

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Findings

Actually there are two languages used by the characters of 9 Summers 10 Autumns novel, they are Indonesian and English. The characters use those kinds of languages by turns. Almost each of them uses one certain language in a time and other languages in other time. Thus, there is a particular time for the main character to speak in Indonesian and English language. It indicates that he tends to replace his first language with second language repeatedly. One of replacements of those two languages is embodied through code switching.

The researcher found that generally the language of code switching on the main character of 9 Summers 10 Autumns novel are mostly switching of Indonesian into English or English into Indonesian. It means that in one code switching of Indonesian into English, sometimes Indonesian becomes the first language uttered then is switched into English and vice versa.

The data were collected from reading the 9 Summers 10 Autumns novel. Therefore, the data were in the form of words or groups of utterances. After read and took notes, the researcher obtained sufficient data to be analyzed. The data analyses of Chapter IV are to made some answers of questions in Chapter I; what are the kinds of code switching used by the character 'Iwan' in 9 Summers 10 Autumns novel and what are the factors of code switching that used by the character 'Iwan' in 9 Summers 10 Autumns novel. The researcher analyzed and classified the data based on the theories discussed in

Chapter II, these are the theory of Hoffman for the kinds of code switching and theory from Setyaningsih for the factors of code switching. Based on the observation, there are some of code switching even occur in the 9 Summers 10 Autumns novel but the researcher only took ten data of all data in the novel.

This research analyzed the main character, Iwan of code switching in 9 Summers 10 Autumns novel such as the kinds of code switching and the factors of code switching.

4.2.1. Research Data

Here the researcher analyzed the kinds of code switching used by the character 'Iwan'. The researcher used Hoffman theory to analyzed the data gained during the observation. The analysis will be presented in a table as follow:

Table 4.1 Types of Code switching

No	Utterances	English Translation	Types of Code Switching		
			Emblematic	Inter-sentential	Establishing community with the previous speaker
1	Nico : After 19 years, my dear friend!... Gosh! I have been waiting for you!	Nico : After 19 years, my dear friend!... Gosh! I have been waiting for you! Where are you		✓	

	<p><i>Kemana aja kamu?</i></p> <p>Iwan : You know, since I reached New York city ten years ago, I thought about you right away. <i>Bule gila!</i> I know, you mailed me a letter when I was in Bogor, but I was stupid enough not replying to your mail. Then, we lost contact, forever. I'm glad, I'm very happy, I finally found you. How are you?</p>	<p>going?</p> <p>Iwan : You know, since I reached New York city ten years ago, I thought about you right away. Crazy Foreigner! I know, you mailed me a letter when I was in Bogor, but I was stupid enough not replying to your mail. Then, we lost contact, forever. I'm glad, I'm very happy, I finally found you. How are you?</p>			
2	<p>I think I deserve this vacation, I need to see the other side of the world. <i>Aku tak ingin jadi katak dalam tempurung, di New York saja!</i> Ok, ok, what about this? <i>Uang sebesar ini bisa untuk membangun rumah di</i></p>	<p>I think I deserve this vacation, I need to see the other side of the world. I don't want to be a frog in the shell, which is just being in New York alone! Ok, ok, what about this? Can this</p>		✓	

	<i>sana? Bisa untuk membeli motor atau mobil?</i>	money to build a house there? Can use for buy a motor cycle or car?			
3	<p>Iwan : Okay, why don't you wait for me in one of those café in Spring Street. Unfortunately, I still have to finish my work. <i>Cepet kok.</i> Sorry, <i>ya.</i></p> <p>Kalista : Can't wait to see you!</p> <p>Iwan : Gosh, look at you! I am so happy to finally meet you here! <i>Aku tak bisa menutupi kegembiraanku.</i></p>	<p>Iwan : Okay, why don't you wait for me in one of those café in Spring Street. Unfortunately, I still have to finish my work. Quickly. I am sorry.</p> <p>Kalista : Can't wait to see you!</p> <p>Iwan : Gosh, look at you! I am so happy to finally meet you here! I cannot cover my happiness.</p>		✓	
4	<p>Iwan : <i>Oke, aku punya satu cerita untukmu, kenanganku di Jakarta.</i> But promise, you cannot leave me alone.</p>	<p>Iwan : OK, I have a story for you, my memory in Jakarta. But promise, you cannot leave me alone.</p>		✓	
5	<p>Iwan : Hey, little man. This</p>	<p>Iwan : Hey, little man.</p>		✓	

	<p>is not about Gucci, seriously. I just couldn't not find shoes in my size anywhere else. <i>Lagian, aku barusan dapat gaji</i> and I'll send it all home. Do I still not deserve this? <i>Aku juga tidak beli sepatu tiap tahun.</i></p> <p>This is not about Gucci. Forget Gucci. This is about a good shoes and art. I love beauty! Have you touched these shoes? Do you notice how beautiful the shape is? What about the leather?</p>	<p>This is not about Gucci, seriously. I just couldn't not find shoes in my size anywhere else. I received my salary recently and I'll send it all home. Do I still not deserve this? I do not buy a shoes every year. This is not about Gucci. Forget Gucci. This is about a good shoes and art. I love beauty! Have you touched these shoes? Do you notice how beautiful the shape is? What about the leather?</p>			
6	<p>Iwan : I love you! What do you think about Nico, <i>Bule Gila ini?</i></p> <p>Kalista : (smile)...</p> <p>Iwan : <i>Begini, Sayang, ini</i></p>	<p>Iwan : I love you! What do you think about Nico, This crazy foreigner?</p> <p>Kalista : (smile)...</p> <p>Iwan : Dear, this is a</p>	✓		

	<p><i>secuil cerita tentang Nico.</i></p> <p><i>Biar kau tahu lebih banyak siapa dia.</i></p>	<p>little story about Nico. In order for you to know more who is he.</p>			
7	<p>Iwan : Don't worry about me. <i>Ayo kita cari tempat duduk!</i> Let's grab something for dinner.</p>	<p>Iwan : Don't worry about me. Let's find a seat. Let's grab something for dinner.</p>			✓
8	<p>Iwan : As always, yoga class is healing. <i>Aku selalu menemukan kesegaran baru di tengah – tengah hiruk pikuk kota ini. Yoga memberi napas baru.</i> Yoga and you are the best things in my life here.</p> <p><i>Jivamukti Yoga seperti tempat rehab bagiku, rumah spiritualku, tempat pencucian kotoran hidup, pemurnian diri.</i> Can you believe that I come to this place about five times a</p>	<p>Iwan : As always, yoga class is healing. I always find a new freshness in the middle of the crowded of this city. Yoga give a new breath. Yoga and you are the best things in my life here.</p> <p>Jivamukti Yoga as a home for me, my spirituality home, washing place of muck of life, self purification. Can you believe that I come</p>			✓

	week? And Lady Ruth, I think she has saved my life.	to this place about five times a week? And Lady Ruth, I think she has saved my life.			
9	Iwan : I have few stories written for you already. <i>Ntar aku kasih ya.</i>	Iwan : I have few stories written for you already. I will give you soon.			✓
10	Iwan : I like Broadway. I loved Phantom of The Opera. But my heart goes to real opera. It's like a rehab for me to come to this place. It's healing. I think you're gonna enjoy it. <i>Semoga. Jangan ketiduran ya!</i>	Iwan : I like Broadway. I loved Phantom of The Opera. But my heart goes to real opera. It's like a rehab for me to come to this place. It's healing. I think you're gonna enjoy it. Hopefully. You will not oversleep!			✓
TOTAL			1	5	4

4.2 Discussion

The kinds of code switching that used by the character 'Iwan' in 9 Summers 10 Autumns novel. The researcher wants to explain about each kinds of

code switching based on Hoffman theory in the following paragraph. According to Hoffman, there are 3 types of code switching, they are:

- a. Inter-sentential, this kind of code switching occurs between clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in one language or other.
- b. Emblematic, this kind of code switching occurs when tags, exclamation and certain set phrase in one language are inserted into an utterances otherwise in another.
- c. Establishing continuity with the previous speaker, this kind of code switching occurs to continue the utterance of the previous speaker, as when one Indonesia speaker speaks in English and then the other tries to respond in English also.

Based on the result above in table, there are ten utterances which classified in three types of code switching based on Hoffman theory, they are inter-sentential, emblematic and establishing continuity with the previous speaker.

Here the explanation of the data in table:

A. Kind of Code Switching

Hoffman differentiates code switching into three kinds; inter – sentential switching, emblematic switching, and establishing continuity with the previous speaker. Because of plenty of the data, the researcher chooses some data which represent each categorization of code switching.

1. Inter – Sentential Switching

Inter – sentential switching, this kind of code switching occurs between clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in one language or other, as when an adult Spanish - English bilingual says: “*Tenia zapatos blancos, un poco*, they were off-white, you know.” (Hoffman, 1991: 112). In this case, the speaker is aware to do the switching. Based on the research, the data collected are as following:

Data 1

Context:

This conversation below is uttered by Iwan and Nico, his friend. Iwan speaks using English language and switch it with Indonesian language, and the boy, Nico does too. (9 Summers 10 Autumns: 88-89)

Nico : After 19 years, my dear friend!... Gosh! I have been waiting for you!

Kemana aja kamu?

Iwan : You know, since I reached New York city ten years ago, I thought about you right away. *Bule gila!* I know, you mailed me a letter when I was in Bogor, but I was stupid enough not replying to your mail. Then, we lost contact, forever. I’m glad, I’m very happy, I finally found you. How are you?

The utterances above that uttered by Iwan is include in inter – sentential switching because Iwan uttered a clause with different language in a sentence.

The language switching from English into Indonesian as spoken above was intentionally done by Iwan, the main character. While he used English language in the first and then he switched into Indonesian in clause. Iwan saying “*bule gila*” is considered as a friendship between them and this utterance is addressed to his best friend. In this case, the word “*gila*” is chosen by Iwan in showing there is no space between them.

Data 2

Context:

The conversation below is spoken by Iwan and Kenny, his friend. Iwan spoke using English language and switched it with Indonesian language. (9 Summers 10 Autumns: 144-145)

Kenny : I think you deserve this vacation.

I know you always send some money home before your vacations.

And, you still feel guilty about it?

Iwan : I think I deserve this vacation, I need to see the other side of the world. *Aku tak ingin jadi katak dalam tempurung, di New York saja!*
Ok, ok, what about this? *Uang sebesar ini bisa untuk membangun rumah di sana? Bisa untuk membeli motor atau mobil?*

Kenny : Still not sure?

Iwan : Well what about this? I am still young. I need to explore the world and get new experiences? That would be priceless! Let's go explore Venice now.

Datum (2) was uttered by the main character and Kenny. Iwan using two languages within one speech. It indicated that this utterances include in Inter – sentential switching. He did it because his interlocutor had not same background. The utterance “*aku tak ingin jadi katak dalam tempurung, di New York saja!*” was only addressed into one person. At that time, he taught his interlocutor privately. Meanwhile, his second utterance which was switching into English language it showed that his interlocutors had same intelligence level in understanding the word uttered. It was impossible if he had spoken something in Indonesia if his interlocutor had not known what it was.

Data 3

Context:

The conversation below is spoken by Iwan and Kalista, the little girl. Iwan spoke in English and switched it with Indonesian language. (9 Summers 10 Autumns novel: 158-161)

Iwan : Okay, why don't you wait for me in one of those café in Spring Street.

Unfortunately, I still have to finish my work. *Cepet kok. Sorry, ya.*

Kalista : Can't wait to see you!

Iwan : Gosh, look at you! I am so happy to finally meet you here! *Aku tak bisa menutupi kegembiraanku.*

Datum (3) contains conversation between Iwan and Kalista. Iwan switched his language from English into Indonesia. Those utterances include in Inter – sentential switching because Iwan switched his language in clause with another language in a sentence. In the first utterance that uttered by Iwan showed the speaker’s guiltiness after seeing the participants’ waiting him for a long time to finish his work. Nevertheless, realizing that his interlocutor was not children anymore, he considered to show his guiltiness properly by functioning the most proper language which was not offended his interlocutor. “*cepet kok. Sorry, ya*” was an expression of request shown by the speaker toward his interlocutor. Then, in the second utterance he adds “I am so happy to finally meet you here! *Aku tak bisa menutupi kegembiraanku*” to makes sure the interlocutor not to get angry and try to woo her.

Data 4

Context:

The conversation below is done by Iwan and Kalista, the little girl. Iwan speaks using English language and switch it with Indonesian language. (9 Summers 10 Autumns novel: 170-171)

Kalista : I think you still have few stories that you’d like to share and hey, we have still an hour here, standing, doing nothing!

Iwan : *Oke, aku punya satu cerita untukmu, kenanganku di Jakarta. But promise, you cannot leave me alone.*

The second utterance is code switching that was uttered by Iwan, This code switching categorized in inter – sentential switching because occurs between clause, where the clause is in one language and then switched it into another language in a sentence. The utterance uttered by the main character using two languages within one speech. He did it because his interlocutor was not same. The utterance “*Oke, aku punya satu cerita untukmu, kenanganku di Jakarta.*” was only addressed into one person. At that time, he taught his interlocutor privately. This code switching was uttered by the main character, Iwan. Meanwhile, his second utterance which was switching into Indonesian language it showed that his interlocutors had same background, so easier to understanding the word uttered.

Data 5

Context:

This conversation below is done by Iwan and Kalista. Iwan speaks using English and switch it into Indonesian. (9 Summers 10 Autumns novel: 182)

Iwan : Hey, little man. This is not about Gucci, seriously. I just couldn't not find shoes in my size anywhere else. *Lagian, aku barusan dapat gaji* and I'll send it all home. Do I still not deserve this? *Aku juga tidak beli sepatu tiap tahun.* This is not about Gucci. Forget Gucci. This is about a good shoes and art. I love beauty! Have you touched these

shoes? Do you notice how beautiful the shape is? What about the leather?

Kalista : Whatever! I think I should really go now!

Datum (5) was uttered by the main character using two languages within one speech. This sentences include in Inter – sentential switching because Iwan switched his clause with different language in a sentence. He did it because his interlocutor is to clarifying the speech content. The utterance “*Lagian, aku barusan dapat gaji and Aku juga tidak beli sepatu tiap tahun.*” was only addressed into one person. At that time, he taught his interlocutor privately. This code switching was uttered by the main character, Iwan. Meanwhile, his second utterance which was switching into Indonesian language it showed that his interlocutors had same intelligence level in understanding the word uttered.

2. Emblematic Switching

Emblematic switching, in this kind of code switching, tags, exclamation and certain set phrase in one language are inserted into an utterances otherwise in another, as when a Panjabi/English says; “It’s a nice day, Hana?” (hai n? Isn’t it). Another example is when an adult Spanish – American English say: “... Oh! Ay! It was embarrassing! It was very nice, though, but I was embarrassed!” (Hoffman, 1991: 112). Based on the explanation from Hoffman’s theory above, the data had been found as following:

Data 6

Context:

The conversation below is done by Iwan and Kalista. Iwan speaks using English language and switch it with Indonesian language. (9 Summers 10 Autumns: page 89)

Iwan : I love you! What do you think about Nico, *Bule Gila ini?*

Kalista : (smile)...

Iwan : *Begini, Sayang, ini secuil cerita tentang Nico. Biar kau tahu lebih banyak siapa dia.*

Datum (6) at the third utterance was uttered by the main character using one language within one speech. the researcher only focudsed in the last utterances that produced by Iwan. The utterance above included in Emblematic switching because Iwan tag phrase in one language to another language. He did it because his interlocutor has same background as Indonesian people. In fact, according to them, they had to know Indonesian language better it makes them ability in understanding what each of them mean.

3. Establishing Continuity with the Previous Speaker

Establishing continuity with the previous speaker, this kind of code switching occurs to continue the utterance of the previous speaker, as when one Indonesian speaker speaks in English and then the other speaker tries to respond

in English also. Yet, the speaker can also switch again to *bahasa Indonesian*. For instance:

Speaker 1 : I can't get leave him 'coz I love him so much.

Speaker 2 : Correct! You got the point! *Kata "banget" itulah letak permasalahanmu sekarang ini.* (Hoffman, 1991: 112).

In this case, the speaker is aware to do switching. Based on the theory from Hoffman, the data collected are as following:

Data 7

Context:

The conversation below is done by Iwan and a little girl. Iwan speaks using English language and switch it with Indonesian language, and that little girl does too. (9 Summers 10 Autumns novel: page 6-7)

Iwan : Hey! What are you doing all alone here?

Little girl : *Muka mas masih biru-biru semua.* Are you OK?

Iwan : Don't worry about me. *Ayo kita cari tempat duduk!* Let's grab something for dinner.

The utterance as shown by datum (7) was uttered by Iwan, the main character of 9 Summers 10 Autumns novel. It is the second utterance coming out from his mouth when he tries to respond the utterance from the little girl.

The using of “*ayo kita cari tempat duduk!*” is because he responds the utterance of the little girl that uses Indonesian language. Because the little girl speaks in Indonesian so he also speaks in Indonesian language as a responsible if he understands what the little girl means.

Data 8

Context:

The conversation below is uttered by Iwan and Esther, his friend. Iwan speaks using Indonesian language and switch it with English language, and the girl, Esther does too. (9 Summers 10 Autumns novel: 29-30)

Esther : I miss you

Iwan : I miss you more

Esther : Bagaimana kelas yoga malam ini?

Iwan : As always, yoga class is healing. *Aku selalu menemukan kesegaran baru di tengah – tengah hiruk pikuk kota ini. Yoga memberi napas baru. Yoga and you are the best things in my life here.*

Jivamukti Yoga seperti tempat rehab bagiku, rumah spiritualku, tempat pencucian kotoran hidup, pemurnian diri. Can you believe that I come to this place about five times a week? And Lady Ruth, I think she has saved my life.

The code switching above intentionally uttered by the speaker who is an Indonesian person. The utterance above included in Establishing continuity with the previous speaker. By using the English language, the speaker signaled to his interlocutors that he recognized their background. Although they come from different background, he wanted English language shown by his could mark his solidarity. Further, he hoped that he could build the closer relationship with others through English language.

Data 9

Context:

The conversation below is done by Iwan and a little girl. Iwan speaks using English language and switch it with Indonesian language, and the little girl does too. (9 Summers 10 Autumns: 67-68)

Iwan : You know, I'm dying waiting for you. How are you?

Little girl : I'm good, very good. *Aku baru saja makan malam.* Do you want to order first?

Iwan : I have few stories written for you already. *Ntar aku kasih ya.*

The utterances above included in Establishing continuity with the previous speaker, because Iwan tries to respond in another language based on his interlocutor. Actually, the words “*ntar*” can be categorized as Indonesian language. Even though “*ntar*” is often used in informal Indonesian conversation. Nevertheless, the researcher considered it Indonesian because of some factors.

The first, the previous language uttered by the speaker was Indonesian. The second, is being emphatic about something, the speaker and the interlocutor is Indonesian people, so it easier to express what they mean in Indonesian language.

Data 10

Context:

The conversation below is done by Iwan and Kalista. Iwan speaks using English language and switch it with Indonesian language. (9 Summers 10 Autumns: 186-187)

Kalista : *Oh ya?*

Iwan : I like Broadway. I loved Phantom of The Opera. But my heart goes to real opera. It's like a rehab for me to come to this place. It's healing. I think you're gonna enjoy it. *Semoga. Jangan ketiduran ya!*

The second utterance above is spoken by Iwan. The utterances includes in Establishing continuity with the previous speaker. The second speaker continue the utterance from the first speaker. It shows that after he told about something to his interlocutor he hoped that girl would not sleep, as seen in the "*Semoga. Jangan ketiduran ya!*". Nevertheless, realizing that his interlocutor not interesting about what he said before, he consider to asking to his interlocutor. The switching from English into Indonesian as above example signals that the speaker was unaware to do that. He uttered it when to expression his hoping.

B. The Factors of Code Switching

The researcher would like to identified about the factors of code switching that used by the character 'Iwan' in 9 Summers 10 Autumns novel. The researcher analyzed the factor based on the Setyaningsih's theory. The theory will mention as follows:

1. Social Factors

In social factors there are five aspects:

a. Participants

Participants here are the people who are contribute on one event. It can be the speaker or addressee. According to Setyaningsih (2006: 19) "The speaker and the addressee for a role relationship which can be marked by how the participant speak, body position, non verbal communication. For example eyes contact, gestures, etc."

b. Topic of Conversation

Topics are some factors to speaker doing code switching. The example from Setyaningsih (2006:19) is "when people who are joking in Javanese suddenly switch into Indonesian when one of their friends starts to discuss about political issues during the same conversation."

c. Situation

There are two forms of situation, formal situation and informal situation. People often consider when they speak formally, and when they

talk informally. From this, situation will be very important in the using of code switching. In the example, some people using the correct words when speak in front of the boss, because this is formal situation. Differently when eating with the friends. Commonly use friendly language. Because this informal situations.

d. Domain

According to Fishman in Giglioli, Setyaningsih (2006:19) state that “Domain is very cluster of social situations which are typically constrained by a common set of behavioral rules.” The means, in a region or a social situation, usually there is a limitation rule of behavior.

e. Setting of Conversation

In here, setting includes location, date, day, time, and physical aspects of situation. For the example: place where the event take place, date of wedding, etc.

2. Cultural Factors

Saville-troike in Setyaningsih (2006:21) states that “The code switching from Javanese into Indonesian by certain people in the speech community viewed from cultural side is considered valuable as it seems like a sign of genius.”

3. Individual Factors

According to Saville-troike (1982:13) Individual factors is related to individual preference and skill. In other hand Setyaningsih (2006:21) in reality, humans are different one and other. From this, code switching also is different.

Based on the result of classified and analyzed, the character 'Iwan' do code switching because several factors. From all the data, we could see obviously if there was a model when Indonesian and English were been the factor. By knowing each of code, we would come to a model of each code (Indonesian and English).

First thing that we could drag from all the data above was that both Indonesian and English employment was talking about a particular topic. In the words, the participants' status and intimacy level really decided the Indonesian and English use.

Mostly, English was used when speaker wanted to talking about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. Sometimes, a speaker feels free and more comfortable to express their emotional feelings. In this case, both speaker and hearer did not consider the social status/position among them. One example of this meaning was shown by data (2) and (8).

Second, the speaker and the addressee for a role relationship which can be marked by how the participant speak, body position, non verbal communication. Data (1), (5), (6), (7) and (9) were appropriate this reason.

Third is situation, there are two forms of situation, formal and informal situation. People often consider when they speak formally and when they talk informally. From this, situation will be very important in the using of code switching. In the example some people using the correct words when speak in front of their Boss, because this is formal situation. On the other side, when we eating with friends, commonly use friendly language. This is include in informal situation. From the data above, the reasearcher found only in informal situation. The factor can be seen in data (3) and (10).

Fourth, Indonesian could function as strengthen the meaning from the speaker. The role of these languages was to make the situation clear and more understood between the speaker and hearer. All the data, in which code switching occurred, functioned Indonesian as a medium to strength the meaning of the speaker. It was likely for them to employ Indonesian in usual situation, but he was also possible to choose English in a different/certain situation. One example of certain situation was the effort to strength the meaning of the speaker. The supporting data of this explanation were data (4).

Then, the different language let to an understanding that there was still a gap between them. To reduce it, non-Indonesian skilled people had to change their language into Indonesian. Even though, it was easy for British to practice

English during their conversation. In one side, the main character were claimed implicitly to use English during his conversation, but he was also able to say more in Indonesian. As a result, he combined those two things; using English language and Indonesian at once. Thus, English was also functioned as a helpful bridge in connecting the Indonesian and non-Indonesian speaking members effectively.

From the data findings, the researcher found that the main character mostly used inter – sentential switching. The main character switched from both English into Indonesian and Indonesian into English in the level of phrase and clause rather than in the level of sentence and question tag. It shows that Inter – sentential code switching is the most frequent finding.

The researcher thought that the main character mostly used inter – sentential switching. It seemed that the main character code-switches when the speaker uttered between clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in one language or other. The main character thinks that it is better for him to switch English into Indonesian. So, when he use English as the basic language in one sentence, he often switch the language into Indonesian. On the contrary, if he use Indonesian as the basic language in one sentence, he will switch into English. This might indicated that the main character is usually unawared of the switching. Nevertheless, either aware or not, it necessarily has some factors.

The kinds of code switching that most uses by the main character, Iwan is inter-sentential switching. There are 5 data of inter-sentential switching, one for

emblematic switching, and three for establishing continuity with the previous speaker. For the factors why the main character using code switching in his utterances the researcher found some the factors mentioned before in the Chapter II. The researcher found five factors because social factors in point one, participants. Two data because social factors in point two, topic of conversation. In social factors point three, situation, the researcher found two. And only one factor because cultural factors. Most of the factors which occur based on the analyses by the researcher are because social factors especially for participants.

Code switching is not only told in sociolinguistics, but also it is told in Islamic perspective. Like Allah said on Qur'an in Sura Al-Hujurot: 13:

“Yaa ayyuhaa alnnaasu innaa khalaqnaakum min dzakarin wauntsaa waja’alnaakum syu’uuban waqabaa-ila lita’aarafuu inna akramakum ‘inda allahi atqaakum inna allaaha ‘aliimun khabiirun”

The meaning:

“Hai manusia, sesungguhnya Kami menciptakan kamu dari seorang laki – laki dan seorang perempuan dan menjadikan kamu berbangsa – bangsa dan bersuku – suku supaya kamu saling kenal – mengenal”.

From the decree of Allah SWT is there are two points which should be notice as the key term. The first is the word of “*liyata’aarafuu*” Allah create human on nation and on ethnic group. In a limited circle, for example in Indonesia, there are ethnic groups from Java, Sundanese, Madurese, Hobo, etc. Even less in a broad circle, for example in a world scale, there are Indonesia,

Japanese, China, UK, US, etc. The second is the aim of human have been created by Allah SWT in this world, that is human on nation and on ethnic group is to know each other.

Related to explanation above, I tried to recognize one of aspect in human nation life, it is language. We all know indeed language is the main tool in communication, without language, absolutely we can't communicate with each other. Thus, the capable in language is important for every human in order to know and communicate with each other, because every nation has a different language.