AN ANALYSIS OF CODE-SWITCHING IN THE MOVIE "LUCA"

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Abstract

Code-switching is a socio-linguistic phenomenon that often happens in our daily life. This study is conducted to analyse code-switching that happen in the movie "Luca", which is the most streamed movie in 2021. There are two research questions of this study, which are what are the types of code-switching used in the movie? And what are the functions of the code-switching used in the movie? The qualitative method is used in this study. To collect the data, the researcher will search for the movie and the movie's script on the internet. After collecting the data, the researcher will watch the movie while reading the script. Then, search the meaning of each code-switching, and group the types and functions. The study found that there are three types of code-switching used in the movie which are inter-sentential, intra-sentential, and tag-switching. The most frequent code-switching types used are inter-sentential and tag-switching, which are 39,72% and 20,56%. There are 4 types of code-switching used in the movie, which are referential, directive, expressive, and phatic functions. The most frequent code-switching function used is directive, which is 38,35%.

Keywords: code-switching, conversation, socio-linguistics

Introduction

Code-switching is a socio-linguistic phenomenon that often happens in our daily life. Code refers to different language varieties (Arrizki, 2020). Code-switching is a linguistic phenomenon that vigorously appears in formal and informal situations (Inuwa, 2014). Code-switching is a process of switching from one code to another code due to a certain reason. Nowadays, many people get used to using more than one code (Hendrayani, 2021). They tend to switch the code according to the situation (Dey&Fung,2014). Speakers do code-switching to reflect their social or cultural identity (Shin, 2010). Code-switching is a skill that is done for a certain purpose with specific interlocutors (Kharkurin&Wei,2015). This socio-linguistic phenomenon can only be done by people who can speak more than one language. People who can speak two languages are called bilingualism and more than two languages are multilingualism. So, this socio-linguistic phenomenon happens in bilingual or multilingual societies (Pangestu & Sudarwati, 2021). It is significant to understand the goal of language usage in oral or written (Fadillah &

Parmawati, 2020). Although having the ability to speak more than one language is a good thing, people have different perceptions towards the code-switching speaker.

In EFL class, students have a positive attitude towards code-switching done by teachers. It makes the students understand and more confident (Hakim, et.al., 2019). The ESL learners believed that code-switching facilitates students to understand the target language better (Nordin, et.al, 2013). On the other hand, according to a study about attitudes towards code-switching among adult mono- and multilingual language users, people's attitudes towards code-switching are different. People who grew up in multilingual language users' backgrounds appreciate the usage of code-switching but monolinguals do not. The attitude towards the usage of code-switching links to personality traits and surprisingly the results show that a higher degree of multilingualism is not automatically contributed to a positive attitude towards code-switching. The reason for a negative attitude is the ambiguity in the interaction, and code-switching indicates a symptom of lacking competence in mastering a language (Dewaele, Wei, 2014). In Indonesia, there is a phenomenon of code-switching usage called *Bahasa Jaksel*. Negative attitudes towards this kind of code-switching also happen. The reason for this attitude is that the speakers can lose their ability in speaking their mother tongue and code-switching make the conversation difficult to be understood (Reinindra, 2020). Code-switching can be seen as positive or negative, especially in different situations.

Due to the different attitudes towards code-switching and the people are not always conscious when they do code-switching (Yusuf & Fata, 2020), understanding more deeply about this socio-linguistic phenomenon is significant. Code-switching is divided into some types and there are functions of code switches that are done by the speaker. Code-switching not only can be found in our real-life conversations but also literary work (Febriyanti, 2019). Code-switching is used to bring different sets of allusion and also may be used for deliberate comic effect in literary work (Gardner & Weston, 2015). This study will reveal the types and functions of code-switching used by characters in the Disney movie called Luca which was released in 2021. The reason why choosing this object is that many people like watching a movie and this movie is new and produced by Disney so it can be familiar to many readers. According to Nielsen Charts, Luca is the most streamed movie of 2021 with over 10 billion minutes watched (Fink, 2022). Besides of that the conversation in the movie contain so much code-switching between English and Italian Language. This research can be beneficial for students or lecturers who are interested in the socio-linguistic field to know about new research with a different object. It is also beneficial for other researchers who want to conduct the research in code-switching field. Moreover, for general readers who are interested in the socio-linguistic field.

Some previous studies have already discussed code-switching. The first is from (Astini, Rukmini, Sutopo, 2020). This research analyzes The Impact of Code Switching in Conversations of "Nebeng Boy" Youtube Vlogs Towards Communication in English Among the Participants. The analysis of the data includes the types and functions of code-switching in the videos. The most frequent type is intra-sentential code-switching and the function is repetition. The impact of code-switching that happens in the videos is the loss of language that they have learned before. The second is from (Koban, 2013). This research is about Intra-

sentential and Inter-sentential Code-switching in Turkish-English Bilinguals in New York City, U.S. The result of the study is that intra-sentential code-switching used is higher than inter-sentential. The third is from (Dira & Lazar, 2019). This research is about the study of code-switching in the Twivortiare Movie. This research found that there are 3 types of code-switching used which are intra-sentential, inter-sentential, and tag code-switching.

Code-switching is one sociolinguistic phenomenon used by bilingualism or multilingualism. Code-switching refers to the alternate use of two or more languages for a communicative purpose. Code-switching covers some types such as switching within and between utterances, turns, and sentences. (Gardner, 2009). According to (Appel & Muysken, 2006) there are 3 types of code-switching, which are

- Tag-switches
  Tag-switches involve an exclamation, a tag, or a parenthetical in another language than the rest of the sentence. An example is 'OYE, when .. .' at the beginning of the text. The tags etc. serve as an emblem of the bilingual character of an otherwise monolingual sentence. That is why Poplack (1980) has named this type of switching emblematic switching.
- Intra-sentential switches
  Intra-sentential switches occur in the middle of a sentence, as in 'I started acting real CURIOSA.' This type of intimate switching is often called code-mixing.
- Inter-sentential switches
  Inter-sentential switches occur between sentences

Why people do code-switching is the question that many linguists arise in linguistic literature (Ruda, et.al, 2019). Code-switching does not happen for no reason (Natalia, 2022). Code-switching usage can be different from one another based on speakers, topic, and context of the language used (Maye, et.al, 2018). According to (Appel & Muysken, 2006) there are 6 types of code-switching functions, which are

- Referential function
  The referential function is a function of code-switching because it often involves a lack of knowledge of one language or a lack of facility in that language on a certain subject. Certain subjects may be more appropriately discussed in one language, and the introduction of such a subject can lead to a switch. In addition, a specific word from one of the languages involved may be semantically more appropriate for a given concept.
- Directive function
  Switching often serves a directive function in that it involves the hearer directly. This being directed at the hearer can take many forms. One is to exclude certain persons present from a portion of the conversation. The opposite is to include a person more by using her or his language. A person may have joined the participants in an interaction.

- Expressive function
  Speakers emphasize a mixed identity through the use of two languages in the same discourse. An example is Spanish-English code-switching in the Puerto Rican community. For fluent bilingual Puerto Ricans in New York, a conversation full of code-switching is a mode of speech by itself, and individual switches no longer have a discourse function. This function may not be present in all code-switching communities, however - a point to which we return below.
- Phatic function
  This type has been called metaphorical switching by Gumperz and Hermindez Chavez (1975). Think of the stand-up comedian who tells the whole joke in a standard variety, but brings the punch line in a vernacular type of speech, e.g. an urban dialect. This type of switch has been documented extensively in a paper on switching between London Jamaican and London English by Sebba and Wootton (1984)
- Metalinguistic function
  The function of code-switching comes into play when it is used to comment directly or indirectly on the languages involved. One example of this function is when speakers switch between different codes to impress the other participants with a show of linguistic skills (Scotton, 1979). Many examples of this can be found in the public domain: performers, circus directors, and market salespeople.

- Poetic function
  Bilingual language usage involving switched puns, jokes, etc. can be said to serve the poetic function of language.

Method

This research uses qualitative research. Qualitative research is descriptive. The data collected take the form of words or pictures rather than numbers. The written results of the research contain quotations from the data to illustrate and substantiate the presentation. The data include interview transcripts, field notes, photographs, videotapes, personal documents, memos, and other official records. Qualitative articles and reports often contain quotations and try to describe what a particular situation or view of the world is like in narrative form. The written word is very important in the qualitative approach, both in recording data and disseminating the findings (Bogdan et.al, 2007).

To collect the data, the researcher will search for the movie and the movie's script on the internet. After collecting the data, the researcher will watch the movie while reading the script. After checking whether the script and the conversation are the same, the next step is analysing the data. First, mark the words and sentences that are not included in the English Language. Second, search the meaning of the word through translation engines and another website that discuss code-switching that happens in the Disney movie entitled "Luca". Then, grouping the types and functions of every code-switching happened. The last, calculating the frequency of each type and function happen. Based on the theories of the previous researcher, the current study will answer two research questions which are the type and the function of code-switching used in the movie "Luca"

Findings and Discussion

The study shows the data about the types and functions of code-switching spoken by characters in the movie.

Table 1. Types of code-switching

Types	E	%
Inter-sentential	29	39,72
Intra-sentential	15	20,56
Tag-Switching	29	39,72
Total	72	100%

Based on the data gathered all types of code-switching are used in the movie. However, inter-sentential and tag-switching are used more frequently than intra-sentential switching. Inter-sentential and tag-switching are used 39,72%, while intra-sentential is used 20,56%. An example of the usage of each type is shown in the table below.

Table 2. Examples of code-switching types

Types	Examples	Translation
Inter-sentential	Tommaso : "We're fine. **Non preoccupare ti, Giacomo".**	Tommaso : "We're fine. **Don't worry,** Giacomo"
	Ercole : "Out-of-towners, eh? Let me welcome you. **Benvenuti a Portorosso. ...Ciccio".**	Ercole : "Out-of-towners, eh? Let me welcome you. **Welcome to Portorosso. ...Ciccio".**
	Giulia : "You can't swim, you can barely ride a bike... **siete un disastro!** I mean, where are you even from?"	Giulia : "You can't swim, you can barely ride a bike... **You're a disaster!** I mean, where are you even from?"
Intra-sentential	Ercole : "I, I, uhhh--oh, I love it. The little guy can't even get a word out. Ugh, And he smells like behind the **pescheria".**	Ercole : "I, I, uhhh--oh, I love it. The little guy can't even get a word out. Ugh, And he smells like behind the **fishmonger".**
	Ercole: "Listen, Piccoletto. I eat kids like you for breakfast. I dunk them **in my cioccolata** and GNAM! Finiti!"	Ercole : "Listen, little one. I eat kids like you for breakfast. I dunk them in **my hot chocolate** and GNAM! finished!"
	Giulia : **"**Every year they change the pasta. You have to be ready for anything! Could be cannelloni, penne, fusilli, trofie, even	Giulia : **"**Every year they change the pasta. You have to be ready for anything! Could be cannelloni, penne, fusilli, trofie, even lasagne!

		lasagne! And you have to use a **forchetta.** It's the rule".	And you have to use a **fork**. It's the rule"
Tag-Switching		Giulia :"Ok, **raggazzi!** We have one week to train!"	Giulia :"Ok, **guys!** We have one week to train!"
		Luca : And there are big towns called cities? **Si,** like Genova!	Luca : And there are big towns called cities? **Yes,** like Genova!
		Giulia : "**Bravo**, Luca. That was your best yet".	Giulia : "**Good job**, Luca. That was your best yet".

Based on the table above, we can see each example of a code-switching type. According to the definition by (Muysken and Rene, 2006) inter-sentential code-switching is switches that occur between sentences. Tommaso said "We're fine. *Non preoccupare ti,* Giacomo", which means "We're fine. Don't worry, Giacomo". Tommaso switched the code after finishing his first sentence "We're fine" and then he continued with the other code *"Non preoccupare ti"* which means "Don't worry". Another example of intra-sentential code-switching is when Ercole said "Out-of-towners, eh? Let me welcome you. *Benvenuti a Portorosso. ...Ciccio*", which means Ercole : "Out-of-towners, eh? Let me welcome you. Welcome to Portorosso. ...Ciccio". Ercole was using English in his first sentence and then continue with Italian in the second sentence. The last example is from Guilia, she said "You can't swim, you can barely ride a bike... *siete un disastro!* I mean, where are you even from?" which means "You can't swim, you can barely ride a bike... You're a disaster! I mean, where are you even from?" In this example, Guilia was also using English in her first sentence "You can't swim, you can barely ride a bike", the continue using Italian "*siete un disastro!".* All of these examples are included in inter-sentential code-switching.

Another type of code-switching is intra-sentential code-switching. Intra-sentential code-switching is switches that occur in the middle of a sentence. It means that the switches happen before the speaker finished his/her sentence. The first example here is from Ercole. He said "I, I, uhhh--oh, I love it. The little guy can't even get a word out. Ugh, And he smells like behind the *pescheria*", which means "I, I, uhhh--oh, I love it. The little guy can't even get a word out. Ugh, And he smells like behind the fishmonger". In his utterance, he switches the code before finishing the sentences, he would say the word "fishmonger" but he switched the code to Italian, so he said "*pescheria*", The second example is from Ercole as well. He said "Listen, Piccoletto. I eat kids like you for breakfast. I dunk them in my *cioccolata* and GNAM! Finiti!" which means "Listen, little one. I eat kids like you for breakfast. I dunk them in my hot chocolate and GNAM! finished!" He used the Italian word "*cioccolata"* instead of hot chocolate. It happened in the middle of the sentence, so it includes in intra-sentential code-switching. The last example is from Guilia. She said, **"**Every year they change the pasta. You have to be ready for anything! Could be cannelloni, penne, fusilli, trofie, even lasagne! And you have to use a *forchetta.* It's the rule". She used the word "*forchetta"* instead of "fork" and it has also happened in the middle of the sentence so it includes intra-sentential code-switching.

The last code-switching type is tag-switching. Tag-switching is switching that involves an exclamation, a tag, or a parenthetical in another language than the rest of the sentence. There are many examples of tag-switching in the movie "Luca". The table above shows 3 examples of tag-switching. The first is from Guilia. She said,"Ok, *raggazzi!* We have one week to train!". She said the Italian tag "*raggazzi*" instead of "guys". So, this code-switching is included in tag-switching. The next is from Luca. Luca said "and there are big towns called cities? *Si*, like Genova!" In this sentence, Luca used the tag "*Si*" which is an Italian tag instead of "Yes". So, it is included in tag-switching. The last example is from Guilia. She said "*Bravo*, Luca. That was your best yet", which means "Good job, Luca. That was your best yet". Instead of using the word "Good job", she uses the word "*Bravo*" which is an Italian tag, so it is included in tag-switching.

Table 3. Functions of code-switching

Functions	E	%
Referential	18	24,68
Directive	28	38,35
Expressive	13	17,8
Phatic	14	19,17
Poetic	-	-
Metalinguistic	-	-
Total	72	100

Based on the data, there are 4 functions of code-switching that are used in the movie "Luca", which are referential, directive, expressive, and phatic functions. The directive function is the most used function in the movie. The directive function is the function of code-switching to include or exclude other people in the conversation. An example of the usage of each function is shown in the table below

Table 4. Example of code-switching functions

Types	Examples	Translation
Referential	Guilia : "Every year they change the pasta. You have to be ready for anything! Could be cannelloni, penne, fusilli, trofie, even lasagne! And you have to use a **forchetta.** It's the rule.	Guilia : "Every year they change the pasta. You have to be ready for anything! Could be cannelloni, penne, fusilli, trofie, even lasagne! And you have to use a **fork.** It's the rule.
	Ercole : "I, I, uhhh--oh, I love it. The little guy can't even get a word out. Ugh, And he smells like behind the **pescheria**".	Ercole : "I, I, uhhh--oh, I love it. The little guy can't even get a word out. Ugh, And he smells like behind the **fishmonger**".
Directive	Ercole : "I know, I know. Ha ha ha ha! And remember, **piccoletto**".	Ercole : "I know, I know. Ha ha ha ha! And remember, **little one**".

	Giulia :"Ok, **ragazzi**! We have one week to train!"	Giulia :"Ok, **guys**! We have one week to train!"
Expressive	Guilia :"**Forza,** Luca! Don't let him get in your head. You can do this".	Guilia :"**Come on,** Luca! Don't let him get in your head. You can do this".
	Tommaso : "We're fine. **Non preoccupare ti,** Giacomo"	Tommaso : "We're fine. **Don't worry,** Giacomo"
Phatic	Giulia : **Aspetta**! Can you dodge obstacles? What if an old lady crosses your path? Hmmm?	Giulia : **Wait!** Can you dodge obstacles? What if an old lady crosses your path? Hmmm?
	Massimo : **Mannaggia.** Not a great catch today.	Massimo : **Darn.** Not a great catch today.

Based on the data above, we can see each example of a code-switching function. The first is referential functions. The referential function is a function of code-switching because it often involves a lack of knowledge of one language or a lack of facility in that language on a certain subject. The first example is from Guilia. She said "Every year they change the pasta. You have to be ready for anything! Could be cannelloni, penne, fusilli, trofie, even lasagne! And you have to use a *forchetta***.** It's the rule", which means "Every year they change the pasta. You have to be ready for anything! Could be cannelloni, penne, fusilli, trofie, even lasagne! And you have to use a fork**.** It's the rule". Guilia used the word "*forchetta*" instead of "fork" due to his lack of knowing of what is "*forchetta*" in English, so she did not translate the word "*forchetta*" and just directly say it in the middle of her sentence. Therefore, this code-switching is included in referential functions. The other example is from Ercole. He said "I, I, uhhh--oh, I love it. The little guy can't even get a word out. Ugh, and he smells like behind the *pescheria*", which means "I, I, uhhh--oh, I love it. The little guy can't even get a word out. Ugh, and he smells like behind the fishmonger". Ercole used the word "*pescheria"* in his sentence because he did not know the word "*pescheria"* in English, so this example is included in referential functions.

The second code-switching function is the directive function. The directive function is the function of code-switching to include or exclude other people from the conversation. For example, is from Ercole. He said "I know, I know. Ha ha ha ha! And remember, *piccoletto",* which means "I know, I know. Ha ha ha ha! And remember little one". In this case, Ercole switched the code to Italian to include the interlocutor in the conversation. The other example is from Guilia. She said,"Ok, *ragazzi*! We have one week to train!", which means "Ok, guys! We have one week to train!" Instead of using the word "guys", Guilia chose the Italian word *"ragazzi"* to make solidarity to the interlocutor so that they were included in the conversation. So, this code-switching shows a directive function.

The third code-switching function is expressive function. Expressive function is the function of code-switching to express the speaker's feelings or self-identity. An example of an expressive function is from Guilia. She said,"*Forza*, Luca! Don't let him get in your head. You can do this" which means "Come on, Luca! Don't let him get in your head. You can do this". She uses the word "Forza" which means "Come on" to show her excitement. The other example is from Tommaso. He said "We're fine. *Non preoccupare ti,* Giacomo", which means "We're fine. Don't worry, Giacomo". Tommaso used the sentence "*Non preoccupare ti,*" instead of "Don't worry" to show his feeling more deeply. So, it is included in the expressive function.

The last code-switching function example is the phatic function. The phatic function is code-switching that is used to show an important part of the sentence. An example of a phatic function is from Guilia. She said "*Aspetta*! Can you dodge obstacles? What if an old lady crosses your path? Hmmm?", which means "Wait! Can you dodge obstacles? What if an old lady crosses your path? Hmmm?" The word "wait" is the important word of the sentence. So, the speaker switched the code to Italian. The other example is from Massimo. He said, "*Mannaggia*. Not a great catch today", which means "Darn. Not a great catch today", in this example the word "Darn" is important in the sentence so the speaker also switched the code. So, these two examples are included in the phatic function.

Conclusion

Based on the results, this study revealed that there are three types of code-switching used in the movie "Luca" which are inter-sentential, intra-sentential, and tag-switching. Inter-sentential and tag-switching are used more frequently than intra-sentential switching. Inter-sentential and tag-switching are used 39,72%, while intra-sentential is used 20,56%. Inter-sentential switching is code-switching that happens between sentences. Intra-sentential switching is code-switching that happens in the middle of sentences. Tag-switching is code-switching that involves the switches in terms of a tag of other code. Besides the types, the study also revealed the functions of code-switching used in the movie. There are four types of code-switching used in the movie, which are referential, directive, expressive, and phatic functions. The directive function is the most used function in the movie, which is 38,35%. The directive function is the function of code-switching to include or exclude other people from the conversation. It can be concluded that "Luca" is a movie that has many code-switching phenomena.

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