasa Indonesia. They put phrase 'not bad looking' than 'tidak jelek- jelek amat' and continues her sentence with Bahasa Indonesia. They does the code switching because they have been familiar with this phrase, so that they can easily say to him.

Data 2: **Of course**, *gue tidak membenarkan aksi holocust atau war crime lainnya.* (Chapter 3 page 29)

(Of course, I'm not rightness holocust action or other war crime)

In this example, the character (Ervin) efforts to emphasize his friend (Adri). He give argument about his idol. He give explanation to Adri that he amaze to his character not in to his hard view. She switches from English into Indonesia. She puts the phrase 'of course' rather than 'tentu saja'. She does the switching in the first of her sentence.

Data 3: *Langkah pertama untuk melupakan Baron,* **get drunk and make out with some random guy...** (Chapter 15 page 197)

The first step to forget to Baron, get drunk and make out with some random guy...)

In this example, the character (Adri) gives intention to (Ervin) about the way of to solve her problem in order she can really forget to ex- boy friend (Baron). She tries to enjoy her life without her t past event with do something that never she did before. He switches from Bahasa Indonesia in to English. She puts the phrase 'get drunk and make out with some random guy' rather than 'mabuk dan kencan dengan laki laki manapun' within her sentence. It is because she knows that her friend is fluent enough in English so that he can easily use it. She expects he can understand what she says.

Data 4: *Oke Othman,* **listen to me***, Aku tidak mau bertemu dengannya Sekarang* (Chapter 18 page 246)

(Ok Othman, listen to me, I don't want to meet him now)

In this example, the character (Adri) tells about something happened to himself to her friend (Othman), Adri hase serious problem with Ervin and she can't to meet him righ now. She ask her friend (Othman) to say with Ervin that she there is not here. She switches from English into Indonesia. She puts the phrase 'listen to me' rather than 'dengarkan aku' within her sentence.

b. Inter sentential

This kind of code switching occurs within a clause or sentence boundary. It can be in the form of words or phrases. Examples are as follows:

Data 5: *Omong omong selamat ya udah lulus, heboh deh***. Welcome to real world, lady.** *Jadi kamu pulang for good atau ada rencana mau balik ke toronto lagi.* (Chapter 9 page 98)

. (By the way congratulation on your graduate. Welcome to real world lady. So, you go home for good or there is plan to back to Toronto).

In this example, the character (Adri) welcome to her friend (Sarah) and ask to her about her planning after graduate from her university in board. Adri   express her feeling with switches from Indonesia in to English. She puts the sentence " welcome to real world

lady" rather than " selamat datang di dunia yang sebenarnya" in her utterance. She knows that Sarah is fluent enough in English so that she can easily use it. She expects that She can understand what she says.

Data 6: No, no...I'm really sorry. *Dri, bisa tolong lihat gue.* (Chapter 10 page 105)

(No, no....I'm really sorry. Dri, look at me, please)

In this example, the character (Ervin) make apologize to his friend (Adri) because he regrets with his utterance about Adri. Finally Ervin admit his mistake and say sorry to Adri with switch his utterance from English to Indonesia. He puts the sentence "no,no i'm sorry" rather than "tidak, aku minta maaf". It is because He and his friend have the same education level, and both of them know about English. He is sure that his friend understands what he says.

Data 7: He is not in love with me. *Tidak mungkin, Im not his type.* **Trust me....I know.** (Chapter 16 page 214).

(He is not in love with me. It's possible, I'm not his type. Trus me...I know)

In this example, the character (Adri) wants to refuse argument of her friend (Eddie) about feel of Ervin. Eddie argue that Ervin love with Adri, directly Adri refuse it and switchfrom English to Bahasa Indonesia and switch again in to English. She puts "he is not in love with me" and "trust me...I know" within his sentence. It is because

she and her friend same fluent enough in English, and both of them often do switching. So, her friend will understand what she says.

Data 8: Di, look...you're my sister and I love you. Tapi kamu mesti bilang ke Ervin. Masalah ini terlalu besar untuk kamu atasi sendiri.(Chapter 13 page 179)

(Di, look you're my sister and I love you. But you must to say to Ervin. This problem is too big to solve by yourself).

In this example, the character (Adri) asks the understanding of the her sister (Adri) to more be wise. She is love much to her sister and give suggestion to her to give information to Ervin about her pregnancy. In this case, she switches from English in to Indonesia using the sentence 'look.you're my sister and I love you' in the first her statement.

c. Emblematic

In this kind of code switching, tags, and certain phrases in one language are inserted to an utterance or otherwise in another. Examples are as follows:

Data 9: **Well**, *gue memang gak suka surprise*.(Chapter 3 page 27)

(Well, I'm not like surprise more)

In this example, the character (Adri) want to give explanation about her like to her friend (Ervin). She tries to make him understand that she like film if she had read it before. The fact, Ervin argue that it is very curious of him, but Adri don't care about that. Adri wants

efforts to express her idea. In this case, she uses tag "well" to make sure to Ervin .

Data 10: *Oke....tapi kamu tahu mereka sudah pindah ke KL?* **What??!!** Bercanda kamu. (Chapter 15 page 191)

(Ok...but you know they leaved to KL? What??!! You are kidding)

In this example, the character (Eddie) talks about his friend (Vincent) to her best friend (Adri) where, Vincent will marry and and he will leave to Kuala Lumpur and he will stay there. Spontaniously Adri surprise about this information. To express her idea, Adri uses tag 'What' to make sure to Eddie that she don't trust yet with the information.

Data 11: *Kau tahu kan dia akan menikah dengan orang Malaysia Yeah, Farah*! **Right**? (Chapter 15 page 191).

(You know he will marry with Malaysian Yeah, Farah ! Right?)

In this example, the character (Adri) try to guess about whose girl will be patner life of Vincent, and the fact her guess is Right. Even her friend (Eddie) feel surprise about that. Adri know because Vincent ever give her this information. She uses the tag 'right' to affirm/strengthen her idea.

d. Establishing continuity with the previous speaker

This kind of code switching occurs to continue the utterance of the previous speakers, as when one Indonesian speaker speaks in English and then the other speaker tries to respond in English also. Yet, that speaker can also switch again to Bahasa Indonesia. Examples are as follows:

Data 12: Adri: *ah iya Ervin*, aneh ya, but anyways so? "*artinya* **a friend of the sea, what ever thats means!** Tita : **a friend of the sea? ,** *maksudnya apa tuh? Kerang, ikan apa timun laut.* (Chapter 7 page 62).

 (Adri: oh Ervin, impossible, but anyways so?). That mean a friend of the sea, what ever thats means! Tita: a friend of the sea? What ever thats mean?shelfish,or fish)**.**

In this example, the character (Adri) talks with her sister (Tita). She feels her friend (Ervin) just friend not more. She tries explain to Tita that Ervin like Friend of the sea. Adri argue that Ervin is friend in daily activities. She switches from Bahasa Indonesia into English so that Tita as the hearer attempt to reply her command in English also.

Data 13: Patric: **Hey, are you still going to Singapore this weekend? Adri**: **No, not this weekend, Pat, but tomorrow, remember?** *Bukan minggu ini Pat, kan aku bakal berangkat besok.Dasar pelupa!?* (Chapter 7 page 70)

(Patric: Hey, are you still going to Singapore this weekend?

Adri: No, not this weekend, Pat, but tomorrow, remember?

Not this weekend Pat, I will go tomorrow. Forgetful person!)

In this example, the character (Patric) wants to know about planning of his friend (Adri). Surely Adri tells about her plan to her friend (Patic). She tells it, because Patric forget about schedule of Adri to go to Singapore. Patric is one person who always gives support to her career because he always help her in the office. She tries to explain to him clearly. He uses English, so that Adri responds in the same way (in English). Then, Nana switches again to Bahasa Indonesia.

Data 14: Adri: *Gue gak pernah ada kesempatan untuk benar-benar merasakan apa itu*, **fall in love**. Tita: Siapa bilang kamu gak pernah **jatuh cinta**. Kamu dilamar sama Vincent kan (Chapter 17 page 226). (Adri: I never had opportunity to feel real about, fall in love. Tita: Who say that you never fall in love. You ever proposed married by Vincent)

In this example, the character (Adri) wants out of her feeling to her sister (Tita). She feels to be unlucky girls in this world, because she is not find yet the true love. Her first love will marry with her classmates. Here Tita gives attention to her sister (Adri) as a form her love. He remind to Adri that there is someone whose love her so much and both of them ever make good relation, even he ever propose to marry her. Adri switchs his utterance from Indonesia into English, so that Tita responds it.

e. Involving a change of pronunciation

This kind of code switcing occur at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure. Example as follows:

Data 15: Sori, *bukan maksud aku untuk ngembat , tapi sayangnya kamu tidak bisa aku bawa ke Cincinati, jadi aku bawa lotion lamu.* (Chapter 19 page 259) (Sorry, I don't mean to steal it, because you can't be brought to Cincinati, so I bring your lotion)

In this example, the character (Ervin) want to apologize to his couple (Adri). He has brought her lotion when he went to Cincinati. When he bring Adri's lotion, he feel Adri will always beside him. He express her regret with use word "sori" from English "sorry".

2. **Reasons why the characters in the novel of Miss pesimis by Alea Zalea switch from Bahasa Indonesia into English or the other way round**

After discussing the type of code switching, The resen discusses about the reasons why the characters in the novel *Miss pesimis* by Alia Zalea switch from Bahasa Indonesia into English or the other way around. There are seven reasons proposed by Hoffman.

There are seven reason why the caracter use code switching in the novel of Miss pesimis, they are:

a. Expressing group identity

b. Being emphatic about something

c. Interjection

d. Talking about particular topic

e. Repetition use for clarification

f. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

g. Quoting somebody else

Each of reason why the character do switching in the novel of Miss pesimis by Alia Zalea is presented as follows:

a. Expressing Group Identity

Code switching can also be used to express group identity. As it has been mentioned previously, the way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings, are obviously different from other groups. Examples of this case are as follows:

Data 16: (this dialogue is performance by Tita and Adri, it happened in The house). Jay: *Loon kamu masih suka* **hang out** *sama siapa tuh temen kamu dari kantor, Luvin, Mufin, Stuffing, eh siapa ya namanya?* Adri: *Masa gue punya teman namanya muffin sih, kalau Ervin ada*. (Chapter 7. page 62).

(Tita: Loon, you still hang out whit whom your friend from your office, Luvin, Muffin, Stuffing, whose name? Adri: I think I don't have friend with name Muffin, but ervin yes).

In this example, the character (Tita) want to look for information from her sister (Adri). She tries to ask about lucky man who close with Adri. After divorce from Vincent Adri never introduce someone to Tita. She switches from Indonesia into English by inserting word 'Hang out' within her statement. This word usually used in their communication, because both of them is enough fluent in English. They make English almost in the daily communication.

Data 17: (this dialogue is performance by Ervin and Adri, it happens in their office)

Ervin : *Jam delapan. Nanti lo gue jemput jam empat ya...Jadi kita bisa **dinner** dulu*?

Adri : *"Yup" thanks ya Vin*. (Chapter 9. page 93)

(Ervin: At eight clock. I will pick you up at four clock...so we can dinner before?

Adri : Yes, thanks Vin)

In this example Ervin invites his close friend (Adri) to accompany him to watch Jazz music in Hardrock Cafe and Adri agree with that. Ervin bargain to pick her up more first, because he want Dinner before. He switches from Bahasa Indonesia into English by inserting the word 'dinner'. This word is usually common used by both of them. This condition happened because; both of them are fluent enough in English. They often used English in their

conversation. So, if they do code switching only them who knows about the meaning. And their parent is out of from their group identity.

Data 18: (this dialogue is performance by Adri and Baron . It happen in the Hardrock cafe)

    Adri   : **Anyway**, *kamu kuliah dimana sih?*

    Baron   : *Aku di UI, Ekonomi* (Chapter 10 page 113)

             (Adri: Anyway, where do you school?

    Baron   : In the UI Collage, Economic department

In this example, the character (Adri) want to make the good condition with (Baron) after some years didn't meet. Adri effort to take easy when meet again with Baron. She tries to ask to Baron about his School. He switches his English into Indonesia. He puts the sentence 'anyway' in his utterance. This sentence has been frequently used by him and her friend. It shows that they have a particular expression to each the member of their own group.

Data 19: (this dialogue is performance by Eddie and Adri, it happen in the restaurant and condition they with waiter)

    Eddie: **So, you should come.** *Pernikahannya tanggal 22 hari Jum'at.*

    Adri :   **Okay. I will think about it.** (Chapter 16 page 205).

   (Eddie: So, you should come. His wedding on Friday 22)

    Adri :   (Okay. I will think about it.)

In this example, the character (Eddie) efforts to make sure toward (Adri). He hopes Adri real to come in the Vincent's wedding in order that Adri knows about wedding in Cshinese tradition. Adri efforts to give a good respond and She will think again about this invitation. He switches his English in to Indonesia by inserting the sentence 'So, you should come' within his statement and Adri respond with English too. This term is familiar word in their daily life. Besides, it can show their group identity. Because, we sure that the waiter is not usual used the term in daily life.

b. Being emphatic about something

Usually, when someone who is talking using a language that is not his mother tongue suddenly wants to be empathic about something, he/she, either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch from his second language to his first language. Or, on the other hand, there are some cases where people feel more convenient to be emphatic in their second language rather than in their first language. Examples of those cases are as follows:

Data 20: (this dialogue is performance by Sarah and Adri)

Sarah: *Jadi mbak gak mau nge-date tapi lebih* **prever pining over** *si tom, eh baron yangsudah tunangan*

Adri: *What! Lo dikirim sama Ervin buat nanya-naya soal ini.* (Chapter 13 page 157).

(Ssrah: So, you don't want date with Ervin, because prefer

pining over si tom, baron who were engaged.

Adi: What? You were sent by Ervin to ask about that)

In this example, the character (Sarah) feels embitere to (Adri).
She tries to look for information from Adri about her feeling toward
Ex boyfriend (Thomas). Sarah feels Adri can't forget yet Baron. Sarah
express her feeling to Adri with rather angry in order Adri give
respond. She switches from Bahasa Indonesia into English by
inserting her fed up within her sentence. She tries to show her
empathy with this condition to her friend (Shari) by doing the code
switching.

Data 21:   (this dialogue is performance by Adri and Ervin)

Adr: **Nope. I'm dead serious**. *Gara gara lo jadinya*
        gue gak bisa menyelesaikan langkah pertama

Ervin: *Lo drunk!* (Chapter 15 page 197).

(Adri: Nope. I'm dead serious. Becouse of you I can't

finish my first step Ervin:You drunk),

In this example, the character (Adri) tries to evade to (Ervin).
Adri feels Angry with Ervin because him, that she can't start to date
with other man. She wants to do this in order She is realy to forget
Baron. She want to start her love life from First. Althought her way is
very bad and make Ervin is very angry. She switches from Bahasa
Indonesia into English. She tries to show her empathy which is anger

toward her friend. Shari wants to make her friend more understand about her feeling by doing the code switching.

Data 22: (this dialogue is performance by Tita and Adri)

Tita: *Ibu sama bapak cerita soal Baron datang kerumah sebelum Natal.***You did the right thing by the way...with them, I mean.**

Adri: *Yeah..* (Chapter 17 page 225).

 (Tita: Mom and dad tell about Baron come to our house before cristmas. You did the right thing by the way...whith them, I mean..

Adri: (Yeah.)

In this example, the character (Tita) gives suggestion to her sister (Adri) about her decicion toward Baron and Olivia. She feels proud to her sister because She can take a good way eventhough Tita knows that is very difficult. Tita just know actually Baron is the first love of Adri, and Adri refused Baron because he engaged with Olivia. She shows her empathy toward her sister by switching from English into Bahasa Indonesia. She does this switching because she knows that they are fluent enough in English. So, she is sure that Adri understand what she says easily.

c. Interjection

Language switching among bilingual people sometimes, mark interjection. It may happen unintentionally or intentionally there are

several examples of code switching under the reason. They are follows:

Data 23: **Wow.** *Selamat ya* (Chapter 15 page 191).

(Wow. Congratulation...)

In this example, the character (Adri) is showing her amazing feeling toward (Eddie). She never saw Nana long time. When she meet with Eddie he will information that he will married. She switches from English into Bahasa Indonesia by inserting the exclamatory word 'wow' in her statement.

Data 24: **Well,** *Kamu ada rencana malam ini* (Chapter 15 page 191).

(Well, do you have planning to night?)

In this example, the character (Eddie) efforts to make sure (Adri) about her planning to night. Eddie want to invite Adri to Bachelor Party if Adri does not have has planning before. He switches from English into Bahasa Indonesia. She puts the exclamatory word 'well' within her sentence.

d. Talking About a Particular Topic

People sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than another. In this case, the characters feel free and more comfortable to express their emotional feeling in a language that is not their everyday language. Examples are as follows:

Data 25: (this dialogue is performance by Vincent and Adri)

Vincent: **Is there another guy?** *Apakah ada yang lain?.*

Adri: Yes (Chapter 2 page 14)

(Vincent: Is there another guy? Is there another somone?

Adri: (Yes)

In this example, the character (Vincent) wants to ask clarification to his girlfriend (Adri) about her feeling toward him. He feels confused with Adri's answer when Vicent propose her to marry with him. Adri refuses the asking of Vincent to be married partner. He ask to Adri about anoter person who Adri love. Here, he switches from English into Indonesia. It seems that she feels more comfortable in doing this code switching. Moreover, both Shari and Nana are fluent enough in English. So, it is not problem for them in understanding what each other says.

Data 26:   (this dialogue is performance by Adri and Ervin)

Adri: *Kok baru nanya sekarang tadainya rencana mau pergi sama* **what ever is name is** *ya?*

Ervin: *ya gak lah*. (Chapter 9 page 93)

Adri :   Why are you asking now . Whit whom did you want to go before

Ervin :   (Nothing)

In this example, the character (Adri) feel confused with her friend (Ervin). She wants to know why Ervin invite Adri to watch jazz music to night, even he buys the ticket almost two week

yesterday. She embitered toward girls who is invited by Ervin first to accompany him to watch the jazz music. She tries to guess who the girls and ask to Ervin directly, but Ervin just say Nothing. Here, she switches from Bahasa Indonesia into English by putting the sentence "what ever is name is" rather than "siapa nama cewek itu" within his statement. He does code switching because he is talking about a topic which is related to secret girl of Ervin. Beside, this term has been familiar to them.

Data 27:   (this dialogue is performance by Adri and Ervin)

> Adri: *Kalau gue yang ditawarin, siap gak siap kerjaan itu pasti gue ambil karena itu berarti stepping stone buat karir gue*

> Ervin: *Ya...Orang kan beda-beda Dri.* (Chapter 10 page 102).

> (Adri: If I person who get the bargain, ready or not that job surely I take, because that is will to be stepping stone to my career

> Ervin: (every person not same)

In this example, the character (Adri) effort to make sure to (Ervin) about his planning about good opportunity toward his career. She want him consider to this opportunity and receive the job. Adri thinks if this job must be taken, because this job will be good ways to his future career. She switches from Bahasa Indonesia into English by

putting the word 'Stepping stone' within her statement. She uses this word rather than 'batu loncatan' because she feels more comfortable in talking about this topic.

e. Repetition Used for Clarification

When a bilingual wants to clarify his/her speech so that it will be understood more by the listener, he/she can sometimes use both of the languages that he masters saying the same utterance (the utterance is said repeatedly). This case also happens in the dialogue of the characters in the novel *Miss Pesimis*. Examples of this case are as follows:

Data 28:   (this dialogue is performance by Adri and Patrick)

Adri: **No, not this weekend, Pat, but tomorrow, remember?** *Bukan akhir Minggu, Pat, kan aku bakal berangkat besok. Dasar pelupa!*.

Patrick: *Ah yes, besok, sori aku sibuk belakangan ini*. (Chapter 7 page 70).

(Adri: No, not this weekend, Pat, but tomorrow, remember? Not weekend, Pat, I will go tomorrow. Forgetful man.

Patrict: Oh yes, tomorrow. I'm sorry I'm busy right now)

In this example, the character (Adri) give explanation to her friend (Patrict). Adri tries to remember Pat that She will go to Singapore tomorrow not weekend. BecausePatrics has many

assigment from his office, he forget about scedule of planning of Andri. Adri give the infor mation clearly and repeat twice. Here, she switches from English into Bahasa Indonesia She repeats her statement in two languages. At the first, she uses the term 'No, not this weekend, Pat, but tomorrow'; while in the next sentence she uses the term 'Bukan minggu ini tapi besok'. She may use these two terms to clarify her statement and also to show that she is influent enough in English

Data 29:   (this dialogue is performance by Adri and Ervin)

Adri: *Nggak bisa lo kan bukan some random guy.* **I need random guy**

Ervin: **I can be random**

Adri: *Definisi dari* **random guy** *adalah laki laki yang nggak gue kenal dan nggak akan ketemu lagi setelah gue cium.*(Chapter 15 page 197).

 (Adri: I can't. you are not random guy. I need some random guy

Ervin: I can be random.

Adri: Definition of random guy is men who I don't know and never meet again after I kiss).

In this example, the character (Adri) makes sure toward his friend (Ervin) that she can't make out with him, because he is not random guy. Ervin is her best friend and he always accompany her

wherever she go, and help her if Adri has problem. She switches from Bahasa Indonesia into English. Here, she uses the term 'I need random guy' to refer to the term 'laki- laki yang gak gue kenal dan gak akan ketemu lagi'.

Data 30: (this dialogue is performance by Eddie and Adri)

  Eddie**: I think he's in love with you**

  Adri: **He is not in love with me**. *Tidak mungkin*, **I'm not his type. Trust me... I know**. (Chapter 16 page 214)**.**

  (Eddie: Ithink he's in love with you

  Adri: He is not in love with me. Impossible, I'm not his type. Trust me... I know.)

In this example, the character (Adri) answers the question from (Eddie). Eddie give his opinion about Ervin. He thinks that Ervin love to Adri, but Adri contradict about statement of Eddie. She give more explanation abouth Eddie's Opinion. She repeats her statement by switching from English into Indonesia. At first sentence, she uses the term 'he is not in love with me', and she uses the term

f. Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for Interlocutor

When bilingual talks to another bilingual, there will be lost code switching occurs. It means to make the content of his/her speech runs smoothly and can be understood by the hearer. Examples are as follows:

Data 31: *Ya gue pikir ada tiket buat nonton jazz night di Hardrock,*
gue pikir daripada pergi sama orang lain lebih baik pergi
sama elo **About this date for rent...** (Chapter 9 page 92).
(I think I have ticket to watch jazz in the Hardrock, I prefer
invite you than go with other person. About this date for
rent).

In this example, the character (Ervin) invite to her friend
(Adri) to watch jazz music in Hardrock cafe in this weekend. Ervin
bought two ticket and invite Adri, because she is Ervin's close friend.
He never wants make hurt to Adri, eventhought Adri just assume that
date just for rent. He switches from Bahasa Indonesia by inserting
'date for rent' to intent to clarify the before sentence' daripada
mengajak orang lain'.

Data 32: *Langkah pertama untuk melupakan Baron,* **get drunk and**
make-uot with some random guy... (Chapter 15 page
197)

(the first step to forget Baron is get drunk and make out
with some random guy....)

In this example, the character (Adri) talks about her plannig
toward (Ervin). She feels in the lowest condition. She feels buried,
whereas before, she is one of the lucky girls in the world. She switches
from Bahasa Indonesia into English. She puts the sentence 'get drunk
and make out with some random guy 'within her statement to make

her statement more understandable. She uses English term in the last her statement, because she is sure that Ervin can understand what she says.

Data 33: *Tungguin aku ya, 3 Minggu saja kok.* **I'll be back before you know it**. (Chapter 19 page 266).

(Waiting for me, just three weeks. I'll be back before you know it)

In this example, the character (Ervin) give a promise to (Adri). He will finish his job in Cincinati because it is very important by him. He will finish this job fast and soon propose marriage to Adri. He switches from Indonesia into English by inserting term 'I'll be back before you know it' to intent to clarify her statement. 'tidak mungkin' in the next sentence. She uses this repetition to strengthen her statement. And, she can use those terms because they have been familiar to them.

g.   Quoting Somebody Else

People sometimes like to quote famous expression or saying of some well-known figures. In Indonesian, those well-known figures are mostly from some English-speaking countries. Then, because many of the Indonesian people now days are good at English, those famous expressions or saying can be quoted intact in their original language. Yet, there is no data from the novel which contains this kind of type. So, there will be no more explanation about this reason.

Base on the finding, the researcher can conclude that from five kinds of type switching, all kinds of type code switching (inter sentential, intra-sentential, emblematic and establishing continuity with previous speaker and kind of type involving a change pronunciation) is founded in the Novel *Miss pesimis*. Beside that, from seven kinds of reason of code switching, there are six kinds of reason of code switching founded in the Novel zoom, they are: expressing group identity, talking about particular topic, being emphatic about something, repetition used for clarification, interjection, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor.

B. Discussion

1. Type of Code Switching Based on the Juncture or the Scope where Language Takes Place (Hoffman 1991:112)

a. Emblematic

In this kind of code switching, tags, and certain set phrases in one language are inserted into an utterance otherwise in another, as when a Panjabi/English bilingual says: *It's a nice day, hanna? (hai na isn't it)*

Emblematic *switching*: this type found in the dialogues of the Novel *miss pesimis* were: 8 times.

example: *Yeah***, Farah, right?**

b. Intra-sentential

This kind of code switching occurs within a clause or sentence boundary, as when a Yoruba/English bilingual says: *Won o arrest a single person (Won o* they did not)

Intra- sentential : this type found in the dialogues of the Novel *Miss pesimis* were: 39 time

Example: **Anyway,** *kamu kuliah dimana?*

c. Inter sentential

This kind of code switching occur a clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in one language or the other, as when a Spanish/English bilingual says: *Sometimes I'll start a sentence in English ytermino en espanol* (and finish it in Spanish). This last may also occur as speakers take turns.

Inter sentential : this type found in the dialogues of the Novel Miss pesimis   were: 23 time

example: **No, no...I'm really sorry.** *Dri, bisa lihat gue*

d. Establishing continuity with the previous speaker.

This kind of code switching occurs to continue the utterance of previous speaker speaks in English and then the other speaker tries to respond in English also. Yet, that speaker can also switch again to bahasa Indonesia. For instance:

Speaker 1: I can't leave him 'coz I love him so much…

Speaker 2: Correct! You got the point! *Kata ' banget' itulah letak permasalahanmu sekarang ini.*

Establishing continuity with the previous speakers: this type found in the dialogues of the Novel *Miss pesimis* were: 7 times

example: Adri : *Jadi kamu pulang* **for good** *atau ada rencana balik ke Toronto lagi* . Sarah: **For good...***Pacarku mau pulang ke Jakarta bulan depan dan rencananya mau nglamar aku.*

e. Involving a change of pronunciation

This kind of code switching occur at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure. For instance, the word 'strawberry' is said to be 'sroberi' by Indonesian people.

Involving a change pronunciation: this type found in the dialogues of the novel *Miss pesimis* were: 3 times

Example: **Sori***, bukan maksud aku untuk ngembat*

2. **Reasons of code switching**

(Hoffman: 1991:112), gives suggestion about reason why people use code switching, they are:

a. Talking about particular topic

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

Talking about particular topic: this reason found in the dialogues of

the

 Novel *Miss Pesimis* were: 9 times

 example: *Dengar ya vin, lo gue kasih* **free pass**.

b. Being emphatic about something

Usually, when someone who is talking using a language that is

not his native tongue suddenly wants to be emphatic about something,

he/she, either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch from his

second language to his first language. Or, on the other hand, there

aresome cases where people feel more convenient to be empathic in

their second language rather than in their first language.

Being emphatic about something: this reason found in the dialoguesof

the Novel *Miss pesimis* were: 12 times.

example: **You had sex with him...**. *Kamu menngandung*

*anaknya...***and**

you're in love with him?

c. Interjection

Language switching among bilingual or multilingual people

can sometimes mark interjection or sentence connector. It may happen

unintentionally or intentionally.

Interjection: this reason found in the dialogues of the Novel *Miss*

pesimis

were: 12 times.

 example: **Wow**. *Selamat ya.*

d. Repetition used for clarification

When a bilingual wants to clarify his/her speech so that it will be understood more by listener, he/she can sometimes use both of the languages that he mastered saying the same utterance (the utterance is said repeatedly).

Repetition used for clarification : this reason found in the dialogues of the

Novel *Miss pesimis* were: 9 times.

example: **He is not in love with me.** *Tidak mungkin, Im not his type.*

Trust me I know

e. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor.

When bilingual talks to another bilingual, there will be lost of code switching occur. It means to make the content of his/her speech run smoothly and can be understood by the hearer.

Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor: This reason found in the dialogues of the Novel *Miss pesimis* were: 6 times

example:

Langkah pertama untuk melupakan Baron . **get drunk and make out with some random guy.**

f. Expressing group identity

Code switching   can also be used to express group identity. As it has been mentioned previously, the way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings, are obviously

different from other groups.In other words, the way of communication of one community is different from the people who are out of the community. If the communication were done by educatied people, the servant, cleaning service are not the group.

Expressing group identity: this reason is found in the dialogues of the Novel *Miss pesimis* were: 32 times.

example: **I guess so. Gue** *gak tahu apa dia lagi punya pacar atau gak*

g. Quoting somebody else

People sometimes like to quote a famous expression or saying of some well- known figures. In Indonesia, those well-known figures are mostly from some English-speaking countries. Then, because many of Indonesian nowadays are good at English, those famous expression or saying can be quoted intact in their original language.

CHAPTER V

CUNCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Referring to the findings presented on the previous Chapter the conclusion can be drawn as follows:

a. There are five types of code switching according Hoffman:

1) Inter sentential: a kind of code switching occurs within a clause or sentence boundary where each clause or sentence is in one language or the other.

2) Intra sentential: a kind of code switching occurs within a clause or sentence boundary.

3) Emblematic switching: a kind of switching, tags, and certain set phrases in one language are inserted into an utterance otherwise in another.

4) Establishing continuity with the previous speakers : a kind of code switching occurs to continue the utterance of previous speakers speak in English and then the other speakers tries to respond in English also.

5) Involving a change of pronunciation: a kind of code switching occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure.

b. There are seven reasons of code switching according Hoffman:

1) Expressing group identity: code switching can also be used to express group identity. The way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary grouping, are obviously different from other groups. In other words, the way of communication of one community is different from the people who are not of the community.

2) Talking about particular topic: people sometimes prefer to talk about particular topic in one language rather than in another. Sometimes, a speaker feels free and more comfortable to express their emotional feeling in one language that is not their everyday language.

3) Being emphatic about something: usually, when someone who is talking using a language that is not his native tongues suddenly want to be emphatic about something, she/he, either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch from his second language to his first language or the other way.

4) Repetition used for clarification: when a bilingual wants to clarify his/her speech so that it will be understood more by listener, he/she sometimes us eboth of the languages that he mastered saying the same utterance.

5) Interjection: language switching among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark interjection. It may happen unintentionally or intentionally.

6) Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor: when bilingual talks to other bilingual, they can use code switching to intent their content of speech to make understood to interlocutor.

7) Quoting somebody else: people sometimes like to quote a famous expression or saying of some well-known figures. In Indonesia, those well-known figures are mostly from some English-speaking countries. Then, because many of Indonesian now days are good at English, those famous expression or saying can be quoted intact in their original language.

Novel is extended functional prose narrative focusing on a few primaries characters but often involving secondary character. It involves event, characters and what the characters say and do. Novel is one of literary work that is much influenced by foreign language.

a. The types of code switching in this research are:

1) Intra- sentential

2) Inter sentential

3) Emblematic

4) Establishing continuity with the previous speakers

5) Involving a change pronunciation

b. The reasons of code switching in this research are:

1) Expressing group

2) Being emphatic about something

3) Interjection

4) Talking about particular topic

5) Repetition used for clarification

6) Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

B. Suggestions

Based on the findings above, the writer would like to give some suggestions as consideration which is important for the students and the future researchers.

1. Suggestion for students

a. The student should be open minded that English is not just a standard one that is taught in formal school and as it is written in academic books.

2. The students should know more about sociolinguistic aspect (code switching) as it is used in literary book in order to make their knowledge about English getting increase. Consequently it can facilitate them in conducty communicat.

3. Suggestion for the future researches.

The researcher should have more complete research about code switching and they can develop this research by including all related aspects of code switching.

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1	25 April 2013	Seminar thesis proposal	Dr. Susanto, M.Pd	
2	7 Mei 2013	Submission chapter 1+revisi	Dr. Susanto, M.Pd	
3	14 Mei 2013	ACC Chapter 1	Dr. Susanto, M.Pd	
4	1 Juni 2013	Submission Chapter II+revisi	Dr. Susanto, M.Pd	
5	7 Juni 2013	Acc Chapter II	Dr. Susanto, M.Pd	
6	20 Juni 2013	Submission Chapter III+revisi	Dr. Susanto, M.Pd	
7	25 Juni 2013	ACC Chapter III	Dr. Susanto, M.Pd	
8	3 Juli 2013	Submission Chapter IV+revisi	Dr. Susanto, M.Pd	
9	9 Juli 2013	ACC Chapter IV	Dr. Susanto, M.Pd	
10	14 Juli 2013	Submission Chapter V+abstract+revisi	Dr. Susanto, M.Pd	
11	17 Juli 2013	ACC Chapter V+abstract	Dr. Susanto, M.Pd	

Catatan: Pada waktu bimbingan **kartu** harus dibawa untuk diisi oleh pembimbing

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State that the thesis entitled "An Analysis of Code Switching in the Novel Miss Pesimis by Alia Zalia" is truly my original work. It does not any material it previously written or published by another person expects those indicated in quotation and bibliography. Due to the fact, I'm the only person responsible for he thesis if there is any objection or claim from other.

Tulungagung, 23 Juli 2013

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Background of the Study :
- TK Misriu Al-Hasan (1994)
- MI Misriu Al-Hasan (graduated 2000)
- MTs Darussalam Ariyojeding (graduated 2003)
- MAN Rejotangan Tanen (graduated 2006)
- STAIN Tulungagung (will graduate 2013)

Table   kind of code switching in the Novel Miss Pesimis

No		Page	Type	Reason
1	"is there another guy?' Apakah ada yang lain?	14	Inter sentential	Particular topic
2	" Kenapa lo mesti bingung kalau Baron suka sama elo? Lo kan orangnya not bad looking lho, Dri."	11	Intra -sentential	Group identity
3	Omong-omong, thanks buat minggu lalu. Oh iya, gue Adri I know, gue Ervin	16	Intra -sentential	Group identity
4	Lo suka kena motion sickness?	18	Intra -sentential	Particular topic
5	Gue pilih sereal ini buat elo. Is it okay?	26	Inter sentential	Group identity
6	Well, gue memang gak suka surprise	27	Emblematic	Interjection
7	So, buku jenis apa yang lo suka?.	29	Intra-sentential	Group identity
8	" Of course, gue tidak membenarkan aksi holocaust atau war crime lainnya.	29	Intra-sentential	Particular topic
9	Iya, which is odd, dia lebih jerman daripada orang jermannya sendiri.	29	Intra- sentential	Empathic
10	Gue cuma punya satu kakak dan dia sudah married		Intra-sentential	Group identity
11	Gue mau tau apa buku ini memang bisa menggambarkan orang berdasar zodiaknya atau hanya bull shit'	36	Intra- sentential	Empathic
12	Lo flirting ya sama tu anak Kalau menurut lo satu senyuman itu disebut flirting, then yes, gue memang flirting sama dia	37	Previous speaker	Group identity
13	No problem . okay, we we'd better go. Sudah jam 8 lewat	50	inter sentential	Repetition used for clarification
14	Kalau yang perempuan, well ....Cuma elo yang bisa gue ajak dansa	55	intra-sentential	Emblematic
15	Well ...not to burst your buble. Lo tetep harus nganter gue ngambil mobil malam ini	55	inter sentential	Empatic
16	Jadi menurut lo gue kurang demanding?	55	intra-sentential	Group identity
17	Loon, kamu masih suka hang out sama siapa		Intra-sentential	Group identity
18	Ah iya Ervin, aneh ya, but anyways so? " artinya a friend of the sea, whatever that means.		Previous speaker	Repetition used for clarification

	" Afriend of the sea? Maksudnya apa tuh? Kerang ikan apa timun laut			
19	No, not this weekend, pat,but tomorrow, remember? Bukan akhir minggu , Pat, kan aku bakal berangkat besok. Dasar pelupa.	70	Inter sentential	Repetition used for clarification
20	So, kapan dong D-day-nya?.	70	Intra- sentential	Group identity
21	Well, oke. Santai saja, itu tidak perlu buru-buru kok?	75	Emblematic	Interjection
22	Kalau soal women, kan gue memang masih single, jadinya boleh dongkalau masih milih -milih	90	Intra-sentential	Particular topic
23	Ya gue pikir ada tiket buat nonton jazz night di Hardrock, gue pikir daripada pergi ma orang lain, lebih baik pergi ma elo. About this date for rent....	92	Inter sentential	Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor
24	Kok baru nanya sekarang, tadinya rencana mau pergi sama whatever is name is ya?		Intra-sentential	Particular topic
25	Nanti lo gue jemput jam empat ya..jadi kita bisa dinner dulu, oke?.	93	Intra-sentential	Group identity
26	Omong-omong selamat ya sudah lulus, heboh deh. Welcome to the real world lady.	98	Inter sentential	Emphatic
27	Jadi kamu mau pulang for good atau ada rencana mau balik ke Toronto lagi?	99	Previous speaker	Repitation used for clarification
	For good...pacarku mau pulang ke Jakarta bulan depan dan rencananya mau nglamar aku			
28	Lo dan Reza sama playboy-nya, tapi mungkin Reza sedikit lebih metrosexual daripada elo	101	Intra-sentential	Interjection
29	Kalau gue yang ditawarin, siap gak siap kerjaan itu pasti gue ambil karena itu berarti stepping stone untuk karir gue	102	Intra-sentential	Particulartopic
30	No, no...I'm really sorry.Dri, bisa tolong lihat gue.Sorry tapi mungkin memang hari ini gue lagi banyak pikiran.Soal kerjaan, soal lamarannya Sarah...	103	Inter sentential	Repetition used for clarification
31	Ervin juga gak pernah cerita kamu bakalan jadi date nya malam ini		Intra-sentential	Interjection
32	Anyway, kamu kuliah dimana sih?	113	Intra-sentential	Group identity
33	Vin, gue tahu mobil lo mahal dan ada banyak air bag-nya.Gue saranin lo slowdown	117	Intra-sentential	Emphatic

34	No!!!bukan jealous, gue cuma bilangin ke elo etika orang nge-date		Inter sentential	Interjection
35	Yeah, well, dia itu segalanya buat gue	128	Emblematic	Interjection
36	Oh iya, ngomong ngomong congrats ya, kakaknya mbak sudah punya momongan	133	Intra-sentential	Group identity
37	Gak kenapa kenapa kok, lagi gak mood saja ngomong sama dia		Intra-sentential	Gruop identity
38	Iya sori, but give a break, will you. I was 15	142	Involving a change of pronuciation	Group identity
39	Gila kamu berdua honest banget ya?		Intra-sentential	Group identity
40	Don't get me wrong ya, Sar.Ervin tuh baik, hole as hell, tapi dia tipe laki laki yang cuma bisa jadi teman bagi aku	155	Intra-sentential	Repetition used for clarification
41	Aduh mas. Sori ya, gak sengaja	155	Involving a change of pronuciation	Group identity
42	Jadi mbak gak mau nge date sama Ervin tapi lebih prefer pining over sitom, eh Baron yang sudah tunangan	157	Intra- sentential	Empatic
43	What?!lo dikirim sama Ervin buat nanya nanya tentang ini	157	Emblematic	Interjection
44	Kamu mungkin pikir kakak kamu itu cinta sama aku tapi sebenarnya dia bukan cinta, tapi dia Cuma comfortable sama aku.Tapi so what?Bantal juga comfortable kok	157	Intra-sentential	Group identity
45	For the love of god.Olivia, bangun, ngapain lo mohon mohon sama dia kaya gitu	170	Inter sentential	Emphatic
46	Ya tapi mama kamu juga selalu maksa urusan wedding kita	174	Intra-sentential	Group identity
47	Kita kurangi jumlah tamunya. Pokoknya harus dibawah 20 juta. Planning-nya tetap aku serahkan ke kamu	175	Intra- sentential	Interjection
48	Dri, elo nangis? It's okay, it's okay ...I'm here... I'm here. Kenapa Dri?	179	Inter sentential	Group identity
49	Vin, I'm fine,you don't have todo this . No.. really I'm fine. Lepas.	184	Inter sentential	Group identity
50	Oh my God, iya aku ingat. Maaf tadi tidak mengenalmu soalnya kamu beda	190	Intra-sentential	Emphatic
51	Yeah, Farah, Right?		Emblematic l	interjection

52	What??!! Bercanda kamu	191	emblematic	interjection
53	Well, kamu ada rencana malam ini	191	emblematic	interjection
54	Pakai sesuatu yang..well,comfortable. We gonna party till dawn	192	Inter sentential	Group identity
55	Oh iya nanti malam lo mau nggak ikutan party sama gue? Party? Bachelor party-nya Eddie	193	Intra- sentential	Particular topic
56	Langkah pertama untuk melupakan Baron, get drunk and make-out with some random guy...	197	Intra- sentential	Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor
57	Nope, I 'm dead serious. Gara gara elo jadinya gue nggak bisa menyelesaikan langkah pertama	197	Inter sentential	Emphatic
58	"Nggak bisa lo kan bukan some randomguy. I need some random guy" "I can be random" "Definisi dari random guy adalah laki laki yang nggak gue kenal dan nggak akan ketemu lagi setelah gue cium"	197	Previous speaker	Repetation used for clarification
59	So, you should come. Pernikahannya tanggal 22 hari Jum'at	205	Intra-sentential	Group identity
60	"Siapa bilang gue make out sama siapa saja? Lo sama watch dogs yang lain gak ngasih kesempatan" "Watch dog?" "Iya, elo, Zach, Eddie, Othman..."		Previous speaker	Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor
61	"Tapi untuk saat sekarang gue perlu have a one night stand before the new year .okay" "Apa maksud lo sama one night stand?" "You know, seorang permpuan dan laki laki sama sama ML"	206	Previous speaker	Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor
62	What? Tidak, maksudku ...oh shit...did you...ketahuan deh		Emblematic	Interjection
63	Ya, I don't know. Aku tidak punya perbandingan	213	Intra- sentential	Group identity
64	He is not in love with me. Tidak mungkin, I'm not his type. Trust me .... I know	214	Inter sentential	Repetition used for clarification
65	Ini kejadian waktu kamu ke Lembang sama Ervin?I know it. Kamu kelihatan beda waktu balik dari sana	224	Inter sentential	Group identity
66	You had sex with him...kamu mengandung anaknya...and you're in love with him? Aghh ... kenapa kamu bisa goblok kaya gini	224	Intra-sentential	Emphatic

67	Look .I'm sorry okay...It just happened. Gue lagi patah hati karena Baron mau Married sama Oli, dan Ervin kebetulan ada disitu	224	Inter sentential	Intention of clarifying content speech for interlocutor
68	Di, look...you're my sister and I love you. Tapi kamu mesti bilang ke Ervin. Masalah ini terlalu besar untuk kamu atasi sendiri	225	Inter sentential	Emphatic
69	"Gue nggak pernah ada kesempatan untuk benar benar merasakan apa itu fall in love" "Siapa bilang kamu nggak pernah jatuh cinta. Kamu dilamar Vincent kan...."	226	Previous speaker	Group identity
70	Iya, soalnya kamu memang seharusnya jadi the smart sister.	227	Intra-sentential	Group identity
71	Yeah... me too. Apa lo punya taktik untuk bilangin tentang kondisi gue ke ibu dan bapak	228	Inter sentential	Group identity
72	I guess so. Gue nggak tahu apa dia lagi punya pacar atau nggak. Gue takut bikin ceweknya jealous	231	Inter sentential	Group identity
73	Driii, who's the luckies man on earth? Who? Me... gue lulus screeneng untuk berangkat training ke Cincinati bulan depan		Intra-sentential	Repetition used for clarification
74	Oke, Othman, listen to me. Aku tidak mau bertemu denganya sekarang	246	Intra- sentential	Group identity
75	Kamu harus menahanya sampai aku meninggalkan rumah, oke. Can you do that?	246	Inter sentential	Emphatic
76	Dengar ya, Vin, lo gue kasih free pass. Lo harus ambil sekarang	250	Intra-sentential	Particular topic
77	You're right, as always. M3 gue nggak bisa untuk bawa bayi	250	Inter sentential	Group identity
78	Sori, bukan maksud aku untuk ngembat, tapi sayangnya kamu nggak bisa aku bawa ke Cincinati, jadi aku bawa lotion kamu.		Involving a change pronunciation	Group identity
79	Nggak..nggak..bukan soal ngorok...kita belum...you know		Intra-sentential	Group identity
80	Tungguin aku ya, 3 minggu saja kok. I'll be back before you know it.	266	Inter sentential	Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor