

**CODE SWITCHING FOUND IN A MALAYSIAN SERIAL MOVIE,  
“CUTI-CUTI CINTA”  
(A SOCIOLINGUISTIC STUDY)**

**A Thesis**



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## ABSTRAK

Dalam skripsi ini, penulis membahas penggunaan peralihan bahasa yang disebut alih kode (*code switching*) yang terdapat dalam serial film Malaysia, “*Cuti-Cuti Cinta*”. Tulisan ini difokuskan pada tipe-tipe alih kode, faktor sosial, dan fungsi sosial yang melatarbelakangi tokoh (penutur) dalam menggunakan peralihan bahasa.

Teori yang digunakan dalam skripsi ini adalah teori Gumperz (1982) dalam buku Schiffrrin (1994) untuk analisis tipe-tipe alih kode, teori Grosjean (1982) dan teori Coulmas (2005) untuk analisis faktor sosial, dan teori Halliday (1973) yakni fungsi bahasa untuk analisis fungsi sosial. Sedangkan alih kode yang menjadi fokus penulisan adalah alih kode dari bahasa Melayu ke bahasa Inggris.

Data diambil dari dialog-dialog yang terjadi diantara para tokoh film, yaitu dari episode 1 hingga episode 6. Data dianalisis dengan metode padan (*identity method*) yang dikemukakan oleh Sudaryanto (1993). Teknik yang digunakan adalah teknik catat. Analisis data dilakukan dengan cara menitikberatkan analisis konteks yang berlaku dalam setiap dialog.

Dari lima belas data yang dianalisa, ditemukan tiga tipe alih kode, yaitu tipe situational, metaforis, dan konversasi. Tipe konversasi merupakan tipe alih kode yang sering muncul, diikuti oleh tipe metaforis dan situasional. Kemudian, ditemukan lima faktor sosial yang menyebabkan terjadinya peralihan kode, yaitu faktor pemilihan kata, identitas, level pendidikan dan kefasihan, relasi sosial, dan norma dan nilai dalam masyarakat. Kemudian ditemukan enam fungsi sosial dalam peralihan kode, yaitu fungsi personal, interaksi, heuristic, dan regulatori (yang merujuk pada tujuh fungsi bahasa). Sedangkan fungsi lain yang ditemukan adalah fungsi afektif dan fungsi penekanan.

**Key words:** *alih kode (code switching), tipe-tipe alih kode, faktor sosial, fungsi sosial*

## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

There are many phenomena in Sociolinguistics. One of them is bilingualism. According to Wardaugh (1988:94), bilingualism means the ability of communicating in two languages but with the possibility of the greater skill in one language. The people who have such ability are called bilinguals. Most people in the world are bilinguals for various social needs, either for local or global social interactions.

Another sociolinguistic phenomenon is multilingualism. Multilingualism refers to the ability of speaking in many languages. However, there is no specific number of languages required in order to be multilingual.

Basically, bilingualism and multilingualism are similar phenomena. Both of them refer to communicate in more than one language. They reinforce speakers to present “*language-contact*” (Coulmas, 2005:108 & Hoffman, 1996:15) in an occasion. The results of the contact are various. Some of them are *code mixing* and *code-switching*.

Code mixing and code switching are common ways in, either bilingual or multilingual, in communication. Code mixing, occurs when speaker incorporates small units (words or short phrases) from one language to other in a single utterance. It is often unintentionally produced and usually occurs in word level. This idea is in line with Mc Laughlin’s (in Hoffman, 1996:110) that, “Code mixing takes place within sentences and usually involve single lexical items.” For example, in bahasa Indonesia, someone probably says something like,

"Jangan suka ngejudge gitu donk, orang kan beda-beda"  
(Blogger, Blogspot.com, 2010)

From the example the word "judge" is the English word which is inserted in the Indonesian utterance. It can be seen the utterance, the speaker does not alternate the whole sentence into English, but only uses one English word. As for code switching, it occurs by mixing words or phrases from the two tongues together during a course of speech. People commonly switch codes in the course of daily conversation. For example, many bilingual people, who are fluent in English, often employ code switching by inserting English words, phrases or sentences into their utterances. The switching could be happened conscious or unconscious, as what Coulmas states that, "Code-switching occurs where speakers are aware of the two varieties being distinct and are able to keep them apart, although they may not do so habitually and may not be conscious of every switch they make." (2005:110). In addition, Coulmas also states that although participants may unconsciously perform code switching there is always a reason for the swicthing. Here is an example of a speaker who switches Spanish and English in discussing on giving up smoking:

I didn't quit, I just stopped. I mean it wasn't an effort I made *que voy a dejar fumar proque me hace dano o* (that I'm going to stop smoking because it's harmful to me) this or that. I used to pull butts out of the wastepaper basket. I'd get desperate, *y ahivoy al basurero a buscar, a sacar*, (and there I got to waste basket to look for some, to get some), you know? (Gumperz and Eduardo Hernandez, 1983)

The phenomenon of alternation between two languages in the form of code switching is a widely observed in many settings and in many speech communities. For example, the variations of two codes are commonly found in speech community where English is used as the second language. The community, for instance, in many

educational settings: university, formal educational classroom, language learning course, institution course, and even at home. The phenomena can also be observed from a movie describing a community use more than one languages. In the movie, the characters are conversing each other and switching the code from one to another. Therefore, in this research, the writer observed the phenomena of code switching between Malay and English in a Malaysia movie entitled "*Cuti-Cuti Cinta*". The movie produced from Malaysia is one of multilingual country, and the people are noted as bilinguals and multilinguals. In this movie, some of the characters are bilinguals. They use two different codes or languages in case Malay to English. The movie is entitled "*Cuti Cuti Cinta*". This movie was directed by Ahmad Idlam and released in 2010. *Cuti Cuti Cinta* has become one of the most popular movie series because it is a romantic comedy movie which is watched by many Malaysians. This movie contains many code switchings.

The study of code switching between Malay and English is an interesting study to be discussed. The observation is about finding the types, the social factors and the social functions of code switching which appear in the dialogue between the characters in "*Cuti-Cuti Cinta*" movie. Moreover, in finding the three of those problems, the writer tries to see the social background and context behind the occurrence of the code switching phenomenon.

So, this research proposed to analyze the types of code switching found in the movie, what social factors cause the changing of code, and what social functions of code switching found in every speech event. The types of code switching are referred to

Gumperz's theory (1982) in Schiffrin's (1994). Furthermore, to identify the social factors of code switching, the writer refers to Grosjean (1982) and the Coulmas' theory (2005). While to analyze the social functions of code switching, the writer uses some theories proposed by Halliday (1973) that is functions of language.

## **1.2 Identification of the Problem**

This research is dealing with code switchings between Malay and English which are uttered by the characters in a Malaysian serial movie, *Cuti-Cuti Cinta*. The focuses of this research are formulated in the following questions:

1. What are the types of code-switching found in the *Cuti Cuti Cinta* movie?
2. What are the social factors possibly cause the code switching occurrences?
3. What are the social functions of the code switching occurrences?

## **1.3 Objective of the Study**

In general, the purpose of this research is to recognize the phenomena of code switching in terms of three cases. The first is to describe the types of code switching in *Cuti Cuti Cinta* movie based on Gumperz's theory in Schiffrin's (1994:98). The second is to find out the social factors causing the code switching occurrences by referring to the Grosjean (1982) and Coulmas' (2005). The last is to find out the social functions of code switching in the movie by using Halliday's theory (1973) that refers to the functions of language.

## CHAPTER 4

### CONCLUSION

Switching does not always happen consciously because sometimes the speaker is not aware of the factors, functions and the outcomes of the switching process. Therefore, code switching may be considered as a natural way of communicating between bilinguals. Nevertheless, either consciously or unconsciously, code switching may provide some social factors and social functions behind the occurrences.

Based on the result of the analysis, the writer finds three types of code switching. It is found that the common type of code switching used by the characters is conversational code switching. It occurs when the speakers do code switching without influenced by situational change or the topic change. It is followed by metaphorical code switching because the switching influenced by the topic change then it causes the situation change. Therefore, the change of situation requires the change of language. The last type is situational code switching which is caused by the change of language based on the situation. As the results, the code switching occurrences in every dialogue reflects the language behaviour of the movie characters. They often switch the language from Malay to English because of their habit to mix or switch both languages. Their position level in society also influences their behaviour in mixing or switching the codes.

Meanwhile, there are some social factors found which influence the characters do code switching. First is speaker's level education and fluency. Mostly, the characters in the movie are educated and have a high education, and they are fluent in using both languages, Malay and English. Second is the choice of words factor. It influences the choice of code because the speaker cannot find proper words in expressing something in order to make the hearer affected by their utterances. The third factor is identity. This

factor appears when a speaker wants to express their emotional state, showing personality, identity, or individual identity. The fourth is social relation. The code switching occurrence is caused by social relation when the character of the movie realized to whom s/he speaks. The last is community norms and value. It causes the change of code because the speaker knows where s/he should use one language in one situation or considering the norms and value of the community in the place where s/he is.

Based on the analysis of the data, the writer finds some social functions of code switching. The first function is personal. This function appears the change of one code to another when the speaker wants to express feelings, opinions, and individual identity. On some of the data analysis, this function appeared when the character is in particular emotional, it happens when they are angry. Second function is to emphasize. On this function, a code switching happens when the character wants to emphasize the fact and information so that the hearer convinces about the fact. Then, code switching is done for affective function. In other words, the change of code is done for getting affective message so that it can affect the hearer to do more. Other social functions are: heuristic, which marks the code switching occurrence which is to investigate the environment. Then, the other function of code switching is termed as regulatory. It happens when a code switching is used to direct or instruct someone. The last is interactional. This is when code switching is done by a speaker to make contact with others and form relationships. The functions that can not be found in the movie are instrumental, imaginative, and representational. It can be interpreted that the characters of the movie switch the codes mostly only for expressing their individual feelings and expression, or



just emphasizing the previous utterance as the hearer believes about the information.

The following table will describe the whole results of the analysis:

**Table 1:**

<b>Datum</b>	<b>The Switching Utterance</b>	<b>The Type</b>	<b>Social factors of code switching</b>	<b>Social functions of code switching</b>
1	<i>“My fiancé, my future wife, my darling, my sweetheart. Yeah, what’s up?”</i>	Situational	Social Relation	Interactional
2	<i>So, I have right to complain, okay?!</i>	Conversational	Identity	Personal
3	<i>I add your overtime, okay?</i>	Metaphorical	Choice of Words	Affective
4	<i>Please help me</i>	Conversational	Level Education and Fluency	To Emphasize
5	<i>“Excuse me”, “no one ever say no to me”</i>	Conversational	Identity	Personal
6	<i>“go on”, “all the best”</i>	Metaphorical	Choice of Words	Affective
7	<i>fully booking</i>	Conversational	Level Education and Fluency	To Emphasize
8	<i>“why”, “discuss with his client”</i>	Conversational	Identity	Affective
9	<i>“Now What? Even you do not know”</i>	Conversational	Level Education and Fluency	To Emphasize
10	<i>“Calm down!”, “please”, “be patient, be positive!”</i>	Situational	Social Relation	Regulatory
11	<i>“I’ll strafe you!”</i>	Metaphorical	Identity	Personal
12	<i>“thanks for helping my daughter”, “thank you”</i>	Conversational	Level Education and Fluency	To Emphasize
13	<i>“enough!”, “Darling, let’s go”, “Come”, “Come darling! Are you alright?”</i>	Situational	Community Norms and Value	Personal
14	<i>“are you happy with your life now?”</i>	Metaphorical	Choice of Words	Heuristic
15	<i>“ That’s my personal life”</i>	Metaphorical	Choice of Words	Affective

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