CODE SWITCHING IN NOVEL ENTITLED "CHINA RICH GIRLFRIEND" BY KEVIN KWAN

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Abstract

The present paper is a descriptive qualitative research regarding the issue of code switching found in China Rich Girlfriend, a novel by Kevin Kwan. The analysis refers to Poplack"s (1980) theory that consist three types of code-switching and Gumperz"s (1982) theory that mentions six functions of code-switching. The result can be concluded as: the dominant types of code-switching by the characters is intra-sentential switching which represents 54 data (46,5%), tag switching is 51 data (44,0%) and inter-sentential switching is 11 data(9,5%). Most dominant functions expressed by the use of code switching found in the novel is interjections which consist 40 data (34,5%), and personalization 34 data (29,3%), addressee specification 19 data (16,3%), message qualification 19 data (16,3%), quotation 2 data (1,8%), and reiteration 2 data (1,8%).

Keywords: Code Switching, Sociolinguistics, Novel, Types, Functions

1. INTRODUCTION

Spoken language, sometimes called as oral language, is a spontaneously produced language. In spoken language, most of the meaning depends on the context and the authenticity of propositions depends on common-sense references to experience. Moreover, spoken language tends to deliver subjective information and including the relationship among the speaker and the audience. Brown (2001: 267) stated out that when someone is able to speak a language, it means that he is able to reasonably engage in dialogue. In addition, he also stated out that the benchmark for successful in language learning is nearly always a proof of the ability to achieve pragmatic goals through interactive discourse with other language users. Richards and Renandya (2002: 204) pointed out a statement that it will requires the ability to use language appropriately in social interactions to have effective oral communication. Such social interaction involves not only oral communication but also the language component of speech, such as pitch, stress, and intonation.

Presently, it is no surprise that people can speak several languages because they can be easily learned from many sources in many fields. In actual fact of, a lot of people start to learn their second language and become a bilingual and multilingual. As Spolsky (1998:45) defines bilingual as a person who has some functional ability in second language and according to Guadalupe Valdes, multilingualism is the act of using multiple languages. So, the phenomenon when a bilingual or multilingual people switch their language into another language usually called Code Switching.

Code Switching is usually used as one of the options for people to have to be able to communicate in English Language. For people who live in a country that uses English as their second language, they usually mixed and switched their language with English. In several cases, people use code switching because they could not find the right word to say in their original language. As Gumperz's (1982) has narrowed the possibility reasons for using code switching into 6 functions.

This study is studied to identify and describes the kinds and functions of code switching that are used by all of the characters in the *China Rich Girlfriend* novel by Kevin Kwan 2015. Focus of this research is only on the dialogues that are containing code switching utterances by all of the characters in the novel. In addition, the writer uses the three types of code-switching based on Peoplack's theory of metaphorical classification to categorize the types of code switching. Afterwards, the writer will use Gumperz's (1982) opinion to divide the functions on code switching contain in the novel.

These days, code switching has turn out as a famous phenomenon, mostly among the teenagers. Here is an example of the occurrence of code switching that uttered in the novel:

"*Alamaaaaaaakkk*! Fifty million dollars and I can't even flush the toilet!" Nadine screeched as she entered the breakfast room. (China Rich Girlfriend, 2)

The example of code switching utterances above was taken from China Rich Girlfriend, an English novel that the writer will analyze in this thesis. The code switching appears in the first word of the sentence, "*Alamaaaaaaak!*" In the examples above, Nadine say "*Alamak*" in Malay language which can be translated as "Oh My God" in English. In the next utterances, Nadine explains the meaning of the code switching she has uttered before in English. In this matter of case, the code switching above appears as

Nadine express her annoyance that is said in English.

China Rich Girlfriend is an English novel written by Kevin Kwan and published by SVP & Deputy Publisher at June 16th, 2015, as the sequel of the world-wide bestseller novel Crazy Rich Asian. This novel brings up the issue of family, love, social life and social status. The *China Rich Girlfriend* novel tells us about the story of the main characters family, friendship, love interest, lifestyle and also the culture in Asian country. This novel is written by employing the third-person point of view. The story implicates so many characters all around large number of geographical area and not only focuses on one character only. Moreover, this novel not only consist one language, English. This novel consist more than 2 languages, which is English, Malay, and Chinese.

Although code switching appears in many areas, in this research the writer is going to analyze the phenomenon of code switching appears in an English novel entitled *China Rich Girlfriend* by Kevin Kwan where this phenomenon can be found.

2. LITERATURE RIVIEW

The phenomenon of code switching by bilingual or multilingual people has gained tremendous interest among researchers. Many researches begin to relate the code to the literature issue. One previous research is by Ilma Fatimah Anzaro (2018) Entitled *An Analysis Of Code-switching In the Novel Critical Eleven by Ika Natassa*. This research is about code switching in the novel "Critical Eleven." Researchers apply library research and content analysis methods to analyze data. In addition, the researchers used a descriptive qualitative method, which is done by classifying and analyzing these objects. The research results show that the data is classified according to the type of code-switching. There are tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. There are 323 data in whole chapter.

The second previous research is by Aisatul Maghfiroh Birrul Walidain (2019) entitled *An Analysis Of Code-Switching In Bulan Terbelah Di Langit Amerika Novel And Its Implications To English Language Teachers' Instruction In Bilingual Class*. This writer uses a descriptive qualitative research. The writer used documentation in collecting data. The research findings show that there are three types of code-switching in the novel based on Poplack's (1980) theory.

Another research is conducted by Oshi Tania (2017) entitled *Code*

Switching in Chapter Three of Effendi's Unbelievable. In this thesis, the writer analyzes two problems in unbelievable novel. The writer in this thesis collects the data one at a time. The result of this research, there are five data which belong to tag switching, 31 data belongs to inter-sentential code-switching and 56 data belong to intra-sentential code-switching. The possible reasons of using code switching, there are 68 data used for talking about particular topic, 1 data that use for quoting somebody, 5 data used for beings emphatic about something reasons, 8 data used for interjection, 2 data belongs to repetition used for clarification, 1 data to express group identity and solidarity, 7 data used for clarifying the speech content for interlocutor.

In 2004, Iliana Reyes from University of Arizona analyzed the theory of code switching in a different case on her research entitled *Functions of Code Switching in Schoolchildren's Conversations*. This study analyzed the patterns of code change uttered by Spanish-speaking children. All children start with age of seven and boys and girls with age of ten from bilingual classes were paired up with jointly selected friends in the group. Their speech was organized in two possible contexts: the first context is while the children are waiting for the anticipated science project and the second context is as they worked jointly to complete the instruction spreadsheet on practical magnetic equipment. This study demonstrates a data on the discourse characteristics code switching by children's and the functions of Spanish and English have depending on the circumstances.

Another research that is found to show some relevancies with that by Reyes (2004) is *"Code Switching" in Sociocultural Linguistics* by Chad Nilep University of Colorado Boulder. This article reviews a small part of the literature on code conversion in sociology, linguistic anthropology, and sociolinguistics, and proposes definitions of sociocultural analysis terms. Code switching is defined as the practice of selecting or changing language elements to contextualize the dialogue in the interaction. This contextualization may be related to local discourse practices, such as turning choices or various forms of encirclement, or may make relevant information outside the scope of communication include social knowledge and various identities.

Another correlation of theory is found on the study by by Roma Ayuni Loebis (2018), entitled Language *Behavior of Malay Society in Barus*. This research analyzes and discusses the

"rejection strategy", which reflects the Barus language behavior and the social and cultural reflection of the language society. Barus has multiple languages such as Minangkabau, Batak and Aceh, and the coastal language is the Malay root language. "Rejection strategy" is not only a part of "grammar", but also another form of language behavior, which occurs in daily activities in response to requests, invitations, proposals, and suggestions. This study uses a qualitative description method. The researcher collects data by observing, asking informants and recording conversations between interviewees. The pragmatics methods covering national pragmatics and social pragmatics will be used. The data is grouped according to the rejection strategy classification of Beebe et al. Etc.: 1990 (Triana: 2007 and Hiroko: 2014). Studies have found that the use of "refusal strategies" is not only regarded as a language behavior influenced by norms and cultural values. It is also more preferable to select "regret statement" and "give explanation" to the interlocutor than other categories. This phenomenon is caused by the cultural effect that the language society believes in Barus.

For this research, the writer more concerned only in finding and analyzing the types and the functions of the use of code-switching in *China Rich Girlfriend*

novel by Kevin Kwan. In this study, the writer focuses on finding and analyzing code-switching in the dialogue of the conversation in the novel as object of the research and use documentation as the data collection method. Consequently, this research falls under the scope of sociolinguistics.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

According to Jendra (2010, p. 9) sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that deals with language as an object of study in a way that are usually differs from how kinds of linguistics branches like syntax, semantics, morphology and phonology deal with it. Sociolinguistics is a field of linguistics that analyzes language as part of social feature. Sociolinguistics study is a study that explores the functions and the many kinds of language, the having a contact in between two or more different kinds of language, the attitudes people give towards language use and users, the changes of language, and also plans on language.

As Holmes (1992:1) mention that by examine about how people uses a language in different social circumstances is able to supply a wealth weight information how a language may works along with the social interrelation that exist in a community. Trudgill (1983: 32)

define sociolinguistics as "a part of linguistics branch, that is correlated to language as a social phenomenon". Trudgill define sociolinguistics as the branch of linguistics that is facing the social and cultural phenomena. Spolsky (1998: 3) defines sociolinguistics as "a study of the relationship between language and society, and the relationship between language use and the social structure in which language users live".

It is then concluded that sociolinguistics is a descriptive study concerning the impact of many characteristics of society, such as cultural norms, expectations, and context, on how language is used, as well as the impact of society on language use. Sociolinguists try to identify the language traits that are employed in specific settings and that distinguish the various social relationships between the participants as well as the important aspects of the event. This focus of interest makes sociolinguistics different from sociology of language which is, otherwise, concerned with the impact of language on society.

2.2 Code Switching

Few different academic have take part in defining code switching. For instance, Dell H Hymes (1875) said that Code switching has become a regular term for alternative term of use of two or more languages, multiple languages and even voice styles. Another example is by Pietro (1977) who explain code switching as the field of more than one language by the communicator when performing a speech act.

In *Sociolinguistics: The Study of Societies' Languages*, it said that code switching can be found more frequently with bilingual or multilingual people. It also stated that code switching can be found in a single conversation indeed. Namely, code witching is a process of switching, changing or replacing language of the word in a sentence or phrase with different language in one occasion. Code-switching can be found in the middle of speakers' turns to speak or inside single speakers' turn to speak. According on Poplack's (1980) theory, there are three types of code switching. They are tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching.

1) Tag Switching

According to *Sociolinguistics: The Study of Societies' languages*, "When bilinguals insert short expressions (tags) from different languages at the end of the utterance, tag code switching occurs". Tag includes idiomatic expression, interjections, and fillers.

Example: "Are you okay? *Apa ada yang sakit*?"

2) Inter-sentential Switching

According to *Sociolinguistics: The Study of Societies' languages*, "Inter-sentential code-switching occur when there is a complete sentence in a foreign language uttered in between two sentences is a base language".

Example: "*Ini juga lama banget tahu, yaampun, tahun 70an*. It's the oldies but goodies, they say that. *Ya, tapi emang beneran masih enak kok untuk didenger*."

3) Intra-sentential Switching

According to *Sociolinguistics: The Study of Societies' languages*, "Intra-Sentential code-switching happen when a word, a phrase, or a clause, of a foreign language is found within the sentence in a base language".

Example: "*Dia akan tiba sebentar lagi karena menaiki pesawat* and will landed in a few minutes"

Gumperz's (1982) declare that "Every each of people can choose a speech style by following the discourse strategy". Gumperz's (1982)"categorizes

conversational code switching to six functions. They are quotation, addressee, specification, interjection, repetition, message qualification, and personalization. All the six major functions explanations can be found in the followings:

1) Quotation

According to Marasigan Elizabeth in *Code Switching and Code Mixing in Multilingual Societies*, "A quotation occurs as a proof that what they were saying were facts and that the addresses had to believe in them".

Example: *Aku kan suda bilang ke kamu panda*. "Yen, please tell Broto to feed the cat, I'll pay him later".

2) Addressee Specification

According to Marasigan Elizabeth in *Code Switching and Code Mixing in Multilingual Societies*, "Addressee Specification recognizes that their language behavior is more than merely a matter of individual preference or facility, but also a matter of role relation".

Example: "Ladies and gentlemen, *ayo kita mulai acaranya*."

3) Interjection

According to Marasigan Elizabeth in *Code Switching and Code Mixing in Multilingual Societies*, "Interjections is occurring as a code-switching that express strong feelings and emotions".

Example: "Damn it! *Tugas ku ketingalan lagi.*"

4) Repetition

According to Marasigan Elizabeth in *Code Switching and Code Mixing in Multilingual Societies*, "Repetition served as a codeswitching that might serve to clarify what is already said. Also to amplify or emphasize the message that has been said, or marks a joke".

Example: "*Sudah berapa kali aku bilang*, "Hey! Don't you forget to feed my cat". *Hei! Jangan kau lupa beri makan kucing saya.*

5) Message Qualification

According to Marasigan Elizabeth in *Code Switching and Code Mixing in Multilingual Societies*, "Message Qualification in code-switching happens when a topic is introduced in one language and followed by an amplification or qualification in another language."

Example: Abay: There's only one rule in this company, named Crafter's rule: *Kalau tengah banyak idea jangan berhenti.*

6) Personalization

According to Marasigan Elizabeth in *Code Switching and Code Mixing in Multilingual Societies*, "Personalization occurs to specify in purely descriptive term. The code contrast here seems to relate to such things as: the degree of speaker involvement in, or distance form, a message or an addressee; whether a statement reflects a personal opinion, feeling or knowledge; whether it refers to specify instance, or whether it has status of generally known fact".

Example: "*Yang pertama*, what's good for them is not always good for you."

3. METHOD

In this research, the writer uses library research, because the writer collects and analyzes the data from source in library, for example like journal, books, thesis, etc. This research uses descriptive qualitative research, because the data are analyzed using sentence. The writer analyzes and describes each one of code-switching

dialogue in narrative based on social phenomenon in the novel. As Nazir (1998:64) says, "Descriptive method is a research method used to describe events or circumstances".

The data collected for the present paper is in the form of characters dialogues which are containing code-switching in *China Rich Girlfriend* novel, either in word, phrase, clause, or sentence form. The data for this research considered to portray social reality problem, such as social status. Furthermore, the source of data in this study is *China Rich Girlfriend* novel, by Kevin Kwan. The reason of the writer chooses the novel as source of data is because the author usually read a novels in more than one language and the novel consist more than two languages which make this research quite interesting and unique.

The most general data collection methods used in qualitative research is observation, interviewing, and documentation. The writer in this research use the documentation method, because the writer collected the data through a novel which contain story in many languages based on the context. Moreover, the writer used several books such as thesis, references and lecturers research which related to the study. In this research, to analyze the material, the procedures for collecting the data are as the following:

1) Choosing the proper novel which contains code-switching dialogues
2) Reading the whole novel until the end
3) Documenting the result
4) Classifying the utterances

After the writer collecting the data, the writer organizes the steps to analyze the data. First, the writer categorize the words, sentences, utterances, or clauses in the Chine Rich Girlfriend novel produced by all of the characters based on the types and functions of code switching. Then, the writer used a note taking checklist to assist the data collecting to specify the types and the functions of code-switching used in utterances in the novel.

In this research, the writer analyzed the study using content analysis as a method of data analysis, since the writer analyzed written utterances of the novel. The researcher analyzed the data using Creswell's theory as quote by Donald Ary (2010:481): "Familiarizing and organizing, coding, and interpreting and representing"

4. RESULTS
4.1 Sociolinguistics

After reading the whole *China Rich Girlfriend* novel, the writer found three types of code-switching used by the characters in the novel. They are, Tag Switching, Inter-Sentential Switching, and Intra-Sentential Switching. All of the three types of code-switching are based on Poplack's (1980) theory. The three types of code-switching would be analyzed one by one and including the examples of the novel. The expressions in the dialog that contain code switching are italic.

Table 1. Tag Switching

Utterances	Page	Reason
"*Aiyah*, she"s paying for the name and the location, nothing more	9	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag- sentential switching because the speaker used "*Aiyah*" as an exclamation.
"*Alamak*, you know that Cassandra Shang will found out sooner or later! It"s like she has some special radar, and if she knew I was in England and didn"t pay my respects to her parents, I would never hear the end of it What to do, *lah*? This is the curse of being amrried to teh Youngs,"	11	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used "*Alamak*"as an exclamation.
"*Aiyoh aiyoh aiyoh*, I"ve been cought"	14	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used "*Aiyah aiyah aiyah*" as an exclamation.
"*Aiyah*, what a small world-I meet your husband the last time he was in Singapore	18	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used

with the Chinese delegation! Ladies, Bao Gaoliang is the former governor of Jiangsu Province. Come, come come, you should both join us. We were just abput to order diner!"		"*Aiyah*" as an exclamation.
"*Aiyah*, you can trust us one hundred percent. My friends would never gossip or anything."	19	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used "*Aiyah*" as an exclamation.
"*Hiyah*, you didn"t have to bring anything,"	39	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag switching because the speaker used "Alamak" as an

		exclamation.
"*Hiyah,* this is all such a waste of time. It"s no use chasing a ghost!"	44	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used "H*iyah*" as an exclamation.
"*Alamak*, I got the fright of my life! I thought I was geting a vertigo attack when the floor started to turn!"	48	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used "Alamak" as an exclamation.
"This is so nice of you. *Xie xie*! Wait a minute, I have something for you,"	50	The type of code switching in this utterance is Tag-switching because the speaker used "*Xie xie*" to give gratitude in the different code.
"*Aiyah,*	51	The type of

Utterance	No.	Explanation
Carlton is so handsome and aso smart, of course he wpuld have a friend! Roo bad, I had many eligible pretty girls lined up to *gaai siu*,"		code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used "Aiyah" as an exclamation.
The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used "Aiyah" as an exclamation.	53	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used "Aiyah" and "lah" as exclamations.
"*Aiyah*, no matter which way we go, it"s going to be jammed up,"	63	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used "Aiyah" as an exclamation.
"*Aiyah*, stop scaring the	64	The type of code switching
poor girl,"		in this utterance is tag- switching because the speaker used "Aiyah" as an exclamation.
"*Aiyah*, you don"t even know the latest! Monica Lee told me that her niece Parker Yeo heard the most sensational tidbit from Teddy Lim;"	65	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used "Aiyah" as an exclamation.
"*Hiyah*, those Tans come earlier and ealier every year!"	66	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used "Hiyah" as an exclamation.
"*Aiyah*, Astrid, every year I come here just to	69	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-

see what couture dress you"ll be wearing! And you certainly didn"t disapoint- you are by far the most elegant woman in the room. Who are you wearing? Is it Balmain? Chanel? Dior?"		switching because the speaker used "Aiyah" as an exclamation in the beginning of the first sentence.	marina can only hold up to a hundred and eighty feet? Where is anyone supposed to park their yacht?"		
"*Hiyah*, don"t be such a spoilsport! You have no idea how hard it was to find a place to dock this beast. Now, I thought New York was supposed to be such a world-class city, but do you know your biggest	82	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used "Hiyah" as an exclamation. For the function, the speaker gave a sentence filler and opinion.	"This looks anything but relaxed. *Alamak*, who are all these women all dressed up like they are going to a cocktail party?"	90	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used "Alamak" as an exclamation.
			"*Aiyah*, I don"t care if she"s Anderson Cooper! Who wants to pay five hundred dollars a ticket to see jewelry made of rusty nails?	91	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used "Aiyah" as an exclamation.

I come to see rubies the size of rambutans!"			"*Aiyah*, I"ve known Rachel since she was eighteen. She"s much too practical- we"ll never change her. At least this dress looks like it could be haute couture."	124	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used "Aiyah" as an exclamation.
"*Alamak*, there was such a long line for the bathroom! How"s the show?"	93	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used "Alamak" as an exclamation.			
"*Aiyah*, what"s the matter, Carol?"	96	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used "Aiyah" as an exclamation.	"*Alamak*, I'll pay to have everything fixed. Actually, you should be thanking me that rickety bamboo thing came down- that was a lawsuit waiting to happen. Listen to me, I"m really not here to ruin your wedding."	130	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used "Aiyah" as an exclamation.
"*Aiyoh*, so shameful! I can"t imagine my son ever having to borrow money from a bank!"	97	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used "Aiyah" as an exclamation.			

"*Alamak*, you should be grateful Lorena hired Mr. Wong! Without his snooping around and paying off the right people, we would never have been able to get to the truth."	135	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used "Alamak" as an exclamation.	as your grandmother became involved."		
"*Hiyah*, how many times can I say I'm sorry? I misjudged her. I misjudged you. Gold digger or not, I didn't want you to marry Rachel because I knew that it would lead to heartache for you as soon	137	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used "Hiyah" as an exclamation.	"*Aiyah*, these people aren't just everyday rich with a few hundred million. They are China Rich! We're talking billions and billions. More important, they only have one son... and now one daughter."	138	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used "Aiyah"as an exclamation.
			"*Aiyah*, I need to tell you for your own good!"	139	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used "Aiyah" as an exclamation.
			"*Aiyah*, you've seen	145	The type of code switching

Utterance	No	Explanation
me in this a dozen times.”		in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used “Hiyah” as an expression of saying gratitude.
“... *Aiyah*, God must be punishing me. I should never have sent you to England, where you got into so much trouble. That car accident knocked out every bit of sense from your brain!”	214	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used “*Aiyah*” as an exclamation.
“*Wah lan*! Can Cleef and Ah Ma strikes again.”	245	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used “*Wah lan*” as an exclamation
		because it is located in the beginning.
“*Aiyah*, I‟ve been flying all day and my feet are so swollen. Why can‟t you just let me sit here?”	252	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used “*Aiyah*” as an exclamation.
“*Hiyah*, you don‟t know my latest suffering.”	255	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used “*Hiyah*” as an exclamation.
“No interruption at all. It is an honor to have you here with us, Bao *Buzhang*,”	259	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used “*Bao Buzhang*” as calling.
“That was a	260	The type of

very insight full speech you gave last week about the dangers of monetary inflation, *Lingdao*"		code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used "*Lingdao*" as calling.	about being a born-again Christian is that once you repent and accept Jesus into your heart. You are forgiven for all your sins no matter what they are...		speaker used "*Hiyah*" as an exclamation.
"Bao *Buzhang*, please do sit down."	260	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used "*Bao Buzhang*" as calling.	"*Aiyah*, tell Nick and Rachel to stop bieng so polite with me!"	289	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used "Aiyah" as an exclamation.
"*Hiyah*, I really pity that idiot Richie Yang. He doesn"t know what he"s getting himslef into."	261	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used "*Hiyah*" as an exclamation.	"*Aiyah*, it"s not just my feet. It"s my calves and thighs. They burn like fire everytime I walk for more than ten minutes. I	290	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used "Aiyah" as an exclamation.
"*Hiyah*, I"ll explain later. But the important thing you need to know	267	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the			

think i have spinal phimosis."		
"...Then suddenly Carlton, who had been standing right in front of the stage, hollored, *Hundan*! Can"t you get the message? SHE"S JUST NOT THAT INTO YOU! And before i knew what was happening, Richie screamed, *Nong sa bi suo luan*!,"	335	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used "*Hundan*" as an exclamation.
"*Hiyah*, you don't understand! This isn't some kiddie race-they'll be driving these super-	337	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used "*Hiyah*" as an
fast cars through the streets at night, evading police all the way. It's going to be so dangerous!.."		exclamation.
"*Aiyah*, I couldn"t belive it when you turned Richie down! We have both wanted this for you ever since you started dating him three years ago,"	371	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used "*Aiyah*" as an exclamation.
"Wah, you damn *heng*! I thought we never find!"	381	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used "*heng*" as a calling.
"*Hiyah*, had I known you	383	The type of code switching

Utterance	Page	Explanation
were coming, I would have arranged dinner at someplace special. This was just a last minute family dinner,"		in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used "*Hiyah*" as an exclamation
"*Aiyah*, it's no use fighting you,"	386	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used "*Hiyah*" as an exclamation.
"*Wah lao*! Plastic! Put that down now Gisele!"	434	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used "*Wah lao*" as an exclamation.
"*Hiyah*, this is what happens when you go and live in America,"	443	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used "*Hiyah*" as an exclamation.
"Bao *Buzhang*, such an honor to have you in my home,"	443	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used "*Bao Buzhang*" as an exclamation.
"Bao *Buzhang*, thank you for returning soo speedily. Is this Ms. Chu?"	447	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used "*Bao Buzhang*" as an exclamation.
"*Hiyah*, Eleanor said you were on your deathbed! I'm going to catch the first flight	462	The type of code switching in this utterance is tag-switching because the speaker used

to Shanghai tomottow!"		"*Hiyah*" as an exclamation.

Table 2. Inter-sentential Switching

Utterances	Page	Reason
"*Lugh siow, ah*? You"re really going to pay ninety million for a bunch of old scrolls?"	33	The type of code switching in this utterance is inter sentential-switching because the speaker switches to another code in different sentences.
"Here, just a small token for you to celebrate the holiday. *Xin nian kuai le*."	53	The type of code switching in this utterance is inter-sentential switching because the speaker switched to different code in the form of phrase in different sentence.
"*Gong hei fat choy*!"	67	The type of code switching in this utterance is inter-sentential switching because the speaker only uses single code in the utterance.
"*Gong hei fat choy*. And who are you?"	67	The type of code switching in this utterance is inter-sentential switching because the speaker uses two different codes between a sentence and subordinate clause.
"*Geik toh sei*! I am getting so senile. Oh look, Astrid and Michael are here! Doesn"t Astrid look	68	The type of code switching in this utterance is inter-sentential switching because the speaker uses

Utterance	Page	Explanation
divine? And little Cassian looks so adorable in that bow tie. I must go and pinch that cutie pie's cheeks!"		two different codes between one sentence and other sentences.
".. only wants to impress her arty- farty international friends these days. Three years ago she invited me, Felicity, and Astrid, and it was all this Victorian mourning jewelry. Nothing but black jet and brooches made from the hair of dead people. *Hak sei yen*!. Only Astrid could appreciate it."	92	The type of code switching in this utterance is inter-sentential switching because the speaker switched to a different code, which is" *Hak sei yen*" as a sentence.

Utterance	Page	Explanation
"*Wah, ah nee ho miah*! I told you the Baos were loaded,"	92	The type of code switching in this utterance is inter-sentential switching because the speaker switched to a different code, which is" Wah, *ah nee ho miah!*" as a sentence.
"*Mut laan yeay*? How dare she show up here after the stunt she pulled the other night!"	111	The type of code switching in this utterance is inter-sentential switching because the speaker switched to a different code from a sentence to another sentence.
"You're that Kitty Pong? Carol Tai is a good friend of mine. What	272	The type of code switching in this utterance is inter-sentential

Utterance	Page	Reason
have you done with her son? And hy won"t you let Carol see her own daughter? *Gum hak sum!*"		switching because the speaker switched to a different code in different sentence, which is *"gum hak sun"*.
".. Mrs. LYC said, „*Ah nee kwee! Wah mai chut!* So they ended up going to Toast Box in the mall instead".	410	The type of code switching in this utterance is inter sentential-switching because the speaker a different code in the form of sentences
"*Ni zai jiang shen me pi hua*? Did you stop taking your medication, Carlton? Is this some hallucination of yours?"	419	The type of code switching in this utterance is inter sentential-switching because the speaker a different code in the form of an interrogative sentence.

Table 3. Intra-sentential Switching

Utterance	Page	Reason
"Did the toilet at least help you *suay kah-cherng?*"	9	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra-sentential switching because the speaker used different code in a sentence full of the main language which is English.
"*Suey doh sei*, it"s going up too fast! We"re going to pass your seventy-five-million limit in no time. Do you want to keep bidding?"	30	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra sentential-switching because the speaker switches to another code in the same sentences.
"Carol Tai, the widow of *Dato*" Tai Toh Lui, that tycoon who	32	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra sentential-

died last yaer?"		switching because the speaker switches to another code in the same sentences.	almond cookies, and assorted *nyonya* cakes"		refer to the name of a cake.
"Why are you guys still so prejudiced against China? When I was there last year, I had some of the ebst meals of my life. You really haven"t had good *xiao long bao* until you"ve eaten it in Shanghai."	43	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra sentential-switching because the speaker switches to another code in the same sentences.	"I would like start with something not too sweer, like the *kueh bangkit* almond cookies, and work your way up to the pineaple tarts,"	50	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra-sentential switching because the speaker used "*kueh bangkit*" to name cookies.
"Just some traditional New Year goodies made by my mother in law's cooks. Pineaple tarts, love letters,	50	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra-sentential switching because the speaker used "Nyonya to	"What"s all the excitement? Did Carlton tell you about his *mazi* coming to visit?"	51	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra sentential-switching because the speaker switches to another code in the same sentences.
			"Remember, Mummy, *um ngoi hoi seh, ah*. Don"t say	65	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra sentential-

anything!"		switching because the speaker switches to another code in the same sentences.	dra thinks she looks like a pontianak,"		
"She's Indonesia Chinese-her mother is one of the Liem sisters, so I bet you she will be fairer than all of us put together. Now don't say anything, but Cassandra warned me that Auntie Lillian May just got back from America and is sporting a new wig. She thinks it makes her look younger, but Cassan	66	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra-sentential switching because the speaker switched to a different code in the same sentence, which is "Pontianak".	"I am not talking about the twenty or thirty million your grandfather left you. That"s just *teet toh lui*. You can"t even buy a proper house in Singapore with that these days. I"m talking about you real legacy. Tyersall Park. Are you prepared to lose it?"	85	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra sentential-switching because the speaker switches to another code in the same sentences.
			"... I was expected to marry well, and I did, but then mu hsband died much too young, and I	86	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra sentential-switching because the

Utterance	Page	Analysis
was left with two small children and some *teet toh lui*..”		speaker switches to another code in the same sentences.
“*Aiyah*, if I knew it was going to be it was going to be this *lay chay*, I wouldn‟t have come,”	89	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra sentential-switching because the speaker switches to another code in the same sentences.
“*Alamak*, who wants to see all this Scadinavian *gow sai*? I thought we would get to see some of Mrs. Singh‟s jewels.”	91	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra sentential-switching because the speaker switches to another code in the same sentences.
“Keep your voice down! That *Ang moh*	91	The type of code switching in this utterance
over there is the curator. Apparently she is some hotshot from the Austin Cooper Design Museum in New York,”		is intra sentential-switching because the speaker switches to another code in the same sentences.
“Of course. *Aiyah*, that Mr. Wong has put on so much weight-I think the private investigating business must be *zheen ho seng lee*.”	93	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra-sentential switching because the speaker switched to a different code in the same sentence, which is” zheen *ho seng lee!*” even though there is an exclamation.
“I think there were more interesting things to see in the *jambun* than in this	93	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra sentential-switching

show. Come, let's see if the food is any better. I hope they have some spicy samosas."		because the speaker switches to another code in the same sentences.	to stop listening to all the stories about my children's spending *Wah mai chup*. At a cetain point, you have to let them make their own choces. Aftter all, they can afford it."		utterance is intra sentential-switching because thespeaker switches to another code in the same sentences.
"Take a guess, *lor*. It's that son of mine Ever since *dato'* died, I've hardly seen or heard from Bernard. It's as if I don't exist anymore. I've only meet my granddaughter twice since she was born first time at Gleneagles Hospital, and then when they come back for *Dato'*s funeral."	96	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra-sentential switching because the speaker switched to a different code in the same sentence, which are" lor" and "dato" as callings.	"Didn't gain control of all the businesses when *Dato'* died?"	97	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra-sentential switching because the speaker switched to a different code in the same sentence, which is "dato" as a calling.
"*Aiyah*, Carol, I've learned over the years	96	The type of code switching in this	".. After Bernard ran off with kitty to Las Vegas to get married,	97	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra-sentential

Dato" was furious. He forbid anyone in the family office from giving Bernard access to any money and totally locked up his fund. He cannot touch the principal-only the annual income."		switching because the speaker switched to a different code, which is "dato" as a calling.	happened,"		switching because the speaker switched to a different code in the same sentence, which is "*swithart*" as a calling.
"Well, definitely they must be borrowing heavily, because that Kitty seems to be spending like a *siow tsah bor*,"	98	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra sentential-switching because the speaker switches to another code in the same sentences.	"Yes, and Ko-Tung Road and the Ko-Tung wing at Queen Mary Hospital. Now, come with me. I know you must be starving. I'll explain everything over *yum cha*."	115	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra sentential-switching because the speaker switches to another code in the same sentences.
"Hey *swithart*, how are you? The starngest thing just	113	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra-sentential	"Mrs. Tai, if I may be very frank, the Tais have never had the best reputation. *Dato'* Tai Lui was a corporate	118	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra-sentential switching because the speaker switched to a

raider from some Malay backwater…"		different code in the same sentence, which is *"Dato Tai Lui"* as a name.	him to have *kai fun* at Wee Nam Kee, and I asked him about his younger days."			
"... Over time, you might strike up friendships with other rich Mainlanders or the *gweilo* wives of men stationed here with three-year contracts at some foreign bank or private equity firm..."	120	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra sentential-switching because the speaker switches to another code in the same sentences.	*"Aiyah*, of course she will let me come! I can tell she is the forgiving type just by looking at her face. That's the one good thing about her-she doesn't have high cheekbones Women with high cheekbones are very *gow tzay*. Now, will you please do one thing for me?"	139	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra sentential-switching because the speaker switches to another code in the same sentences.	
"At one point, Shaoyen had to go back to China to attend to some business, and Gaoliang was alone in Singapore visiting Carlton. One night, I took	135	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra sentential-switching because the speaker switches to another code in the same sentences.	"Pleeeease go to the barber shop and get	140	The type of code switching in this utterance	

you hair cut before tomorrow! It's far too long and I can't stand to see you on your wedding day looking like some chao ah beng."		is intra sentential-switching because the speaker switches to another code in the same sentences.
"The only thing missing from that service was a good Methodist pastor. Where is Tony Chi when you need him? I didn't really care for that we- are-all-nature Unitarian minister. Did you see he was wearing an earring? What sort of *kopi*- license	144	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra-sentential switching because the speaker switches to another code in the same sentences.

minister is he?"		
"If I had acted the way he does, I would have been whipped by my pa. Ten strokes on my ass with his *rotan*."	182	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra sentential-switching because the speaker switches to another code in the same sentences.
"Well, we"re in Shanghai-where can we find the best *xiao long bao*?"	195	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra sentential-switching because the speaker switched to another code in the same sentences.
"Oh my God, that's the best *xiao long bao* I've ever had! The broth is so light and	197	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra sentential-switching

yet so intense. I can probably eat about a dozen of these they're like crack cocaine,"		because the speaker switched to another code in the same sentences.
"Okay, from now on I'll be sure to drape myself over you and gaze adoringly into your face at all times. You're my one and only *Gaofushuai*,"	222	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra sentential-switching because the speaker switched to another code in the same sentences.
"Maybe it's all the gold. It looks a bit *kan chia* to me. Couldn't you swap it out for diamonds or something?"	243	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra sentential-switching because the speaker switched to another code in the same sentences.
"There's	243	The type of

nothing *kan chia* about this bracelet, it's actually part of an heirloom suite that my great-aunt Matilda Leong bequeathed to me, which is now on loan to the Asian Civilisations Museums..."		code switching in this utterance is intra sentential-switching because the speaker switched to another code in the same sentences.
"Where on earth did you get those earrings? *Tzeen* or *keh*?	245	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra sentential-switching because the speaker switched to another code in the same sentences.
"Justina-hiyah, *gum noi oh gin*! Meet my friend	268	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra sentential-

Katherine Tai."		switching because the speaker switched to another code in the same sentences.	drive up."		sentences.	
"Huh? Why would you get the blame for a botched deal? Last time I checked, you weren't his employee. Did you spill scalding hot *bak kut teh* onto the client's lap or something?"	275	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra sentential-switching because the speaker switched to another code in the same sentences.	"My God, in the photo I'm going to look like the meat in a Balmain sandwich. Would these *guanerdai* girls have even spit in my direction five years ago? God, the things I do in the name of charity!"	285	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra sentential-switching because the speaker switched to another code in the same sentences.	
"Yes, Carmen. Tell her we need to start looking at new houses. I want a place that will make everyone who comes over *lao nua* the moment they	279	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra sentential-switching because the speaker switched to another code in the same	"Which run way would that be? Urumqi airport? Tell me, what's with all this dragon and phoenix rubbish and the excessive beading? I feel like I'm looking at Russian ice	287	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra sentential-switching because the speaker switched to another code in the same sentences.	

skater outfits! Would Hubert de Givenchy ever have embroidered pave crystals on a cashmere cape? This is the sort of fashion that panders to ignorant *fu er dai* from the western provinces and it is an insult to my guests!"		
"Here, come meet my grandmother. *Nainai*, these are my friends from America, Rachel and Nick,"	296	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra sentential-switching because the speaker switched to another code in the same sentences.
"Where's the tea? There should always	298	The type of code switching in this utterance

be cups of steaming-hot Bird's Tongue Longjing tea waiting for my mother and grandmother the minute they get on board! And little plates of *hua mei* to suck on during takeoff!..."		is intra sentential-switching because the speaker switched to another code in the same sentences.
"Stop being so *kiasu*. Of course I will get the listing,"	300	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra sentential-switching because the speaker switched to another code in the same sentences.
"I'm not being *kiasu*, I just wanted to make sure you are	300	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra sentential-

prepared..."		switching because the speaker switched to another code in the same sentences.
"... Do you remember the day we were shopping at Patric's atelier, and Michael ran all around Chinatown for an hour trying to hunt down *kueh tutu* just because you mentioned that your nanny used to take you there to buy it from *kueh tutu* man who sold it out of those old metal carts?"		The type of code switching in this utterance is intra sentential-switching because the speaker switched to another code in the same sentences.
"Clearly. But has he changed for	308	The type of code switching in this utterance

better or worse? When Michael first got here, he gave me a kiss on the cheek. That was the first thing that surprised me- it was so Continental, so unlike the *chin chye* guy I know.."		is intra sentential- switching because the speaker switched to another code in the same sentences.
"Lady Poon, I want you to understand why I was so overcome that night when your husband started talking. My *nainai* contracted tuberculosis, adn I had to stop going to school to nurse her.."	351	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra sentential- switching because the speaker switched to another code in the same sentences.
"Michael-I know you said	376	The type of code switching

Utterance	No.	Explanation
not to *kachiao* you, but- I just got an-nah-der cal the meeting with *gahmen* people postpone, *lah*."		in this utterance is intra sentential-switching because the speaker switched to another code in the same sentences.
"How could he, when his own father has never valued him? Even when he was a baby, I could sense that you never loved Carlton the same way I did. And now I know why…it's because you've never stopped loving that *shabi* Kerry Chu, isn't it?	390	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra sentential-switching because the speaker switched to another code in the same sentences.
"He only wishes he could be here.	405	The type of code switching in this utterance
Gum ngaam, ah, the one time you have a medical emergency in Hong Kong and Malcolm is away! We brought some *siew yook* and *wonton meen*. Are you hungry?"		is intra sentential-switching because the speaker switched to another code in the same sentences.
"That's crazy! When we go to restaurants nowadays, my mum gets them to *tah pow* leftover gravy from the dishes."	410	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra sentential-switching because the speaker switched to another code in the same sentences.
"I'm glad to hear that. Because if *Dato'* Tai Toh Lui could see how his only granddaughter	437	The type of code switching in this utterance is intra sentential-switching because the

was being raised, he would be spinning in his grave!"		speaker switched to another code in the same sentences.	

Regarding to the function of code-switching by Gumperz"s (1982), code-swithicng is used as a dialogue strategy to express social meanings, namely quotations, address descriptions, interjections, repetitions, message restriction and personalization. All kind of functions of code-switching appeared in the novel will be analyzed one by one.

5. DISCUSSION

Based on the analysis above, the research results are as follows:

1) In analysis of the dialogue from *China Rich Girlfriend* by Kevin Kwan (2015), the researcher classifies the types of code-switching grammatically by using Poplack's (1980) theory. These types are tag- switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. The following table shows the total number of types of code switching used.

Table 1. Types of Code-Switching

No	Types of Code-Switching	Frequency	Percentage
1	Tag-Switching	51	44,0%
2	Inter-sentential Switching	11	9,5%
3	Intra-sentential Switching	54	46,5%
Total		116	100%

Based on the table 1, all three kinds of code-switching types based on Poplack"s (1980) theory can be found in *China Rich Girlfriend* novel. There are 51 of 116 utterances of tag switching, 11 of 116 inter- sentential switching utterances and 54 of 116 utterances of intra- sentential switching found in the novel. It can be concluded that intra-sentential switching is the most used types in the novel of China Rich Girlfriend.

2) Regarding to the function of code-switching by Gumperz"s (1982), code-swithicng is used as a dialogue strategy to express social meanings, namely quotations, address

descriptions, interjections, repetitions, message restriction and personalization. All kind of functions of code-switching appeared in the novel will be analyzed one by one.

In analysis of the dialogue from *China Rich Girlfriend* by Kevin Kwan (2015), the researcher analyzed the functions of code-switching by using Gumperz"s (1982) theory. All functions are found in the selected dialog, which are quotation, address specification, interjection, reiteration, message qualification, and personalization. The researcher found there is more than one functions of code switching in one utterances .The following table shows the summary of total number of functions of code switching contained in the *China Rich Girlfriend* novel.

Table 2. Function of Code-Switching

No	Function of Code-switching	Frequency	Percentage
1	Quotation	2	1,8%
2	Address Specification	19	16,3%
3	Interjection	40	34,5%
4	Reiteration	2	1,8%
5	Message Qualification	19	16,3%
6	Personalization	34	29,3%
Total		116	100%

Based on the table 2, all six kinds of code-switching functions based on Gumperz"s (1982) theory can be found in *China Rich Girlfriend* novel. It can be concluded that interjection is the most used functions in the novel of China Rich Girlfriend, which contain 40 of 116. Although the less functions is Reiteration and Quotation which only 2 data.

6. DISCUSSION

Based on the analysis results of the previous chapter, the author summarizes the following conclusions:

1) According on the types of code-switching found in *China Rich Girlfriend* novel by Kevin Kwan, they are classified into tag-switching, inter-sentential switching, and

intra-sentential switching. In this novel the total of the data are 116. There are 54 utterances of intra-sentential switching which is the most dominant type used by the characters. The fewest of the types is inter-sentential switching which only consits 11 utterances. Meanwhile, tag switching is 51 utterances.

2) In this novel *China Rich Girlfriend* by Kevin Kwan, there are found six functions of code-switching, namely: quotation, addressee specification, interjection, reiteration, message qualification, personalization. The researcher has classified the function and found 2 quotations, 19 address specifications, 40 interjections, 2 reiteration, 19 message qualifications, and 34 personalizations. The functions of switching code by the characters are dominant is interjections, while the fewest of the function is reiterations and quotation

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