AN ANALYSIS OF CODE SWITCHING USED BY HASHIM AS A CHARACTER IN FILM ENTITLED 'JAVA HEAT '

A Thesis

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Attainment of
Sarjana Pendidikan Degree in English Language Education Department

By
Sukma Oktavina
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ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

LANGUAGES AND ARTS FACULTY

YOGYAKARTA STATE UNIVERSITY

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APPROVAL SHEET

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Approved on June, 2013

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RATIFICATION

AN ANALYSIS OF CODE SWITCHING USED BY HASHIM AS A CHARACTER IN FILM ENTITLED 'JAVA HEAT '

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Accepted by the board of Examiners of Languages and Arts Faculty, Yogyakarta State University, on June 20th, 2013 and declared to have fulfilled the requirement of the attainment of the degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan* in English Language Education

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PERNYATAAN

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Judul Thesis   : AN ANALYSIS OF CODE SWITCHING USED BY HASHIM AS A CHARACTER IN FILM ENTITLED 'JAVA HEAT'

menyatakan bahwa karya ilmiah ini adalah hasil pekerjaan saya sendiri, dan sepanjang pengetahuan saya tidak berisi materi yang telah dipublikasikan atau ditulis oleh orang lain, kecuali pada bagian-bagian tertentu yang saya ambil sebagai acuan dengan mengikuti tata cara dan etika penulisan karya ilmiah yang lazim.

Apabila terbukti bahwa peryataan ini tidak benar, hal ini sepenuhnya menjadi tanggung jawab saya.

Yogyakarta, Juni 2013

Penulis,

Sukma Oktavina
NIM: 06202244045

DEDICATIONS

This thesis is fully dedicated to:

My beloved mother Titik Maryanti and father Suradiman,

My brother, Denny Sanjaya,

My sister, Ria Raditya

My friends

MOTTOS

- ✓ In order to succeed, we must first believe that we can. (Nikos Kazantzakis)

- ✓ We are taught you must blame your father, your sisters, your brothers, the school, the teachers – but never blame yourself. It's never your fault. But it's always your fault, because if you wanted to change you're the one who has got to change. (Katharine Hepburn)

- ✓ THINGS DO NOT HAPPEN. THINGS ARE MADE TO HAPPEN. (JOHN F. KENNEDY)

- ✓ Opportunity does not knock, it presents itself when you beat down the door. (Kyle Chandler)

- ✓ Our greatest weakness lies in giving up. The most certain way to succeed is always to try just one more time. (Thomas A. Edison)

- ✓ If you can dream it, you can do it. (Walt Disney)

- ✓ Never, never, never give up. (Winston Churchill)

- ✓ You need to overcome the tug of people against you as you reach for high goals. (George S. Patton)

- ✓ Only I can change my life. No one can do it for me. (Carol Burnett)

✓ Infuse your life with action. Don't wait for it to happen. Make it happen. Make your own future. Make your own hope. Make your own love. And whatever your beliefs, honor your creator, not by passively waiting for grace to come down from upon high, but by doing what you can to make grace happen … yourself, right now, right down here on Earth. (Bradley Whitford)

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AN ANALYSIS OF CODE SWITCHING USED BY HASHIM AS A CHARACTER IN FILM ENTITLED 'JAVA HEAT '

By

Sukma Oktavina

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ABSRACT

This study is case study method. The aim of the research is to analyze code switching used by Hashim as one of the characters in film entitled 'Java Heat'. It also finds out the functions of code switching used in the film. There are two types of code switching. They are intresentential and intersentential code switching.

In conducting the research, the researcher firstly collected the data through some steps. First, the researcher watched the film, then transcribed the recorded data containing code switching. Next, the reseracher identified the data. The data, then, were coded based on the functions of using code switching. After that, the researcher calculated the frequencies. Then, analyzed the data. The researcher used qualitative approach in describing the functions of code switching and used the quantitative data source to support the analysis.

The results of this research show that there are two types of code switching existed used by Hashim in the film. There are intersentential code switching (65,38%) and intrasentential code switching (34,62%). The most frequency of the functions of intersentential code switching is talking a particular topic (29,41%) and the least frequency is repetition used for clarification (5,88%). For the functions of intrasentential code switching, the most frequency is expressing group identity (44,44%) and the least frequency is also repetition for clarification (11,11%).

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A.   Background of the Study

Languages as a mean of communication can not be separated from human life. People need the languages to express their feelings, or share their ideas or minds, and also to convey some information to other people. For some reasons, a person can master more than a language. For example, a Javanese person can use and understand at least two languages. They are Javanese language, as the mother tounge, and Indonesian language, as the first language. The Javanese language is used to communicate with other Javanese people. Then, Indonesia language is used to communicate with other non Javanese people who belong to Indonesian.

For the last few decades, English has been taught in high schools in Indonesia in the term of English as a foreign language. Young learners have been prepared for the globalization era. To face the globalization era, people should master English as an international language. This brings good impact for Indonesian people. People, nowadays, understand the basic English conversation although they rarely use it for communicating.

English is essential for almost all people. In the process of learning English, sometimes Indonesian people use some English words or utterances to communicate with others. They use some English words, phrases, or sentences in the middle of their speech. On the other hand, people usually use some Indonesia

words, phrases or sentences while they are speaking in English. The phenomenon of changing one language into another language is called code switching.

The phenomenon of code switching can be found in our daily life. In Indonesia, there are many languages spoken by people everyday. They are national language which is Indonesia language; foreign languages such as English, Dutch, French; and regional languages such as Javanese language, Sundanese language, Madura language, Batak language, and many more. People who are bilingualists or multilingualists often switch their language from one language into another language for several reasons.

Bilingualists are people who speak two different languages and multilingualists are people who speak more than two languages. Most of people in Indonesia are bilingualist. They, at least, speak two languages. They are Indonesia language and certain regional language. Nowadays, many Indonesian people speak more than two languages. It happens since some schools that implement foreign language as the part of their curriculum. Therefore, people can easily find code switching everday.

The phenomenon of code switching is a part of sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is one of several branches of linguistics as divined by Aitchison (2003). Other branches are psycholinguistics, applied linguistics, computational linguistics, stylistics, anthropological linguistics, and philosophical linguistics.

The subject matter of this thesis is a part of sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is the study of language and society. (Aitchison, 2003). Through

sociolinguistics, people can have some understandings about the social factors of the language diversity.

This thesis is about the code switching from English to other languages such as Indonesia language, Arabic, Javanese language, or French, and vice versa.The phenomenon of code switching in Indonesia can be found in any media both oral and written. People can find code switching in newspaper, magazine, novel, television broadcast, radio broadcast, movie, social media such as facebook, twitter, and so on. In this research, the writer will discuss code switching used by the characters in the movie entitled 'Java Heat'.

'Java Heat' is an Indonesian action film directed by Conor Allyn. The film uses two languages, English and Indonesia Language. It is also released in two countries, Indonesia and United State. The setting of the film is in Yogyakarta, a multicultural city. There are Indonesian artists and foreign artists taking parts in this film. The Indoneisan asrtists are Ario Bayu and Atiqah Hasiholan who are two of the best artists Indonesia had. The foreign aritsts are Kellan Lutz and Mickey Rourke. Kellan Lutz is one of the rising artists in United State.

'Java Heat' film is about an Indonesian police detective named Hashim (Ario Bayu) who investigates a bombing terror. He then agrees to work as a team with a foreign Marine named Jake (Kellan Lutz). Finally, they can chase the criminal. Hashim speaks some languages such as Indonesia language, English, and Arabic. Jake only speaks English. They are some changing of the language and mixing the language happen in the dialog between Hashim and other people. For example, he speaks Indonesia language with his family and his partner. He

speaks English with the general and foreign people. He inserts some Arabic utterances in his speech too.

The film also contains the beauty of Indoensia culture which has many diversity in religion and customs. It is one of reasosns why the writer interested in analyzing the language used by the character. Another reason is in the film there are some languages are used by the characters involved. The languages are used by the characters are Indonesia language, English, Javanese language, Arabic and so on. The multilanguages that are used by the character make them to sometimes change or mix the language based on some purpose.

The phenomenon lead the writer to conduct a research entitled: 'An Analysis of Code Switching Used by Hashim as a Character in Film Entitled 'Java Heat'. The writer focuses on what types of code switching are employed, and the functions of using code switching in the conversation.

B.   Identification of the Problem

There are many elements happen in the conversation. Those elements will bring some influences for the participants in choosing the language. They have some choices in managing the conversation. They may use the same language until the end of the conversation, or they may sometimes change the language based on some reasons, or they may mix the language with another language.

People have their own purpose in changing their language. Those purposes are based on the functions of the language use in the conversation. In 'Java Heat' film, Hashim mostly speaks in English. He sometimes changes his language into

Indonesia language or Arabic. The functions of the language used by Hashim can be varied. They are linked with the elements involved in the conversation.

C.   Limitation of the Problem

As stated in the identification of the problem above, this scope of this study is limited on the use of code switching only in English Indonesia language movie entitled 'Java Heat'. There are a lot of utterances containing code switching found in this film. However, this thesis focuses only on the main character named Hashim (Ario Bayu). Hashim is a bilinguist police officer. He is a Javanese man. He is a Moslem. He can speak English as well. When he communicates with the people around him, he sometimes changes his language. The writer finds some utterances related to code switching. There are twenty six utterances containing code switching spoken by Hashim. Those are going to be analyzed in Chapter IV.

D.   Formulation of the Problem

Regarding the limitation of the problem, the researcher formulates the problems as follows:

1. What are types of code switching used by Hashim as a character in the film entitled "Java Heat"?

2. What are the functions of code switching used by Hashim as a character in the film entitled "Java Heat"?

E.   Objective of the Study

In accordance with the formulation of the problem, the objectives of the study are as the following:

1. To find the type of code switching used by Hashim as a character in the film entitled 'Java Heat'.

2. To find the functions of code switching used by Hashim as a character in the film entitled 'Java Heat'.

F.   Significance of the Study

Some expected advantages could be acquired from this study are:

1. For the writer

The writer will be trained to make scientific writing in the form of thesis. Then, she will also learn a lot about analyzing the dialogue that in the future will be beneficial and useful for her as the English teacher. By analyzing code switching and code mixing, the writer will have more understanding about the English use in some context so that the writer gets the right messages conveyed.

2. For English teachers

It is hoped that the findings of this study may help teachers to understand code switching and code mixing employed in the film so that the teachers can consider in using film as media of teaching. By reading this thesis, the English teacher can have more understanding that can lead them to choose the appropriate learning material taught to their students.

3. For English Education Department students

It is hoped that the findings of this study will arouse the desire of English Education Department students to conduct further research about code switching and code mixing using other media.

4. For readers

It is hoped that the readers get information and some knowledge related to code switching and code mixing between English and Indonesia language and its application that can be found in Indonesia film. Then, the readers will be able to identify code switching and code mixing in everyday life.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter is divided by three parts. They are theoretical review, relevants studies, and conceptual framework. In the first part, the writer reviews some theories. Those theories, then, will be the base of analysis that will be discussed in Chapter IV. The theories are what sociolinguistics is, the meaning of code, the difference between code switching and code mixing, the functions of code switching and code mixing, and about the film entitled 'Java Heat'

A. Theoretical Review

1. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is one of several branches of linguistics as divined by Aitchison (2003). It is about the study language and society. There is a relationship between the language and the society using the language. The language that is used in certain society may be different with the language used in other society.

In understanding the language use in a society, people should know the characteristics of language. There are some characteristics of language:

✓ Language is not a reflection of pre-existing reality.

It means that language cannot merely imply the reality. Sometimes, people use some languages to refer to the opposite reality condition. In this case, people

should analyze all of the elements involved in the conversations. If they do not pay more attention on those elements, they will have a misunderstanding the message the language conveyed

✓ Language is structured in patterns or discourse

Language is structured in pattern means that grammar is important in language. Both oral and written have grammatical language. However, the written language is more formal and is complicated than the oral language.

✓ These discursive patterns are maintained and transformed in discursive practices

The language such as in oral language sometimes does not seem grammatically correct. In oral language, one word can represent the whole sentence without the speaker says in full sentences. The meaning conveyed in the communication remains. In other word, the hearer will understand the meaning.

✓ The maintenance and transformation of the patterns should therefore be exploded through analysis of the specific contexts in which language is in action.

Sometimes, the language use in speaking is not in a full sentence. Therefore the pattern of the sentence is not complete. To get understanding about the language, people should analyze the specific contexts such as the background of participants, the setting the language taken place, and other features,

To reflect the reality meaning of the language, people should have deep understanding some features. There are six things or six areas of 'reality' that we built when we speak or write (Gee, 2001). They are:

1. The meaning and the value of aspects of the material world

   The words cannot merely be put together to produce a sentence. Word in all languages has its meaning and part of speech. To make a good sentence, people should understand the grammar rule so the words can be linked together and can be meaningful.

2. Activities

   The language is chosen based on the setting and situation involved in the conversation. It is related to the formality of the language itself.

3. Identities and relationship

   The language chosen can be influenced by who the participants involved in the conversation and the relationship between the participants.

4. Politics (the distribution of social goods)

   The reality of the language can be expressed in different ways depend on the purpose of the speaker. It is also related with the way the speaker in expressing the language.

5. Connections

The connection between one event to other events are one of the influential part of the reality. One event to other events should be connected each another.

6. Semiotics (what and how different symbol system and different forms of knowledge "count")

It is related to the topic of the conversation. Language as a symbol means a language can be meaningful in one areas but it may less meaningful in other areas or even it has different meaning.

In short, sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that concerns in the relationship between the languages used in a society and the society itself. To understand the language, people should understand the elements involved in the conversation.

2. Code

Nilep (2006) assumes that code is a language (or variety of language). Code emerge from interaction, and become relevant when parties to discourse treat them as such. In this thesis, code refers to the language that can be varied in the form such as a single word, phrases or sentences.

According to Wardhaugh (2010 in Saghir 2010) code is a particular dialect or language which is chosen on any given occasion and the communication system used between two or more parties.

The codes are used to indicate the changing of language in context. There are two codes that related the changing of languages. They are code switching and code mixing. The changing of language, therefore, can be in the form of switching the language into another language or inserting another language or adapting the rule from another language then mixing them.

There are four social factors which influence the code choice:

1. The speaker-hearer or the participants

   The relationship between participants is often expressed a change in: the solidarity or social distance dimension (intimate-distance or high solidarity-low solidarity); the status relationship between people (superior-inferior); or the formality of the interaction.

2. The setting or social contexts of interactions

   The conversation setting or place will determine what code should the speaker used.

3. The topic

   Topic is regarded as the primary factor in language user as multilingual context. It is related to what is being talked about and the choice of code in the conversation

4. The function

   There two basic functions can be identified. They are the referential and the affective. The referential emphasizes on information and the affective concerns with expressing feelings.

The difference between code switching and code mixing sometimes is not clear. People sometimes get confused in understanding them.

3. Code switching and code mixing

To have clear understanding about code switching and code learning, we can refer to some theories. Nilep (2006) states that code switching is an alternation in the form of communication that signals a context in which the linguistic contribution can be understood.

Meisel (1994 in Hidayat, 2012) states that code switching is the ability to select the language according to the interlocutor, the situational context, the topic of conversation, and so forth, and to change languages within an interactional sequence in accordance with sociolinguistic rules and without violating specific grammatical constraints.

Code mixing is the borrowing of the elements of another language (Poplack: 2004). The language is mixed with another language by borrowing the some elements of the language. The borrowing can be in the form of the word or phrases or the pattern of the word.

Code switching is a systematic rule-governed linguistic behavior. Therefore, when we switch the language we have to pay attention to the grammar or rule of the language. However, code mixing is less systematic. The mixing may take place at any level of linguistic structure (Poplack: 2004). It means that the mixing may not grammatically correct of certain language.

Switching may be intentional and unintentional. Intentional switching can be applied to indicate shift in topic, change in interlocutor, and change in interpersonal or social relationship. Unintentional switching is caused by psycho- and sociolinguistic variables that the speaker is not aware of, involving processing issue and the tendency of speakers to adapt their speech style to the interlocutor's style and/or community norms and expectations.

4. Type of code switching

There are two types of code switching. They are *intersentential* and *intrsentential* switches. According to Mahootian (2006), intersentential is switching between languages at sentence or clause boundaries. Intrasentential is switching within a clause involving a phrase, a single word or across morpheme boundaries. Therefore, code switching is switching occurs in sentence level.

Although some researchers add tag switches as the third switching. The followings are three types of code switching according to Poplack (1980 in Hidayat, 2012).

1. Tag switching

Tag switching is a tag in one language that is inserted into an utterance of other language. Romaine (1989 in Hidayat, 2012) added that we can put the switches anywhere which do not have too many syntactic limits.

2. Inter-sentential

The switching happens between clauses or sentences that are in different language. However, the switching has to follow the rule of both language.

3. Intra-sentential

The switching happens in the middle of a sentence within a clause or sentence boundary.

5. Functions of code switching and code mixing

Hidayat (2012) classified the functions to do code switching based on Hoffman (1991). They are seven functions of code switching as follow:

1. Talking about a particular topic

People sometimes talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. A speaker sometimes enjoy of using one language that differs from their everyday language to express their feelings.

2. Quoting somebody else

People sometimes quote or say well-known expression. Those quotes may from different language so they will switch the language.

3. Being emphatic about something.

To emphasize the meaning of the language, people sometimes switch the language. it can be intentionally and the speaker is aware that he/ she changes the language, or it can be unintentionally.

4. Interjection (Inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

Interjection is an exclamation that the language is used to express sudden emotions or feeling. It can be in the form of words or even a morpheme. Interjection is usually not in the full sentence but it can represent the whole meaning of sentence.

5. Repetition used for clarification

People sometimes change the language into a certain language to give a clarification of the language which is unfamiliar. When they want to clarify a certain word in Indonesia language, for example, he/ she may repeat the word in English so that the hearer will understand the meaning of the word.

6. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

A language may have varied in meaning. Therefore, people sometimes change the language in the purpose of giving the right meaning based on the context of the conversation.

7. Expressing group identity

A certain group of people may have their own language that may be different with other group. The language used by people may indicate their group. People are able to know which group a person belongs to simply by hearing the language used by that person. People usually use code mixing in daily speaking

nowadays. They mix one language into another language without having consideration the part of speech of the word or the meaning of the word. This phenomenon may indicate as if the new language was produced.

6. *Java Heat* **film**

This thesis is aimed to analyze the code switching and code mixing used by the character in the film entitled 'Java Heat'. 'Java Heat' film is an Indonesian action film directed by Conor Allyn, It was released in two countries. It was on April 18th, 2013 in Indonesia and on May 10th, 2013 in United State. This film was written by Rob Allyn. This film is a cooperative work of two countries so it uses two languages. The film runs for 103 minutes.

The film is starring by Indonesian and American actors or actress. The film stars are Kellan Lutz as Jake Travers, Mickey Rourke as Malik, Ario Bayuas Hashim, and Atiqah Hasiholan as Sultana. The film location mainly takes place in Yogyakarta and Central Java, Indonesia. The scenes are taken at some notable landmarks such as Borobudur and Sewu Temple, Taman Sari underground corridors, Tugu monument and the Yogyakarta Sultan's Palace.

The plot of the film begins with a suicide bombing happening at a party in Java, Indonesia. Sultana, a Sultan's daughter, is suspected to be one of the unidentified victims. Jake Travers, a reckless American posing as a graduate student is found at the scene of the blast and he is held as a witness by Hashim, a police detective of Detachment 88.

Jake gives some information of what he saw at the party and finally knows that the dead body is not Sultana. Knowing the knowledge of Jake had, Hashim

believes that Jake is not a graduate students. By a help from his wife, he has an evidence of his assumption. He gets his eye on Jake.

As the story progresses Jake teams up with Hashim to uncover the mystery behind the bombing. This brings bad impact to Hashim's family. His wife and two children are kidnapped by Malik, a dangerous international jewel thief. Malik also kidnappes Sultana for the crown jewels of Java.

In doing his job, Malik has a cooperation with a terrorist gang headed by Achmed. Achmed helps Malik because he needs the money for his organization so that he can do bombing in the term of Jihad. Actually, Achmed does not think the same way with Malik does. Achmed who is a Moslem disagrees in Malik who hurts children and attempts to kill Hashim and Jake. He,then is murdered by Malik.

Jake who is finally revealed to be a Marine, and Hashim chases Malik through a Vesak ceremony at the Buddhist temple of Borobudur. Both of them, rescue Hashim's family and Sultana from Malik and kill the criminal.

7. The character of Hashim

As the writer stated before, the thesis is aimed to analyze the code switching and code mixing happened in Java Heat film. There are a lot of code switching and code mixing emerge in the conversation between the characters. However, to gain the validity of this research study, the writer only focuses on code switching and code mixing used by Hashim, one of the main characters.

Hashim is the police detective of Detachement 88. He is a good police officer who always obeys the instruction from his chief. He is also smart. He is good at analyzing the condition and finding the way to proof his assumption. Hashim is a moslem. He applies the spiritual value in his life. He is not a fanatic moslem who always does Jihad. Hashim is a Javenese man. He has a great respect toward the Java culture.

Hashim marries to Vitria. They have two children. Their daughter's name is Ade and their son's name is Budi. Hashim is a lovable and caring husband. It can be shown in the interaction between Hashim with his wife and between Hashim with his children. Hashim always says politely towards his wife and his children.

Related to the language, he uses Indonesia language as his daily language but he can speak good English as well. It is because the first language in Indonesia is not English. The society uses Indonesia language as a mean of communication. Some of people are able to speak English. Therefore, when Hashim has a conversation with a foreign man he sometimes switches his language.

As I mentioned before, Hashim is a moslem. He applies the spiritual value in his life. He uses some of Arabic utterances in showing his great respect of his religion. He sometimes switches his language by inserting some of Arabic utterances when he speaks.

From the background of his language mastery, Hashim can speak in two languages. They are Indonesia language and English. Sometimes, he puts some

Arabic utterances related to the situation happened in the conversation. In the film, Hashim sometimes switch and mix the language because of some functions.

From those theories, it can be concluded that sociolinguistic is a study of language and society. The language spoken by a speaker can be switched or mixed based of some functions. 'Java Heat' film is multilingual film that conveys code switching and code mixing in the conversations between the characters.

B. Relevant Studies

This research is a similar research conducted by Taufik Hidayat. In his thesis, Taufik analyzed code switching used by a facebookers. Based on Poplacks theories, Taufik found three types of code switching. they are intersentential switching (58,97%), intrasentential switching (33,33%) and tag switching (7,69%). The functions of code switching are because of real lexical need (45%), talking about a particular topic (40%) and because of cpeecs content clarification (5%).

The research is also a case study method which is used qualitative method. The populations were 20 Indonesian college students who are facebook users. They were chosen randomly. The data were, then, analyzed and classified into category of each type of code switching. To analyze the functions of code switching, the writer uesd Hoffman's theory.

In this research, the writer uses a case study method which is used qualitative approach. The writer also adds some quantitative data source to

support the analysis. The difference is the writer use film as a media. Therefore, the language being observed were in the form of oral language.

C. Conceptual Framework

From the theories related to sociolinguistics and code switching and also from the relevant study, the writer conducted a case study method which was used qualitative approach. Then, the data analysis would be supported by the quantitative data source.

In gathering the data, after trancsribed the recorded data the writer identified the code switching based on the type. There are two type of code switching used by the writer. They are intersentential code swithing. Intersentential code switching is he switch of the language which is happened in sentence boundaries. Another is intrasentenstial code switching. Intrasentential code switching happens in the word level.

In the coding of the units, the writer did the coding based on the functions. There are seven functions of code switching. They are talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor and expressing group identity.

Then, the writer would do the calculation through some simple formula. Then, presented the data in the form of table. Next, the writer would describe the data by showing the sample units. After that, the writer drawed some conclusions.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Type of the Research

The research design of this study is case study method. The case study A case study is not merely a story or a description of event or state (Bell, 1990). A case study is a method to describe event by collecting the systematic evidence, then analyze them by relating the evidence with the theories. As with Bell (1990) said as in all research, the writer collect the evidence systematically, then studies the relationship between variables, the study is methodically.

In this research, the writer collects the data by coding the utterances containing code switching. The data has been presented in an order based on their appearance in the film entitled 'Java Heat'. The writer, then, calculates the frequency the function of code switching and shown up in the film. Next, the writer interprets the result.

The writer also gives some explanation about the functions of code switching occuring in the dialogue spoken by the character. The explanation is based on the theories that have been stated in Chapter II.

The writer uses qualitative approach in this research. The result of the data analysis is through describing the phenomenon such as words, sentences, and

utterances and it is supported by some quantitative results to show the frequency of code switching shown up in the film and the frequency of the function of code switching employed in the film.

B. Population and Sample

In conducting the research, the writer uses purposive sampling technique. The chosen sample absolutely has the characteristics of code switching. In this research, the writer takes some units as the samples in order to show the function of code switching clearly. As a result, there are twenty six data of utterances in the film entitled "Java Heat" as sample that are analyzed in detail.

C. Unit of Analysis

Unit of analysis on this research is one statement that is spoken by Hashim as the main character in the film entitled "Java Heat". Those statements can be in the form of a word, a phrase, a clause, a complex clause, or a sentence in one conversation.

As an example:

11. Hashim : (*He talks to his children*) Siap-siap yuk anak-anak. (**Go get ready kids**.)
Hashim : (*He explains to Jake*) Vitria went to university. And Grad school.

The underlined sentence above is the datum of this research that would be analyzed whether it belongs into intrasentential or intersentential code switching and and its function. The italic words in the brackets shows the annotation. It can

be the situation, the description of actions or descriptions of feeling or thinking. The bold words in the bracket is the translation from Indonesia language into English.

D. Technique of Collecting Data

In conducting this research, the writer collects the data through three steps. First, the writer watches the movie entitled "Java Heat". Second, the writer transcribes the recorded data that contain code switching. Because of the data are in the form of recorded media, the writer writes the transcriptions based on the dialogue spoken by the character. Third, after finishing of transcribing the data, the writer analyzes the data through some procedures.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

The first procedure of this research is watch the film entitled "Java Heat". Then, the writer writes the transcription of some dialogue. The transcription is important since the instrument to gather the data is in the form of video. In the transcription, every sample consists of three.things. They are the spoken language of the speaker, the English translation of some Indonesia languages spoken by the speaker, and the annotation. A good transcription based on Wetherell and Potter in Jorgensen et al. (2002) is aimed to show how the respondent's answer is, in order to get a result of the interviewer's evaluation of the respondent. The dialogues in the transcriptions are labeled by number based on the appearance in the film. The transcription of the dialogues can be seen in Appendix 1.

After the data have been collected, then those data are analyzed through some steps as follows:

1. Identification of code switching

The first thing the writer does after collecting the data is identifying the data based on the type. The data are separated into two group depend on the data belong to intrasentential or intersentential.

2. Coding the data based on the category

When the data have been identified into intrasentential and intrasentential, for every category, the writer gives some code based on the functions why the character uses those utterances.

3. Calculating the data

In this step, the writer calculates the data of each category. The first category is the writer calculates the frequency of every type of code switching. The second category is the writer calculates the frequency of functions of code switching. Therre are two type of code switching. They are intrasentential and intersentential code switching. Therefore, the writer calculates the functiona of every type.

The frequency is presented in the term of rate. Rate is used for showing the frequency an event happen compared with how often it might be. (Hatch 1982)

Hatch (1982) stated that the function in using rate are (1) to compare different populations with respect the frequency of some variable; (2) to compare the same population at different times.

To calculate the frequency, the writer applies the following formula:

$$P \;=\; \frac{n}{\sum N} \times 100\%$$

Note:

P   = percentage

n   = number of type or functions

N   = total number of data

After doing calculation, the writer then identify the highest and the lowest frequency both the type of code switching and the function of using code switching for every type of code switching.

4. Displaying the data

The results of the data then are put into the tables. It makes the readers easy to find the result. The table consists of the coding, the function, the frequency of those function appear, and the rate in the form of percent.

5. Discussing the function

The writer also describes the data by analyzing the unit. The analyzing is based on the theories presented in Chapter II to find the functions why the speaker applies code switching.

6. Drawing some conclusion.

In this step, the writer draws some conclusion based on the research findings.

F. Validity

The validity of analysis is not a matter of how detailed one's transcripts. It is a matter of how the transcript works together with all the other elements of the analysis to create "truth worthy" analysis. In this thesis, the writer only focuses on the code switching spoken by Hashim. By focusing in one character, it is hoped that the writers can analyze the language more accurate.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of two parts. The first part is research finding which presents the result of the frequency of the type of code switching happen in the film and the frequency of the functions of code switching. The second part is the discussion. In the discussion, the writer gives some explanation about the functions of code switching by presenting some unit to be analyzed.

A. Research findings

This research is aimed to find out the type of code switching and also to find out the functions of code switching. Therefore, the writer divides the findings into two parts. The first part is related to the type of code switching used by the speaker. Another part is related to the functions of code switching.

1) The type of code switching

There are two type of code switching happened in the film. They are intrasentential and intersentential. From the twenty six units of dialogs, there are seventeen utterances intersentential code switching used by the speaker. There are nine intrasentential code switching used by the speaker.

The frequency of the code switching can be seen in table 1.

Table. 1. The frequency of the code switching

Type of code	Frequency	Percent
intersentential	17	65.38
intrasentential	9	34.62
Total	**26**	

From table 1 above, it implies the speaker mostly using intersentential code switching. It is about 65.38%. The intrasentential code switching is less used by the speaker. It is about 34.62%.

2) The functions of code switching

After the writer gathered the data, the data have been arranged and given a code based on the functions. There are seven functions of code switching have been stated in Chapter II. Through some simple formula, the writer calculated the data and found some results that can be seen in the table.

Table 2. The ratio of functions of intersentential code switching

Code	Functions	Frequency	Percent (%)
A	Talking about a particular topic	5	29.41
B	Quoting somebody else	-	-
C	Being emphatic about something	3	17.65
D	Interjection	4	23.53
E	Repetition used for clarification	1	5.88
F	Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor	4	23.53
G	Expressing group identity	-	-
	Total	**17**	

From the seven functions, there are only five functions which have appeared in the film. They are talking about a particular topic, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, and intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor. Two other functions, are quoting somebody else and expressing group identity, cannot be found in the film.

From the table, it can be seen that the most functions occurred in the film is talking about a particular topic (29.41%) and the least functions happened in the film is repetition used for clarification (5.88%).

For intrasentential code switching, the result can be seen in the following table.

Table 3. The ratio of functions of intrasentential code switching

Code	Functions	Frequency	Percent (%)
A	Talking about a particular topic	2	22.22
B	Quoting somebody else	-	-
C	Being emphatic about something	-	-
D	Interjection	-	-
E	Repetition used for clarification	1	11.11
F	Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor	2	22.22
G	Expressing group identity	4	44.44
	Total	**9**	

From the seven categories functions of intrasentential code switching, there are only four functions existing in the film. They are talking about a particular

topic, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor and expressing group identity. Two other functions which are quoting somebody else and being emphatic about something cannot be found in the film.

From the table, it can be concluded that the most functions existing in the film is expressing group identity (44.44%) and the least functions existing in the film is repetition used for clarification (11.11%).

In conclusion, based on the calculation, the most frequency of functions of intersentential code switching is talking about a particular topic (29.41%) and the most frequency of functions of intrasentential code switching is expressing group identity (44.44%). The least frequency of functions of intersentential code switching happened in the film is repetition used for clarification (5.88%) and the least frequency functions of intrasentential code switching existing in the film is repetition used for clarification (11.11%).

B. Discussion

In this part, the writer also discussed

1. The functions of code switching

There are seven functions why the speaker uses code switching. They are talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, and expressing identity.

There are only six categories which have emerged in the film. Therefore, the writer is going to discuss the six categories only. They are talking a particular topic, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor and expressing identity.

a. Talking a particular topic

Sometimes, people need to switch their language in the purpose of talking about a particular topic. In the film, it is the most functions why Hashim change his language.

4	Hashim	: Pak Jendral. (**General, sir**)
	The general	: English! Where have you been?
	Hashim	: <u>Sorry, Pak Prap. But, every witness must be …</u>
	The general	: I mean, tell that there are a dozen links between this bombing and the Malaysian fanatic, Faruq Al Hasan.

The dialog in unit 4 occurs between Hashim and the general. Both of them are the police officer in Indonesia. The general is the chief and Hashim is the police detective. They are talking about the current issues of a bomb explosion. The conversation takes place in the general's car. There are others people in that car.

First, Hashim greets the general using Indonesia language. Then, the general answers angrily. He asks Hashim to speak English. The purpose is avoiding other people understand their conversation. Then, Hashim switches his language into English until they end the conversation. Therefore, there is an intersentential code switching happening in the dialog. In that unit, the writer also

finds the intrasentential code switching. When Hashim says "Pak Prap", he mixes the language. The word 'Pak' is not existed in English. But, Hashim uses 'Pak' to address the general. The intention of using the language is not because Hashim wants to talk a particular topic.

The function of intrasentential code switching to talk a particular topic is also found in the film. One of the units which contains intrasentential code switching can be seen below.

9.   Jake   : It's very good Ma'am.

      Hashim   : Nasi goreng. (**Fried rice**). Glutten free.

The conversation is between Jake and Hashim. They are having breakfast in Hashim's house. It is the first time for Jake to eat Indonesian fried rice. He says to Vitria, Hashim's wife about the food. He thinks that the food is delicious but he has no idea about the food. Then, Hashim states 'nasi goreng' meaning fried rice.

The purpose of Hashim using the words 'nasi goreng' is he wants to give information to Jake. This conversation has a relationship with the previous conversation between Jake and Hashim. Jake mocked Hashim for having meals with containing a lot of fat which is not good for the health. On that moment, Hashim introduced the food as 'nasi goreng'. Now, when Jake thinks the food is delicious food, Hashim uses the phrase 'nasi goreng' instead of fried rice.

b. Being emphatic about something

Sometimes, the non native speaker uses his native language to emphatic about something. He may not realize that he change the language. This is happening in the beginning conversation in the film.

1. Hashim   : Do you lecture your students with this language?

   Jake   : You should hear what they call me.

   Hashim   : Lanjutkan. (**Continue**)

   Jake   : (silent)

   Hashim   : Continue

The conversation happens between Hashim and Jake. Hashim is an Indonesian police detective and Jake is a foreigner. Jake does not understand Indonesia language. Jake is being investigated by Hashim.

First of all, Hashim asks some questions in English. Then, the conversation runs well. In the middle of the conversation, Hashim says 'lanjutkan' means continue. He wants to back to the topic they discussed. When he says 'lanjutkan' it is in high tone that is used for emphasizing the meaning. But, Jake does not give any respond. Jake only keeps silent. He stares at Hashim and gets confused. Looking at the respond of Jake, Hashim then realizes that he has used Indonesia language. Then, he changes the language to continue the investigation. When he says 'continue', he uses soft tone. It reflects that he wants to emphasize on using the word 'lanjutkan'

The purpose Hashim changes his language from Indonesia language into Indonesia language is unintentionally emphasizing the meaning of the language.

When he is aware of using another language, he changes his language again. However, the writer does not find this function for intrasentential code switching..

    c. Interjection

Interjection is used express feelings or emotions. Interjection can be a single word and can be a figure of speech refers to the use of one word. In this film, the writer finds some interjections in Arabic language.

    13.   Anton : Semoga Tuhan Yesus dan Bunda Maria melindungi kita

                    (**Jesus and Maria protect us**)

        Hashim: <u>Insha Allah</u>

In the conversation between Anton and Hashim, there is intersentential code switching from Indonesia language into Arab. Anton and Hashim are partner in police department. Anton is Christian and Hashim is Moslem. They are discussing about a case being investigated. The situation is informal. They talk in Indonesia language. Then, in the end of the conversation, Hashim responds to Anton utterance. He says 'Insha Allah' .

'Insha Allah' is the expression used by moslem when they hope something can be happening in the future. Moslem around the world uses 'Insha Allah' rather than translate it into theirnative language. Other cases of using interjections occur in the following unit of conversations.

    25   Achmed : Your family is still alive. (*He continues*). Until tonight.

                  Insha Allah.

        Hashim : <u>Insha Allah</u>.

In the conversation between Hashim and Achmed is the same with the conversation between Hashim and Anton. The difference is Achmed and Hashim have the same religion. Both of them are moslems. In that contexts, Hashim uses the words 'insha Allah' as a hope that his family will still alive until he can rescue them.

The interjection can happen in the beginning of the conversation. The following are the example of interjection happening in the beginning of the conversation. When he answers the phone, he greets the speaker by saying 'assalammu'alaikum'. Then, he continues to speak in English.

23 Hashim　　: (*He picks up the phone and answers it*)

　　　　　　　<u>Assalammu'alaikum, Hashim.</u>

　　The speaker: Lieutenant Hashim. Let's not pretend. You know what I

　　　　　　　Am

In the conversation, Hashim simply says 'assalammu'alaikum to greet the man on the phone. It is casual remark for moslem to greet this way. The functions of interjections can be found only in intersentential code switching. There is no interjections function of intrasentential code switching existed in the dialogs of this film.

d. Repetition used for clarification

Sometimes, people repeat their words in order to clarify the language. The repletion used for clarification happens in both intersentential code switching and

intrasentential code switching. In intersentential code switching, there is only a sample of dialogs.

8.   Jake   : How do you eat that shit? Have you ever heard the trans-
fat? Gluten?

Hashim : <u>Nasi goreng. Fried rice</u>. Good for your health.

The conversation is between Hashim and Jake who had never tried Indonesian fried rice. He looks at Hashim who is eating fried rice. He thinks that the food is not good for the health. When Jake talks about the strange food, Hashim explains that it was 'nasi goreng'. He introduces the food to Jake by mentioning Indonesian words rather than English.

Then, Hashim switches the language into English. He says fried rice Tthe purpose of changing the language is to repeat what he says earlier and to give information about the food. He understands that Jake has no idea about 'nasi goreng' so he uses English to explain it.

Repetition used for clarification is also found in intrasentential code switching. There is only a dialog containing intrasentential code switching which has purpose on repeating the language for clarification.

2   Jake   : It's informal. I didn't realized it was like Hawaiian
shirt party.

Hashim   : <u>Batik. It's called "Batik"</u>

Jake   : Right

In the conversation between Jake and Hashim takes place in the police office. Jake is being investigated by Hashim. Jake describes the situation at the

party. When he explains the shirts worn by the party guests, he mentions Hawaiian shirt. Then, Hashim says 'Batik'. Batik is the formal shirt in Indonesia. The word comes from Indonesia language. In the conversation, Hashim repeat the word "Batik" in the purpose of giving clarification. It is an intrasentential code switching because Hashim uses the term in Indonesia language when he speaks in English.

e. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

There are four dialogs using intersentential code switching and two dialog using intrasentential code switching in the purpose of the speaker wants to clarify the speech content for interlocutor.

Clarifying the speech content for interlocutor means the speaker uses the language to give explanation about the situation or actions that happen in the conversation. He switches the language in order to make the hearer understand.

For intersentential code switching, it can be seen in the following dialog.

5	Hashim	: Buka borgolnya. (**Take off his handcuffs**)
	The police	: (*He takes off the handcuffs*)
	Jake	: Bule? (*He wonders what it means*).
	Hashim	: (He gives some explanations) Literally "stupid white person" . But it can be in term with endearment.

There are three people involved in the conversation. They are Hashim, the police, and Jake. The scene begins with Jake who his hand is handcuffed feels annoyed with his condition. The police officer who is with him then says something to mock him by the world 'bule'. Jake does not know the meaning of

it. Hashim asks the police officer to take off the handcuffs. He asks the police officer in Indonesia language.

Jake who does not know the meaning of the words grumbles the word 'bule'. Knowing it, Hashim switches his language into English and gives explanation about the meaning of the word.

For intrasentential code switching, the speaker uses Indonesia language for mentioning referring certain word and gives explanation in Indonesia language. It can be seen in the following dialog.

20	Jake	: That's a sneaky Javanese karate?
	Hashim	: <u>Not karate. Pencak Silat. It's an ancient martial art that prices cunning over strength</u>.

The conversation between Jake and Hashim occurs after Hashim attacks Jake using Pencak Silat. Pencak Silat is originally from Indonesia language. in the conversation Hashim attempts to use Indoenesia to describe the action. Then, he gives the explanation in English. Therefore, he mixes the Indonesia language and English language.

f. Expressing identity

There is no expressing identity in using intersentential code switching that happens in the conversation in the film. The writer only finds the expressing identity in the use of intrasentential code switching. Look at the dialogs below.

7	Hashim	:Perhaps it's less painful for you to wait outside, <u>Pak.Vizier.</u>

Vizier   : (*He looks at him a while and gets out of the room*)

In the conversation, Hashim says to Vizier in English but he addresses Vizier by using Indonesian form. The word 'Pak' identifies that the speaker is Indonesian. The word 'Pak' is used for addressing older man. It can be used to show the respect. The similar phenomenon can also be found in the following dialog.

10   Vitria   : Tell us about your studies, <u>Mas Jake</u>.

       Hashim   : "Mas" is Javanese for "brother". (*He explains to Jake*)

and also in the following dialog

26   Hashim   : Good bye, <u>Mas Jake</u>.

       Jake   : See you, Hash.

Both of the dialogs show us the speakers address Jake by adding the word 'mas'. The word 'mas' comes from Javanese. It is used to address younger male. It indicates the respect toward the younger male. The speakers mix the English sentence by addressing person in the form of Indonesia language. The purpose of mixing the language is to express identity. As an Indonesian, it is rude to greet or address other simply by mentioning the name. Therefore, the speakers mix the language.

From the discussion above, the writer concludes that there is two code existing in the film entitled 'Java Heat'. They are the intersentential code switching andintrasentential code switching. However, the intersentential code switching is mostly used by the character named Hashim rather than the

intrasentential code switching. The functions why he changes his language or mixes the language are varied.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION, IMPLEMENTATION, AND RECOMMENDATION

In this chapter, there are three parts. They are conclusion, implementation, and recommendation. In conclusion, the writer draws some conclusions based on the research finding and discussion. The implamentation part tells the use of code switching our daily life esspecially in the teaching and learning process. Then, the writer also gives some recommendation based on the process in conducting the research.

A. Conclusions

After analyzing the data and presenting the result in Chapter IV, the writer draws some conclusion. The following are the conclusion:

1. There are two type of code switching happen in the film entitled 'Java Heat' they are intersentential code switching and intrasentential code switching.

2. The character named Hashim mostly uses code switching in his dialogs. There are seventeen (65.38%) dialogs containing intersentential code switching and there are nine (34.62%) dialogs used intrasentential code switching.

3. From the seven functions there are only six functions can be found in the use of intersentential code switching and intrasentential code switching

happened in the film. They are talking about a particular topic, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor and expressing group identity.

4. There are only five functions of intersentential code switching found in the film. They are are talking about a particular topic (29,41%), being emphatic about something (17.65%), interjection (23.53%), repetition used for clarification (5.88%), and intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor (23.53%).

5. There are only four functions of intrasentential code switching found in the film. They are are talking about a particular topic (22.22%), repetition used for clarification (11.11%), intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor (22.22%) and expressing group identity (44.44%).

6. The most frequency of the function of intersentential code switching is talking about a particular topic (29.41%) and the most frequency of the function of intrasentential code switching is expressing group identity (44.44%)

7. The least frequency of the function of intersentential code switching is repetition used for clarification (5.88%) and the least frequency of the intrasentential code switching is also repetition used for clarification (11.11%)

B. Implementation

In our daily life conversation, code switching is very important. In the conversation involved multilingualism speakers, code switching is useful in order to make the conversation run well. In the English language teaching and learning process, code switching may be used in the classroom. In multilingualism classroom, the English teacher and the students may sometimes switch the language because of some reasons.

The use of code switching both intrasentential and intersentential in English classroom has some good points. It can prevent the missunderstanding between the teacher and the students. It also makes English teaching and learning process more contextual. It is because the speakers will switch or mix the language in order to make the language is appropriate with the condition.

C. Recommendations

For the reader who has a desire in conducting the same research, the writer is going to give some recommendations as follow:

1. Find an interesting movie that contains the focus of the study.

2. Understand all elements involved in the conversation and refer to the theories to analyze the language.

3. Find as much as sources related to the focus of the study

4. Write the report as soon as possible,

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APPENDIX A
TRANSCRIPTION UNITS

The transcript of dialogues that contains code switching and code

mixing

No.	Dialogues
1	Hashim : Do you lecture your student with that language? Jake : You should hear what they call me. Hashim : <u>Lanjutkan</u>. (**Continue**) Jake : (silent) Hashim : Continue
2	Jake : It's informal. I didn't realize it was like a Hawaiian shirt party. Hashim : <u>Batik</u>. It's called "Batik" Jake : Right.
3	Hashim : You were the last who speak to <u>the Sultana</u> of Java before she died. Jake : (*He stares at Hashim*)
4	Hashim : Pak, Jendral. (**General, sir**) The general : English!Where have you been? Hashim : <u>Sorry, Pak Prap. But, every witness must be ...</u> The general : I mean, tell that there are a dozen links between this bombing and the Malaysian fanatic, Faruq Al Hasan.
5	Hashim : Buka borgolnya.(**Take off his handcuffs**) The police : (*He takes off the handcuffs*) Jake : Bule? (*He wonders what it means.*)

	Jake : Shit! (*He looks at around*) Hashim : (*He gives some explanations.*) Literally "stupid white person". But it can be in term with endearment.
6	Hashim : <u>The bomber stood here, yes?</u> Jake : Ehm ...
7	Hashim : Perhaps it's less painful for you to wait outside, <u>Pak Vizier</u>. Vizier : (*He looks at him a while and get out of the room*)
8	Jake : How do you eat that shit? Have you ever heard the trans-fats? Gluten? Hashim : <u>Nasi goreng</u>. Fried rice. Good for you.
9	Jake : It's very good Ma'am. Hashim : <u>Nasi goreng</u>.(**Fried rice**) Gluten free.
10	Vitria : Tell us about your studies, Mas Jake. Hashim : <u>"Mas"</u> is Javanese for "brother". (*He explains to Jake*)
11	Hashim : (*He talks to his children.*) Siap-siap yuk anak-anak. (**Go get** **ready kids.**) Hashim : (*He explains to Jake*) <u>Vitria went to university. And Grad</u> <u>school</u>.
12	Hashim : Budi, Ade. Sudah siap belum? (**Budi, Ade. Are you ready?**) (*The children kiss Jake's hand. Then, go*) Vitria : Mas? (*She asks for permission to her husband*) Hashim : Yeah. Hashim : (*He explains to Jake*) <u>Within the family we don't shake hands.</u>

		It shows a deeper affection.
13		Anton : Semoga Tuhan Yesus dan Bunda Maria melindungi kita. (**Jesus and Maria protect us**) Hashim : Insha Allah.
14		Hashim : Pak? The General : Where is your partner? Hashim : Sergeant Anton is following a lead ...
15		The speaker : Are we clear, Lieutenant. Hashim : Saya mengerti Pak. (**I understand**)
16		Hashim : Maaf, Bapak. (**Excuse me, sir**). General : (He *looks at Hashim*.) Hashim : I need to speak with you. About politics.
17		Hashim : When he says 'Assalammu'alaikum'. It lacks respect. Jake : (*He looks at Hashim with curious*.)
18		Sultan : I thank you. Both of you. For your concern. Hashim : Terima kasih Sultan. (**Thank you, Sultan**) (*He kisses Sultan's hand*)
19		Hashim : (*He says angrily*) Cukup. (**enough**). Haven't you gotten enough people killed? Huh? American, always you are telling. Never listening. Always fighting, never hearing. Jake : Yeah! That's us. A violent country.
20		Jake : That's a sneaky Javanese karate? Hashim : Not karate. Pencak Silat. It's an ancient martial art that prices

	cunning over strength.
21	Hashim : (*Pointing his gun, he shows his badge to the men.*) Polisi. Detasemen 88. (**Police. Detachement 88**). Jake : I think, they like different division. Hashim : (*He talks to Travers*) <u>They think we're stealing the Crown Jewels</u>.
22	Hashim : Are you serious? Jake : Don't even start Hashim : (*He talks to the woman.*) <u>Bisa keluar sebentar, Mbak</u>. (**Can you give us a minute?**)
23	Hashim : (*He picks up the phone and answers it*) <u>Assalammualaikum,</u> Hashim. The speaker : Lieutenant Hashim. Let's not pretend. You know what I am.
24	Hashim : Turun (**Get off**.) The woman : (*She gets off*) Hashim : (*He talks to the man*).<u>Get out. Sorry</u>
25	The man : Your family is still alive. (*He continues*) Until tonight. Insha Allah. Hashim : <u>Insha Allah</u>.
26	Hashim : Good bye, <u>Mas Jake</u>. Jake : See you, Hash.

APPENDIX B
CODING

Appendix B1: Table of coding the function of intersentential code switching

No. trnscript dialogues	Dialogue	Type	Coding
1	Hashim : Do you lecture your student with that language? Jake : You should hear what they call me. Hashim : <u>Lanjutkan</u>. (**Continue**) Jake : (silent) Hashim : Continue	Being emphatic about something	**C**
4	Hashim : Pak, Jendral. (**General, sir**) The general : English!Where have you been? Hashim : <u>Sorry, Pak Prap. But, every witness must be ...</u> The general : I mean, tell that there are a dozen links between this bombing and the Malaysian fanatic, Faruq Al Hasan.	Talking about a particular topic	**A**
5	Hashim : Buka borgolnya. (**Take off his handcuffs**) The police : (*He takes off the henadcuff*)	Intention of clarifying the speech	**F**

		content for interlocutor	
	Jake : Bule? (*He wonders what it means*.) Jake : Shit! (*He looks at around*) Hashim : (*He gives some explanations*.) <u>Literally "stupid white person". But it can be in term</u> *with endearment*.	content for interlocutor	
8	Jake : How do you eat that shit? Have you ever heard the trans-fats? Gluten? Hashim : <u>Nasi goreng. Fried rice.</u> Good for you.	Repetition used for clarification	**E**
11	Hashim : (*He talks to his children*.) Siap-siap yuk anak-anak. (**Go get ready kids.**) Hashim : (*He explains to Jake*) <u>Vitria went to university. And Grad school</u>.	Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor	**F**
12	Hashim : Budi, Ade. Sudah siap belum? (**Budi, Ade. Are you ready?**) (*The children kiss Jake's hand. Then, go*) Vitria : Mas? (*She asks for permission to her husband*) Hashim : Yeah.	Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor	**F**

	Hashim : (*He explains to Jake*) <u>Within the family we don't shake hands. It shows a deeper affection</u>.		
13	Anton : Semoga Tuhan Yesus dan Bunda Maria melindungi kita. (**Jesus and Maria protect us**) Hashim : <u>Insha Allah</u>.	Interjection	**D**
14	Hashim : Pak? The General : Where is your partner? Hashim : <u>Sergeant Anton is following a lead ...</u>	Talking about a particular topic	**A**
15	The speaker : Are we clear, Lieutenant? Hashim : <u>Saya mengerti Pak</u>. (**I understand**)	Being emphatic about something	**C**
16	Hashim : Maaf, Bapak. (**Excuse me, sir**). General : (He *looks at Hashim*.) Hashim : <u>I need to speak with you. About politics.</u>	Talking about a particular topic	**A**
18	Sultan : I thank you. Both of you. For your concern. Hashim : <u>Terima kasih Sultan</u>. (**Thank you, Sultan**)	Being emphatic about something	**C**

	(*He kisses Sultan's hand*)		
19	Hashim : (*He says angrily*) <u>Cukup</u>. (**enough**). Haven't you gotten enough people killed? Huh? American, always you are telling. Never listening. Always fighting, never hearing. Jake : Yeah! That's us. A violent country.	Interjection	**D**
21	Hashim : (*Pointing his gun, he shows his badge to the men.*) Polisi. Detasemen 88. (**Police. Detachement 88**). Jake : I think, they like different division. Hashim : (*He talks to Travers*) <u>They think we're stealing the Crown Jewels</u>.	Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor	**F**
22	Hashim : Are you serious? Jake : Don't even start Hashim : (*He talks to the woman.*) <u>Bisa keluar sebentar, Mbak</u>. (**Can you give us a minute?**)	Talking about a particular topic	**A**
23	Hashim : (*He picks up the phone and answers it*)	Interjection	**D**

	Assalammualaikum, Hashim. The speaker : Lieutenant Hashim. Let's not pretend. You know what I am.		
24	Hashim : Turun (**Get off**.) The woman : (*She gets off*) Hashim : (*He talks to the man*).Get out. Sorry	Talking about a particular topic	**A**
25	The man : Your family is still alive. (*He continues*) Until tonight. Insha Allah. Hashim : Insha Allah.	Interjection	**D**

Appendix B2: Table of coding the function of intrasentential code switching

Noumber of Transcript Dialigue	Dialogue	Type	Coding
2	Jake : It's informal. I didn't realize it was like a Hawaiian shirt party. Hashim : Batik. It's called "Batik" Jake : Right.	Repetion used for clarification	**E**
3	Hashim : You were the last who speak to the Sultana of Java before she died. Jake : (*He stares at Hashim*)	Expressing group identity	**G**
6	Hashim : The bomber stood here, yes? Jake : Ehm ...	Talking about a particular topic	**A**
7	Hashim : Perhaps it's less painful for you to wait outside, Pak Vizier. Vizier : (*He looks at him a while and get out of the room*)	Expressing group identity	**G**
9	Jake : It's very good Ma'am. Hashim : Nasi goreng.(**Fried rice**)	Talking about a particular topic	**A**

	Gluten free.		
10	Vitria : Tell us about your studies, Mas Jake. Hashim : "Mas" is Javanese for "brother". (*He explains to Jake*)	Expressing group identity	**G**
17	Hashim : When he says 'Assalammu'alaikum'. It lacks respect. Jake : (*He looks at Hashim with curious.*)	Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor	**F**
20	Jake : That's a sneaky Javanese karate? Hashim : Not karate. Pencak Silat. It's an ancient martial art that prices cunning over strength.	Intention of clarificatying the speech content for interlocutor	**F**
26	Hashim : Good bye, Mas Jake. Jake : See you, Hash.	Expressing group identity	**G**

Table. 1. The frequency of the code switching.

Type of code	Frequency	Percent
Code switching	17	65.38
Code mixing	9	34.62
Total	**26**	

Table 2. The ratio of reasons of intersentential code switching

Code	Reason	Frequency	Percent (%)
A	Talking about a particular topic	5	29.41
B	Quoting somebody else	-	-
C	Being emphatic about something	3	17.65
D	Interjection	4	23.53
E	Repetition used for clarification	1	5.88
F	Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor	4	23.53
G	Expressing group identity	-	-
	Total	**17**	

Table 3. The ratio of reasons of intrasentential code switching

Code	Reason	Frequency	Percent (%)
A	Talking about a particular topic	2	22.22
B	Quoting somebody else	-	-
C	Being emphatic about something	-	-
D	Interjection	-	-
E	Repetition used for clarification	1	11.11
F	Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor	2	22.22
G	Expressing group identity	4	44.44
	Total	**9**	