

**CODE SWITCHING IN YOUNG AND FABULOUS
MOVIE: SOCIOLINGUISTIC APPROACH**

THESIS



**By:
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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Sarjana Sastra**



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PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2019**

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Is the real work of myself and I realize that this thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others

Batam, 31st January 2019

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Sarjana Sastra**

This thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below

Batam, 1st February 2019

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ABSTRAK

*Berkomunikasi dengan menggunakan lebih dari satu bahasa sudah menjadi fenomena sosiolinguistik umum bagi orang-orang; terutama di Singapura di mana mayoritas warga Singapura merupakan dwibahasawan. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menyelidiki fenomena peralihan kode yang terjadi di dalam film Singapura pada tahun 2016 dengan judul *Young and Fabulous*. Tujuan dalam penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui tipe-tipe peralihan kode berdasarkan teori Poplack dan fungsi peralihan kode yang terjadi di dalam film berdasarkan teori Appel dan Muysken. Kemudian, metode yang di rancang dalam penelitian ini adalah metode penelitian deskriptif-kualitatif, yang mana peneliti mengumpulkan data dengan menggunakan metode observasi dengan teknik non-partisipatif dan teknik simak catat. Dalam menganalisis data, peneliti menerapkan metode klasifikasi untuk menganalisis data, dan selanjutnya peneliti menggunakan metode informal untuk mempresentasikan hasil penelitian. Hasil dari penelitian telah menunjukkan bahwa semua jenis peralihan kode dari teori Poplack telah terjadi di dalam film, di mana tipe-tipe peralihan kode adalah pengalihan intra-sentensial, pengalihan inter-sentensial, dan pengalihan tag. Pengalihan intra-sentential adalah tipe peralihan kode yang paling banyak digunakan, diikuti oleh inter-sentensial sebagai yang kedua paling banyak dan tag sebagai tipe peralihan kode yang paling sedikit digunakan. Selain itu, peneliti juga menemukan bahwa lima dari enam fungsi peralihan kode dari teori Appel dan Muysken juga terjadi di dalam film yang mana fungsi-fungsi tersebut adalah fungsi referensial, fungsi direktif, fungsi ekspresif, fungsi metalinguistik, dan fungsi phatic. Fungsi referensial adalah fungsi peralihan kode yang paling banyak terjadi, kemudian fungsi direktif sebagai yang kedua paling banyak terjadi, diikuti oleh fungsi ekspresif dan fungsi metalinguistik, dan terakhir, fungsi phatic sebagai fungsi peralihan kode yang paling sedikit terjadi.*

Kata kunci: kode, peralihan kode, sosiolinguistik

ABSTRACT

It has been a common sociolinguistics phenomenon for people to communicate with more than one certain language; especially in Singapore where the majority of Singaporeans are bilingual. Therefore, this research is conducted to find out the phenomenon of code switching in a Singaporean movie in 2016, entitled *Young and Fabulous*. The aim of this research is to find out the types of code switching based on Poplack's theory and the functions of code switching that occurred in the movie based on Appel and Muysken's theory. Afterward, the method of this research is designed as a descriptive-qualitative research. The data is collected with observational method in which non-participatory and note taking technique are applied. In analyzing the data, the researcher applied the classification method to analyze the data, and furthermore the researcher used informal method in presenting the result. The findings of the research showed that all types of code switching by Poplack are used in some of the utterances in the movie, in which the types of code switching are intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, and tag switching. Intra-sentential switching is the type of code switching that mostly occurred, followed by inter-sentential as the second most occurred, and tag switching as the least type of code switching that occurred. In addition, the researcher found out that five out of six functions of code switching by Appel and Muysken are used in the movie as well. The functions are referential function, directive function, expressive functions, metalinguistic functions, and phatic function. Referential function is the function of code switching that mostly occurred, then directive function as the second most occurred, followed by expressive function and metalinguistic function, and lastly, phatic function as the least function of code switching that occurred in the movie.

Keywords: code, code switching, sociolinguistics

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Language is the primary tool for someone to communicate. There could be more than one language turning up in a society, which is generally known as bilingual or multilingual. If two or more languages exist in a society, the phenomenon of code switching will occur. In addition, other than being a phenomenon where more than one language is used in the utterances, code switching is also used for various functions in interactions (Heeti & Abdely, 2016). As a result, code switching is no longer rare, but instead has become a normal way of communication and furthermore has been a common sociolinguistic phenomenon in multilingual countries.

The phenomenon of code switching had been taken as the focus of study by many researchers. Heeti and Abdely (2016) conducted a research entitled “Types and Functions of Code-switching in the English Language Used by Iraqi Doctors in Formal Settings”. The research was to find out the types and functions of code switching under the theory of Poplack and Hoffman. In another research done by Yusuf, Fata, and Chyntia (2018), entitled “Types of Indonesian English Code-switching Employed in a Novel”, was aimed at investigating the types of code-switching in an Indonesian novel, languages between Indonesian and English, entitled *Antalogi Rasa*. The research was conducted by using the theory of

Hoffman. On the contrary from previous research, this research was conducted to analyze the types and functions of code switching, however using the different theory, in which the researcher limits the language between Mandarin and English used in a local movie of Singapore.

The use of code-switching is so widely and commonly used in Singapore, one of the countries with multiple cultural and languages. As Singapore is a multicultural and multilingual society, each community has its own language or mother tongue and therefore many languages are spoken in Singapore. In addition, as the lingua franca of Singapore, English is the main language used and every Singaporean therefore needs to know English. Since it is a multicultural society, most Singaporeans could communicate in English and mix languages like Mandarin, Malay or Tamil (Geman, 2016). Due to a large numbers of languages present, the phenomenon of code switching arises.

This phenomenon of code switching is found in the movie entitled *Young and Fabulous*. *Young and Fabulous* is a Singaporean cosplay-themed movie in 2016. Most of the speakers involved in the movie switch languages in their utterances while communicating with each other. Since the speakers of the movie belong to Chinese community, the languages that are being switched are mostly between Mandarin and English with the occasional addition of Hokkian (a dialect of Chinese). After watching the movie, the researcher found out that without the use of code switching have actually caused misunderstanding between one another within the communication. Therefore, the use of code switching is important enough to avoid the misunderstanding.

In *Young and Fabulous* movie, there are a few types of code switching used by the speakers in their utterances. As proposed by Poplack (as cited in Heeti & Abdely, 2016), there are three types of code switching. They are intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, and tag-switching. Intra-sentential switching occurs within the sentence, inter-sentential switching occurs between sentences boundary, and tag switching occurs when there is an insertion of a tag from other language into the utterances. Furthermore, according to the theory of Appel and Muysken (as cited in Geman, 2016), code switching is proposed into six kinds of function. The functions are referential function, directive function, expressive function, phatic function, metalinguistic function and poetic function. For instances, the researcher shows the phenomenon of code switching taken from the utterances in the movie as followed.

This example is taken from Hao Ren's utterance in which he uttered at 01:06:58 when he was talking to his father. The researcher found out that the phenomenon of intra-sentential switching occurred in his utterance.

Mandarin-English : “难道是 **rupiah** meh?”

Pinyin : “Nán dào shì rupiah meh?”

English : “Is it rupiah meh?”

From the example above, it can be seen that the speaker spoke in Mandarin, however inserted a word from English inside his utterance. As seen from the utterance, the language alternation occurs within the sentence. Therefore, this phenomenon is intra-sentential switching. In addition, the insertion “rupiah” was referred to the currency of Indonesia, in which the speaker used it in English

instead of Mandarin as Rupiah is its origin term. In this case, the code switching occurred in this utterance is used for referential function.

Another example is taken from Violet's utterance in which she uttered at 00:58:25 when she saw Jordan and adoring him. The researcher found out that the phenomenon of inter-sentential code switching occurred in her utterance.

English-Mandarin : “**So cute, you are so cute.** 我要他和我们一起参加比赛。”

Pinyin : So cute, you are so cute. Wǒ yào tā hé wǒ men yī qǐ cān jiā bǐ sài

English : So cute, you are so cute. I want him to join us in the competition.

From the example above, it can be seen that the phenomenon of code switching occurred in Violet's utterance as the speaker first started with Mandarin and switched to English in sentential level, in which therefore is categorized into inter-sentential code switching. As seen from the utterance, Violet expressed her adore towards Jordan by expressing how cute he is, thus code switching here is used for expressive function.

In conclusion, this research is conducted to analyze code switching in Young and Fabulous movie. The phenomenon of code switching in this movie has highly evoked the researcher to analyze code switching because the researcher found out that code switching is very important to be used in order to avoid misunderstanding, and also in order to make the conversation within the

communication clear. Therefore, the purpose of this research is to find out the types and functions of code switching in Young and Fabulous movie.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the research, the researcher identifies the following problems, which are:

1. The types of code switching in Young and Fabulous movie
2. The functions of code switching in Young and Fabulous movie
3. The occurrences of code switching in Young and Fabulous movie

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problem, the researcher limits the research into:

1. The types of code switching based on Poplack's theory
2. The functions of code switching based on Appel and Muysken's theory

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

In relevant with the limitation of the problem, the researcher formulates the main problem to be answered as the following:

1. What are the types of code switching in Young and Fabulous movie?
2. What are the functions of code switching in Young and Fabulous movie?

1.5 Objective of the Research

Based on the formulation of the problem, the objectives of the research are:

1. To find out the types of code switching in Young and Fabulous movie.
2. To find out the functions of code switching in Young and Fabulous movie.

1.6 Significance of the Research

This research discusses about the phenomenon of code switching in which the researcher hopes that this research could bring the benefits for:

1. Theoretically

Students in English Department who are interested in learning code switching to be able to understand deeper about code switching, other language learners to understand and know the types and functions of code switching and also for future researcher who is going to conduct the research with similar problems as references.

2. Practically

The information gained from this research is expected to provide a new point of view that code switching could be used as a strategy of communication and code switching could actually be implemented to avoid misunderstanding during the communication.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

In order to draw a clear understanding in terms used in the research which is going to be conducted, the researcher would like to provide clarifications about the terms as the following details.

1. Code : Code is language (Iqbal, 2011).
2. Code Switching : Code switching is an occurrence where people communicate with more than a language in a sentence or utterance (Matiini, 2017).
3. Sociolinguistics : Sociolinguistics is the study of language in society (Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2015)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the way language works in our lives in any conversations we come into contact with, and the existence of society standards, guidelines and laws for the treatment of language issues, in which it often regarded as a study of our daily lives (Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2015). Sociolinguistics is defined as a study that studies the use of language in the social context of its use. According to Halima (2012), sociolinguistics is a branch of language development that studies the social variation of language. Sociolinguistics itself is an area of origin between two scientific disciplines, namely linguistics, which deals with linguistic and sociological problems that deal with social or community problems.

In addition, as stated by Paoletti (2011), sociolinguistics is the combination of language and society in which it often used to study human's verbal and nonverbal behavior. In other words, sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship and collaboration between human communication and the community towards language variants and attitudes. Wardhaugh and Fuller (2015) further explained that sociolinguistics is not learning the facts but instead learning the ideas about how social norms refer to the use of society's language. In sociolinguistics, people learn how to communicate in language related to society.

Therefore, it can lead to the conclusion, sociolinguistic is the studies that tries to link linguistic problems with society.

2.1.1 Bilingualism

Bilingualism is defined as the ability where a speaker can speak two languages in all aspect of life. In addition, the occurrence of more than two languages in an utterance spoken by a speaker is defined as multilingualism. According to Haugen (as cited in Shogren, 2011), bilingualism refers to a single language speaker that can produce a full meaningful statements in other languages. An individual is bilingual when two languages are exceled enough to be spoken and interact with people. In sum, bilingualism is a phenomenon where one can engage in communication with two languages.

According to Wardaugh (as cited in Setiangsih, 2015), The phenomenon of bilingualism occurs when a speaker uses a particular language to change or mix a language and even create a new language in a sentence or an utterance. Choy (2011) stated that Bilingualism is a concept that is usually related to code switching, where the speaker can speak multiple languages to change the code within the utterances. Therefore, it can lead to conclusion that bilingualism cannot be separated with the occurrence of code switching in society.

2.1.2 Code Switching

The definitions of code switching are various from one to another. First of all, The term code is referred to a tool that is used by two or more people to

communicate, be it language or dialect, pidgin and creole (Iqbal, 2011). According to Trousdale (2010), code switching is the situation of language in which the speaker converts two or more language variants during a conversation in a speech community. Kharkhurin and Wei (2015) suggested that code switching is the substitution and replacement of different languages while producing speech in an utterance.

In the opinion of Matiini (2017), Code switching is the language in which words, phrase, clause, or sentence are changed from one language to another by the speakers in a conversation. In addition, Heeti and Abdely (2016), stated that Code-switching is widely and commonly feature of bilingual languages to be occurred in formal and informal environments. Therefore, it can be lead to the conclusion that code switching occurs only in bilingual or multilingual communities.

Another perception of code switching is expressed by Iqbal (2011) in which according to him, code switching refers to the combination of two words, code and switching. It means that there is a combination of two languages in a sentence, where the speakers switch the code or language to another. In sum, it can be concluded that code switching is the used of two languages or more. Code switching is the use of elements from two languages in the same utterance (Fricke & Kootstra, 2016). In the point of view of Azlan and Narasuman (2013), code switching is usually defined as a switch that occurs simultaneously or alternately in a conversation between languages.

In sum, code switching can be defined as a phenomenon where there is an element of different language appears in a sentence. Code switching occurs when the speakers of more than one language switch their language to another language during their communication spontaneously. Code switching can naturally occur in the beginning, middle and even the end of a sentence, furthermore will only occur to people from the background of bilingual and multilingual, and never in monolingual, because the phenomenon of code switching takes place where there are two or more language involved in the communication.

2.1.2.1 Types of Code Switching

Code switching is a phenomenon in which there are an occurrence of multiple languages exist in a society where the speakers switch from one language to another language frequently (Hornberger & McKay, 2010). Code switching consists of various types based on different scholars. Blom and Gumperz (as cited in Geman, 2016) proposed code switching into two different types, namely situational and metaphorical switching. However, according to Poplack (as cited in Heeti & Abdely, 2016), there are three types of code switching. They are Intra-sentential switching, Inter-sentential switching, and Tag switching.

2.1.2.1.1 Intra-sentential switching

Intra-sentential switching is an occurrence of language alternation in a single communication between two languages, in which the alternation occurs

within an utterance or a sentence (Yuliana, Luziana, & Sarwendah, 2015). Intra-sentential occurs when there is an insertion of words or phrases from one language with another different language in which the utterance or sentence are ended up with two or more languages. An example of this is shown in the following. 你的书包是 authentic 的吗? (Is your bag authentic?). From the example, it can be concluded that the code switching is intra-sentential as there is an insertion of a single word in a different language, where it occurs within a sentence. First, the sentence is started with Mandarin and then switches to English with ‘authentic’ and then switches back to Mandarin again.

2.1.2.1.2 Inter-sentential switching

Inter-sentential switching is the occurrence where the switch of languages happened in clausal or sentential level. In other words, code switching occurs when a speaker switches a language with another in the extent of clauses or sentences. It thus implies that when a speaker for instances utters a few sentences in one utterance at the same time, one of the sentences is in one language, while the others will be in a completely different language.

Inter-sentential switching requires its speaker to master in both languages to obey the language rules. The example of inter-sentential code switching is when a speaker said “他会没事的, you do not have to worry.” (He will be fine, you do not have to worry). As seen in the example above, the very first sentence is stated in Mandarin; however the speaker switches the language to

English in the second sentence. Thus it is inter-sentential code switching as there are two completely different languages occur in a speech.

2.1.2.1.3 Tag switching

Tag switching is an occurrence where there is an involvement of a tag in a different language in a sentence. In other words, it is a situation where a speaker attaches a tag from a language to another in an utterance in a sentence boundary, be it beginning or ending. Heeti and Abdely (2016) explained that tags include interjections, exclamations, fillers and idiomatic expressions. Examples are “okay”, “umm” “ah!” “right”, “well” or “you know”, etc. For instance, in “我们明天见, okay? (I shall see you tomorrow, okay?), shows that there is an occurrence of code switching with inserting an “okay” in the sentence. As a result, it leads to the conclusion that it is tag switching.

2.1.2.2 Functions of Code Switching

Code switching has been taken as a natural occurrence of communication in the language use by bilinguals (Choy, 2011). However, code switching is sometimes being used for the sake of purposes. Based on the theory of Appel and Muysken (as cited in Geman, 2016), code switching is divided into six kinds of function. The functions are referential function, directive function, expressive function, phatic function, metalinguistic function, poetic function.

2.1.2.2.1 Referential Function

It is considered as a referential function of language when a language does not have words that can express some objects, in which the speakers therefore use words from other languages to deliver their idea more accurately. Choy (2011) stated that in this function speakers can't find certain concept that available in that language. It means that code-switching occur when bilingual speakers do not know the translation of a particular word. Language is also chosen when the language is in broader sense in which is the origination or more recognizable (Manoliu, 2017). Thus, referential function is used to provide any information in a way the speaker finds that the language is more appropriate to be used.

2.1.2.2.2 Directive Function

Directive function of code-switching is used for including or excluding a person with using a familiar word of language to the particular person (Choy, 2011). This function of code switching uses a language to convey a message by stating another person in their code switching (Setiangsih, 2015). Code switching is the best way to deliver information to a specific person within the conversation and even involved that person to the conversation. In other words, it occurs when two person or a group of people are communicating at the same time, and a bilingual or multilingual will do code switching in order to let the certain people get to know the intention.

2.1.2.2.3 Expressive Function

Code switching is used for expressive function when a speaker wants to express and show their identity in which therefore use two or more languages to communicate. This function allows the speakers to switch their language in utterances to express moods and feelings. The speakers may switch their code for habitual expressions to represent different intent or meanings as well. Afterward, the mood of speaker can cause code-switching because of the effects to the speaker's thought. In addition, code switching in this function also can be a tool to make one language more accessible at that moment.

2.1.2.2.4 Phatic Function

Phatic function as mentioned by Geman (2016), is the function where the occurrence of code switching can indicate changes in tone or intonation to emphasize the point of the conversation to be significant. In addition, speaker may switch the languages when their mood is changing due to pleasant, anger, or disappointment in their utterances where different tone is shown during the conversation. Thus, phatic function is functioned as emphasizing the important part of conversation in which use to establish or maintain the contact between the both parties.

2.1.2.2.5 Metalinguistic Function

Metalinguistic function of code switching occurs when a speaker explains a language with another language. Choy (2011) declared that code

switching is used by the speaker that wishes to comment about the other language. Metalinguistic is also functioned for speaker who switches language in order to provide quotation or sometimes switch their code to provide quotation or report someone's word. The sentence can include phrases or clauses that are consisting of lyric quotes, idioms and speeches.

2.1.2.2.6 Poetic Function

Poetic function of code switching occurs when a speaker switch a language to another within the utterance that contain of words such as jokes, and puns. Amusing or entertaining a language is one of the purposes of this function. In addition, language can be used in a creative way like the rhymes, similes, and metaphors. Jacobson (as cited in Setiangsih, 2015) said that the focus of this function is on the message for its own satisfaction.

2.2 Previous Research

The phenomenon of code switching had been investigated by some previous researchers in the field of linguistics. In the research done by Heeti & Abdely (2016), entitled "Types and Functions of Code-Switching in the English Language Used by Iraqi Doctors in Formal Settings", was aimed at analyzing the types and functions of code switching, and also identifying the doctors' perception of their linguistic situation. The data of this research were collected through questionnaire. Furthermore, in analyzing the data, the researcher applied Poplack's and Hoffman's theory. In conclusion, the results show that Iraqi doctors use intra-

sentential code-switching more frequently than the two other types. Results also indicate that the Iraqi doctors use English for communicative purposes and they feel that English requires further improvement.

In Heeti & Abdely (2016), the researcher found the similarity, as well the difference from this research. The similarity between both the researches is both the researchers analyze the types of code switching that is based on the types of Poplack, which is intra-sentential, inter-sentential and tag switching. However, the difference between both the researches are, first, the previous data was taken from questionnaire, while this research is documentation. Second, the functions of both the researches were analyzed in different theories. The previous research analyzed the functions of code switching under the theory of Hoffman, while this research analyzed the functions based on the model of Appel and Muysken.

The second previous research is the research by Zhiganova (2016), where the research entitled “The study of the Perception of Code-Switching to English in German Advertising”. This previous research focused on the German language community that was aimed to discover what socio-cultural values are taught in English and how their thought or perception towards the inserted of English language towards German advertisement. The results of the research showed that code switching is considered as a very complicated case especially in the German advertising in the given condition in which results was found to be both positive and negative.

In Zhiganova (2016), the researcher found the similarity, as well as the differences. The similarity between both the researches is both the researchers

analyze code switching as the object of the research. However, contrasting from the research, the previous research investigate the perception and attitude towards the slogan of an advertisement, meanwhile this research focuses on the types and functions of code switching found in a Singapore movie where the code switching occurs between Mandarin and English.

The third previous research is the research done by Halim & Maros (2014), entitled “The Functions of Code-switching in Facebook Interactions”. This research aimed to investigate the phenomenon of code-switching in media communication. The purpose of this research is to find out the functions of five English speaking Malay users in their interaction with Facebook. In data collecting, the researcher collected from the user’s wall in Facebook within one year of updating status. In analyzing the data, the theory that was used in this research was according to Gumperz’s conversational function of code-switching. The results of this research showed that the occurrence of code-switching was functioned to specify the addressee, serve quotes, repetition, qualify the message, to clarify, to emphasize importance message, to check, to be available, to express emotion, economic principles, and free switching.

In Halim & Maros (2014), the researcher also found the similarity, as well the difference from this research. The similarity between both the researches is both the researchers analyze the functions of code switching; however, the functions between both the researches are analyzed based on different theories. The previous research analyzed the functions of code switching under the theory

of Gumperz, while this research analyzed the functions based on the model of Appel and Muysken.

The fourth previous research is the research done by Yusuf, Fata, & Chyntia (2018). Their research entitled “Types of Indonesian-English code-switching employed in a novel” was aimed at finding out the code switching with language alternation between Indonesian and English. The researchers used a novel entitled *Antologi Rasa* as a data source to be analyzed in the research. In this previous research, qualitative research was used as the method of research design, in which data was identified and noted that furthermore data analysis was analyzed according to the types of code switching based on the theory of Hoffman. The researchers proved that all four types of code switching had occurred in the research. First of all, the most highly occurred one was intra sentential code switching, next followed by inter sentential code switching, tag switching as the second last least, and lastly continuity from the previous speaker as the least.

In Yusuf et al. (2018), the researcher also found the similarity, as well the difference from both the researches. The similarity between this research and the previous research is both the researchers analyze the same objective, the types of code switching; however, the types between both the researches are analyzed based on different theories. Another difference is the previous research only analyzes the types of code switching while this research is conducted to analyze the types and functions of code switching.

The last previous research is the research done by Matiini (2017), his research was entitled “An Investigation of English-Mandarin-Malay Code

Switching of a Singaporean Speaker”. The research aimed to figure out code switching of a Singaporean, named Terry. The research used a descriptive analysis method to identify the characteristics of the code switching used by Terry. The data source of this research was taken from a video site, in which Terry spoke English switched with Mandarin and Malay. This research applied the theory of Hoffman and Muysken to analyze the code switching characteristics. The results of the research showed that there were exactly twenty expressions of code switching produced by Terry. The data analysis showed that the occurrence of code switching were mostly in Malay than Mandarin as produced by Terry, in which he commonly used inter-sentential switching in his speech where the language alternation were in English-Mandarin-Malay language. Tags and exclamation were the main switch codes made in his speech, while the least codes in his speech were phrases. Lastly, tags and exclamations were mainly used in Malay language, whole a single word or phrases were mainly used with Mandarin language.

In Matiini (2017), the researcher also found the similarity, as well the difference from both the researches. The similarity between both the researches is both the researchers analyze code switching of Singaporean speakers. However, the difference between both the researches are, first, the data was taken from different media and data sources, second, the previous research investigated the dimensions while this research investigates the types and functions, and third, the previous research focused on multilingual while this research focuses on bilinguals.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

Code switching is a sociolinguistic phenomenon in which is an occurrence of at least two languages in a sentence or utterance. In Young and Fabulous movie, the researcher found out that there is an occurrence of code switching where the speakers switch their code in their utterances to communicate with two different languages: English and Mandarin. Therefore, the aim of conducting this research is to find out the types and functions of code switching in Young and Fabulous movie.

The first objective in this research is to find out the types of code switching that occurs in the movie. The researcher analyzed the types of code switching according to Poplack (as cited in Heeti & Abdely, 2016). There are three types of code switching, namely intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, and tag switching. Intra-sentential switching is language alternation in the word level. Inter-sentential switching is code switching in sentential level and tag switching is the insertion of tag in a different language.

The second objective in this research is to find out of the functions of code switching that occurs in the movie. The researcher analyzed the functions of code switching according to Appel and Muysken (as cited in Geman, 2016) in which code switching is divided into six kinds of functions, namely referential function, directive function, expressive function, phatic function, metalinguistic function, poetic function. In conclusion, the researcher provided an overview of the theoretical framework in the figure as followed:

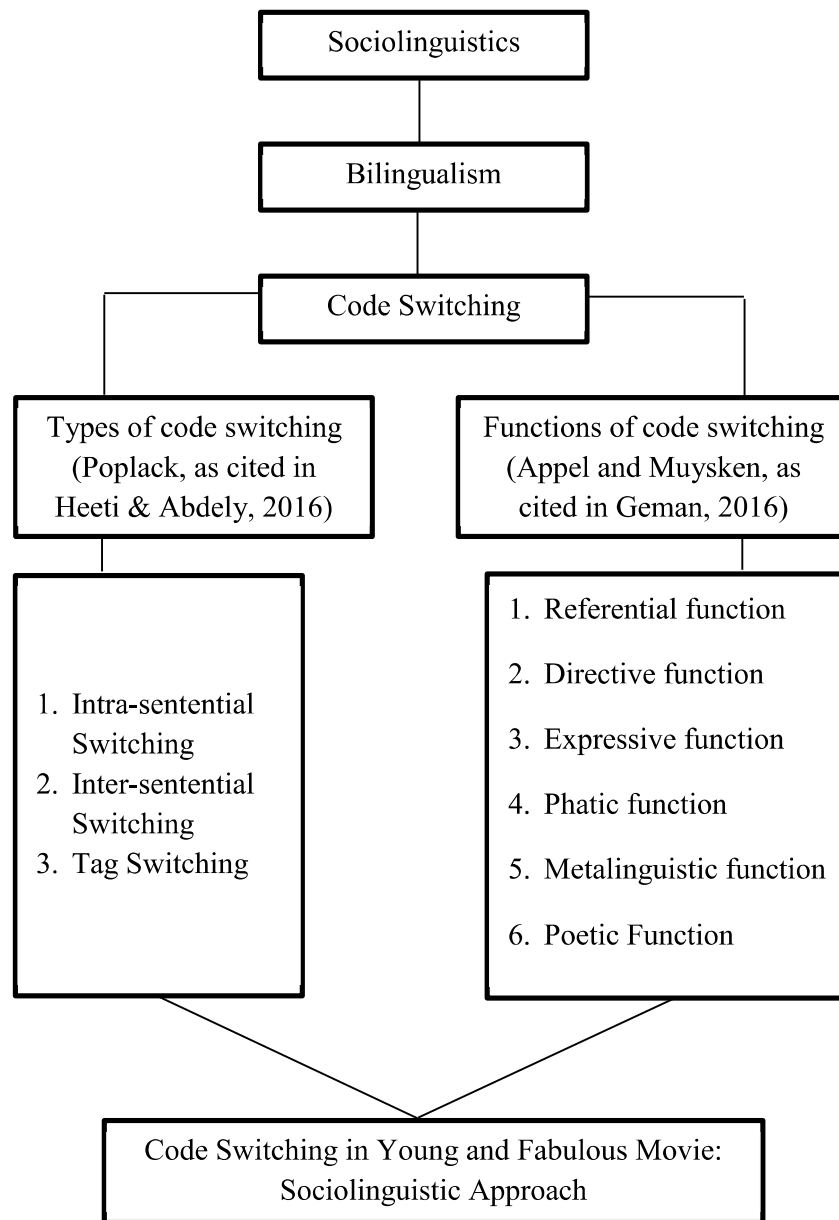


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

3.1 Research Design

This research is designed as a descriptive-qualitative research. Qualitative research focuses on data in the form of description or words written (Sudaryanto, 2015). Qualitative research is applied in this research because the data in this research is not a statistical data, but instead is a descriptive data. The data is first collected, and then classified and analyzed in which finally drawn into the conclusion with words. Therefore the qualitative method is considered as the most appropriate method in this research to find out the types and functions of code switching in Young and Fabulous movie.

3.2 Object of the Research

In this research, the researcher chose code switching as the object of this research. In addition, the data source of this research is the utterances that involved code switching in which all the data are taken from Young and Fabulous movie. Young and Fabulous is a Singaporean movie, directed by Michael Woo and Joyce Lee in 2016.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

In this research, the researcher used the observational method to collect the data. The technique that is used in collecting the data is the non-participatory technique and note taking technique (Sudaryanto, 2015). Non participatory technique is used in this research because the researcher does not involve in the movie, but instead as an observer to observe the movie, and note taking technique is used by the researcher to collect the utterances that involved code switching. Thus, there are several steps the researcher used in order to collect the data.

1. Watching the movie for multiply times
2. Listening meticulously to the utterances
3. Taking notes of the utterances that involved code switching
4. Selecting 30 data from the collected data

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

After collecting the data, the data were then analyzed by the researcher with applying classification method by Kothari (as cited in Palic, 2015). Classification method is the process of sorting data based on the category. Thus, in data analysis, the researcher applied classification method to determine the data into its category based on the types and functions by following theory:

1. Types of code switching by Poplack (as cited in Heeti & Abdely, 2016)
2. Functions of code switching by Appel and Muysken (as cited in Geman, 2016)

3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result

In this research, the researcher presented the findings and result analysis by using informal method by Sudaryanto (2015) to present the data. The informal method refers to the method of presenting the result which is described by words and sentences or so called textual. Therefore, the result of this research is presented in words or sentences.