# Revealing the Form of Constraints and Switched Point in Cewek Smart #2 Book

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### Abstrak

This reserach was done to reveal the dominant form of Constraints and Switched Points of code switching usage in *Cewek Smart #2* book by Ria Fariana, which the data is taken from chapter 1 to chapter 6 of total 53 pages. To reveal the form of constraints and switched points of code switching, it was considered to use theory by Poplack about code switching, and the data were analyzed by using a qualitative method. This current research shows that there were 21 forms of constraints and switched points and there are 6 dominant forms used in the book of *Cewek Smart #2*, namely between Adverb and VP, between NP and zero marking (-), between VP and zero marking (-), between Independent Clause and Zero Marking (-), Between PP and and Zero Marking (-), Between Conj. and zero marking (-). in the book of *Cewek Smart #2*.

Keywords: Code Switching, Switched Segment, Constraints, Switched Point.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The language in use as a means of communication, in Indonesia, the characteristic has various kinds of languages used in communicating. These various languages include the national language: Indonesian, regional languages, and languages of other countries. With these characteristics, Indonesia is one of bilingualism or even multilingualism. For example, some people of Indonesia, if there is someone made an oppointment, maybe an appointment to meet, sometimes, they will say,*Insyaallah*, I will come. *Insyaallah* means God willing or if Allah permits in Arabic. But, *Insyaallah* is said only from Muslims.It means Indonesian people can speak more than one language. Due to Indonesia people is one of bilingualism, of course the Indonesian people are inseparable from using code-switching when communicating.

Code-switching can be found in the media in the form of spoken and written language. In spoken language we can find the use of code-switching on television, radio, songs, films and videos in advertisements on a number of social media platforms. In addition, the use of code-switching in written language can be found in various media, including books, novels, newspapers, and pamphlets distributed by marketing people.

Code-switching is very easy to find around us, one of which we can find in a book, because as the saying goes *"books are a window to knowledge"*. In a book containing knowledge that will make us understand how the world is described by a writer. In this case the researcher is very interested in one of the books written by RiaFariana in the book of "Cewek Smart#2", which in this book uses a lot of code-switching which the author uses to ponder her thoughts in a book. Therefore, researcher is very interested in the use of code-switching in RiaFariana's work in book of "Cewek Smart#2".

There are several reasons that make this book worthy be researched. This book contains a lot of information, knowledge, lessons and many moral values, because this book is included in a religious book that can be of use to readers, one of which is the current millennial youth. The book of RiaFariana is basically not a best seller in bookstores or among other youth books. Recorded on the e-commerce platforms Shopee, Lazada and Tokopedia as well as Gramedia, a book selling place that is known by many people, this book is indeed very little in demand. This book is not best seller because millennials now tend to follow European culture that adheres to a liberal system, namely freedom, so it can be said that millenials youth are reluctant to buy books with religious nuances because of these factors. In addition, the condition of e-commerce marketing in 2010 was a little less advanced, unlike today, where e-commerce is growing rapidly in the community. Therefore, perhaps doing research on one of RiaFariana's works can make this book known to many people. With the information about religion and how to be a smart girl, this book is worth to be studied. In addition, with a female population that reaches 134,707,815 people, 86.88% of the Indonesian population who are Muslim based on data from the Directorate General of Population and Civil Registration (Dukcapil) of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in 2021, it is very likely that this research will gain public interest in reading the book *Cewek Smart* #2. With this, this research is a bit unique to do because the research materials used have not been touched by other researchers to be studied, in other words this research has never been studied by other researchers and among previous studies None of the researcher had discussed about the Constraints and switched points in code switching strategy.

Based on the research background, the discussion in the current research is focused on what are the forms of the Switched Segments, Constraints and Switchedpoints used by RiaFariana in expressing her ideas in her work in the book "*Cewek Smart#2*" and what types of code-switching is used in the book "Cewek Smart#2".

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Most literature review in the current research are based on Poplack (1980) Code-Switching is modification of language variation to form the speech communication between two or additional individuals with completely different background run well and may perceive by each other. Poplack (2001) found that code switching refers to the mixing of two or more languages in the discourse by bilingual or multilingual people, often without changing the speaker or subject. In code-switching there are three type of code-switching. According (Poplack, 1980) in Yassi's book, Tag switching includes the insertion of a tag in a single language into an utterance that's in any other case completely within side the different language. Intrasentential code switching as communication.Intersentential code switching. This switching includes a switching a switch at a clause or sentence boundary, wherein each clause or sentence is in a single language or another. It might also additionally arise among speaker turns (Yassi, 2016). Also Chomsky (2002) in (Danial, 2017), point out Syntax is the study of the principles and processes of how sentences are formed in a particular language.Poole (1988), states that syntax is the study of the structure of speech. The following is the definition of syntax according to several other linguists (Danial, 2017).

Syntax is the study of how words are combined together to form phrases, clauses and sentences. According to (Danial, 2017) Syntax describes the rules in positioning sentence elements in a language, such as part of speech. The researcher has read and reviewed five journals and thesis from different writers. There are five previous studies that support this study. In the research conducted by Ni Putu Diana Rossi, she discussed the types of code-switcing in the Novel PermainanMaut by LexieXu, Ni KetutFebrianti who discussed the types of code switching in the novel The Architecture of Love novel written by IkaNatassa, and in research Novedo et al, discuss the types of "code switching" and "code mixing" used by Sarah Sechan and Cinta Laura in the Sarah Sechan talk show. The another research are from SantiAndayani that discuss about the reason code switching and code mixing used in speech events in Japanese students in Indonesia and research from Dewi that analysis about types and function of code switching. In contrast to the research that the researcher examined, here the researcher of the types of code switching of Cewek Smart #2 book. Researcher use the theory of (Poplack, 1980)point out the types of code-switching into three typess; tag-switching, intra-sentential, and inter-sentential. Tag-switching involves the insertion of tags in one language into an auditory communication that is different wise entirely within the other language, for instance you know, I mean, etc. to require some English example. Intra-sentential code-switching is the switch within a clause or sentence boundary. And the last types of code switching is called Inter-sentential code-switching, which is involves a switch t a clause or sentence

boundary, where each clause or sentence is one of language or another. It is the same theory of Febrianti and Novedo et al, and different theory of Rossi theory of code-switching. In addition to the types of code switching, in this research also analyzes the segment switches and constraints and Switches in the code-switching of *Cewek Smart #2* book.

### 2. RESEARCH METHOD

In research method, the writer uses descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative research is research that focuses on scientific activities by describing and understanding the social phenomena it observes (Hardani. Ustiawaty, 2017). Qualitative research is research that is used to investigate, discover, describe, and explain the quality or features of social influences that cannot be explained, measured or described through a quantitative approach. So, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative method on the sociolinguistic approach (socio-library research) in the book of *Cewek Smart #2*. Socio-library research is a form of research that examines literary works which in the study were discovered by the study of sociolinguistics.

The data population and samples took from the *Cewek Smart #2* book which data is taken from chapter 1 to chapter 6 with a total of 53 pages of the totaling 18 chapters and 168 pages. All chapters in this book have many moral values for society, especially for Muslims and millennial teenagers, one of the moral values conveyed in this book is that teeneagers must be smarter in maintaining attitudes and behavior so as not to fall into free struggle which causes sexual diseases which is contagious. Because chapters 1 to chapter 6 have moral values that are conveyed, therefore, the researcher takes chapters 1 to chapter 6 as a sample that represents all chapters in this Smart Girl #2 book. Researcher analyzed the types of code-switching that used in RiaFariana's book. On the other hand, researcher also analyzed the syntactic features especially the switched segments, constraints and switched points in the book.

Researcher in conducting data collection by doing the following some rules such as reading, listing, sorting, and classifying the data of code switching by classifying the types of code switching. There are procedures in analyzing the data, such as analyzing the code switching according to its types, after that analyzing the syntactic features such as switched segments, constraints, and switched point of the code switching, and the last is drawing the conclusion based on the analysis.

#### 3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The researcher takes the data from chapter 1 to chapter 6 with 53 pages in the book of *Cewek Smart* #2 by RiaFariana. From these chapters, the researcher finds a lot of data in the book. In discussion the

researcher focus on finding the form of syntactic features such as switched segments, constraints and switched points of code switching and identify the types of code switching of the data.

## **3.1. Intrasentential code switching**

Data 1:

AIDS atau Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome\* yang merupakan

| Conj. Actoliyin Verb Flase (VF) | Conj. | Acronym | Verb Prase (VP) |
|---------------------------------|-------|---------|-----------------|
|---------------------------------|-------|---------|-----------------|

Kumpulan gejala penyakit akibat menurunnya system kekebalan tubuh oleh

virus yang disebut HIV.

| Table 1. Data 1 Syntactic features |                                                       |                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                |  |  |  |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| SYNTACTIC FEATURES                 |                                                       |                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                |  |  |  |
| Combinability of switched segments |                                                       | Constraints<br>and switched                                                                                                                 | Types of<br>code-                                                                                                                                                                                              |  |  |  |
| Preceding<br>segments              | Following segments                                    | points                                                                                                                                      | switching                                                                                                                                                                                                      |  |  |  |
| Conjunction                        | Verb Phrase<br>(VP)                                   | Between Conj.<br>and VP                                                                                                                     | Intrasentential code switching                                                                                                                                                                                 |  |  |  |
|                                    | SYN<br>Combinability<br>segm<br>Preceding<br>segments | SYNTACTIC FEAT       Combinability of switched segments       Preceding Following segments       Segments       Conjunction     Verb Phrase | SYNTACTIC FEATURESCombinability of switched<br>segmentsConstraints<br>and switched<br>pointsPreceding<br>segmentsFollowing<br>segmentsconstraints<br>and switched<br>pointsConjunctionVerb PhraseBetween Conj. |  |  |  |

Table 1 Data 1 Syntactic features

#### \*AIDS

In the Table of 4.2, there are several syntactic features contained in the data. The several syntactic features are switched segments, combinability of switched segments, constraints and switched point. In combinability of switched segments, there are two segments inside, that are preceding segments and following segments. The switched segment in the data is'Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome' which stands for the acronym AIDS, where the preceding segmentis a conjunction 'atau' and the following segmentis a verb phrase 'yang merupakankumpulangejalapenyakit'. By looking at the data, it can be concluded that the constraints and switched points are between conjunction and verb phrase. From the data, it can be seen that there is code switching in the form of the Noun phrase 'Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome' in a sentence, which is included of the type of code switching, that is Intrasentential code switching. According to (Poplack, 1980)intrasentential code switching is the switch within a clause or sentence boundary.

## 3.2. Intersentential code switching

Data 14:

Boys and gals\*, dalamdemokrasiberzinabisamenjadi halal ketika

NP

mayoritasrakyatdanwakilnyamengatakandemikian.

PP

| Table2.Data2 Syntactic Features |                                    |                    |                             |                             |  |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| SYNTACTIC FEATURES              |                                    |                    |                             |                             |  |
| Switched segments               | Combinability of switched segments |                    | Constraints<br>and switched | Types of code-<br>switching |  |
|                                 | Preceding<br>segments              | Following segments | points                      |                             |  |
| Noun phrase                     |                                    | Preposition        | Between None                | Intersentential             |  |
|                                 | -                                  | phrase             | and Preposition             | code switching              |  |
|                                 |                                    |                    | phrase                      |                             |  |

\*tuan dan puan

The table mentions various kinds of syntactic features contained in data 14. The data obtained by researcher in the *Cewek Smart #2*book. In the table there is a switched segment that refers to a noun phrase by mentioning the word 'Boys and gals'. Then after the switch occurs, there is the following segment in the form of a preposition phrase which refers to 'dalam demokrasi berzina'. Following segment is part of the combinability of switched segment. In the data there is no preceding segment because the switched segment occurs at the beginning of the sentence. The occurrence of switching at the beginning of the sentence by completing the sentence and then continuing with the next sentence, the data 14 has the characteristics of types of code switching from Intersentential code switching. By looking at the switched segment and the combinability of switched segments from the data, the constraints and switched points are obtained before the preposition phrase.

## 3.3. Tag switching

Data 10: Enggakperlutakutdicerca.*Okay?* Verb Inter.

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| SYNTACTIC FEATURES         Switched segments       Combinability of switched segments       Constraints and switched code-switching         Preceding segments       Following segments       points       switching         Interjection (Inter.)       Verb       -       Between Verb and None       Tag switching | Table 3. Data 10 Syntactic Features |      |   |              |               |  |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|---|--------------|---------------|--|--|
| segmentssegmentsand switched<br>pointscode-<br>switchingPreceding<br>segmentsFollowing<br>segmentspointsswitchingInterjectionVerb-Between VerbTag switching                                                                                                                                                           | SYNTACTIC FEATURES                  |      |   |              |               |  |  |
| segmentssegmentsInterjectionVerb-Between VerbTag switching                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                     | •    |   |              | • -           |  |  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                     | U    | 0 | points       | switching     |  |  |
| (Inter.) and None                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Interjection                        | Verb | - | Between Verb | Tag switching |  |  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | (Inter.)                            |      |   | and None     |               |  |  |

\*Ya?

Data 10 has several forms of syntactic features in the data. One form of these syntactic features is the switched segment. The switched segment in the data is in the form of an 'okay?' interjection in which the author does a tag or affirmation to get support or an answer to his statement. Then there is the combinability of switched segment which is divided into 2, namely the preceding segment in the form of the verb 'dicerca'. While the following segment in the data does not exist because the use of code switching occurs at the end of the sentence boundary. By knowing the switched segment and the combinability of the switched segment, it can be concluded that the constraints and switched point of the data is after the preceding segment. The occurrence of code switching which is carried out by the author using the 'okay' interjection which is an affirmation or tag, it can be concluded that the types of code switching of the data 10 is tag switching. (Poplack, 1980)said tag switching involves the insertion of tag in one language into an utterance which is otherwise entirely in the other language. According to Poplack's theory of tag switching, it means that data 10 is include of tag switching.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The results of research that has been done, there are 11 form of switched segments dominated by the highest use of NP. In addition, there are 21 forms of constraints and switched points and there are 6 dominant forms used in the book of *Cewek Smart #2*, namely between Adverb and VP, between NP and None (-), between VP and None (-), between Independent Clause and None (-), Between PP and and None (-), Between Conj. and None (-).

Based on the research finding and discussion, to answer research in previous chapter about the types of code switching in *Cewek Smart #2* book, the researcher found 29 data in chapter 1 to 6 in the book. Those 29 data that the researcher found, the data belong to types of code switching. According to (Poplack, 1980)there are three types of code switching, there is Intrasentential Code Switching,

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Intersentential Code Switching and Tag Switching. After analyzing the data obtained 16 Intrasentential code switching, 7 Intersentential code switching, and 6 Tag switching of the data. Based on the research finding and discussion, researcher found that Intrasententialiin the highest prequent type of code switching. The results in the discussion that obtained the use of code switching could be in the form of words, phrases, or clauses in a sentence in a discourse or an utterance.

The pie diagram below Show that Intrasentential Code Switching is the higest frequent among the other Types of Code Switching.

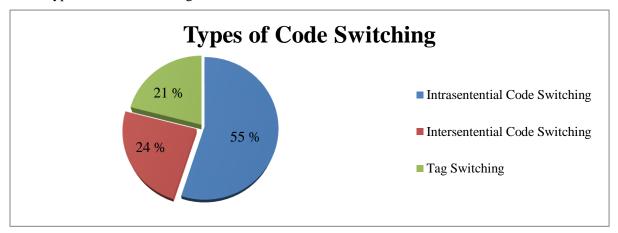


Figure 1. Types of Code Switching

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