

"Transformasi Literasi Digital dalam Membangun Paradigma Berdiferensiasi"
28 Oktober 2023, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman
Hal 321-324

The Analysis of Code-Switching in The Second Season of *Emily in Paris* Series

Gesty Noor Azmi Brata^{a,1*}, Usep Muttaqin^{b,2}, Tri Wahyu Setiawan Prasetyoningsih^{c,3}

^a Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Purwokerto

^b Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Purwokerto

^c Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Purwokerto

¹ gestybrata16@gmail.com; ² usep.muttaqin@unsoed.ac.id; ³ tri.wahyu@unsoed.ac.id

* korespondensi penulis

ABSTRACT

This research aims to determine the types dan functions of code-switching in the second season of the *Emily in Paris* series by using Wardhaugh's (2006) theory to analyze the types of code-switching and Gumperz's (1982) theory to analyze the function of code-switching. The data taken in this research were obtained from the utterances contained in the second season of the *Emily in Paris* series. The results of this research indicate that there are 26 total data types of code-switching. Furthermore, there are 26 total code-switching function data which are divided into 6 parts, namely quotation, addressee specification, interjection, reiteration, message qualification function, and personalization versus objectification.

Keywords: code-switching, *Emily in Paris* series, sociolinguistics

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis dan fungsi alih kode dalam serial *Emily in Paris* musim kedua dengan menggunakan teori Wardhaugh (2006) untuk menganalisis jenis alih kode dan teori Gumperz (1982) untuk menganalisis fungsi alih kode. Ucapan atau ujaran yang terdapat sepanjang season kedua serial *Emily in Paris* digunakan sebagai data dalam penelitian ini. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada 26 total tipe data alih kode. Selanjutnya, terdapat 26 total data fungsi code-switching yang terbagi menjadi 6 bagian, fungsi kutipan, fungsi spesifikasi penerima, fungsi interjeksi, fungsi reiterasi, fungsi kualifikasi pesan, dan fungsi personalisasi versus fungsi objektifikasi.

Kata kunci: alih kode, *Emily in Paris* series, sosiolinguistik

Copyright ©2024 All Right Reserved

INTRODUCTION

Language is a communication tool owned by humans in the form of a sound symbol system and comes from the human speech organ or mouth. The role of language in human life is very large, almost all activities carried out by humans require language. Language can help to get information, increase knowledge, and help in communicating. In this world, there are many languages. For example, some people in parts of Europe usually speak their own languages, such as French, German, and other languages. Many people usually use different languages for different purposes, different locations, and different situations. This phenomenon basically can occur at home, office, school, campus, or other locations.

Due to the existence of various languages, it is necessary to know and learn at least two to three languages, including the international language (English) in order to make it easier to communicate with people or foreigners. A person's inability to speak an international language (English) hinders someone from communicating with foreigners. Concerning this, certain people have difficulty communicating since they are unable to understand and communicate the idea. It cannot be denied that now many people are bilingual or multilingual as a result of the diversity of languages. According to Wei (2006), bilingualism is the result of widespread linguistic contact (i.e. contact between people who speak different languages).

There are many reasons for people to interact with each other. Some of them choose to do it without being forced, while others are forced by external factors. Education, contemporary technology, economics, religion and culture, political or military action, and natural disasters are major influences on the causes of linguistic interaction. To interact with people who speak different languages, someone does not need to move regions or countries, because within the same nation, community, environment, or even within the same family, there are several opportunities for linguistic contact to occur. In many countries around the world, it is common place to speak and switch many languages. This phenomenon is usually referred to as code-switching.

Code-switching is a common phenomenon and often found these days. Many young people are accustomed to using code-switching in their daily lives. An example that we often encounter today is the phenomenon where a child often switches Indonesian to English. This is due the fact that English is an international language, and if English is mastered it will be very easy to communicate with all people in various parts of the world. According to Wardhaugh (2006: 101), code-switching is a branch of sociolinguistics that discusses how language is changed from one to another in one utterance, including code-switching. The particular dialect or language one chooses to use on any occasion is a code, a method of communication between two or more parties.

As the explanation above, there are many code-switching phenomena among young people nowadays, for instance, the rise of people who often change from one language, dialect, or style to another. Furthermore, according Wardaugh (2006), code-switching is divided into two, namely metaphorical code-switching and situational code-switching. To be specific, according to Gumperz (1982), there are six functions of code-switching, namely quotation, addressee specification, reiteration, interjection, message qualification, and personalization versus objectification. The main character in *Emily in Paris* and other characters usually change their language due to various factors, the main factor is external factors (most of Emily's office friends speak French), while Emily, who is an American citizen, can only speak English, therefore she must be able to adapt and start learning French.

METHOD

Researcher applied descriptive method with qualitative approach. The descriptive method is a method of research that describes the situation of the event occurrences. So, the method has the intention to accumulate the basic data. Qualitative research is inquirer deals with data. Instead of being represented by numbers and statistics, the data are expressed in the form of words or pictures. The main source of this research is the second season of *Emily in Paris*. The population will be subtitle and all the conversations that exist and carried out by all the characters in the *Emily in Paris* season 2 series. The data collected by applying purposive sampling. It means that data collection is determined based on certain characteristics in order to obtain a sample that is in accordance with the research. So, the sample in this research are all conversations that contain code-switching.

Technique of data collection in this research is according to Sugiyono (2016). The information is collected through books, videos, transcriptions, and the web or internet. In this research, the writer watched the entire second season of *Emily in Paris* to discover the tale that occurs in the film and also read the movie script to see the correct spelling of sentences or dialogues. For this research as well as to collect the data, the researcher also used journals and books. Furthermore, observation is done by reading the subtitle, listening to the utterances in the series of *Emily in Paris* season two, and transcribing the speaker's words. Then, the researcher marks the utterance that consists of the list of code-switching. The researcher also classifies the types and functions of code-switching. Lastly, the researcher wrote the report.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The researcher presents the result in the table and description. There are two results found in this research. The first result revolves around types of code-switching that Emily and other characters used in the second season of the *Emily in Paris* series. Furthermore, the second result answered the used function in the second season of *Emily in Paris* series. Wardhaugh (2006) states that types of code-switching is divided into two, namely metaphorical code-switching and situational code-switching. Metaphorical code-switching is a strategy to change the code as the speaker redefines formal to informal, official to personal, serious to humorous, and politeness to solidarity. Furthermore, situational code-

"Transformasi Literasi Digital dalam Membangun Paradigma Berdiferensiasi"

28 Oktober 2023, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman

Hal 321-324

switching occurs when the languages used change depending on the situations in which the conversant find themselves. They speak one language in one situation and another in a different one situation.

Table 1. The Number of the Code-Switching Types

No.	Types of code-switching	Quantity	Percentages
1.	Metaphorical code-switching	18	69%
	Formal to informal	5	28%
	Official to personal	2	11%
	Serious to humorous	7	39%
	Politeness to solidarity	4	22%
Total		18	100%
2.	Situational code-switching	8	31%
	New participant factor	7	88%
	Topic change factor	1	12%
Total		8	100%

From the two datas above, the total data of this result is 26. The tables above shows that the dominant type of code-switching in the second season of the *Emily in Paris* series is metaphorical code-switching which is repeated and gets 69% among the other types. The other type is situational code-switching which gets only 31%. Theoretically, politeness to solidarity type of code-switching is an exciting section of this research because basically, this type explains how someone can use their politeness to create solidarity in an environment, culture, or ethnicity. Besides that, the French cultural factor that is raised in the *Emily in Paris* series is also a further supporting factor why this type can be an interesting section in this research. Seeing the many obstacles faced by the characters in the second season of *Emily in Paris* in order to adjust to decency in France is a special attraction when analyzing politeness to solidarity type of code-switching.

In this result, the researcher found all the functions of code-switching in the second season of *Emily in Paris* series. There were quotation, addressee specification, interjection, reiteration, message qualification, and personalization versus objectification. Further,

the following table presents the function of code-switching and the number as well.

Table 2. The Number of the Code-Switching Functions

No.	Function of code-switching	Number	Percentages
1.	Quotation	5	19%
2.	Addressee specification	1	4%
3.	Interjection	8	31%
4.	Reiteration	2	8%
5.	Message qualification	7	27%
6.	Personalization versus Objectification	3	11%
Total		26	100%

From the data above, it can be seen that there are 26 data functions of code-switching was mostly used by Emily and all of the characters in the second season of *Emily in Paris*. All of the characters used quotation for five times. Meanwhile, addressee spesification appeared only one time. Futher, interjection was used for seven times. One of the characters also used reiteration for two times. Then, message qualification was used for seven times. Lastly, one of the characters also used personalization versus objectification for three times.

CONCLUSION

The researcher found that the types of code-switching that were used by Emily and other characters in the second season of *Emily in Paris* series are metaphorical code-switching and situational code-switching. Furthermore, in metaphorical code-switching, Emily and other characters used four subtypes, namely formal to informal type, official to personal type, serious to humorous type, and politeness to solidarity type. After calculating the data, it is also found that metaphorical code-switching is the dominant type of code-switching in the second season of *Emily in Paris*. Futhermore, the researcher found that Emily and other characters used all of the functions from Gumperz's theory. The functions included in this research are quotation, addressee specification, interjection, reiteration, message qualification, and personalization versus objectification. After calculating the data, it is also found that there are 26 data functions of code-switching was mostly used by Emily and all of the characters in the second season of *Emily in Paris*.

All of the types and functions of code-switching above is used by Emily and other characters with the aim of making it easier to communicate. The purpose of this communication refers to broader communication or more simply. It is to make it easier for bilingual people to communicate. Another goal is the desire to be able to enter in a certain environment. If someone wants to enter into a certain association or environment in which there are people who mostly use terms in a foreign language when speaking. Therefore, causing someone to have to do the same thing in order to blend in with the new environment. For example, by balancing what language is used in that particular environment. All of the reasons happened in the series *Emily in Paris* season two.

The researcher advises future researchers who will study the code-switching to be careful in examining all data analysis, and also suggests researching the code-switching in more depth. In addition, the researcher also suggests using the findings of this study as a source, adding or replacing new types and functions of code-switching theory to make it more varied, and also adding new data as data sources, such as researching code-switching from the next season of *Emily in Paris* or several series, and other movie.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Praise to the presence of God Almighty for all the abundance of grace and guidance so that researchers can complete the preparation of this research. In the process of this research certainly many people who help. The researcher would like to thank those who have helped in the preparation of this research, including thanks for:

1. Usep Muttaqin S.Hum, M.A as my first supervisor. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my first supervisor for the suggestions, for patience and motivation.
2. Tri Wahyu Setiawan Prasetyoningsih, S.S., M.Hum. as my second supervisors. My deep and sincere gratitude also goes to my second supervisor for the opportunity that has been granted to lead me in completing this research.
3. An extraordinary gratitude to my beloved father and mother, H. Yat Rospia Brata and Hj. Susilawati for their love, support, caring, praying, sacrifice for educating, and preparing me for the future. I am very much thankful to my brother, Gusti Gema

Mahardika Brata for the support, valuable prayers, as well as advice so I can finish this research well.

REFERENCES

- Gumperz, J. J. (1982). *Discourse Strategies*. Discourse
- Sugiyono. (2016). *Metode Penelitian kuantitatif, kualitatif*.
- Wardhaugh. (2006). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*.
- Wei, L. (2006). Bilingualism. *Encyclopedia of Language & Linguistics*, 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B0-08-044854-2/01274-8>