

THE STUDY OF CODE-SWITCHING IN *TWIVORTIARE* MOVIE

Benito Dira¹ and Paskalina Dwi Intan Bui Lazar²

¹²Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta

odi.dira@gmail.com and intanyoseflazar@gmail.com

*correspondence: odi.dira@gmail.com

<https://doi.org/10.37147/eltr.v3i2.75>

received 7 May 2019; accepted 7 July 2019

Abstract

Language plays a critical role in engaging communication against each other in every community as it helps speakers to extend their comprehension and to provide insights, viewpoints, and perspectives in society. Individuals occasionally change from one language to another in bilingual societies around the world to fulfill communication requirements. This is regarded as code-switching. Thus, this current study focuses on the usage of code-switching specifically in an Indonesian film, *Twivortiare*. The researcher clarifies its investigation by implementing the qualitative descriptive method. The method, therefore, will be used to transcribe the data gathered by the researcher, and afterward, the next phase which is analyzing will begin. Data will be taken from conversations between the characters in the *Twivortiare* film that has been transcribed. In the analyzing phase, researchers applied a document analysis method which prioritizing on conversation analysis. The findings of the study reveal that the film is utilizing all of the three categories of code-switching: Intra-sentential, Inter-sentential, and Tag Switching. The language which is used is mostly from daily conversation. Some medical and financial terms are also employed because it is intertwined between the character's development and the plot of the story.

Keywords: Code-switching, intra-sentential, inter-sentential, tag switching

Introduction

Multilinguals often change from one language to another to fulfil contact requirements of bilingual cultures around the world, where two or more languages exist together. This linguistic phenomenon is regarded as code-switching or the process of swapping between two languages. At the present time, bilingual or multilingual cannot be omitted, especially in the daily language of the teenagers. Code-Switching has been an important topic of second language research as one of the key facets of bilingual production practice. Code-switching can usually take place for two reasons.

The first one is the lack of skill in mastering the target language for the speech user. The second one, it is because of various communicative objectives (Gysels

quoted in Duran, 1994). People frequently switch from one language to another during a discussion in a multilingual country like Indonesia. Code-switching, however, is considered providing a certain function in bilingual or multilingual communications. Evidently, people who learn more than one language tend to produce code-switching. Crystal (1987) reported that a code-switching happens while two individuals in their discussions exchange two separate languages.

This involves individuals who use a second language spontaneously in their daily life or who have significant skill in using a foreign language. In this study, the researchers want to denote the use of code-switching on a film called *Twivortiare*. Every year, the development in the utilization of code-switching in Indonesian films rises. It is evident in other films utilizing the dialogues contain some lines of code-switching. English is the first modern language to utilize code-switching. However, not only English, but also Arabic, Korean and French, and others.

Twivortiare itself is Indonesian Film which are produced by Manoj Punjabi and directed by Benni Setiawan. It was aired throughout Indonesia on August 29, 2019. The story revolves around Reza Rahadian who played as Beno and Raihaanun who played as Alex. It shows the audience about the intricate love story between them. The lines in the movie such as “*tunggu tunggu tunggu*, what is this?” or “confirmed, *Beno penyebabnya*” are igniting the spirit of inquiry to explore deeper about the movie, particularly about the code-switching. Hence, the researchers presume that this current study is worthy to be elaborated more.

According to Esen (2019), code-switching helps a speaker to express more complex feelings and thoughts in a wide pool of terms which accessible to a bilingual speaker. Bilingual speakers are frequently using a lot of terms when they are discussing something. For instance, they want to communicate with others because of various reasons such as mutual adjustment, better comprehension, feeling comfort, and etc. Subsequently, they tend to swapping word with another language to simplify its meaning. Moreover, code-switching might be used as a self-expression and a method of changing phrases or words for respecting others.

This could be used to establish positive relations with teenagers in a bilingual society. In addition, there are various types of code-switching. The phenomenon of code-switching is divided into three distinct categories by Milroy and Myusken, (1995). Firstly, it is classified as inter-utterance or inter-sentential, which relates to the phrase flipping among words from the same person. Secondly, intra-sentential or inter-code flipping happens in a paragraph. In this context, verbs, phrases and even sentences inserted throughout or within sentences might be found. The third form of code-switching is suprasentential or unitary, which happens if the speaker changes either a section or a single element.

In addition, the reasons that make bilingual speakers shift code into three categories are categorized by Becker (1997): fundamental linguistical reasons, internal and external psychological factors. Esen (2019) also inserts one more type of code-switching which is tag-switching. This is the conversion from a word to another word in different language with a single word or tag sentence. This part is similar with intra-sentential type. It requires the placing of a tag from a language into an utterance in different language. Moreover, in the scope of its rationale, speakers can adjust the code whether to display loyalty to a social community, differentiate themselves from each other, attend social gatherings, speak about a specific topic, convey feelings and affections, or inspire and reassure the public.

As Grosjean stated (1982), individuals or groups who change the word or perhaps phrase would have reasons such as quoting, underlining or affirming an important message, discussing privacy, frustration, and annoyance, unity as a community (solidarity), removing others from a discussion, modifying the speaker position, raising the importance of the speaker, introducing power, demonstrating the competence and continuing the last language spoke.

Method

Previously, researchers already have a list of writers who often use 2 languages in their movies. The researchers decided to conduct research on the movie "*Twivortiare*" written by Ika Natassa. This study would be focused on code-switching that occurs in the movie. From this *Twivortiare* movie, researchers would examine 3 types of code switching, namely, inter-sentential code-switching, intra-sentential code-switching, extrasentential or tag switching. In each type of code-switching some examples would be provided taken from conversations between characters in the *Twivortiare* movie.

In analyzing this movie, researchers used a qualitative descriptive method. Ratna stated (as cited in Hamani and Puluhulawa, 2019) that to do descriptive qualitative methods, describing facts should be done and last add the analysis (2006). The method is then employed to describe the data that has been gathered, then analysis will be performed afterwards. Data would be taken from lines of conversation between characters in the *Twivortiare* movie that has been transcribed. Then in analyzing the data, researchers used a document analysis technique that would focus on conversation analysis.

First of all, researchers conducted a library study to find sources and references related to code switching and also *Twivortiare* movie. Data regarding code switching in theoretical review obtained from journals and studies from other researchers will be used to examine the types of code switching and the reasons why code switching is used. After finding adequate data from a theoretical review, researchers then watched the *Twivortiare* movie. During watching this movie, researchers took notes of several conversation lines that contained three types of code-switching. Researchers also pay attention to when code switching is done and also the reasons for the role of code switching. The author also distinguished code-switching from Indonesian-English and English-Indonesian for all types of code-switching.

After finishing writing down the conversation examples, the researcher then re-read the sources and references that had been gathered before. The final step taken is to analyze the code-switching examples carried out in the movie with the related theory. This is done in order to make it easier for researchers to divide the sample into specific types.

Findings and Discussion

The *Twivortiare* movie has a background setting in Indonesia, especially in the metropolitan city of Jakarta. In recent years, the city of Jakarta has begun to be known by its citizen who often slip English words or sentences when speaking in Indonesian. English is one of international languages, that is why some countries mix their languages with English, such as Manglish in Malaysia, Philippines have their Taglish, Singaporean with their Singlish, and the mixing of Indonesian and

English or usually called as Indolish (Kurniawan, 2013). Martin (2017) stated that English has begun to be used more frequently in the country, whereas previously English was only used in education and international conversation. The English language used is mostly the daily conversations words and expression. Some medical and financial terms are also used because they relate to the work of characters in *Twivortiare* movie. In Indonesia, English terms are widely used in the work field and education field, but English is still considered a foreign language by some people such as teachers and linguists, and mixing 2 languages is considered able to eliminate the characteristics of Indonesian (Martin, 2017)

Based on the paragraph written above, code switching is often done by Indonesians, even though the person who code switch is not bilingual. Likewise, with the characters in the movie who are not bilingual, and use English only in the scope of association and work. In the area of friendship and household, English is more often done because the characters are not in a formal situation. When in a formal situation, Indonesian is more often used because Indonesian is the mother tongue. Therefore, the code switching in *Twivortiare* movie uses English-Indonesian and vice versa, because the cast is Indonesian.

Types of Code Switching

Three types of code switching that have been mentioned previously can be found in the movie by the researchers. Researchers can easily identify each line and type of code-switching, because they already understand the types of code-switching.

Inter-sentential Code-Switching

Based on the data obtained, the researchers took several examples of inter-sentential code-switching. Here are some of the examples:

Table 1.1: Inter-sentential Code Switching

No	Data	Inter-sentential Code Switching
1	A/1/I-E/00:17:13	<i>Tunggu tunggu tunggu</i> , what is this?
2	A/2/I-E/00:17:22	<i>Padahal dari tadi gue ngiber2 tau gak di depan muka lo</i> , I am getting married.
3	A/3/I-E/00:20:03	<i>Soalnya ada persiapan operasi yang lumayan penting</i> , I'll show it to you.
4	A/4/E-I/00:20:43	It's quite tough, <i>ya semoga mereka berdua bisa selamat</i> .
5	A/5/E-I/00:17:34	You look good, <i>kangen gak?</i>
6	A/6/I-E/00:43:45	<i>Iya pak ini challenge buat saya</i> , I'll do my best.
7	A/7/I-E/01:16:13	Sorry <i>banget ya Win ya</i> , I gotta go

8	A/8/I-E/00:54:47	<i>Iya sih, but i love this job</i>
9	A/9/E-I/00:20:11	Conjoined at the chest, <i>mereka kembar siam.</i>

A : form (Inter-sentential) 1-10 : number of data
 I-E : Indonesian-English E-I : English-Indonesian
 00:00:00 : Time

In table 1.1, examples of sentences with inter-sentential code-switching are available. In the table there are 6 examples of Indonesian-English inter-sentential code-switching, and 2 examples of English-Indonesian inter-sentential code-switching. To make it more understandable, the following is the description of the analysis from the table above:

The Indonesian-English inter-sentential code-switching sentence occurs when the speakers express a clause in Indonesian but then in the next clause, they use English. (datum A/3/I-E/00:20:03) "*soalnya ada persiapan operasi yang lumayan penting, I'll show it to you.*" This sentence is spoken by Beno in 2 languages. "*soalnya ada persiapan operasi yang lumayan penting*" is a direct sentence in Indonesian and "I'll show it to you" is a direct sentence in English directed to Alex. This discussion is informal because it occurs within the scope of Beno and Alex's household. "*padahal dari tadi gue ngiber2 tau gak di depan muka lo, I am getting married.*" (datum A/2/I-E/00:17:22), "*padahal dari tadi gue ngiber2 tau gak di depan muka lo*" is an informal expression from Wina to Alex which means that Wina has coded Alex to take a glance to the ring on her finger, "I am getting married" is a clause in English in the form of information. In datum A/1/I-E/00:17:13 "*tunggu tunggu tunggu*", it means to emphasize that Alex finally realized there was a ring on Wina's finger. "what is this?" Alex code-switch from Indonesian to English for make sure what she just saw.

English-Indonesian inter-sentential code-switching sentences occur when an English clause is already spoken, then followed by an Indonesian clause. "it's quite tough, *ya semoga mereka berdua bisa selamat*" (datum A/4/E-I/00:20:43), at the beginning of the sentence Beno uses "it's quite tough" and then follows "*ya semoga mereka berdua bisa selamat*" which means a hope that the patient who will have surgery would survive until the end. Another example from the data above is "you look good, *kangen gak?*" (datum A/5/E-I/00:17:34). Beno expressed admiration for the phrase "you look good" and then gave a question to Alex in the interrogative sentence "*kangen gak?*" asking whether Alex missed him or not.

Intra-sentential Code-Switching

Below there are ten intra-sentential code-switching data selected from the film. The data taken is as follows:

Table 1.2: Intra-sentential Code-Switching

No	Data	Intra-sentential Code-Switching
1	B/1/I-E/00:05:42	<i>Karena masih kecil jadi random kali ya mikirnya</i>
2	B/2/E-I/00:09:18	Why <i>harus Beno?</i>
3	B/3/I-E/00:16:28	<i>Justru yang ke</i> bring back <i>malah</i> bad memories
4	B/4/I-E/00:08:17	<i>Gue gak perlu kekuatan kali win</i> untuk move on
5	B/5/I-E/00:13:46	<i>Oh iya, bye Ma</i>
6	B/6/E-I/00:16:53	Confirmed, <i>Beno</i> <i>sebabnya</i>
7	B/7/E-I/00:17:36	Oh my God, I'm so happy for you <i>lu mau nikah</i>
8	B/8/E-I/00:57:04	Alex, don't worry about <i>pekerjaan</i>
9	B/9/I-E/00:08:37	<i>Kan kita kesini untuk kasih support</i> <i>buat mereka</i>
10	B/10/E-I/00:14:15	What? no way, totally <i>benci</i>
11	B/11/E-I/00:10:30	<i>Tapi kita harus lihat seberapa besar</i> <i>wallet share disini</i>

B: Form (Intra-sentential Code-Switching) 1-10 : number of data
 I-E : Indonesian-English E-I : English-Indonesian
 00:00:00 : time

In table 1.2, examples of sentences with inter-sentential code-switching are provided. In the table there are five examples of Indonesian-English inter-sentential code-switching, and five more examples of English-Indonesian inter-sentential code-switching. To make it more understandable, the following is the description of the analysis from the table above:

Indonesian-English intra-sentential code-switching is done in a conversation where the speaker inserts Indonesian or English words or phrases in English or Indonesian sentences. "*justru yang ke bring back malah bad memories*" (datum B/3/I-E/00:16:28), in this sentence Alex slipped the phrases "bring back memories" and "bad memories" in the sentences that is actually in the Indonesian language. In datum B/4/I-E/00:08:17, Alex expresses the sentence "*gue gak perlu kekuatan kali Win untuk move on*". Alex slipped the phrase "move on" which is an English term but has been widely used in Indonesian public conversation. The phrase "*gue gak perlu kekuatan kali Win untuk...*" is an informal expression intended for Wina because this conversation takes place in a friendship circle that does not require formal language. Another example can be seen from datum B/1/I-E/00:05:42 "*karena masih kecil jadi random kali ya mikirnya*", the word random is inserted in sentences that are almost entirely in Indonesian because Alex could not find the word "random" in Indonesian.

English-Indonesian intra-sentential code switching is done in a conversation by first slipping English in English-Indonesian conversation. In datum B/2/E-I/00:09:18 "why *harus Beno?*" Alex uses "why" because in pronunciation the word "why" is easier to pronounce. "*harus Beno?*" This means an expression of protest

Sometimes people prefer to express their feelings through other languages. Related to the movie *Twivortiare*, the casts perform code-switching to distinguish between personal and work matters. Therefore, the reasons for code switching include the speed of words' availability in mind, delivering expressions, and distinguishing between personal and work life.

The Speed of Words' Availability in Mind

Code switching could occur when people are speaking in one language, but when they say a word, the word that appears in their brain has the same meaning but in a different language. This is supported by the study of Azhar and Bahiyah (1994: 133) which confirms that code switching is not only a medium for social concordance, but could also be a support for conversations or meetings to be more effective and quicker. Examples could be found in datum B/10/E-I/00:14:15 "What? no way, totally *benci*". Although the word 'hate' in English also has a meaning that is often used by the people of Indonesia, but Alex chose to use the word 'hate' to emphasize that she had completely forgotten and moved on from Beno. In datum B/1/IE/00:05:42 "*Karena masih kecil jadi random kali ya mikirnya*" the use of the word 'random' is also because when the conversation occurs, the word 'random' is the first to appear, and the speaker feels that 'random' is a more suitable word to use. Therefore, code-switching could occur because of the limitations of the vocabularies in people's native language, and therefore peoples tend to use foreign terms that appear more quickly in their mind.

Delivering Expressions

Sometimes Indonesians prefer to use English in stating their expressions. Some words in Indonesian are formal words, so when a person is in an informal situation, such as talking to friends or family, when that person wants to express something and feel that the Indonesian word is a formal word then that person would use English so as not to create an awkward atmosphere in the conversation. de Socarraz-Novoa (2015) in his research asserts that the code switching used to express something is a form of instinctive mode that a person has. In the movie *Twivortiare* could be found examples of this reason such as "Oh my God, I'm so happy for you, *lu mau nikah*" (datum B/7/E-I/00:17:36). Alex prefers to use English in expressing her happiness after hearing the news of Wina's marriage, because the conversation took place in a more relaxed circle of friendship. In datum A/8/I-E/00:54:47 "*iya sih*, but I love this job," the speaker, Alex, chose to code-switch when she would express her feelings about the work at that time.

Distinguishing between personal and work life.

In the world of work, terms can usually be found in foreign languages. A person also needs to differentiate his/her personal life from the work activities s/he has. de Socarraz-Novoa (2015) further proves through one of his participant who said that it is better to know the terms in the work environment in only one language, because of course others in the work environment certainly know about these terms, so she does not need to adjust herself to the terms in her work. In the movie *Twivortiare*, the author could find 2 conversations containing terms commonly used in the scope of the work of the character. In datum A/9/E-I/00:20:11 "Conjoined at the chest" the phrase is a medical term used by Beno when describing twins born with abnormalities in which their two bodies are attached to the chest. "*Tapi kita harus lihat seberapa besar wallet share disini*" (datum B/11/E-I/00:10:30) in this conversation line, Mr. Randy makes the transition from Indonesian to English and

then back again to Indonesian. The term "wallet share" is a term in the banking world in English, which is used for the movie in routine meetings. This incident occurred within the scope of work of Alex, a banker.

Conclusion

Throughout the research, the phenomenon of the code switching is presented by the usage in the three various types of it. The researchers discovered the intra-sentential, inter-sentential, and tag switching types are all found within the lines or dialogues in the film. Based on the findings, *Twivortiare* film displayed some reasons about the usage of code-switching. Those reasons are to simplify its speaker's word availability on their mind, to expressing emotion, and to distinguish things between work life and personal matter.

References

- Azhar, M., & Bahiyah, Hj D. (1994). English in Malaysia: The case of two myths. *Bangi: Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia*, 129-144.
- Becker, K. (1997). Spanish/English bilingual code switching: A syncretic model. *Bilingual Review*, 22(1), 1-36.
- Crystal, D. (1987). *The Cambridge encyclopedia of language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- de Socarraz-Novoa, A. (2015). Code-switching in a multilingual workplace. *The Journal for Undergraduate Ethnography*, 5(1), 1-8.
- Duran, L. (2007). Toward a better understanding of code switching and interlanguage in bilinguality: Implication for bilingual instruction. Retrieved from National Clearinghouse for English Language Acquisition: <http://www.ncela.gwu.edu>
- Esen, S. (2019). Code switching: Definition, types, and examples. Retrieved from Owlcation: <https://owlcation.com/humanities/Code-Switching-Definition-Types-and-Examples-of-Code-Switching>
- Grosjean, F. (1982). *Life with two languages*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Hamani, T., & Puluhulawa, Y. (2019). Pragmatics analysis of maxim flouting done by the main characters in Kungfu Panda movie by Jonathan Aibel & Glenn Berger. *Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris*, 8(1), 16-28.
- Kurniawan, R. (2013). *An analysis of code mixing found in Twivortiare novel by Ika Natassa*. Malang: University of Muhammadiyah.
- Martin, N. (2017). *Bahasa gado-gado in Indonesian popular texts: Expanding indonesian identities through code-switching with English*. University of Wisconsin-Madison: Wisconsin
- Milroy, L., & Muskeyen, P. (1995). *One speaker, two languages cross disciplinary perspectives on code-switching*. New York: Cambridge University Press.