

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter presents the findings and discussion of the research procedures which are described in Chapter Three. This chapter answers the following research questions:

- a. What are the types of codes used by Laura?
- b. What is the frequency of occurrence of each type of code used by Laura?
- c. What are the types of code-switching used by Laura?
- d. What is the frequency of occurrence of each type of code-switching used by Laura?
- e. At what syntactic level did Laura switch to?
- f. What is the frequency of occurrence of each syntactic level that Laura switched to?

4.1. Findings

In order to find out the types of codes used by Laura, types of code-switching and syntactic level Laura switched to, the writer analyzed all Laura's utterances in the episodes forty-six of *Upik Abu dan Laura* soap opera. The findings for the research questions are discussed in the sections that follow.

4.1.1. Codes

Table 4.1.1. The Occurrence of the Types of Codes
Used by Laura

Codes	Indonesian		Foreign	
	Standard Indonesian	Non-standard Indonesian	English	Others
Percentage	44%	39,11%	16,67 %	0,22%

The table above showed the types of codes used by Laura. They were standard Indonesian, non-standard Indonesian, English, and Arabic codes. Each code that found in the analysis would be explained in the following section.

4.1.1.1. Standard Indonesian codes

Standard Indonesian code is an official code which is widely accepted in Indonesia (Pusat Bahasa, 2009, p.2). In this research, the writer found that Laura often used standard Indonesian in her interaction with other people. The result of data analysis showed that from 450 codes in the word level expressed by Laura in the 46th episode of *Upik Abu dan Laura* soap opera, 198 codes (44%) belong to the standard Indonesian.

An example was taken from the conversation which happened between Laura and Glenn, a boy who liked Laura. At that time, Laura asked Glenn why he had not gone home.

Extract taken from 8th utterances:

Laura: “*Hai, Glenn. Belum pulang??.*”

(Hi, Glenn. Haven't gone home?)

In the example above, Laura used standard Indonesian codes “hai” and “belum pulang”.

4.1.1.2. Non-standard Indonesian codes

Non-standard Indonesian code is Indonesian which is influenced by vernacular, regional, and foreign codes (Tampubolon, 1978, p.23). In this research, besides standard Indonesian, the writer found that Laura also used non-standard Indonesian codes in her everyday interaction and communication with other people. The result of data analysis showed that from 450 codes in the word level expressed by Laura in the 46th episode of *Upik Abu dan Laura* soap opera, 176 codes (39,11%) belong to the non-standard Indonesian

An example below was taken from the conversation which happened between Laura and Lucky, a boy who liked Laura. At that time, Laura congratulated Lucky because he could win the competition.

Extract taken from 25th utterances:

Laura: “Lucky, congrats ya. *Elo udah buktiin* apa yang *lo janjiin* kemarin.”

(Lucky, congrats. You can prove what you had promised yesterday.)

In the example above, Laura used non-standard Indonesian codes “*Elo udah buktiin*” and “*lo janjiin*”.

4.1.1.3. English codes

In the episode forty-six of *Laura dan Upik Abu* soap opera, Laura not only used Indonesian codes, but she also used English codes. The result of data analysis showed that from 450 codes in the word level expressed by Laura in the 46th episode of *Upik Abu dan Laura* soap opera, 75 codes (16,67%) belong to the English code.

An example below was taken from the conversation which happened between Laura and her mother at home. At that time, her mother got angry with her.

Extract taken from 11th utterances:

Laura: “Ooow... Nyak, *don't do that show* gitu.”

(Ooow... Mom, please don't do that show)

In the example above, Laura used English codes “*don't do that show*”.

4.1.1.4. Other codes

In this study, the writer also found that Laura used Arabic code. The result of data analysis showed that from 450 codes in the word level expressed by Laura in the 46th episode of *Upik Abu dan Laura* soap opera, only one code (0,22%) belong to the other codes (Arabic).

At that time, there was someone came to her house and greeted “Assalammualaikum”. Then, Laura answered his greeting by saying “Walaikumsalam”. This is an Arabic code.

Extract taken from 18th utterances:
 Laura: "I'm coming. *Walaikum salam.*"
 (I am coming. And peace be upon you.)

4.1.2. Type of code-switching and syntactic level switching

Table 4.1.2. The Occurences of Type Code-switching and the Syntactic Level Used by Laura

Levels of Code-switching						
Intra-sentential						Inter-sentential
Word	Phrase			Clause		Sentence
	Noun phrase	Verb Phrase	Pre-positional Phrase	Dependent Clause	Independent Clause	
69,56 %	11,59 %	5,80 %	0,72 %	3,99 %	3,99 %	4,35%
	18,11%			7,98 %		4,35 %
95,65 %						4,35 %

The table above showed the types of code-switching and the syntactical level switching used by Laura in the soap opera *Upik Abu dan Laura* episode forty-six. It also showed the frequency of occurrences of each type of code-switching and syntactical level switching. The followings are the explanation with some examples of each type of code-switching and syntactic level switching.

4.1.2.1. Intra-sentential code-switching

Intra-sentential code-switching is the switching that occurs within a single sentence (Wardhaugh, 2006, p.101). The result of data analysis showed that there were 264 (95,65%) codes occurred within a single sentence. The intra-sentential code-switching occurs in the level of word, phrase, and clause. Some examples are presented in the following sections.

A. Syntactic level switching in word level

Syntactic level switching in word level means syntactic constraint in code-switching that happened in word level (a single unit of language which means something) (Pfaff, 1975, p.3). The analysis of this study showed that the number of occurrences of syntactic level switching in word level from episode forty-six of *Upik Abu dan Laura* was 192 (69,56 %). The following is an example of the data:

An example below was taken from the conversation which happened between Laura and her mother at home. They were discussing the surprise gift given by Tarzan, a friend of Laura's mother.

Extract taken from 19th utterances:

Laura: "Nyak, norak banget sih. *Surprise* bukan sirup es."

(Mom, you are so tacky. Surprise it is not ice sirup.)

In the example above, in the 2nd sentence, the English word *surprise* is inserted into Indonesian.

B. Syntactic level switching in phrase level

In this study, syntactic level switching in phrase level means syntactic constraint in code-switching that happened in phrase level (any group of words hanging together as a unit but without subject-predicate pair) (p.3). The number of occurrence of syntactic level switching in phrase level from total an episode of the soap opera was 50 (18,11 %). In this study, syntactic level switching in phrase level can be found in the form of noun phrase (11,59%) and verb phrase(5,80%) and prepositional phrase (0,72%). The followings are some of the examples of code-switching and the analysis that can be found in phrase level:

- Noun phrase

Syntactic level switching in noun phrase level means syntactic constraint in code-switching that consists of at least one word, generally either a noun or a pronoun (p.10). The number of occurrence of syntactic level switching in noun phrase level from episode forty-six of *Upik Abu dan Laura* was 32 (11,59 %).

An example below was taken from the conversation which happened between Laura and Pom-pom, her friend, at school. At that time, Laura was very angry because Pom-pom hit Laura unconsciously. Moreover, at that time Pom-pom brought the cake. So, the cake made Laura's face become dirty.

Extract taken from 5th utterances:

Laura: "Duh mata lo taruh di mana sih??? Liat muka *high class* gue jadi kotor."
(Where do you put your eyes??? Look, my high class face become dirty.)

In the example above, the English noun phrase found was *high class*.

- Verb phrase

Syntactic level switching in verb phrase level means syntactic constraint in code-switching that consists of at least one word, generally a verb (p.10). The number of occurrence of syntactic level switching in verb phrase level from episode forty-six of *Upik Abu dan Laura* was 16 (5,80%).

An example below was taken from the conversation which happened between Laura and Oppie, her friend. Laura said to Oppie that she had invited Pom-pom too for having dinner together.

Extract taken from 37th utterances:

Laura: "Yup dan biar elo gak bosen nglia gue sama Lucky *having fun* makan bareng, gue sudah ajak Pom-Pom. See you.
(Yup and to make you will not bored to see me and Lucky having fun eating together, I have invited Pom-pom too. See you.)

In the example above, the English verb phrase found was *having fun*.

- Prepositional phrase

Syntactic level switching in prepositional phrase level means syntactic constraint in code-switching that consists of at least one word, generally a

preposition (p.11). The number of occurrence of syntactic level switching in verb phrase level from episode forty-six of *Upik Abu dan Laura* was 2 (0,72%).

An example below was taken from the conversation which happened between Laura and Oppie, her friend. Laura asked Oppie to help her again.

Extract taken from 34th utterances:

Laura: “Oppie, *please* bantuin. Gue gak pingin diketawain seluruh sekolah. Terus nanti karena gue jadi miskin, gue dikeluarin deh *dari sekolah elit ini*. Terus nanti gue jadi tukang cuci, gara-gara nyak gue yang bawel banget itu.”

(Oppie, please help me. I don’t want to be laughed by the whole school. Then, if I become poor, I will be out from this elite school. Then I will be washerwoman because of my talkative mom.)

In the example above, the standard Indonesian prepositional phrase found was *dari sekolah elit ini*.

C. Syntactic level switching in clause level

In this study, syntactic level switching in clause level means syntactic constraint in code-switching that happened in clause level (any group of words containing subject-predicate pair) (p.3). The number of occurrences of syntactic level switching in clause level from episode forty-six of *Upik Abu dan Laura* was 22 (7,98%). In this study, syntactic level switching in clause level can be found in the form of dependent clause (3,99%) and independent clause (3,99%).The followings are some of the examples of code-switching and the analysis that can be found in clause level:

- Dependent clause

Syntactic level switching in dependent clause level means syntactic constraint in code-switching that happened in subject-predicate pair, but it may not be able to stand alone as a sentence (p.12). The number of occurrence of

syntactic level switching in dependent clause level from episode forty-six of *Upik Abu dan Laura* was 11 (3,99 %).

An example below was taken from the conversation which happened between Laura and Oppie, her friend, when Laura asked Oppie to help her.

Extract taken from 33rd utterances:

Laura: Eh, Oppie, please lo bantuin gue. Gue gak pingin diketawain sama semua orang di sini, ntar reputasi gue rusak. Nanti si brengsek itu ketawa-ketawain gue. Emm, kan gak lucu. Terus nanti gak jadi dinner sama Lucky. Terus, terus kalo dia tahu gue miskin, nanti dia pergi. Terus gue gak pacaran sama cowok-cowok tajir sama keren. Please, lo bantuin gue. Kita udah lama temenan, *masa lo gak bantuin gue sih*, please.”

(Oppie, please, you must help me. I don't want to be laughed by many people, it can ruin my reputation. Then, this jerk will laugh at me. Mm, it's not funny. And then I cannot go to have dinner with Lucky. So, so, if he knows that I am poor, he will leave me. Then, I cannot make friends with those cool and rich boys. Please, help me. We have been friends for a long time; don't you want to help me, please.)

In the example above, the non-standard Indonesian dependent clause “*masa lo gak bantuin gue sih*” was inserted.

- Independent clause

Syntactic level switching in independent clause level means syntactic constraint in code-switching that happened in subject-predicate pair, thus it may be able to stand alone as a sentence (p.12). The number of occurrence of syntactic level switching in independent clause level from episode forty-six of the soap opera *Upik Abu dan Laura* was 11 (3,99 %).

An example below was taken from the conversation which happened between Laura and Oppie, her friend. At that time, Laura thanked Oppie by inviting her to have dinner together with Lucky.

Extract taken from 36th utterances:

Laura: “Anyway, sebagai tanda terima kasih gue ke elo, *gue pingin ajak elo*
dinner sama gue dan Lucky.”

(Anyway, as my thank to you, I will invite you to have dinner with me and
Lucky)

In the example above, the non-standard Indonesian independent clause *gue pingin ajak elo* was inserted.

4.1.2.2. Inter-sentential code-switching

Inter-sentential code-switching is the switching that occurs between sentences (Wardhaugh, 2006, p.101). In the inter-sentential code-switching, the language switch is done at sentence limitations. The result of data analysis showed that inter-sentential code-switching occurred 12 times (4,35%).

An example below was taken from the conversation which happened between Laura and her mother when she saw that her mother wanted to go dating.

Extract taken from 16th utterances:

Laura: “Oo.. Mau ngedate ya? *That’s so cool.*”

(Oo.. Do you want to go dating? That is so cool.)

The above conversation shows the switching between English and Indonesian in which English is written in bold italic. The example shows that the switching occurs after a sentence in the Indonesian language has been completed (Oo.. Mau ngedate ya?) and the next sentence starts with English language (*That’s so cool*).

4.2. Discussion

From the data analysis presented in section 4.1., the writer found two interesting findings. These would be discussed further in this section.

The most interesting finding was that during the episode forty-six of *Upik Abu dan Laura* soap opera, the frequency of the use of standard and non-standard Indonesian codes by Laura is almost the same (refer to table 4.1.1). There was

only a slight difference. Laura used both types of codes because she lived in Indonesia. However because she is a teenager living in the metropolist city, Jakarta, her standard Indonesian was influenced by regional and vernacular codes, such as Jakartanese and Javanese.

Another interesting finding is the use of English code which is 16,67 %. Although, the frequency of English code is still below 20 %, but it might indicate that Laura often used this code. This might indicate that teenagers who go to school and learn English might have tendency to use this particular foreign code in their daily life.

Table 4.1.2 shows that Laura mostly used intra-sentential code-switching (the switching that occurs within a single sentence). This shows another interesting finding, i.e. Laura often switches in the level of word, phrase, and clause, rather than in the level of sentence. It might be because Laura is not very proficient bilingual, so she likes to switch within a single sentence. This is in line with Holmes' opinion that only very proficient bilinguals will switch within sentences, whereas people who are less proficient will tend to switch at sentence boundaries, or use only short fixed phrases or tags in one language on the end of sentences (2000, p. 44).