

AN ANALYSIS OF CODE SWITCHING EMPLOYED BY THE CHARACTERS ANNA AND KATE IN THE FILM *MELODYLAN*

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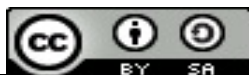
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ABSTRACT

Language plays a vital role in facilitating communication within diverse communities, enabling speakers to enhance their understanding and articulate insights, perspectives, and ideas effectively. In multilingual societies, individuals frequently alternate between languages to meet communicative demands—a phenomenon known as code switching. This study investigates: (1) the types of code switching utilized by the characters Anna and Kate in the film Melodylan, and (2) the underlying factors motivating such language alternation. Employing a descriptive qualitative method, this research examines the dialogue between the two characters. The findings reveal three types of code switching: inter-sentential, intra-sentential, and tag switching. Furthermore, six key motivations for code switching were identified: addressing specific topics, expressing empathy, using interjections, repetition for clarification, clarifying messages for the listener, and asserting group identity.

KEYWORDS

Code Switching, Film, Reason, Types of Code Switching



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INTRODUCTION

Language is a system of expressing ideas through structured sounds that form words, which are then arranged into meaningful sentences. As defined by American linguists Bernard Bloch and George L. Trager (1986), language is an arbitrary system of vocal symbols used by members of a social group for communication—be it through spoken, written, or gestural symbols.

As a fundamental tool for human interaction, language is central to the study of linguistics. Sociolinguistics, a key branch of linguistics, examines the relationship between language and society, encompassing themes such as dialects, language varieties, repertoires, communities, and bilingualism. Within the scope of bilingualism, *code switching* refers to the use of multiple languages by a speaker, with language choices influenced by social contexts (Hudson, 1980). Hoffman (1991) describes code switching as a strategy in which speakers shift between languages within a single utterance, a definition echoed by DiPietro (1977), who views it as the alternation of languages during a speech act. Bilingual individuals, as described by Mackey (cited in Chair, 2004), engage in such switching during interactions within their speech communities.

Code switching frequently appears in literary and cinematic works, including the film *Melodylan*, which centers on the story of Melody, a girl who transfers schools to escape her ex-boyfriend, only to encounter new challenges after meeting Dylan. The characters Anna and Kate in the film frequently switch between Indonesian and English, providing rich data for analysis.

According to Wardhaugh (2006), code switching typically occurs in bilingual societies, where speakers shift between linguistic codes in response to situational changes. Hoffman (1991) categorizes code switching into several types based on the scope and point of linguistic transition, including intra-sentential, inter-sentential, and emblematic switching. This study seeks to explore these forms as exhibited in *Melodylan*, with a focus on the speech patterns of Anna and Kate.

a. Sociolinguistics

Abdul Chaer (1994) stated that sociolinguistics is a sub-discipline of linguistics that studies language in relation to its use in society. What is discussed in sociolinguistics is the use and use of language, the place of language use, the grammar of the language level, the various consequences of the contact of two or more languages, and the variety and time of use of the variety of languages. According to Holmes (2001), sociolinguistics is a study of relationship between language and society, and how the language used in multilingual speech communities.

b. Code Switching

Hudson (1996) stated that “code switching represents one of the usage language forms of a bilingual that is usage more than one language by a bilingual which say by choose one of the language codes adapted with situation”. In a multilingual country, people consequently switch from one language to another. Therefore, code switching is the consequence of multilingualism. However, people do not only switch from one language to another, but also from one dialect to another. Hudson (1996) has observed that “the particular dialect or language that a person chooses to use on any occasion is a code, a system used for communication between two or more parties”.

c. Types of code switching

1) Inter Sentential Switching

In inter-sentential code switching, the language switch is done at sentence boundaries— words or phrases at the beginning or end of a sentence. This type is seen most often in fluent bilingual speakers.

2) Intra Sentential Switching

Intra sentential was code switching within the clause or sentence. In this case, the speaker might switch parts of clauses, lexical items, or even morphemes. Intra sentential was code switching in which switches occur between a clause or sentence boundary.

3) Tag Switching

This kind of switching is sometimes called emblematic switching or tag switching. The switch is simply an interjection, a tag, or a sentence filler in the other language which serves as an ethnic identity marker.

Reason of using code switching

Hoffman (1991) classified the reasons to do code switching into seven points. They are as follow:

1. Talking about a particular topic
A speaker feels free and more comfortable to express their emotions, excitements, or even anger in a language that is not their everyday language.
2. Quoting somebody else
Regarding this reason, Hoffman (1991) suggested that people sometimes like to quote a famous expression or saying of some well-known figures.
3. Being emphatic about something

Usually, when someone who is talking using a language that is not his native tongue suddenly wants to be emphatic about something, as Hoffman (1991) stated, he/she, either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch from his second language to his first language.

4. Interjection (Inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)
Regarding the reason, Hoffman (1991) suggested that language switching and language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connector. It may happen unintentionally or intentionally.
5. Repetition used for clarification
About this reason, Hoffman (1991) said that when a bilingual wants to clarify his/her speech so that it will be understood more by the listener, he/she can sometimes use both of the language that he masters saying the same utterance (the utterance is said repeatedly).
6. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor
When a bilingual person talks to another bilingual as suggested by Hoffman (1991), it was mentioned that there will be lots of code switching and code mixing that occur. It means making the content of his/her speech runs smoothly and can be understood by the hearer.
7. Expressing group identity
The way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings, are obviously different from other groups.

The purpose of this research is to present information about the types of code switching and the reasons for their use by the characters of Anna and Kate in the Melodylan film. Based on the description of the background, the problems that will be discussed in this paper are:

- a. What types of code switching are used by Anna and Kate's characters in Melodylan film?
- b. Why are the types of code switching used by Anna and Kate's characters in the Melodylan film?

RESEARCH METHOD

The researcher uses descriptive qualitative method in this research, as the researcher generates words than number in analyzing the data. The researcher is descriptively describe the types of code switching performed by the characters in the characters' utterances and the factors triggering the characters in performing code switching that occurs in their utterances in Melodylan film.

The data source of this research is Melodylan film itself directed by Fajar Nugros from a novel written by Asri Aci. Through the data source, the researcher then got the data. All phrases, clauses, and sentences determined as code switching phenomenon are conducted from the whole utterances related to the characters as the object in this research.

As the key instrument in this research, the researcher collects the data through the data collection technique. The researcher is firstly downloading then watching Melodylan film. Then, the researcher pays attention only on code switching practices inside the film of characters' utterances. The researcher takes notes of the phrases, clauses, or even sentences that belongs to data of the research and then categorize them by making list of groups to distinguish the types of code switching which later known that those are done by only ten characters in this film. After finding the types of the code switching, the researcher then investigates the factors triggering Anna and Kate characters in performing code switching.

The data that has been collected is then analyzed and the data contained in the film is sorted and organized into categories to determine the type of code switching and the factors that cause code switching. Then, conclusions are drawn based on the analysis and findings in the study.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Data of Code Switching

The following table is the data of code switching that were found in this research.

Table 1. Data of Code Switching

No	Times	Dialogue	Types
1.	00:04:09 – 00:04:14	Anna : “Kate” Kate : “ <i>Oh my gosh</i> , bisa gak sih gak ngegetin, liat deh jadi belepotan gini”	Tag Code Switching
2.	00:04:14 – 00:04:24	Anna : “ <i>The new girl. She’s with Dylan right now</i> ” Kate : “ <i>Indonesian, please! Oh my gosh! We are in Bekasi.</i> ” Anna : “Iya anak barunya lagi sama Dylan” Kate : “Anak baru siapa sih?”	Inter Sentential Switching
3.	00:06:53 – 00:07:01	Kate : “ Ya lo jaga sikap aja, biar gak dikirain cabe- cabean” Anna : “ <i>Yeah, our gang we’ve got class</i> ”	Inter Sentential Switching
4.	00:07:01 – 00:07:13	Kate : “ <i>Oh my gosh</i> , Anna! ya iyalah kita punya kelas terus kalau gak kita belajar dimana?” Anna : “Bukan kelas, Kate <i>class</i> ” Kate : “Iya kelas kan?” Anna : “Bukan kelas tapi <i>class</i> ”	Tag Code Switching
5.	00:09:47 – 00:10:05	Waiter : “Selamat ulang tahun!” Anna : “Siapa yang ulang tahun?”	Inter Sentential

		Kate : “ <i>Oh my gosh! Anna!</i> ” Waiter : “Anna ulang tahun!” Anna : “Bukan” Kate : “ <i>No, Melody!</i> ” Waiter : “Melody ulang tahun” Anna : “Bukan” Kate : “ <i>No, Fathur!</i> ” Waiter : “Fathur ulang tahun”	Switching
6.	00:10:04 – 00:10:07	Kate : “ <i>No, what I mean is</i> , Melody jalan sama Fathur”	Intra Sentential Switching
7.	00:10:12 – 00:10:21	Anna : “Astaghfirullah, kemarin sama Dylan sekarang jalan sama Kak Fathur. Awas aja aja sampai dia <i>deketin</i> ”	Tag Code Switching

		<i>my Little Prince</i>	
8.	00:10:21 – 00:10:30	Waiter : “Oh saya tahu, <i>Little Prince</i> ulang tahun” Anna : “ <i>Oh my gosh</i> ” Kate : “ <i>Oh my gosh, what is wrong with this guy?</i> ”	Inter Sentential Switching
9.	00:12:12 – 00:12:16	Kate : “Eh, lo mau kemana?” Melody : “Mau ke kelas” Kate : “ <i>See? She got a class. Bener kan yang gue bilangin kemarin</i> ”	Inter Sentential Switching
10.	00:12:16 – 00:12:19	Anna : “Iya tapi yang kita bahas kemarin itu <i>class</i> bukan kelas”	Intra Sentential Switching
11.	00:12:19 – 00:12:29	Kate : “Iya Anna! Kelas yang tempat kita belajar kan?” Anna : “ <i>No, Kate! Class bukan kelas</i> ” Kate : “ <i>Oh my gosh, Anna! There’s always something broken in your mind</i> ” Anna : “ <i>Kate, you’re broken</i> ”	Inter Sentential Switching
12.	00:12:29 – 00:12:34	Angga : “Hai <i>baby</i> , aku punya tebak-tebakan loh buat kamu”	Tag Code Switching
13.	00:12:40 – 00:12:47	Angga : “Kelesyahan aku tanpa kabar darimu” Kate : “ <i>You guys are crazy</i> “	Inter Sentential Switching
14.	00:12:48 – 00:12:50	Angga : “ <i>Crazy? Oh my gosh! This is not crazy. Shut up atau you I shut down! Bye!</i> ”	Intra Sentential Switching
15.	00:17:20 – 00:17:24	Anna : “Iya, <i>of course</i> Kate aku juga serius dari tadi Melody disini sama gue”	Intra Sentential Switching
16.	00:17:25 – 00:17:32	Kate : “ <i>Oh my gosh! Lo lemot banget sih, pantas aja cowok lo kayak gitu modelnya</i> ” Anna : “Eh Kate! Kok lo jadi bawa-bawa <i>my Little Prince</i> , sih?”	Tag Code Switching
17.	00:18:37 – 00:18:48	Waiter : “Susah banget disuruh ketawanya” Anna : “ <i>He’s not funny. Lebih lucu my Little Prince</i> ” Angga : “Ah, <i>thank you baby</i> . Kamu juga lucu” Anna : “ <i>Oh, thank you</i> ”	Inter Sentential Switching
	00:21:58 –		Tag Code

18.	00:22:02	Melody : “Buat gue? Ah, <i>Thank you!</i> Makasih!”	Switching
19.	00:22:04 –	Anna : “Oh iya, tadi ada <i>notesnya</i> ”	Intra
	00:22:08	Melody : “Hm?”	Sentential

Analysis

Types of Code Switching

a) Inter Sentential Switching

It is found in the data table number 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 11, 13, 17, 23, 32. There was a change in code from Indonesian to English or vice versa at sentence boundaries—words or phrases at the beginning or end of a sentence. This makes data with the number can be classified as Inter Sentential Switching.

Data table number 2 :

Anna : “*The new girl. She’s with Dylan right now*”

Kate : “*Indonesian, please! Oh my gosh! We are in Bekasi.*”

Anna : “Iya anak barunya lagi sama Dylan”

Kate : “Anak baru siapa sih?”

b) Intra Sentential Switching

It is found in the data table number 6, 10, 14, 15, 19, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31. There was a mixture of codes between Indonesian and English within a sentence. This makes data with the number can be classified as Intra Sentential Switching.

Data table number 6 :

Kate : “*No, what I mean is, Melody jalan sama Fathur*”

c) Tag Code Switching

It is found in the data table number 1, 4, 7, 12, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 29. There was inserting an interjection, an exclamation, a tag, or a sentence filler from English to Indonesian. This makes data with the number can be classified as Tag code switching.

Data table number 1 :

Anna : “Kate”

Kate : “*Oh my gosh, bisa gak sih gak ngagetin, liat deh jadi belepotan gini*”

The Reason of Using Code Switching

The results of data analysis in the table above, the following conclusions are obtained:

Table 2 Reason of Using Code Switching

Based on	Reason	Number of Data
	<i>Talking Particular Topics</i>	2, 14, 15
	<i>Being Empathic about something</i>	5, 7, 9, 13, 17, 18, 23, 31
	<i>Interjectiond</i>	10, 11, 16, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30
	<i>Repetition used for clarification</i>	1, 4, 8,
	<i>Intention of clarifying the speech content</i>	6, 19, 32
	<i>forn interlocutor</i>	
	<i>Expressing group identity</i>	3, 12, 29
	Total	32

CONCLUSION

Code switching refers to the alternation between two or more languages within a single discourse, which may occur in both spoken and written forms. This linguistic phenomenon is frequently

observed in various literary and cinematic works, including the film *Melodylan*, where characters Anna and Kate engage in code switching between Indonesian and English. The types of code switching identified in their dialogues include inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, and tag switching. Additionally, six primary motivations for their use of code switching were discovered: discussing specific topics, expressing empathy, using interjections, repeating phrases for clarification, clarifying speech content for the listener, and demonstrating group identity.

Given the abundance of linguistic phenomena present in daily communication, particularly within the realm of sociolinguistics, the findings of this study underscore the significance of continued research in this area. It is the researcher's hope that future scholars will explore code switching in greater depth and approach their investigations with careful planning and preparation to yield even more comprehensive and refined outcomes.

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