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## Code Switching Used By The Characters In The One Fine Day Film

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### Abstrak

Penelitian ini berjudul Alih Kode yang Digunakan Tokoh dalam Film One Fine Day. Alih kode merupakan istilah dalam bidang linguistik yang merujuk pada penggunaan lebih dari satu bahasa atau variasi dalam percakapan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi berbagai jenis alih kode dan menjelaskan bagaimana fungsi alih kode tersebut digunakan oleh para tokoh. Teori Poplack dan teori Appel dan Muysken digunakan sebagai dasar perancangan penelitian ini. Penelitian ini menggunakan data primer berupa film berjudul "One Fine Day". Metode pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah dokumentasi dan observasi dengan teknik catat untuk mengumpulkan data yang relevan. Penelitian ini mengungkap bahwa dalam film One Fine Day terdapat tiga jenis alih kode yang digunakan yaitu tag switching, inter-sentential switching, dan intra-sentential switching dan juga terdapat enam fungsi alih kode yang terdapat dalam penelitian ini.

Kata Kunci: *Alih Kode, Fungsi Alih Kode, Jenis Alih Kode*

### Abstract

This research is entitled Code Switching Used by Characters in the One Fine Day film. Code switching is a term in the field of linguistics that refers to the use of more than one language or variations in conversation. This research aims to identify various types of code switching and explain how the code switching functions are used by the characters. Poplack's theories and Appel and Muysken theories were used as a basis for designing this research. This research uses primary data in the form of a film entitled "One Fine Day", The data collection methods used are documentation and observation with note-taking techniques to collect relevant data. This research reveals that in the film One Fine Day, there are three types of code switching used, namely tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching and also the six functions of code switching are found in this research.

Keyword: *Code Switching, Types Of Code Switching, Functions Of Code Switching*

## INTRODUCTION

Language is a system of ideas that combines sounds to form words. Today, many people use more than one language to communicate with each other. Indonesia is a country with linguistic diversity that reflects ethnic, cultural and linguistic diversity. Therefore, Indonesian people are accustomed to speaking in languages other than their mother tongue or national language, as well as using foreign languages when communicating in society.

According to (Wardhaugh, 2006 p. 13), sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society, with the aim of understanding the structure of language and how language functions in communication. Code switching is the use of the same variety of language by speakers in different times and situations, often related to diglossic situations. In other words, code switching is a phenomenon in which speakers switch from one language variety to another, either orally or in writing, to adapt to different situations (Hudson, 1980 p. 53). According to (Poplack in Romaine, 1995 p. 122) there are three type of code switching: tag switching, inter- sentential switching, and intra- sentential switching. The phenomena using code switching is important to analysis because we speak differently in different social contexts as humans.

In this research, there are also several previous studies conducted by Wardana (2021), Herlina (2021), Wan Rusli et al (2018) and, focusing the types and functions of code switching using theories by Poplack (1980) and Apple and Muysken (1987). This research analyze various types of code switching and code switching functions used by the characters in the film *One Fine Day*. This film was chosen as a data source because it contains many examples of code switching, where the characters often switch languages from Indonesian to English in their dialogue. Code switching referred to here is language switching between the two languages. Therefore, the researcher aims to analyze the types of code switching spoken by the characters in this film as well as the code switching functions demonstrated by these characters in their conversations.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This research used primary data from the film entitled "*One Fine Day*". This film is an Indonesian romantic drama which was released on October 12 2017, directed by Asep Kusdinar, and written by Sukhdev Singh and Tisa TS. Filming took place in Barcelona, Spain. The story tells of an unexpected meeting between Mahesa (Jefri Nichol) and Alana (Michelle Zjudith) in Barcelona which makes them even closer. However, their closeness was disturbed by Mahesa's attitude, who apparently had a different view of life from Alana. This meeting

depicts the dynamics of love between Alana, Mahesa, and Danu (Maxime Bouttier), Alana's lover in Barcelona who often pays special attention by giving luxurious gifts. Even so, Alana felt that Danu's attention was sufficient. One day, Danu met Mahesa and Alana, and he warned Alana to be wary of Mahesa because of his reputation as a fraud.

The film is set in Barcelona, Spain, and the characters frequently switch languages in their dialogue. The code switching that occurs in this film refers to the language shift from Indonesian to English, which is caused by the background of the characters who come from Indonesia and live in Barcelona, Spain. In the collecting data, several methods and techniques are applied. The data collection method used in this research are the documentation and observation method. The researcher watch "One Fine Day" film and learn the dialog between the characters in the film. This research also applied note taking technique used to obtain the data.

In the data analysis process, the research used qualitative methods and content analysis techniques. The steps taken in data analysis are as follows: First, data is collected and organized based on types of code switching in accordance with Poplack's (1980) theory which is relevant for this research. Second, the context of the situation is explained using Holmes' (2013) supporting theory, then an analysis is carried out of the function of characters who use code switching in their dialogue by referring to the theory put forward by Appel & Muysken (1987). The third step is to check the data carefully to avoid misunderstandings.

The method used to present data analysis is an informal method. The analysis was carried out by describing the types and functions of code switching based on the conversation of the characters. In presenting the analysis, the following steps were carried out: First, the collected data was grouped into several types of conversations. Second, identifying various types of code switching, the data is explained by detailing the context of the situation and analyzing the function of code switching.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this section, the results of the analysis of all data are based on the types and functions of code switching used by the characters in the film One Fine Day. The data found tag switching (7), inter- sentential switching (6) and intra- sentential switching (17) and also all the functions of code switching are found in this film.

### 1. Types of code-switching

In this research, the researcher adopted the type of code switching defined by Poplack's theory in 1980. Poplack grouped three types of code switching, namely code

switching, inter-sentence code switching, and intra-sentence code switching.

a) Tag switching

Poplack (1980) proposed the first type of code switching called tag switching. Tag switching occurs when tags from one language are inserted into utterances that are entirely in another language. For example, in the sentence "You know what I mean, right?", the tag "kan" is inserted in the Indonesian speech. Since these tags have syntactic properties, their use can be made at various places in speech without disrupting the syntactic sequence. This type of code-switching is considered relatively simple and rarely involves breaking grammatical rules, so it does not require deep mastery of the two languages involved.

Example :

[1-1]

Bara: "By the way, ini ketiga kali kita bertemu kebetulan banget ya"

(29:33-29:52)

In this conversation [1-1], this dialogue can be classified as a switch tag. Tag switching occurs when there is a language change or language variation in one sentence or phrase, with words or phrases from another language inserted without changing the main syntactic structure of the language used. In this dialogue, the speaker said "Anyway" is a word in English language, that means "*Ngomong-ngomong*" in Indonesian language, and the sentence "*ini ketiga kali kita bertemu kebetulan banget ya*" in Indonesian is included as part of the sentence. Code switching occurs because the speaker inserted the word "anyway", which is an English word that is inserted into an Indonesian sentence.

b) Inter – sentential switching

The second type of code switching introduced by Poplack (1980) is inter-sentence switching. Transitions between sentences occur when there are transitions at clause or sentence boundaries, where each clause or sentence uses one language or another. This phenomenon can also occur between different speaker changes. Transitions between sentences generally require a better command of both languages than transition tags. Most utterances must follow the grammatical rules of both languages involved.

Example :

[1-2]

Danu : " *Tapi kamu tahu kan, seberapa kali kamu pukul aku.* you still mine right?"

Alana : " *Kamu gak akan bisa bikin aku takut lagi!*"

(1:08:34-1:08:40)

In this conversation [1-2], there is a transition between two different sentences or utterance in the conversation. The first utterance Indonesian " *Tapi kamu tahu kan, seberapa*

*kali kamu pukul aku* ", while the second utterance used English "you still mine right?". Although these two parts are interrelated in a conversational context, they stand as separate units with independent linguistic structures within each language. Therefore, this sentence is classified as inter-sentential code-switching, where language switching occurs between two different sentences or clauses in the conversation.

### c) Intra – sentential switching

Intra-sentential code switching is a form of code switching introduced by Poplack (1980). Intra-sentential transition occurs when there is a transition between languages in one clause or sentence that includes elements from both languages involved. This type of code switching involves special rules that govern how the syntax and morphology of the two languages can interact with each other. Due to its complexity, intra-sentential code-switching can generally only be performed well by bilingual speakers who have a high level of fluency in both languages involved.

Example :

[1-3]

Dastan : "*Lorenzo, nggak mau hire kita?*"

Bara : "*Dia bilang kita masih pemula*"

(11:21-11:25)

The conversation [3-11] was a type of code-switching. It can be seen from the combination of the used of Indonesian language and English in the utterance. Dastan said "*Lorenzo, nggak mau hire kita?*" In this utterance a word in the English language was inserted into a sentence in Indonesian. The insertion of the word "hire" occurred within a sentence, it means "*memperkerjakan*" in Indonesian language.

Conversation [3-11] is an example of code switching. This can be seen from the mixture of use of Indonesian and English in his speech. Dastan stated, "*Lorenzo, nggak mau hire kita?*" In this context, the English word "hire" is inserted into an Indonesian sentence. This wording explains the meaning of "*mempekerjakan*" in Indonesian.

## 2. Functions of code witching

The function of code switching used theory proposed by Appel&Muysken (1987). which splits the functions of code-switching into six functions:

### a) The referential function

According to Appel and (Muysken, 1987 p. 117), the referential function occurs when there is a lack of knowledge or competence in one language regarding a particular issue. Bilingual speakers are well aware of this type of code switching. They often explain that they

switch languages because they don't know the words in their first language, or because the chosen language is more appropriate for discussing a particular subject.

Example:

[1-4]

Bara : "*Jadi kapan kamu married?*"

Alana : "*Hah?*"

Bara : "*Keliatan dari cowo kamu yang posesif itu kalau kamu bakal jadi istri dia, tapi kalau saya liat dari kamu malah sebaliknya*"

(42:41-42:50)

In the conversation [1-4], the participants were Bara and Alana. The setting was on the side of the road when they were about to cross, where Bara probably used this opportunity to take Alana for a walk with the aim of getting closer to her and to get personal information about Alana. Bara used this conversation as an opening to get more information about Alana.

The function of this conversation is to find out personal information about Alana. Regarding the function of code switching this conversation can be categorized as referential function. Referential function refers to the use of code switching to clarify meaning or provide additional information. In this context, Bara uses code switching to change the language from Indonesian "*Jadi kapan kamu...*" to English "married?". The purpose of using code switching Bara uses English to clarify or state questions directly to interlocutor. The use of English "married" can be used to emphasize a question or to emphasize what the Bara will say.

b) The directive function

The directive function involves direct influence on the listener. It is used to direct or influence a particular person in a conversation. On the other hand, this function can also include involving more people using their own language. This can happen when a person joins other participants and interacts in the chosen language.

Example :

[1-5]

Danu : "*She is mine. Jadi lo nggak usah mimp!*"

Bara : "*Bilang sama dia Alana*"

(23:05-23:58)

In the conversation [1-5], the participants were Danu and Bara. The setting of this conversation at Danu's party, Bara comes to look for Alana because Bara knows that Alana doesn't love Danu. In this conversation Danu firmly stated that "She is mine", which indicated

that Alana was his mine. This expression shows a protective attitude. This conversation seems to contain emotion and tension. Bara's response shows that he wants to clarify that Alana does not love Danu but loves him.

In this dialog can be classified into directive function. The dialog "she is mine, *Jadi lo nggak usah mimpi*" spoken by Danu can be classified as a directive function. The directive function is used to give instructions, prohibitions, or commands in conversation. In this context Danu uses code switching to express a firm statement that "she is mine" in English. He continued by using Indonesian to give instructions or prohibitions by stating " *Jadi lo nggak usah mimpi* ". The use of code switching here helps Danu to assert his claim on someone (she is mine) firmly and clearly. Indonesian is used to convey messages in a more direct or contextual way to the person speaking.

c) The expressive function

The expressive function is a transition that shows the speaker is expressing a mixed identity by using two languages in one discourse.

Example :

[1-6]

Danu : "*Lo mau apaan lagi?*"

Bara : "*mengingat pertemuan pertama kita yang bisa di bilang tidak baik, I think make it up to you guys, biar gua bayar semua*"

Danu : "*Gua nggak perlu duit lo*"

(25:51- 26:07)

In this conversation [1-6], the participants were Danu and Bara. The setting of this conversation at café on the beach, in the dialog of Bara's efforts to improve relations with Danu after their first meeting was not good. Bara tries to overcome the initial bad impression by offering to pay for all their food or drink costs as an act of mending relations. Danu firmly rejected Bara's offer, saying that he didn't need Bara's money. This could indicate that Danu may still feel uncomfortable or not accept Bara's kind offer.

Regarding the function of code switching the data above can be categorized as expressive function. The expressive function is used to convey emotions, feelings, or intentions directly and firmly. In this dialogue, Bara uses code switching to convey his good intentions in a more personal or informal way. He stated that he wanted to "make it up to you guys" by paying everything forward, which shows feelings of regret or a desire to repair the bad impression of their first meeting that was not good. The use of code switching here helps Bara to express directly and honestly about feelings or good intentions towards the person you are talking to.

#### d) The phatic function

The phatic function is used to maintain the continuity of the conversation or indicate changes in the tone of the conversation. This type is also known as metaphorical switching, as described by Gumperz and Hernandez-Chavez (1975). For example, a stand-up comedian can tell the whole story in a standard speaking style, but deliver the punchline or peak part in a vernacular style.

Example:

[1-7]

Bara : "*Kenapa di matiin?*"

Alana : "*Biar punya alasan lowbat kalau ada yang cari*"

Bara : "*Mulai pintar bohong ya*"

(42:41-42:50)

In this conversation [1-7], the participants were Bara and Alana. During the conversation, Bara asked Alana why she turned off her cellphone. Alana replies that it was done so she would have an excuse that her battery was dead if anyone looked for her. Bara responded by saying that Alana was starting to get better at lying. This conversation takes place on a motorbike in the middle of the road, providing both physical and situational background to the conversation. The function of this conversation is to show a casual interaction between Bara and Alana, where Bara takes Alana for a walk and they talk about small things like turning off their cellphone. Alana gave creative reasons for her actions, while Bara responded with humor about Alana's ability to lie.

Regarding the function of code switching the data above can be categorized as expressive function. Phatic function is used to initiate or maintain social contact in a conversation. Alana uses code switching with the phrase "lowbat" to give a reason if someone is looking for her. The use of "lowbat" here is not only to state a technical reason, but also as a way to maintain or build social relationships in a relaxed or not too serious way. So, this dialogue is more appropriately classified as a phatic function because it uses code switching to maintain social interaction by conveying a light and informal reason if someone is looking for Alana.

#### e) Metalinguistic function

The metalinguistic function occurs when language is used directly or indirectly to comment on the language being used. This occurs when speakers switch between different codes to show listeners that they have broad linguistic skills (Apple and Muysken, 1987 p. 120). Many examples related to this can be found in public contexts such as shows, circuses, film directing, and marketing.

Example:

[1-9]

Dastan : "*Jadi*, this is the new target right?"

Revan : "next target *nih*"

(11:43-11:56)

In the conversation [1-9], the participants were Dastan and Revan. The setting of this conversation was at Mahesa's apartment when Dastan and Revan came to Mahesa's apartment to discuss their mission. This conversation functions to plan or coordinate the next activity or action related to the target being discussed. They are preparing or setting priorities for next actions.

Dialog between Dastan and Revan, "So this is the new target, right?" and "Next target," can be classified into metalinguistic functions. The metalinguistic function is used to discuss or refer directly to language itself, language structure, or language use. In this context, in the dialog, Dastan uses code switching by saying "this is the new target" in English and Revan answers by using "Next target nih" in Indonesian. The use of code switching here helps in referring directly to the object of conversation (the new target) in their operational or strategic context. Although there is no significant language switching, the use of English and Indonesian codes here shows flexible and effective use for their communicative purposes in the given situation.

f) The poetic function

The poetic function is a code-switching function that involves storing words, puns, and jokes from one language to another for the purpose of entertainment or enjoyment.

Example :

[1-10]

Alana : "*Saya tidak pernah jatuh cinta. Dari dulu saya cuma menantikan satu hari yang indah di hidup saya one fine day, lalu kamu pun datang*"

(55:53-55:55)

In this conversation [1-10], the participant was Alana. The setting is on the sidewalk, where Alana and Bara are walking together. Alana tells Bara that she has never fallen in love before. Alana always looked forward to "one beautiful day" in her life, and then Bara came along and changed her outlook. Alana's words show that she is aware of her feelings for Bara. She revealed that Bara's presence in his life had made him fall in love with her. The main function of this conversation is as a confession from Alana to Bara regarding her feelings when she just realized that she was falling in love with him. This could also be the

starting point in the development of their relationship where their feelings become clear and mutual understanding.

This dialog can be classified as a poetic function. Alana's dialog can be classified as a poetic function. The poetic function in code switching is used for aesthetic or stylistic purposes, often used in the context of literature or artistic expression. In her utterance, Alana uses English "one fine day" to give a more aesthetic or romantic nuance or impression in the expression of her feelings. This expression may have been chosen to give a special tone or feeling to certain moments or memories. The use of English here may have been chosen to convey a sense of greater depth or emotional control.

## CONCLUSION

The result of the research is presented as follow:.. there are three different categories found such as: tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra sentential switching. Each types are found in the One Fine Day Film. Related to the second problem of the research, it were found that in the film One Fine Day, the characters use six functions Referential, Directive, Expressive, Phatic, Metalinguistic, and Poetic functions. In this research were found all the functions of code switching. The code switching often used by the characters because they are from Indonesia however they are live in Barcelona, Spain.

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