An Analysis of Code-switching Used in 'The Architecture of Love' Novel Written by Ika Natassa.

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Abstract

This research aims to analyze Code-Switching in The Architecture of Love novel written by Ika Natassa. The researcher obtained the data from chapter to chapter in the novel that consists of 22 chapters. This research used the descriptive qualitative method, technique of data analysis uses 1) Reading the novel, 2) Transcribing the code-switching utterances, 3) classifying which of the data consists of code switching's type and function, 4) Drawing the conclusion. The finding showed that there were 203 data of code-switching in the novel that consist of three types of code-switching. The highest frequent was Intra-sentential switching with 90 data found, the second one is Inter-sentential switching with 83 data and the lowest is Tag-sentential switching with 30 data, and about the function of code-switching, the highest frequent was Message Qualification with 9 data and also Interjection with 8 data. The Addressee Specification has 4 data, Quotation has 2 data and the lowest frequent are Reiteration and Personalization vs. Objectivization with 1 datum.
Keywords: code switching, type, function, and the architecture of love novel.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis Alih Kode pada novel The Architecture of Love yang ditulis oleh Ika Natassa. Peneliti mengambil data dari bab per bab pada novel dan terdapat 22 bab pada keseluruhan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif qualitative, tekhnik analisis data yang digunakan adalah 1) Membaca novel, 2) Menyalin dialog yang mengandung alih kode, 3) menjabarkan data mana yang termasuk jenis alih kode dan data yang termasuk kedalam fungsi alih kode, 4) membuat kesimpulan. Dari pengumpulan data yang telah dilakukan dapat diketahui bahwa ada 203 data alih kode pada novel tersebut dan semua data mencangkup ketiga jenis alih kode, antara lain; Intra-sentential switching 90 data, lalu Inter-sentential switching dengan 83 data dan Tag-sentential switching dengan data sebanyak 30 data. Fungsi campur kode terdapat 25 data, Message Qualification dengan 9 data dan Interjection sebanyak 8 data. Addressee Specification memiliki 4 data, Quotation 2 data dan terendah Reiteration dan PERSONALIZATION vs. Objectivizaton dengan masing-masing 1 data.
Kata Kunci: alih kode, jenis, fungsi, the architecture of love novel.

A. INTRODUCTION

Code-Switching and Code-Mixing are part of sociolinguistic study. According to Wardhaugh (2006:13), sociolinguistic is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in

communication, the equivalent goal in the sociology of language is trying to discover how social structure can be better understood through the study of language. From the statement of Wardhaugh, sociolinguistic refers to the how society socialize with other by using their language, language cannot be separated from the life of human. Therefore, sociolinguistic study is a study of language and society in order to find out about what kind of thing language is, and also our interact about its part, such like language and communities where there are dialect, varieties, languages, pidgin and creoles, diglossia, bilingualism and Multilingualism, code mixing and code switching.

In this research, the researcher focused on the Code-switching. Code Switching and *Code Mixing* actually has the same phenomenon in linguistic study, but Code Switch is a phenomenon where the human switch one code to another code in one language contacts, while *Code Mixing* is a phenomenon when a human mix the code in one language contact. Code Switching is a very common phenomenon topic research in a bilingual society. Wardaugh (2006: 101) Code-Switching can occur in conversation between speakers' turns or within a single speaker's turn. In the latter case it can occur between sentences (inter-sententially) or within a single sentence (intra-sententially), therefore Code-Switching not only happens in real life interaction or oral communication but also in literature study such as novel.

The novel is a fiction that contains human's real life. Novel is a work of authors based on their imagination or based on the true story, in the other word novel is a fiction with a little realism. Novel is similar to short story however novel is more complex, it has features like characters, dialogues, plot, climax, setting, conflict and also resolution. Some novel nowadays used monologues and dialogues in different languages, the authors sometimes combined the novel into different languages, for example: some authors put local language and Bahasa in the dialogues, and some authors also put English with Indonesia in their dialogue or monologue in their novel. This phenomenon could happen due to the novel itself is a work of author, while author is a creature who could not live alone, they interact, socialize, learn and grown up. Every author has different ability in using various languages, some authors have ability in Javanese, Sundanese, Balinese, Batak and other local languages in Indonesia but some of them also have ability in using English fluently.

Those are based on their background identity and from those aspects human also has an ability in bilingual and multilingual, therefore a novel that authors created have a sociolinguistic element, such like code switching that the researcher has been mentioned.

According to Pratama et al (2017: 14) states that 'Code-switching can be found in literary work because the language is not standard like scientific work, so there are many language variations that can be used by an author'. In the literature study many authors make some books with code-switching that authors put on the characters' dialogues, it can create bilingualism on the literature study itself.

The objectives of this study are to describe the types and functions of code-switching used in The Architecture of Love novel. In this part, the researcher focused on Code-Switching in Novel by Ika Natassa. The researcher used *The Architecture of Love* a novel written by Ika Natassa as the main source of data because the novel has a lot of code-switching in Bahasa to English and makes language use in that novel also important to discuss and then in writing this novel Ika used Twitter as a platform to discuss about the characters until concept of her novel. Ika used voting program by asking her followers about everything of her novel in Twitter. So that Ika invited the followers as also the readers to complete the story of *The Architecture of Love* Novel. Besides, Ika Natassa's novel really loved by the teenagers or adult, her books always in the bestseller corner in the bookstores. Some of her books already adopt as a movie such as *Critical Eleven* and *Antalogi Rasa* that had high rating in the cinemas.

B. REVIEW OF RELATED THEORY

1. Sociolinguistic

According to Fishman (1972:4) stated that sociolinguistic is the study of characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their functions, and the characteristics of their speakers as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community. Sociolinguistic actually has a concept that language is a tool which aimed to deliver the idea, Fishman also stated that sociolinguistics' matter is "who speak what language to whom, when and to what end". Also Fishman (1972: 1) states that the interaction between these two

aspects sociolinguistics is habits of the people of the usefulness of the language and the social composition of habitual action.

In the other words, Wardhaugh (2006:11) sociolinguistic must be something more than just a simple mixing of linguistics and sociology which takes concepts and findings from the two disciplines and attempt to relate them in simple ways. Therefore, sociolinguistic has various varieties that concern for linguistic and social matters.

The researcher only used Fishman and Wardaugh theories of Sociolinguistic. Based on the statement above, the researcher conclude that Sociolinguistic is a study about language varieties, it is including pronunciation, word choice, dialect, language contact that related to the ethnic heritage or human social life. Sociolinguistic also focus on how people speak differently in varying social context and how the function of language to convey our identity.

2. Code Switching

Code-switching refers to the mixing, by bilinguals (or multilinguals), of two or more languages in discourse, often with no change of interlocutor or topic. Such mixing may take place at any level of linguistic structure, but its occurrence within the confines of a single sentence, constituent, or even word, has attracted most linguistic attention. This article surveys the linguistic treatment of such *intra-sentential* switching (Poplack, 2001). Poplack, (2001) also states that Code-switching refers to the mixing, by bilinguals or multilingual, of two or more languages in discourse, often with no change of interlocutor or topic.

Code switching can occur in conversation between speakers' turns or within a single speakers' turn. In the latter case it can occur between sentences (inter-sententially) or within single sentence (intra-sententiay). Code-switching can arise from individual choise or be used as a major identity marker for a group or speakers who must deal with more than one language in their common pursuits, (Wardhaugh, 2006:101).

Based on those statements, code switching is a situation when human change their language into other language, it is happen between people who can speak different language. The researcher also found some theories of code switching that focus on literary works. According to Yusuf et al (2018: 01) People are often

unaware of the fact that they code switch. This phenomenon does not only occur in daily communication in real life, but can also be found in various parts of the media which represent and reflect real-life situations such as literature, movies, and songs.

3. Types of Code Switching

Poplack (1980) has divided code switching into three categories, they are: Tag Switching, Intra-sentential, and Inter-sentential code switching.

Tag switching involves the insertion of a tag in language into an utterance which is otherwise entirely in the other language, e.g. *you know, I mean,* etc. (Poplack, 1980). Another example from Yusuf et al on their study 'Types of Indonesian-English code-switching employed in a novel' the novel that the writers used were Antologi Rasa by Ika Natassa.

> *E12: "Gue ngerti dan tahu banget kenapa elo jatuh cinta sama mereka [I understand and I really know why you fall in love with them] ...well, jatuh cinta [fall in love] or just want to do them.*

According to Yusuf et al in E12, the sentence filler "well" is used to present additional or supplementary ideas.

Another type of code switching is called Intra-sentential code switching, the switch within a clause or sentence boundary (Yassi, 2016:36). Another example from Yusuf et al on their journal 'Types of Indonesian-English code-switching employed in a novel' the novel that they used were Antologi Rasa by Ika Natassa.

> *E8: ...bisa nonton langsung [...can directly watch] Kimi kicks everybody's ass di satu-satunya balapan [in the only race]...*

The utterance "kicks everybody's ass" is slang in English. The utterance means to defeat or win.

The last type of code switching is Inter-sentential code switching. This switching involves a switch at a clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in one language or another. Inter-sentential can be thought of as requiring greater fluency in both languages than tag switching since major portions of the utterance must conform to the rules of both languages. Another example from Yusuf et al on their study 'Types of Indonesian-English code-switching employed in a novel' the novel that they used were Antologi Rasa by Ika Natassa.

> *E5: We travel for work. Aku ingat waktu kecil keluarga kami sering berpindah-pindah karena pekerjaan orangtuaku [I remember as a kid our family often moved because of my parents' work].*

In E5, we assumed that the author wrote a complete English sentence for the first utterance and continued the next sentence in Indonesian to strengthen the intention of the first statement.

a. Functions of Code Switching

Gumperz (1972) has an idea of metaphorical code switching and through his study on code switching he introduces six functions of code switching. The first function is Quotation. Quotation is the code-switched passage sometimes serves to mark either direct quotations or indirect ones.

The second function is Addressee Specification, it is the switched passages may also function to direct the massage to one of several possible addressees. The third function is Interjection, it is the code-switching passage may also serve to mark an interjection or sentence filler. The fourth function is Reiteration, it is frequently a message in code is repeated in the other code, either literally or in somewhat modified form. Such repetition may serve to clarify what is said, but often they simply amplify or emphasize a massage. The fifth function is Message Qualification, it is the code-switched passages also function to qualify messages. They usually consist of qualifying constructions such as sentence and verb complement or predicates following a copula. The sixth function is Personalization, it is the code switched passages can also serve to mark the degree of speaker involvement in, or distance from, a message, and the distinction between talk about action and talk as action, whether a statement reflects personal opinion or knowledge, whether it refers to specific instances or has the authority of generally known fact. (Yassi, 2016:79).

The researcher has read and reviewed three journals and thesis from different writers. The first one is the thesis by Nuri Afina Rahmanial (2016), the writer investigates code switching used by Kimmy Jayanti as a host in 'ILook' program on Net TV. This study aimed to find out the most dominant types of code switching and the reasons for Kimmy Jayanti code switch her language in 'ILook' program on Net Tv. This study also used a descriptive qualitative method, data were

collected from the utterances of Kimmy Jayanti in 'ILook' program. The result of this study got that there were 49 intra-sentential switching, 34 inter-sentential switching, and 9 tag switching. There were 7 reasons for Kimmy Jayanti code switch her language, they were: 41 data of talking about a particular topic, 1 data of quoting somebody else, 2 data of showing empathy about something, 5 data interjection. 2 data of repetition used for clarification, 3 data of expressing group identity, and 3 data of intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor.

The second one is a journal from Deri Rachmad et al (2017, Vol 16) they were written about Code Mixing and Code Switching of the Novel Kukejar Cinta ke Negeri Cina by Ninit Yunita. This journal was a focus on code switching and code mixing. Their study was aimed to describe and explain code switching and code mixing with function in the novel Kukejar Cinta ke Negeri Cina written by Ninit Yunita. Data were collected by Simak method. The data were validated by triangulation theory and analyzed by padan intralingual method that refers to teknik hubung banding menyamakan hal pokok. The result of this study about code mixing is outer code mixing which is English, mandarin, and Arabic languages and inner code mixing which is Javanese language.

The third journal was from Rr. Astri Indriana Octavita (2016, Vol 01), the writer also focuses on code mixing and code switching from The Devil Wears Prada Novel by Lauren Weisberger. This study was aimed to explain the types of code switching and code mixing in that novel. The writer used a qualitative descriptive approach in collecting the data. The writer also used content analysis in the research method. The result of this study showed that code mixing that occurs in the novel classified into two types, inner code mixing and outer code mixing. Whereas the code switching in the data was divided into three categories or types, defined by Poplack (1978/1981), they are tag-switches, inter-sentential switches, and intra sentential switches.

In summary, the three previous studies were talked about code switching, the first previous study focuses on code switching in TV program, while the two journals focused on code switching in literature works. The most method that the writers used were descriptive qualitative and the other one used *Simak* method. The three previous studies that have been reviewed give the researcher an illustration on

how to doing the next research about code switching in The Architecture of Love by Ika Natassa's novel.

C. METHODS

This research uses descriptive design which aimed at casting light on current issues or problems through a process of data collection that enables them to describe the situation more completely than was possible without employing this method. According to McMillan and Schumacher (1993:226) Descriptive design is concerned with the current phenomenon. This type of research described existing achievements attitudes, behaviors, or other characteristics of a group of subject. In this study, the current phenomenon is the code switching of the architecture of love novel by Ika Natassa.

The instrument for collecting and analyzing data of the Code Switching of The Architecture of Love Novel by Ika Natassa are: Novel, Transcript and Researcher. Novel is a fiction which contains social human life; Transcript in this context means transferring the dialogues of character into data analysis. The researcher can be an instrument in the suty because they have the more etic role in conducting the research, the researcher also has the significant in obtaining the data.

The data source in the study is subjects from which the data can be obtained (Arikunto, 2010: 129). The main data source of this research is a novel by Ika Natassa 'The Architecture of Love'. The researcher chooses this novel because it contains much of Indonesia – English code switching and the researcher used all the chapters of the novel to find its code switching, this novel contains 22 chapter that all of them contains English – Indonesia code switching.

D.   FINDING AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Types of Code Switching in the Novel

Table 1 Type of Code Switching in Chapter 1

No	Chapter	Type of CS[1]	Page	Sentence
1	Chapter 1	Intra Switching	20	a. Erin: "*Lo stres beneran ya karena* writer's block *ini?*"
2	Chapter 1	Inter Switching	16	a. Aga: "*Yah, nggak pulang – pulang deh lo kalau gitu*. This city will never get boring"
3	Chapter 1	Tag Switching	24	Raia: "*Namaku Raia*, by the way."

Those data are types of code-switching in chapter 1. The researcher only takes an example of each type of code-switching. There are 13 data which contain Intra, Inter and Tag Switching that can be seen in the Appendix table 1 Type of Code Switching in Chapter 1. Here are the explanations:

1. Intra Switching:

Erin: "Lo stres beneran ya karena **writer's block** *ini?"*

From the data page 20 a in chapter 1, Erin spoke in Indonesia then continue with English, after that she starts again with Indonesia to finish her sentence. The code-switching here is Intra switching because the underlined phrase is still in one sentence or sentence level. According to Romaine (1991) pointed out that intra sentential switching involves, arguably, the greatest syntactic risk, and may be avoided by all but the most fluent bilinguals.

2. Inter Switching:

Aga: "Yah, nggak pulang – pulang deh lo kalau gitu. **This city will never get boring**"

The data page 16 c belongs to Inter switching because it starts with Bahasa and then changes into English. Both of these switchings in a different language, therefore it called Inter switching because it occurs in clause form.

3. Tag Switching:

Raia: "Namaku Raia, **by the way**."

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[1] *CS: Code Switching*

From the data of Tag Switching page 24, it occurs at the end of the sentence. Tag switching is a kind of interjection or sentence filler, it is the simple one from the other type of code-switching because most people can say it no matter they are master in English or not. According to Poplack (1980), Tag switching involves the insertion of a tag in language into an utterance which is otherwise entirely in the other language.

Table 2 Type of Code Switching in Chapter 2

No	Chapter	Type of CS	Page	Sentence
1	Chapter 2	Intra Switching	27	Erin: "*Nah, gimana? Atau gue adain* New Year's brunch *aja kali ya di apartemen kita hari minggu ini.* We can…"
2	Chapter 2	Inter Switching	28	a. Erin: "Damn, no holiday for you writers, is it? *Kaki lo gimana, udah nggak apa-apa?*"
3	Chapter 2	Tag Switching	26	Raia: "Nothing. *Kenapa sih lo nanyanya gitu?*"

Those data are types of code-switching in chapter 2. The researcher only takes an example of each type of code-switching. 15 data contain Intra, Inter and Tag Switching that can be seen in the Appendix table 2 Type of Code Switching in Chapter 2. Here are the explanations:

1. Intra Switching:

Erin: "Nah, gimana? Atau gue adain **New Year's brunch** *aja kali ya di apartemen kita hari minggu ini.* **We can**…"

From the data of Intra Switching page 27, the Intra switching appears in one sentence with a different language, the first clause starts with Indonesia then end witch English. According to Yassi (2016), intra switching is a switch within a clause or sentence boundary.

2. Inter Switching:

*Erin: "***Damn, no holiday for you writers, is it?*** Kaki lo gimana, udah nggak apa-apa?"*

From the data page 28 a, Erin starts with English then ends her sentence with Indonesian. She switches her language directly with another language because

this kind of switching usually appear in different language in a different sentence

3. Tag Switching:

*Raia: "***Nothing.** *Kenapa sih lo nanyanya gitu?"*

From the data of Tag Switching page 26, the word 'nothing' is the simple word that everybody can say, no need grammatical level. It is not difficult for bilingual people. Therefore this data categorize as tag switch, according to Poplack (1980) tag switch involves the insertion of tag language into an utterance that is otherwise entirely in the other language.

Table 3 Type of Code Switching in Chapter 3

No	Chapter	Type of CS	Page	Sentence
1	Chapter 3	Intra Switching	43	b. Raia: "*Nggak tahu kenapa*, feeling *gue bagus hari ini, bakal dapat ide kayaknya.*"
2	Chapter 3	Inter Switching	45	b. Raia: "I'm tagging you along, so I'll just go wherever you want to go. *Terserah kamu aja.*"
3	Chapter 3	Tag Switching	43	Erin: "*Wuih, akhirnya! Eh*, by the way, *Aga udah menghubungi lo?*"

Those data are types of code-switching in chapter 3. The researcher only takes an example of each type of code-switching. There are 8 data which contain Intra, Inter and Tag Switching that can be seen in the Appendix table 3 Type of Code Switching in Chapter 3. Here are the explanations:

1. Intra Switching:

Raia: "Nggak tahu kenapa, **feeling** *gue bagus hari ini, bakal dapat ide kayaknya."*

From the data page 43 b, the word 'feeling' belongs to the Intra switch because it occurs in sentence-level with a different language.

2. Inter Switching:

*Raia: "***I'm tagging you along, so I'll just go wherever you want to go.** *Terserah kamu aja."*

From the data page 45 b, it belongs to inter-switch, it looks obvious because the data above occur in different language also with a different sentence. The

main character also set up her sentence in a good way without mess up the grammatical level.

3. Tag Switching:

Erin: "Wuih, akhirnya! Eh, **by the way***, Aga udah menghubungi lo?"*

From the data of Tag Switching page 43, 'by the way' is belonging to Tag switching. Tags have no syntactic constraints, can be moved freely, and can be inserted almost anywhere in a discourse without violating any grammatical rules (Poplack, 1980).

Table 4 Type of Code Switching in Chapter 4

No	Chapter	Type of CS	Page	Sentence
1	Chapter 4	Intra Switching	55	River: "Thanks *ya traktiran* burger-*nya, Ya.*"
2	Chapter 4	Inter Switching	-	-
3	Chapter 4	Tag Switching	54	Raia: "You know what, *Riv, kalau aku kaya raya nanti, yang pertama akan aku lakukan adalah beli* franchise Shake Shack *ini, buka* outlet *di Jakarta, kalau perlu dekat rumah sekalian, biar gampang tiap lagi pengin.*"

Those data are types of code-switching in chapter 4. The researcher only takes an example of each type of code-switching. There are 3 data which contain Intra and Tag Switching that can be seen in the Appendix table 4 Type of Code Switching in Chapter 4. Here are the explanations:

1. Intra Switching:

River: "**Thanks** *ya traktiran* **burger**-*nya, Ya.*"

From the data page 55, Intra switching occurs in sentence-level with different language or even phrase and clause.

2. Tag Switching:

*Raia: "***You know what, Riv***, kalau aku kaya raya nanti, yang pertama akan aku lakukan adalah beli* **franchise Shake Shack** *ini, buka* **outlet** *di Jakarta, kalau perlu dekat rumah sekalian, biar gampang tiap lagi pengin."*

Based on the data page 54, the English filler words 'you know what, Riv' belongs to Tag switching because of it as filler in the speaker's utterance.

Table 5 Function of Code Switching – Interjection

No	Chapter	Function of CS	Page	Sentence
1	Chapter 21	Interjection	268	Erin: "*Tanya kabar kek, Tanya tentang* Melbourne *kek, apa kek*. For God's sake, Raia Risjad, you're a writer! *Lo biasa bikin percakapan macam ini di novel-novel lo, kenapa lo sekarang harus nanya gue harus ngomong apa.*"

The data belongs to Interjection. There are 8 data that contain Interjection, the researcher only takes an example of each Injerjection, and the other data can be seen in the appendices. Here is the explanation from chapter 21 page 268, based on the data below, Erin put two interjections in her utterance to express her emotion. According to Gumperz (1972) Interjection is the code-switching passage that may also serve to mark an interjection or sentence filler.

Erin: "*Tanya kabar kek, Tanya tentang* Melbourne *kek, apa kek*. **For God's sake, Raia Risjad, you're a writer!** *Lo biasa bikin percakapan macam ini di novel-novel lo, kenapa lo sekarang harus nanya gue harus ngomong apa.*"

The utterance 'for God's sake, Raia Risjad, you're a writer!' belongs to the Interjection function of code-switching because the speaker showed that she expressed her emotions into the English sentence 'you're a writer!'

Table 6 Function of Code Switching – Reiteration

No	Chapter	Function of CS	Page	Sentence
1	12	Reiteration	170	Raia: "Don't Riv, you don't have to say anything. *Kamu tidak perlu menjelaskan apa-apa.*"

The example showed that the reiteration appears in both Bahasa and English. The datum above showed that the repetition switching is when the speaker said 'you don't have to say anything' in English and then repeat it into Indonesian 'Kamu tidak perlu mejelaskan apa-apa' which also those utterances have the same

meaning. According to Gumperz (1972), Reiteration is frequently a message in code that is repeated in the other code, either literally or in a somewhat modified form.

Table 7 Function of Code Switching – Message Qualification

No	Chapter	Function of CS	Page	Sentence
1	6	Message Qualification	74	Raia: "*Orang-orang yang kesini untuk pindah, karena pekerjaan, keluarga, atau memang mau merantau mengadu nasib, semuanya punya harapan di* New York *ini hidup mereka akan berubah jadi lebih baik, lebih sukses, lebih terkenal, lebih kaya, apalah.* They see New York as a land of opportunities, the city where the American dreams come true."
2	7	Message Qualification	94	a. River: "*Ya udah, saya bikinin. Itu satu lagi yang bikin saya cinta arsitektur,* Ya. Architecture is sort of a combination of love, mind, and reason."

The data belongs to Message Qualification. There are 8 data that contain Message Qualification, the researcher only takes 2 examples of each Message Qualification, and the other data can be seen in the appendix table 27 Functions of Code Switching – Message Qualification. Here is the explanation from chapter 6 page 74 and chapter 7 page 94:

Chapter 6, Page 74:

Raia: "*Orang-orang yang kesini untuk pindah, karena pekerjaan, keluarga, atau memang mau merantau mengadu nasib, **semuanya punya harapan di* New York *ini hidup mereka akan berubah jadi lebih baik, lebih sukses, lebih terkenal, lebih kaya, apalah.* **They see New York as a land of opportunities, the city where the American dreams come true**."

The example above showed that the speaker tried to convey that New York is the city with full of hopes, the speaker also wanted to strengthen her point about people who really want to have a better life in New York by saying 'semuanya punya harapan di New York ini hidup mereka akan berubah jadi lebih baik, lebih sukses, lebih terkenal, lebih kaya, apalah. They see New York as a land of

opportunities, the city where the American dreams come true.' In this case, the speaker started with Indonesian then qualified her point into English.

Chapter 7, Page 94:

River: "*Ya udah, saya bikinin.* **Itu satu lagi yang bikin saya cinta arsitektur,** Ya. Architecture is sort of a combination of love, mind, and reason.**"

The other example of Message Qualification was from Chapter 7, page 94. The speaker explained about how he loves the architecture, the speaker starts his message with Indonesian form 'Itu satu lagi yang bikin saya cinta arsitektur, Ya.' and then switched it into English to qualified his sentence about the architecture by saying 'Architecture is sort of a combination of love, mind, and reason'. According to Gumperz (1972) Message Qualification, it is the code switched passages also function to qualify messages. They usually consist of qualifying constructions such as sentence and verb complements or predicates following a copula.

Table 8 Function of Code Switching Personalization vs. Objectivization

No	Chapter	Function of CS	Page	Sentence
1	Chapter 6	Personalization vs. Objectivization	74	Raia: "*Orang-orang yang kesini untuk pindah, karena pekerjaan, keluarga, atau memang mau merantau mengadu nasib, semuanya punya harapan di New York ini hidup mereka akan berubah jadi lebih baik, lebih sukses, lebih terkenal, lebih kaya, apalah.* They see New York as a land of opportunities, the city where the American dreams come true. *Dan kamu tahu kan, pertama kali tiba di New York, yang pertama lihat adalah adalah Grand Central Terminal kalau kita naik kereta, atau Queensboro Bridge yang menyambut kita masuk Manhattan.* The minute you arrive and see the majestic interior of Grand Central, or see the bridge from afar, their eyes will light up. They're in New York! *Makanya aku bilang dua-duanya itu simbol harapan. Dan apalah arti hidup tanpa harapan, kan?* Hope

				gives you a reason to wake up in the… *eh aku ngomongnya udah kepanjangan, ya? Kamu bosan, ya? Maaf ya pagi-pagi jadi kayak ceramah.*"

The datum showed that Personalization vs. Objectivization from the speaker showed her personal opinion about people who chasing for hopes in New York, the speaker also explained all about the things that people usually memorized the day they came to New York, that utterance from the speaker clearly belong to her personal opinion and then suddenly the speaker change her utterance into objective condition by saying 'Kamu bosan, ya? Maaf ya pagi-pagi jadi kayak ceramah' in Indonesian language. According to Gumperz (1972), Personalization vs Objectivization is when there is a language transition and it will change into objective conditions.

Based on the description above, the researcher found that the Intra-sentential switching have 83 data which means it has the highest frequent compare to the Inter-sentential switching and Tag switching which have 90 and 30 of each.
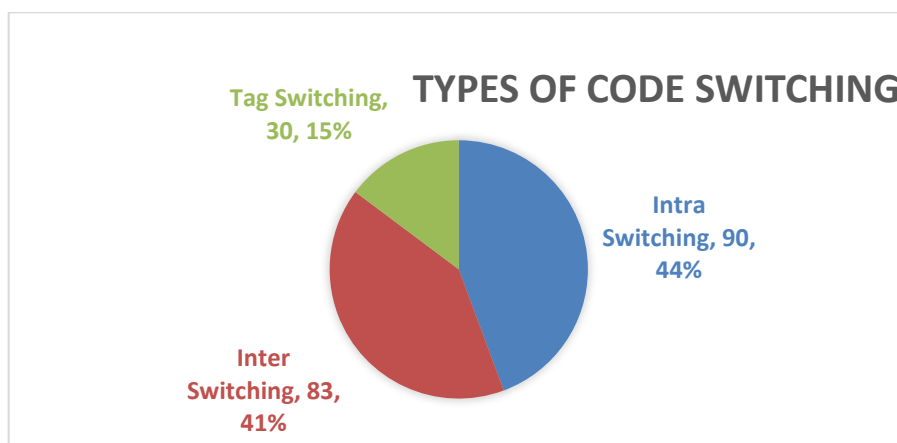

Figure 1: Type of Code Switching

The pie diagram below showed that Message Qualification has the higest frequent among the other functions of code switching.
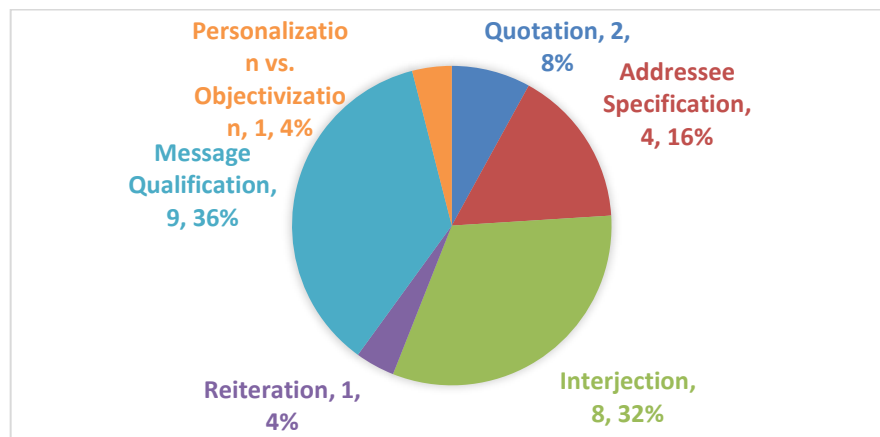
Figure 2: Functions of Code Switching

E. CONCLUSION

Based on the research finding and discussion to answer the research problems in the previous chapter about Type of Code Switching and Function of Code Switching, the researcher found 203 data of code switching in The Architecture of Love Novel written by Ika Natassa. Those 203 data belong to the Type of Code Switching. According to Poplack (1980), there are three types of code switching; 1) Intra Switching, 2) Inter Switching, and 3) Tag Switching. Based on the research finding and discussion, Intra Switching became the highest frequent type with 90 data found, the second one is Inter Switching with 83 data and the last one is Tag Switching with 30 data found.

The second research problem of this study is about the Function of Code Switching in The Architecture of Love novel written by Ika Natassa, there are 25 data of code switching function were found. According to Gumperz (1982), there are 6 function of code switching; 1) Quotation, 2) Addressee Specification, 3) Interjection, 4) Reiteration, 5) Message Qualification, and 6) Personalization vs. Objectivization. Based on the data finding and discussion, the most frequent function is Message Qualification with 9 data and the Interjection with 8 data found, Addressee Specification has 4 data, Quotation has 2 data and the lowest frequent are Reiteration and Personalization vs. Objectivization with 1 datum

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