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# CODE SWITCHING ANALYSIS IN THE NOVEL ENTITLED *A VERY YUPPY WEDDING*

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## ABSTRACT
This is sociolinguistic research that analyzes code-switching occurrences in the Indonesian novel entitled A Very Yuppy Wedding. The aims of this research are to discover the types of code-switching and the factors that influence code-switching in the studied novel. The researcher in conducting this research used a descriptive qualitative method which is done through library research. The results of this research show that the types of code-switching in the conversation contained in the novel are intasentential switching, inter-sentential switching, and emblematic switching. Meanwhile, the factors that influence code-switching in the novel conversation are participant roles and relationships, situational factors, message intrinsic factors, and language attitudes, dominance, and security. This research found that inter-sentential switching dominates the types of code-switching in the novel. The characters often switch their language mostly because of language attitude, dominance, and security. It means that code-switching is viewed positively so that people tend to code-switch in their daily communication, and the switching is smooth.

**Keywords**: code-switching, emblematic, intersentential, intra-sentential,

## 1. INTRODUCTION
Language develops over time. The development referred to here is the changes that occur related to the movement of humans as social and cultured beings. This attachment between language and humans causes language to become dynamic. In addition to experiencing changes, language also experiences shifts over time. Language shift generally refers to the process of replacing one language with another in the linguistic repertoire of a society [1]. Language shift is caused by the movement of one speech community to another speech community.

The movement of a speech community will connect them with other speech communities, so that language contact occurs with the linguistic events stated before. Besides language change and shift, the linguistic events that may occur due to language contact are bilingualism, diglossia, code-switching, code-mixing, intervention, and integration.

This sociolinguistics research analyzes one of the linguistics events stated in the previous paragraph. The linguistics event that is analyzed is code-switching. The researcher is interested in studying this matter as the code-switching phenomenon occurs regularly in Indonesia. Indonesia is a multilingual country where people can speak more than one language; local, national, and international. According to the language map by The Language Development and Fostering Agency of Indonesia (2019), there are 718 regional languages from 2,560 observation areas[2]. The language diversity of Indonesian society is the linguistic reality. Indonesia, as an open-speech community, has many variations of the language. The researcher looks at the language variations and uses in Indonesia as a multilingual country at how the speakers need to choose which language to choose or use on any occasion, including how they sometimes switch from one language to another, then switch it back and forwards between the two languages in a conversation, or even in the same utterance[3].

Indonesian people, especially those who live in a big cities like Jakarta, are able to speak more than one language. This is because Jakarta is an open speech community where people from other cities or countries come to do business, work, study, or stay. The people speak the regional language in family circumstances, speak Indonesian in office or school, and speak English for business occasions. However, the choice of language is more complex; one language on one occasion and another language on another situation. They often mix or switch between two languages in one speech event. They switch, for

instance, from the Indonesian language to Javanese or from Indonesian to English. They are not only able to use more than one language in a conversation, but they do it regularly or with extreme regularity in daily life.

Not only in daily life communication but is the phenomenon of code-switching also occurs in the novel, which is the reflection of society's daily life. A novel in which much code-switching occurs is *A Very Yuppy Wedding*, an Indonesian novel by Ika Natassa [4]. This novel reflects the communication style of people in a big city, Jakarta, which often uses more than one language in one speech event or conversation, or even one utterance, namely Javanese, Indonesian, and English.

The researcher conducted the research with a code-switching topic to discover the types of code-switching that occurred in the studied novel conversations. The researcher also wanted to determine the factors influencing code-switching occurrences the studied novel characters performed. In the novel, A Very Yuppy Wedding, the occurrences of code-switching are found in dialogue or conversations between the characters and the story narratives. In this research, the researcher focused only on the occurrences of code-switching in the conversations between characters and did not include code-switching that occurred in the story narratives as the research data. It is done to make the results of this research more relevant to the daily communication of people reflected in the conversations within the novel. The occurrences of code-switching in the story narratives will be analyzed in future research.

There are several previous research with a relevant topics that become the references of the present research. First, Candra and Codriani conducted research entitled *An Analysis of Code Switching in Leila S. Chudori's For Nadira.* The purposes of the research are to find out the types and reasons for code-mixing done by the novel characters. The results show that there are four types of code-mixing found; intra-sentential, inter-sentential, establishing continuity, and emblematic switches. Furthermore, the reasons for code-switching found are to assert power, to declare solidarity, pride, and status, to express ethnic identity, to be more competent, to express self-emotion, to convey the speaker's attitude to the listener, and to be more informative [5]. Second, Wulandari conducted research entitled *Code Switching and Code Mixing in the "Hitam Putih" Talk Show Program.* The research analyzed the occurrences of code-switching and code-mixing in the conversation between the bilingual talk show host and the guest. From the results of the analysis, it was found that the main host of the talk show used code-mixing and code-switching to make the audience understand what the host and guest were talking about. In addition, the guests who were not Indonesian native speakers tried to use the Indonesian language to respect the Indonesian audience [6]. Third, the researcher of the present research conducted research entitled *Code-Mixing Analysis on the Novel A Very Yuppy Wedding.* She aimed to discover the types of code-mixing and factors influencing code-mixing in the novel dialogue. The results show that insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization code-mixing are found. In addition, the factors influencing code-mixing are participant roles and relationships, situational factors, message intrinsic factors, language attitude, dominance, and security [7].

This research follows the previous research done by the researcher herself. Previously, she analyzed the occurrences of code-mixing, and in the present research, she analyzed the occurrences of code-switching in the same novel entitled A Very Yuppy Wedding. This was done because, besides code-mixing, the dialogue in the novel also contains much code-switching. Thus, the researcher was interested in continuing research on the same subject. The analysis of types of code mixing and switching both used a grammatical approach. For the factors influencing code-mixing and switching, the researcher used the same theory by Bathia and Ritchie, which classified the reasons for language mixing and switching into participant roles and relationships, situational factors, message intrinsic factors, and language attitude, dominance, and security[12].

Similar to the research conducted by Candra and Qodriani (2018), this research also analyzed code-switching types based on the classification stated by Hoffmann (2014), which are intrasentential, intersentential, establishing continuity, and emblematic switching. However, the present research only included three types of grammatical classifications. The previous and present research used different theories to analyze the factors influencing code-switching. This research is also similar to the one done by Wulandari (2021) in terms of topic. However, the subjects of analysis are in different forms. In addition, this research only focuses on the occurrences of code-switching and does not include code-mixing.

## 2.     LITERATURE REVIEW
### 2.1.  *Definition of Code-Switching*
There have been numerous definitions of code-switching stated by sociolinguists. Muysken defined *code-switching* as "the use of more than one language during a single communicative event[8]." In addition, Meyerhoff defined *code-switching* in its most specific sense as "the alternation between varieties, or codes, across sentences or clause boundaries[9]." She added that "code switching often used as a cover term including *code mixing* as well". Code mixing differs from code-switching on several dimensions. Code-switching is said to require bilingual competence, while code-mixing does not. Some authors use the term code-switching to describe alternation between larger units like clauses and code-mixing to discuss alternation within the utterance or clause[10].

Furthermore, there are several characteristics of code-switching. First, code-switching occurs due to language contact and language dependency. Second, code-switching is possible if the community or the speaker participants are bilingual or multilingual. Third, in code-switching, the use of language or code still supports its function according to the context it contains. Fourth, the function of each language or code is adjusted to the situation related to changes in the content of speech. Finally, code-switching occurs due to demands from a certain background, both those of the first speaker, the second person, and the situation where the conversation takes place[1].

### 2.2.  *Types of Code-Switching*
Based on social aspects, code-switching is divided into situational and metaphorical code-switching[10]. Situational code-switching occurs when there is a change of language used according to the situation. For example, they speak one language in one situation and another language in a different situation. Meanwhile, metaphorical code-switching occurs when the change of language depends on the code that carries symbolic meaning or on the meaning of the chosen language.

For analyzing the types of code-switching, the researcher used the grammatical classification of code-switching by Hoffmann namely (1) intra-sentential switching, (2) inter-sentential switching, and (3) emblematic/tag/extrasentential switching [12]. Intra-sentential switching contains switches within a sentence. Meanwhile, in inter-sentential switching, the switches occur between two separate sentences. In emblematic switching, the switch occurs between a clause and extra-clausal items, such as tags or exclamations attached to it.

Muysken proposed three classifications of intrasentential code-switching; insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization [8]. However, Mesthrie argued that the insertion is asymmetrical to code-switching as there is a base language into which an element of another language is inserted. It is not affecting the base language structure[3]. Besides insertion, congruent lexicalization is also not considered code-switching since the basic structure of the overall sentence is more or less shared by the languages involved, and individual elements of the languages are inserted. The only type of intrasentential switching which is symmetrical is alternation, in which there is a complete switch from one language to the other. Thus, in analyzing the intersentential type of code-switching, the researcher used the alternation model, the switch between clauses within the same sentence.

### 2.3.  *Factors Influencing Code-Switching*
The practices known in the literature as code-mixing, code-switching, and borrowing are normal forms of bilingual interaction. Bilinguals or multilingual, in using such a language variation stated before, actually need a great deal of language competence. Those language variations are also reasonable. According to Hoffmann, the reasons why people code-switch are manifold, and many are related to context, situation, and personal kind [11].

Wardhaugh and Fuller stated, "In most multilingual settings, there are no strict or explicit guidelines for what language to speak. People must select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch from that code to another or to mix codes even within sometimes very short utterances [11]." Thus, code-switching constitutes a habitual and often necessary part of social interaction among bilinguals. It can be said that code-switching is a quite normal form of bilingual or multilingual interaction nowadays. Figure 1 is the general representation of why people code-switch.
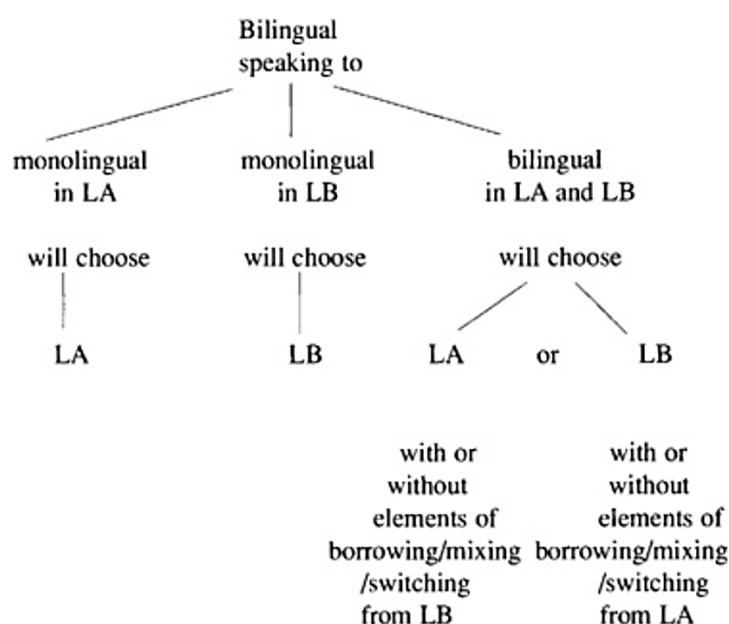
Figure 1. Representation of Choices Involved in the Bilingual's Speech Behaviour [11]

For analyzing the factors influencing code-switching in the studied novel conversation, the researcher used the theory which was proposed by Bathia and Ritchie (2013). According to them, four factors influence the determination of bilinguals' choice of language, including language switching; 1) participant roles and relationships, 2) situational factors, 3) message intrinsic factors, and 4) language attitudes, dominance, and security. In addition, these factors are said to be interrelated in a speech event. The explanation on each factor will be provided in the following paragraphs.

### 2.3.1. Participant Roles and Relationships

According to Bathia and Ritchie, "participants' roles and the dynamics of their relationships play a crucial role in bilinguals' unconscious agreement or disagreement on language choice [12]." The nature of participants' social relations is reflected by language matching, which is led by a mutual understanding of their obligations and rights in communicating with each other. Conversely, when the subconscious process of language negotiation does not run smoothly, language mismatching may occur. Language mismatching can occur when bilinguals feel unsure about the language backgrounds/identities of each other or when their preferences for a shared language identity show different preferences. Interestingly, language mismatching still becomes a systematic consideration as it does not necessarily indicate a failure in a process of language negotiation, but may provide an example of language accommodation to circumstances. It means that bilinguals can learn strategies of communication by choosing the right language or code to repair language mismatching. The repair process must be carried out quickly by choosing a language that is mutually agreeable so that it can narrow the distance between participants involved in the interaction. Based on the explanation stated before, the language choice of bilinguals, whether to switch their languages or not, depends on the participant or to whom they talk or the interlocutor.

### 2.3.2. Situational Factors

Bathia and Ritchie (2013) stated that "some languages are viewed as more suited to the particular participant/social groups, setting, or topics than others [13]." Based on this statement, situational factors that influence bilingual language choice are participants or physical settings, social groups, or topics. First, bilinguals choose their language, whether to code switch or not, depending on who or the group they are talking to. For example, if bilinguals are able to use Indonesian and English to talk to Indonesians, they probably will talk to them using the Indonesian language. Second, bilinguals may switch their languages depending on various settings or physical situations. Third, the topic of discourse is one of the situational factors influencing the choice of language for bilinguals. Fishman in Eunhee (2006) stated that "some topics are better handled in one language than others, either because bilinguals

have learned to deal with topics in certain languages, other languages do not have specific terms for a topic, or because it would be perceived as odd." or inappropriate to discuss a topic in that language [14]" Furthermore, social variables such as religion, class, gender, and age can also affect language choices and patterns of language switching. Finally, considering situational factors like topics, thoughts, audience, and shifting personalities can cause language switching.

### 2.3.3. *Message Intrinsic Factors*

According to Eunhee (2006), "some reasons and motivations (of language mixing) are also highly related to messages alone." In addition, "there are some factors which generate code-mixing such as quotations, reiteration, topic-comment/relative clauses, hedging, interjections and idioms and deep-rooted cultural wisdom." First, direct or indirect quotations trigger language switching among bilinguals. For example, a speaker switches her/his language through quotations from other languages that are not her/his dominant language used in a conversation. Second, reiteration or paraphrasing shows another function of code-switching. That is, the message expressed in one language is repeated in another to make it clearer to the interlocutor. Third, bilinguals or multilingual can also be triggered to code-switch when they comment on a topic because they may feel more comfortable commenting in another language. Fourth, code-switching also provides an important function in hedging. It means that "when bilinguals do not want to give interlocutors a clear answer, they usually codemix or switch [14]."Finally, the other functions of switching the code are adding interjections and stating idioms.

### 2.3.4. *Language Attitude, Dominance and Security*

Bathia and Ritchie stated that "Other factors such as individual and social attitudes, language dominance, and linguistic security determine the qualitative and quantitative properties of language – mixing [12]." Individual and social attitudes towards code-switching, both positively and negatively, influence bilingual language choices, whether to do code-switching or not. The language dominance and proficiency of the speaker also determine the occurrence and nature of code-switching. It means that the pattern of code-switching is usually dominated by the language the speaker masters. In addition, according to Eunhee, a bilingual's security also involves code-switching. He stated that "when bilinguals do not feel secure, they tend to mix languages more [14]."Switching of languages may also occur when a speaker expresses that she or he is feeling angry, tired, or excited.

## 3.    RESEARCH METHOD

The researcher conducting this research used a descriptive qualitative method. This method uses library research to analyze the subject and theories from books, journals, and online articles. The results of this research were then explained or elaborated descriptively in this scientific article.

The data of this research were taken from conversations in the Indonesian novel *A Very Yuppy Wedding,* written by Ika Natassa (2002). This novel was published by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama and contained 282 pages. The researcher chose this novel as the subject of analysis because it reflects the urban people's daily communication style in which code-switching is often used. The researcher has also sought on the internet whether this novel had been used for analysis or not and found that it had yet to be analyzed before. The researcher herself analyzed the occurrence of code-mixing in this studied novel, and as mentioned before, this research follows the previous research done by the researcher.

There were several steps taken in conducting this present research by the researcher. First, she read the novel entirely. She was marking the conversations containing code-switching while reading the novel from the story's beginning to the end. Second, the marked data was then inputted into a table and counted. The variables used for analysis are the types and reasons for code-switching. Third, she analyzed every single conversation containing code-switching using the variables mentioned before.

The techniques of data analysis were conducted in several steps. First, the researcher identified and determined the code-switching type of each data. In this step, the researcher used the grammatical classification of code-mixing proposed by Hoffman, which are intrasentential, intersentential, and tag switching[11]. Next, the researcher identified and determined the reasons for code-mixing using the theory proposed by Bathia and Ritchie, which are participant roles and relationships, situational factors, message intrinsic factors, and language attitudes, dominance, and security. Finally, all the results of the analysis were inputted into the table and counted.

After the data analysis steps finished, the researcher elaborated on the results of the analysis in this scientific article. The researcher presented the results of the analysis descriptively, starting from the background, theories used, results, and conclusion. In addition, the researcher also presented the results of the analysis in the form of tables that contain the number of data, the number of each code-switching type found, and the number of each reason for code-mixing.

## 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Types of Code Switching

In this chapter, the researcher will elaborate on the results of the code-switching analysis on A Very Yuppy Wedding. The researcher will also discuss the most frequent type of code-switching in the novel conversation. The discussion will be based on the theories by Hoffman (2014) to determine the types of code-switching that occurred. The types of code-switching found in the studied novel are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Types of Code-Switching[5]

| No | Types | Total | Data |
|----|-------|-------|------|
| 1 | Intrasentential Switching | 17 | - English – *Indonesian*<br>"So no 'hi', no 'how are you, honey, I've missed you so much,' *kamu langsung ngomelin aku karena nggak ngangkat telepon kamu?* (p.69)"<br><br>(So no 'i', no 'how are you, honey, I've missed you so much,' you immediately scolded me for not picking up your phone?) |
| 2 | Intersentential Switching | 92 | - English – *Indonesian*<br>"I just need to get away from all the wedding stuff for a while. *Jangan bilang siapa-siapa ya, Dit, nggak ada yang tahu gue pergi.* (p.257)"<br><br>(I just need to get away from all the wedding stuff for a while. Don't tell anyone, Dit, no one knows I'm gone.) |
| 3 | Emblematic Switching | 9 | - *Indonesian* – English<br>"*Terima kasih, Pak.* It's all hard work, *kok.* (p.233)"<br><br>("Thank you sir. It's all hard work, really.") |

### 4.1.1. Intrasentential Switching

An example from research data of intrasentential code-switching occurrence is shown in Table 1. As stated previously, the researcher only took the data of intrasentential switching in the level of a clause; the code-switching between clauses in one sentence, and did not include the elements below clause level like phrases and words. It is done since the insertion of words or phrases into a base language is classified as code-mixing, not code-switching. The following is the example taken from the research data.

"So no 'hi', no 'how are you, honey, I've missed you so much,' *kamu langsung ngomelin aku karena nggak ngangkat telepon kamu?* (p.69)"

(So no 'hi', no 'how are you, honey, I've missed you so much,' you immediately scolded me for not picking up your phone?)

In the data above, the speaker switches from an English clause, "So no 'hi', no 'how are you, honey, I've missed you so much,' ..." into an Indonesian clause, "...kamu langsung ngomelin aku karena nggak ngangkat telepon kamu?". This is intrasentential switching as the switch occurs within a sentence level, between two clauses from English in Indonesian.

### 4.1.2. Intersentential Switching

In intersentential switching, the language switch occurs between two separate sentences. Table 1 provides the occurrence of intersentential switching in the studied novel conversation. The following is the example taken from the research data.

"I just need to get away from all the wedding stuff for a while. *Jangan bilang siapa-siapa ya, Dit, nggak ada yang tahu gue pergi.* (p.257)"

(I just need to get away from all the wedding stuff for a while. Don't tell anyone, Dit, no one knows I'm gone.)

As seen in the data above, the speaker started talking in English, "I just need to get away from all the wedding stuff for a while." Then, she continued to say another sentence using Indonesian language, "*Jangan bilang siapa-siapa ya, Dit, nggak ada yang tahu gue pergi.*" It means that there is a switch from an English sentence to the Indonesian Language, the switch between two different sentences. Thus, intersentential switching occurred in the conversation.

### 4.1.3. Emblematic Switching

Emblematic/Tag/Extrasentential Switching occurs when there is a switch from one language in a sentence into another language in the form of a tag or interjection at the end of the sentence. The following is the data taken from Table 1 as the example of emblematic switching occurrence from the studied novel.

"*Terima kasih, Pak.* It's all hard work, *kok*. (p.233)"

("Thank you sir. It's all hard work, really.")

In the data above, two types of code-switching occur. The first is intersentential switching from an Indonesian sentence, "*Terima kasih, Pak.*" Into an English sentence, "It's all hard work, *kok*". The second type is emblematic switching in the second sentence in which a tag in the Indonesian language, "kok," is attached to the English sentence, "It's all hard work, .."

The number of data on code-switching taken by the researcher was 118 in the form of sentences. Being analyzed using the grammatical classification of code-switching by Hoffmann (2014), all three types of code-switching were found. They are intrasentential switching (17), intersentential switching (92), and emblematic switching (9). These results show that intersentential switching dominated the switching in the conversations contained in A Very Yuppy Wedding novel.

### 4.2 Factors Influencing Code Switching

Besides analyzing the types of code-switching in the studied novel, the researcher also analyzes the reasons for code-switching. The theory stated by Bathia and Ritchie (2013) was chosen for this analysis. According to them, the reasons for code-switching are participant roles and relationships, situational factors, message intrinsic factors, and language attitudes, dominance, and security. The examples of data for these reasons are presented in Table 2 below.

Hoffman (2014) stated that the factors influencing language choices are the setting, the participants, the topic, and the function. The setting includes the time, place, and situation in which the interaction occurs, e.g., in the family, workplace, or a party. The participants include the person or people engaged in the speech event with features relating to their age, occupation, sex, and socioeconomic status. The topic here refers to the topic of conversation. Meanwhile, The function or purpose of the interaction here, for example, is to greet, apologize, or exchange information.

Table 2. Factors Influencing Code-Switching[5]

| No | Types | Total | Data |
|----|-------|-------|------|
| 1 | Participant Roles and Relationships | 9 | - *Javanesse – Indonesian* "*Yen iso tahun iki, Ibu wis pengen duwe putu*," kata ibunya lagi. "*Nak Andrea setuju, kan?*" (p.105) |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (If possible this year, I already want to have a grandchild," said his mother again. "Daughter Andrea agrees, right?) |
| 2 | Situational Factors | 23 | - *Indonesian* – English<br>*"Terima kasih, Sayang." Ia balas menciumku.* "Don't you just love the ultimate privacy that we have behind closed door?" (p.138)<br><br>(Thank you, Honey." He kissed me back. "Don't you just love the ultimate privacy that we have behind closed door?) |
| 3 | Message Intrinsic Factors | 42 | - *Indonesian* – English<br>*"Belum terlambat bagi kamu memilih membatalkan pernikahan kamu besok kalau kamu memang merasa nggak akan bahagia.* It's not too late for you to get out of this wedding if you think you're not gonna be happy."<br><br>(It's not too late for you to choose to cancel your wedding tomorrow if you really feel you won't be happy. It's not too late for you to get out of this wedding if you think you're not gonna be happy.) |
| 4 | Language Attitudes, Dominance, and Security | 44 | - English – *Indonesian*<br>"I just need to get away from all the wedding stuff for a while. *Jangan bilang siapa-siapa ya, Dit, nggak ada yang tahu gue pergi."* (p.257)<br><br>(I just need to get away from all the wedding stuff for a while. Don't tell anyone, Dit, no one knows I'm gone.) |

### 4.2.1 Participants Roles and Relationships
The roles and participants of participants involved in a speech event play an important role in bilinguals' choice of language. It means choosing which language to say something; the speaker considers the participants' roles or relationships. The following is data taken from Table 2 related to the influence of participant relationship to language choice, including language switching.

> - *Javanesse* – Indonesian
> *"Yen iso tahun iki, Ibu wis pengen duwe putu,"* kata ibunya lagi. *"Nak Andrea setuju, kan?"*
> (p.105)
>
> (If possible this year, I already want to have a grandchild," said his mother again. "Daughter Andrea agrees, right?)

In the above utterance, the speaker is an Indonesian-Javanese bilingual who is talking to her husband, son, and prospective daughter-in-law. She starts talking in the Javanese language to them, *"Yen iso tahun iki, Ibu wis pengen duwe putu,"* then switch to the Indonesian language, *"Nak Andrea setuju, kan?"* to direct a question to her prospective daughter-in-law. The speaker switches her language, considering that the interlocutor is not Javanese and may not understand the Javanese language. Thus, the reasons for code-switching done by the speaker are participant roles and relationships.

### 4.2.2 Situational Factors
Language switching that is done by a bilingual can be triggered by the situation around him/her. "Some languages are viewed as more suited for a particular participant/social group, setting or topic than others Bhatia and Ritchie (2013)." In addition, situational factors that influence a bilingual choice of language are the public versus private world, informality, intimacy, and emotions. The following data from Table 2 shows code-switching occurrence due to situational factors.

- *Indonesian* – English
*"Terima kasih, Sayang." Ia balas menciumku.* "Don't you just love the ultimate privacy that we have behind closed door?" (p.138)

(Thank you, Honey." He kissed me back. "Don't you just love the ultimate privacy that we have behind closed door?)

In the data above, the speaker is a man talking to his girlfriend at the office. He just got a promotion and got an office room of his own. He starts talking in Indonesian, saying, *"Terima kasih, Sayang."* To say thank you after her girlfriend congratulated him. Then he switches to the English language, "Don't you just love the ultimate privacy that we have behind closed door?" to show intimacy. In the situation where he has an office room of his own and is with her girlfriend in her room with the door closed, he tries to tease the girl. This proves that language choice, including code-switching, can be triggered by the situation around the speakers or the setting where the conversation occurs.

### 4.2.3 Message Intrinsic Factors
Sometimes it is the message which influences bilinguals' choice of language. Bilinguals consider things like quotations, reiteration, hedging, interjections, topic-comment/relative clauses, and idioms, whether to code-switch or not in a speech event. The following data from Table 2 shows the code-switching done due to the message's intrinsic factor.

- *Indonesian* – English
*"Belum terlambat bagi kamu memilih membatalkan pernikahan kamu besok kalau kamu memang merasa nggak akan bahagia.* It's not too late for you to get out of this wedding if you think you're not gonna be happy."

(It's not too late for you to choose to cancel your wedding tomorrow if you really feel you won't be happy. It's not too late for you to get out of this wedding if you think you're not gonna be happy.)

In the utterance above, the speaker starts talking in the Indonesian language, *"Belum terlambat bagi kamu memilih membatalkan pernikahan kamu besok kalau kamu memang merasa nggak akan bahagia,"* then directly continue talking in the next sentence in the English language, which is only repeating the previous Indonesian sentence, "It's not too late for you to get out of this wedding if you think you're not gonna be happy." In this case of code-switching, reiteration occurs. Reiteration is one of the message's intrinsic factors influencing language choice, including code-switching. It is when a message stated in one language is repeated literally in another language or modified to give emphasis. Thus, the speaker does code-switching by repeating the message in English to emphasize the message itself to the interlocutor.

### 4.2.4 Language Attitudes, Dominance and Security
Social attitudes, dominance, and security also determine language switching done by bilinguals. Whether code-switching is viewed positively or negatively influences the occurrence of code-switching in daily conversation in society. In addition, bilingual proficiency also affects their choice of language. Furthermore, bilinguals' security also influences their language choice related to whether they feel secure or not to choose one language or switch to the other. The following data taken from Table 2 shows code-mixing influenced by language attitudes, dominance, and security.

- English – *Indonesian*
"I just need to get away from all the wedding stuff for a while. *Jangan bilang siapa-siapa ya, Dit, nggak ada yang tahu gue pergi."* (p.257)

(I just need to get away from all the wedding stuff for a while. Don't tell anyone, Dit, no one knows I'm gone.)

In the data above, the speaker starts talking in English, "I just need to get away from all the wedding stuff for a while." Then switch into Indonesian language in the second sentence "*Jangan bilang siapa-siapa ya, Dit, nggak ada yang tahu gue pergi."* The switch is done unconsciously as the speaker and interlocutor

are bilinguals who often mix or switch their language when talking to each other. The switch here is considered normal and viewed positively as it makes them feel secure to switch their language in daily conversations. The switch of language here is also motivated by the speaker's proficiency in both languages she speaks. It is seen in both sentences, which are spoken fluently and well structured.

## 5.    CONCLUSSION AND SUGGESTIONF

The studied novel *A Very Yuppy Wedding* reflects the communication style of urban people in Jakarta, especially of the young executive group identity. It is reflected in the novel conversation or dialogues that bilinguals switch their language regularly in daily or informal conversation. Those bilinguals switch from Indonesian to English and vice versa, or even from Indonesian to Javanese and vice versa. From the grammatical approach, the switch occurs on the clause level within a sentence (intra-sentential), between two different sentences (inter-sentential), and between a clause and a tag at the end of a sentence (emblematic).

The bilinguals' language choice, including whether to switch the code or not, in a speech event is influenced by several factors like participants' roles and relationships, situational factors, message intrinsic factors, and language attitudes, dominance, and security. Out of these four factors, two factors dominate the reasons for code-switching done by the characters in the studied novel, namely message intrinsic factors and language attitudes, dominance, and security. The latter factor shows that bilinguals tend to code-switch regularly as language switching is viewed positively and normally by the group identity. Thus, people feel secure switching their language in daily communication. The regularity of language switching is also influenced by the proficiency of the bilinguals in using both languages involved in communication. In addition, the message itself affects the choice of language of bilinguals, such as when they need to emphasize the message, they switch their language to repeat the message (reiteration) in the other language.

It is important to conduct research related to the language choice of bilinguals, including code-switching, to provide more knowledge and examples on the topic. It is also a phenomenon related to language in a society that is interesting to discuss. Therefore, the researcher hopes that this research can provide readers, especially those interested in sociolinguistics topics, with knowledge and understanding of the code-switching phenomenon that regularly occurs in the daily communication of many speech communities. Finally, the researcher suggests following researchers interested in studying code-switching to provide more data and new theories in conducting similar research to give better results.

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