Article

Types of Code Switching Used in The Naked Traveler Novel

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A B S T R A C T

Human is a social creature who needs to link and to communicate with each other. The potential relationship of individuals who speak more than one language lead to a bilingual community. Speakers who have been exposed to two languages sometimes switch code within a domain or a social situation. Today it is very common for some authors to use two different languages in their master piece, in form of novels or other pop culture. Some authors recently throw their readers to the deep story by using two languages where they switch from one language to another. The purpose of this research aims to identify the types of code-switching found in The Naked Traveler Novel written by Trinity as well as to define the most dominant type of code-switching found in The Naked Traveler Novel written by Trinity. The researcher used the theory of Romaine in Susanto (2008) that is classified into three types of code-switching, there are inter-sentential code-switching, intra-sentential switching, and tag switching. The qualitative descriptive method used in collecting and analyzing the data. From the result, it is found that there are 3 inter-sentential code switching with 12%, 22 intra-sentential type of code switching with 88%, and zero found for tag switching.

INTRODUCTION

A language is a tool for communication. It is used in any form of communication whether spoken or written. By language, people can deliver their idea, thought, feeling, information, and so forth. From symbols written on stones to letters and today's people use language by telephone lines, computers, mobile phones even social media for sending and receiving information, language has developed day by day and without it communication will be a barrier. Language is a system used in a particular country that represents their culture and community. Certain words, sounds, alphabet, and grammar differentiate language from one country to another.

English is one of the languages widely used around the world. It has been used in nearly 60 countries. It is also the official language of most countries. Moreover, it is often used in work and travel or any fields like aviation, trade, entertainment, medic, education, and so on. Nowadays, everyone knows how important English to support modern life. The relationship between language particularly English and society has developed from time to time. Migration and increasing technology usage affect people to use more than one language. As stated by Hamers and Blanc (2000), globalization and population movements are increasing, different cultures inevitably come into more contact with each other resulting in growing numbers of multicultural societies. Mixed

communities lead to multilingual families; the children at least can speak more than one language. According to Bialystok in Safitri, et. al. (2017:167) that "Bilingual individuals as those people who are able to speak two (or more) languages, to some levels of proficiency, but identifying what counts as a language is not a straight forward judgment".

Bilingual and multilingual communities affect people to use more than one language or code choices in society. According to Holmes (2013:35), "People sometimes switch code within the domain or social situation, such as the arrival of a new person. It's easy to explain the switch." A switch may indicate many things within the domain. It can be a signal of group membership, to express solidarity among speakers or other reasons. Some people may perform code-switching unconsciously as the result of their ability in using more than one language, while others may perform code-switching to repeat what has been said before (Retnawati and Mujiyanto, 2015).

Young people often switch Indonesian to English to signal their sophistication and identification with modernity. A switch may indicate a signal of alignment with the urban western world. Recently many authors use two different languages in their books. Many of them have the experience living in bilingual or multilingual communities. These experiences are made into novels and loved by the young generation.

Code-switching can be done in the form of oral and written. For instance, novel, it attracts the readers by inserting some English words in the novels. They also follow the demand of the market to create an eye-catching and ear-catching novel title which mostly in English. While for the content uses two languages, English and Indonesian, and it is very rare to use other foreign language

As many youngsters following the trend by being the witness of the developing technology where English is used in many aspects, they copy them and use the English words in their daily life. Seeing English becomes part of popular culture especially used in novels, the researchers are interested to analyse the types of code-switching in The Naked Traveller Novel.

Considering the reason above, the researcher decides to conduct further research about types of code-switching in The Naked Traveller novel. It is expected that this research may give insight into code-switching in written text particularly in a novel. The object of this study is the novel written by Trinity or her original name is Ade Perucha Hutagaol. She is a traveler and writer who have

written 15 books telling about her experience in countries she visited.

This research has several research questions that are going to answer, correspond to the background of the study.
1. What are the types of code-switching found in the novel "The Naked Traveller 2nd Edition'' written by Trinity?
2. What is the most dominant type of code-switching found in the novel ''The Naked Traveller 2nd Edition'' written by Trinity?

The researcher uses the theory of code switching as stated by Romaine in Susanto (2008) there are three types of code switching, they are:
1. Intra-Sentential Code Switching
As stated by Hoffman (1991) that "Intra-sentential is the switch that occurs within sentence. It is often occurred when someone uses one language and suddenly switches into another language in a sentence". For example: A: Dari jam sepuluh empat lima tekan jam sewelas seprapat kan? (From ten forty-five to eleven fifteen, isn't it?) Sudarsono in Susanto (2008:50). This intra-sentential code switching happens within sentence, clause, word boundaries, or phrase. This switching concerns on language alternation that occurs within a sentence or a clause boundary. Moreover, sometimes it includes mixing within word boundaries.
2. Inter-Sentential Code Switching
Appel and Muysken in Susanto (2008:48) stated that "Inter-sentential codes switching is the switch involving movement from one language to other between sentences''. This situation may also include a switch from a whole sentence or more than one sentence produced entirely in one language to other language. Inter-sentential switching may serve to emphasize a point made in the other languages in conversation. The following examples show inter-sentential code switching from one language to another language: "Ini lagu lama, tahun 60an. It's oldies but goodies, they said. Tapi, masih enak kok didengerin". It shows Indonesian bilingual switches from Indonesian to English. Further supported by (Hoffman, 1991:112), "Inter-sentential switching is the switch from one language into another language which occurs between sentences or speech acts". It can be occurred at a clause or sentence level where each clause or sentence in different language.
3. Tag Switching
Tag switching involves the insertion of a tag from one language into an utterance which is otherwise entirely in other language. Tags used easily inserted in speech at a number of point in monolingual utterance without break syntactic rules (Romaine in Susanto, 2008:47). For example: A finnish bilingual switches from finnish to

English, for example: Mutta en mə viittinyt, no way! An Indonesian bilingual switches from English to Indonesian, for example; It's okay, no problem, ya nggak?

METHOD

Following Creswell's theory (1994), a qualitative study is defined as an inquiry process of understanding a social human problem, based on building a complex, informants, and conducted in a natural setting. For this research, the researcher used this qualitative descriptive method that systematically describes events or knowledge which displayed on data collecting. The data were taken from one of Trinity's novel entitled The Naked Traveler for the 2nd edition. The data found in monologue text. There are 25 data as the representative data from the novel. They were analyzed based on the types of code switching following the theory of Romaine (1995), they are intra-sentential code switching, inter-sentential code switching and tag switching.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data analysis made by following the types of code switching that divided into three; they are intra-sentential, inter-sentential, and tag switching.

1. Data 1

Seperti kata pepatah: it's not the destination, but the journey.
The speaker used some English words in her sentence. She switches her Indonesian to English to express a quote. The speaker starts the conversation by using Indonesian words ''seperti kata pepatah'' then switch the rest of her explanation by using English. Intra-sentential code switching happens when the speaker switches the conversation from Indonesian to English within sentence. The words "Seperti kata pepatah'' used in that sentence indicate the speaker is able to use the bilingual language (Indonesian-English).

2. Data 2

Semuanya karena traveling is my passion!
Sntra-sentential code switching occurred when someone uses one language, here the mother tongue then switches to other language within a sentence. As we can see clearly ''Semuanya karena traveling is my passion!'' the speaker switches her Indonesian to English in one sentence.

3. Data 3

Saya selalu bertanya kepada diri saya, ''when was the last time you did something for the first time?'' mengutip tagline sebuah iklan penerbangan.
In this sentence, it's intra-sentential code switching type. The speaker switches the Indonesian to English within a sentence the she continues by using indirect sentence by asking to herself in English.

4. Data 4

Begitu menyebutkan asal saya dari Indonesia, mereka langsung bilang, ''Aha, our ancestor!''
The data above is intra-sentential. The speaker uses Indonesian then switches to English when she expresses a sentence from what other' said. The switching is occurred within a sentence.

5. Data 5

It was fun! Kami pun bertukar nomor telepon dan mereka menawarkan untuk bertemu lagi saat kami ke kota asal mereka.
The data shows inter-sentential code switching. Inter-sentential is occurred when the speaker or someone switches one language to another among sentences. A whole simple sentence ''It was fun!'' switches to entirely a sentence in different language, from English to Indonesian.

6. Data 6

Meskipun demikian, saya adalah the most frequent customer, melebihi pemilik rumah, saking doyannya saya menginap di vila, eh, rumah itu.
The sentence above shows intra-sentential code switching. It occurs when the speaker uses words or phrase of one language to another. The speaker uses Indonesian then switches to English in the middle of her sentence by saying ''the most frequent customer.'' Intra-sentential code switching occurred when someone uses one language to another within a sentence, clause, phrase or word boundaries.

7. Data 7

Biasanya, satu balon terdapat satu keranjang berisi 16 orang bila ukuran badannya segede-gede saya. ''If all Japanese, it can fit up to 23 persons,'' that's what the hot air balloon instructor said.
From the sentence above, it includes inter-sentential code switching. This code switching may include a switch from a whole sentence or more than one sentence produced entirely in one language to other different language. The writer from the novel uses Indonesian ''Biasanya, satu balon terdapat satu keranjang berisi 16 orang bila ukuran badannya segede-gede saya.'' This is in form of a sentence and then switched to English for the next sentence.

CONCLUSION

After doing the research, finally the researcher finds the result. It is found that the code switching types from 'The Naked Traveler Novel 2nd Edition' are a lot. The researcher takes only 25 data as the representative from the novel. It is found 3 inter-sentential code switching and

22 intra-sentential type of code switching. There are only two types of code switching found in this novel, the third type which is tag switching has not been found. It clearly can be concluded that the most dominant code switching type is intra-sentential. The numbers of the data can be seen on the table below:

Table 1. Total of Types of Code Switching

No.	Types of Code Switching	Number	Percentage
1.	Inter-sentential	3	12%
2.	Intra-sentential	22	88%
3.	Tag switching	0	0
	Total number	25	

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