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An Analysis of Code-Switching in “*Ali & RatuRatu Queens*” Movie

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Abstract

Code-switching becomes one of the phenomena that happens in society especially for bilingualism and multilingualism. The ability to master more than one language makes a person sometimes switch from one language to another when speaking or better known as code-switching. Code-switching not only happens in real-life contexts but also happens in novels, talk shows, songs, movies, and other works. This research aimed to find out and analyze code-switching that appeared in *Ali & RatuRatu Queens* movie. In gaining the data, this study will use the qualitative descriptive method. The findings show inter-sentential code-switching is mostly used in this movie. Further, background and setting also take an important role for each of the code-switching that happens in this movie.

Keywords

code-switching, analysis, movie, *Ali & RatuRatu Queens*

Introduction

Language becomes an important part of daily life. Language helps people to communicate and change information with others for certain purposes. Also, people are social creatures who need to interact and socialize with the others around them as they are a part of society. By using language people will exchange ideas and develop themselves from time to time. Further, Coupland & Jaworski (1997) explain that language has a fundamental function to give an identity and character towards the society. It means, different society will have different language but the function surely to support the communication. Therefore, can be seen that the success of this information transfer and interaction is determined by how effective the language is used by them.

Indonesia is a country where cultural and language diversity is depicted on each island from west to east. This diversity not only makes Indonesians have various traditions based on their culture, but also the diversity of languages used by them in daily life. There are more than 250 languages used as mother tongue besides Bahasa Indonesia itself (Hutauruk, 2016). Further, Risadi & Ardiassa (2020) adds due to the diversity of languages it has, Indonesia is the twenty-sixth country with a diversity of languages. Based on this diversity, Indonesians mostly used to speak with Bahasa and their mother tongue-based on its context and purpose, or in the other words, they are being bilingual.

Related to bilingual, Risadi & Ardiassa (2020) found that the use of two languages (bilingual), namely the mother tongue and Indonesian is carried out in class. In their investigation, they stated that in class, the teacher emphasized students to use Indonesian but also local languages. It is because these two languages are very important, Indonesian is the national language and the mother tongue is also their identity, in addition it makes students being more familiar with the instructions. In a line, an investigation was done by Nishanthi (2020) who stated that mother-tongue understanding is very important to be involved in child development, for example in learning. In addition to preserving language and developing cultural identity, Nishanthi said that children who learn mother-tongue have better cognitive development than children who do not know mother-tongue. To conclude, the use of at least two languages or being bilingual, including the national language, namely Indonesian and mother tongue, has been implemented in Indonesia and plays an important role.

Not only using the native language as Balinese, Javanese, Sundanese, Buginese or other languages, the globalization introduces Indonesians to international languages in the world, such as English, Chinese, Japanese. Thus, it is very often the case where one person can master more than three languages or is called multilingual. Proficiency in mastering several languages is a demand in globalization where the boundaries between one country and another are not that meaningful. As the ability to master the languages, when individuals talk, they may switch between languages. This is referred to as code-switching.

Code-switching is a common phenomenon nowadays in daily communication. Alkhudair (2019) explains the influence of modernization and the growing use of language be a reason of code-switching. When people interact, they will choose to speak the language

that is easily understood by the interlocutor so that the delivery of information is easier. Sometimes they also change the language to the other language when speaking as they run out of words in their first language in communicating, this will also help keep communication efficient (Yuanita, 2018). Further, when people meet new people who turn out to be from the same region, they will use their native language to show their identity. All of this is an illustration of how code-switching is used in everyday life.

Not only in real-context daily life, but code-switching also occurs in the virtual world or form of literary works. For entertainment purposes, videos and talk shows that are shown on various platforms usually used several languages in speaking. As Bahasa Indonesia is the common formal language used, English will be an additional language used when communicating based on the event. The same thing happens with the songs which sometimes use some terms from English to emphasize the meaning of lyric itself. Further, novel and publishing also the same. They describe a real-life condition that is real they absorb how language is used in everyday life. The last, movies that are watched by many people do not escape the interference of code-switching. Characters in the movie will adapt how they speak based on their social life. It shows that code-switching gives a big influence on Indonesians lifestyle (Yuanita, 2018). In a line of this statement, Silaban & Marpaung (2020) adds code-switching becomes one of the tendencies in teenagers' life nowadays.

The movie becomes one of the favorite literary works for most people around the world. It successfully brings the audience into the story that is structured in such a way. Equipped with visuals, audio, place settings, even imitating how human life in the real world, including how to interact and socialize. Further, there is a lot of code-switching found in the acting of the actors. *Ali & RatuRatu Queens* is one of the examples of an Indonesian movie which has several code-switching between the characters played in this movie.

Ali & RatuRatu Queens is one of the Indonesian movies released in 2021. The movie is about the struggle of a child who wants to meet his mother in New York. This movie took place both in Indonesia and New York. As this movie is set in two places, of course, there are several conversations that use two languages that also have code-switching in them. The use of this code-switching is adjusted to the situation and conditions as well as paying attention to the interlocutor which is very interesting to analyze. Thus, there are less study investigated this movie. Therefore, this study analyzed the using of code switching in this movie to find out what types of code switching are spoken by them. Thus, by analyzing the switching code spoken by the characters, it is possible to analyze what are the reasons they do the code switching.

Code

Code is the language, accent, dialect, or other communication tools used in society. Ningsih & Setiawan (2021) mention code is a language and its variations, as well as the communication system that exists in society. Further, Rini et al. (2019) add the use of code adapted to the situation and condition of the speaker. Therefore, code is a tool in

doing communication which its variety based on the speakers themselves. Thus, people choose the code based on several considerations.

Code-switching

When bilinguals speak with others they will use a language that is well-known by both of them. Yet, when during the communication they find any problem of uttering the words or ideas, it is possible to change the language to the another language, this case is called code-switching. Gardner-Chloros (1997) defines code-switching as common thing in multilingual communities. Thus, in code-switching people use two languages at one time in a communication. Further, in code-switching, people will switch a language to another language and bring the dialect with them (Rini et al., 2019). Code-switching may happen several times in the conversation and it is all fine as both of the speakers understand and comprehend the meaning. It is often found in society between people who speak more than one language (Hutauruk, 2016). It is because to be able to switch the language, the speaker needs to master the languages first, at least can use the languages for daily needs.

The Functions of Code-switching

Code-switching does not just happen for no reason. Muñoz & Mora (2006) say code-switching creates a pleasant atmosphere as well as clears up the communication and delivery of information. In a line, Heeti & Abdely (2016) add there are three major aspects as the function of code-switching involving language, society, and psychological concerns. Between these factors, society around the speakers takes an important role in the code-switching itself according to Auer & Huwazen as cited in (Heeti & Abdely, 2016). It is because people need to determine first their society and context before using the language in communication.

Code-switching is very often used for reasons of effectiveness in exchanging information. This case happens to make the communication faster and effective (Heeti & Abdely, 2016). When people speak and share ideas in first language, it is normal to get stuck in the middle of the conversation. Instead of waiting and thinking longer about the terms or words that will be spoken, they will choose to switch to another language that has the same meaning. It also happens the other way around, when people used second language to speak, they will use the first language again.

For some people, the use of code-switching is slightly related to psychological and motivation. Heeti & Abdely (2016) highlight how Arabian used English in their daily communication in a purpose to prevent the unwanted situation with the interlocutor. They choose to switch to English when pronouncing some basic words that could be spoken in Arabic. It has to do with their values and self-esteem because they think the word is more difficult to pronounce correctly (Heeti & Abdely, 2016).

Besides, Hoffman as cited in Silaban & Marpaung (2020) add several functions of code-switching in communication. Firstly, freedom of expression in a particular language. Usually, this happens when someone is more comfortable using another language in

discussing a topic. As is the case in Singapore, some people use English when talking about work or business matters. This is in line with Wei (2000) who conveys code-switching usually occurs among bilinguals when they are in a formal and professional situation. Furthermore, quoting becomes one of the functions of code-switching. Some people quote terms that use other languages from famous people or work that many people know so that in speaking there will be code-switching when people try to express the quote in its original language. The third is a function related to identity and solidarity. When people speak a foreign language, they may turn to the mother tongue to show their identity and solidarity with that language. The last is a function as an interjection or exclamation phrase. Code-switching on Interjection is usually used in spoken language. Where people express how they feel in other languages either intentionally or unintentionally.

Types of Code-switching

Inter-sentential switching

This type of code-switching happens among sentences or clause. This switching also called as “extra sentential” (Junaidi & Majid, 2019). When people speak in an occasion they will use the first language for some sentences then turned to the second language for the other sentences or clauses. For example, *“Om Swastyastu, punapigatra? Semogasehatselaluya.”* This sentence is started by Balinese *“Om Swastyastu”* is a greeting spoken by Balinese when they just met people. Then *“punapigatra?”* is a Balinese language when someone chats or greets others and asks how they are. The next clause, *“Semogasehatselalu”* is an expression in Bahasa Indonesia when expressed to complete the greeting. There was a language shift that initially used Balinese, then ended with a clause in Indonesian. This is an example of an inter-sentential switch where people use their native language at the beginning of a conversation to indicate their native identity.

Intra-sentential switching

When people speak to express ideas on their mind or to just communicate with others, they will not always wait to finish the sentence or clause to make a language switch. This language switching can also occur in the clause or sentence itself which called intra-sentential switching. Thus, intra-sentential switching happens inside or within one sentence or clause itself. Muñoz & Mora (2006) found this type of switching is usually used to clarify the meaning of a word before moving on to the next word, thus the interlocutor understands what is being discussed. They observed the teacher’s and students’ activity in the class, then highlighted how the teacher use intra-sentential switching in the middle of sentences to make the meaning clear and understood by the students also to explain further information of the instructions. Moreover, Suganda et al. (2018) add in this situation, code-switching has a role to provide a better understanding and emphasis on the meaning to be expressed therefore the listener gets a better comprehension.

In a sentence *“Okay, now we will move, kita akan lanjut, to the next material, ke materi selanjutnya.”* *“We will discuss about mammals, apa itu mammals, apa ciri-ciri mereka...”* In

these sentences show how language switch within sentences happens to emphasize the meaning and give additional information about the topic. In the beginning, speaker says *"Okay, now we will move to the next material"* which gives direction to the listener on what to do next. Then, to emphasizing the meaning of what is said, the speaker clarifies using Bahasa Indonesia, *"kita akan lanjut ... ke materi selanjutnya."* thus the listeners understand more clearly. The same thing happens with the next sentence, *"We will discuss about mammals"* gives information about the topic, then *"apa itu mammals, apa ciri-ciri mereka..."* said in Bahasa Indonesia that gives further or additional information about the topic said previously.

Intra-word Switching

As the previous switching happens in sentence level and within the sentence itself, intra-word switching happens in word level or in the morpheme of word (Junaidi & Majid, 2019). In this switch, people tend to borrow language from other languages when expressing what they want to say or called as "speech borrowing" (Waris, 2012). *"Besok kita akan adakan written test, semua harap hadir."* This sentence shows the implementation of intra-word switching which happens in word level. The speaker borrows an English word in the middle of the sentence which using Bahasa Indonesia.

Tag Switching

The last type of code-switching mentioned by Waris (2012) is tag switching. This type of code-switching has a characteristic to add simple phrases or tags in a clause or sentence (Heeti & Abdely, 2016). Further, they add tag switching becomes the simplest type of switching which on its implementation people only need to insert a tag or interjection in another language. Waris (2012) mentions "emblematic switching" is the other name of tag switching, further its structure slightly the same as intra-word switching as it happens in word-level. *"Right! kita akan kerjakan malam ini."* The word *right* is a tag, which gives interjection to the activity in the sentence. *"Excellent, benar sekali!"*. The word *excellent* is a tag, which emphasizes the phrase behind.

Code Switching in Movies

The use of code switching is very often used in films. One of the movie that includes code switching is *50 First Dates Movie*. Nurmalia & Purwaningrum (2019) investigated the code switching used in this movie by using a qualitative descriptive method and found that the actors in the film used code switching more than 20 times during the film. In this study, they found that the reason why the actors change language when speaking is to make the listeners understand more about what the speaker was saying. Thus, they also found that the actors using code switching to make the conversations are more intimate by not involving other people and with translation making the cast more comfortable in expressing their feelings.

In a line, a movie titled *Tokyo Fiancée* also found having code switching between the actors. Arrizki et al. (2020) found sixty nine code switching in this movie which dominated by France were said by the actors when doing conversation. By using descriptive method, they found that the most switching use is insertion which influenced by individual factor.

Relating to individual factor, Ningsih & Setiawan, (2021) found that Yowis Ben movie contained code switching caused by individuals or actors who are members of the movie. This movie uses a language translation between Indonesian and Javanese which is due to the original background of the cast.

Therefore, the studies above show that code switching often occurs in conversations in movies, both oral and verbal. In addition, there are various kinds of code switching spoken by the actors which aims to make the listeners understand more about what is being said. In addition, previous research has shown that code switching is not only to make the conversation easy to understand but also a hidden purpose of participating and conveying the feelings of the cast. However, with regard to code switching study, less evidence was found regarding code switching in the *Ali & Ratu-Ratu Queens* movie. Even though this film was only released in 2021 and took two locations as shooting locations; Indonesia and New York. Thus, this film certainly uses a lot of language switching in the conversations of the actors. Thus, this study investigated several things regarding the code switching in this movie, including; What are the types of code switching in this movie? What are the reason that cause the cast to use code switching in this movie?

Method

This research collects data on the subject using a qualitative descriptive approach. Qualitative research has the aim of investigating an existing phenomenon (Ningsih & Setiawan, 2021). Ary et al. (2006) reveal qualitative research produces data and understanding of the phenomenon under study, especially this type of research does not require hypotheses. This method is in accordance with the topics discussed, which aimed to analyzes the use of code-switching in movies *Ali & RatuRatu Queens*. The objective of descriptive study is to examine and identify a phenomena (Nassaji, 2015). Further, this type of research design tends to investigate what is happening rather than its cause and process.

Data Source of the Research

Ali & RatuRatu Queens movie is the source of the data of this study. It has been released in June 2021 originally on Netflix streaming. It took drama and comedy genre along the movie which its duration is one-hour forty minutes. This film was selected because it accurately depicts the issue of code-switching in contemporary culture. In this movie, it tells how the code-switching phenomenon occurs when Indonesians are abroad (especially New York) and how they involve code-switching when talking to people from the same country. Also, from this movie it is clear how code-switching is influenced by people's culture and habits, especially people who are used to using English in their daily lives.

Instrument of the Research

The researcher is the main instrument in this study. The study takes a role to observe the data, collect, then analyze and conclude the data in *Ali & RatuRatu Queens* movie. Further,

the instrument of the research is a tool that has a function to help the researcher in the observation therefore the data gained accurately and easier to analyze (Silaban & Marpaung, 2020). In this case, the researcher uses a laptop to watch the movie, then highlighted the conversations between the characters in the movie, especially the ones that contain code-switching.

Data Collection and Analysis

Data collection can be defined as how the data of study is collected. Besides, Ary et al. (2006) mention this section related to the methods will be used in process of gaining data and its rationale. Therefore, can be seen that data collection contains of methods and steps on how the data will be gained in the study. The researcher will include several steps in this research, which are:

1. Watch *Ali & RatuRatu Queens* movie
2. Observe the conversation and storyline of the movie
3. Re-watch the movie, then highlight conversation especially on code-switching
4. Write the conversation that contains code-switching
5. Classify the conversation based on the conversation

Data analysis simply about how the data will be analyzed. In analyzing the data aimed for the researcher to find out the important point related to the topic and explaining the phenomena happens (Ary et al., 2006). Moreover, the researcher needs to elaborate the data obtained to be success in interpret and develop, explain the phenomena that occur, or even relating them to a new theory. In this study, researcher will analyze the data based on the conversation appeared between the characters in the movie. The researcher will classify the code-switching into four types; inter-sentential, intra-sentential, tag, and intra-word switching (Waris, 2012). The film's code-switching would be categorized in a table depending on the dialogue and time period in which it occurs. Then, the sentences, their features, and the kinds of code-switching were examined. Finally, the phrases featuring code-switching will be examined and interpreted in light of the code-switching function discussed before.

Results & Discussion

The conversations in *Ali & RatuRatu Queens* classified based on the types of code-switching from Waris (2012). There are seventeen conversations which are included in the code-switching.

Sentences	Type	Explanation
<i>"This is the new era, akhirnya kita bisa bikin restoran di sini."</i>	Inter-sentential	This sentence contains inter-sentential code-switching. The first clause is English, then continued by Bahasa Indonesia in the end expressing how lucky they are could open a restaurant at that time. This is one of the basic

Sentences	Type	Explanation
		function of code-switching to express someone's feelings or ideas in the other language.
"Selama kamu nggak nerima telpon dari Mama, Mama akan terror terus your room-mate , ngerti?"	Intra-word	The word room-mate is borrowed from English, it is one of the characteristic of code-switching, especially intra-word (Waris, 2012). It happens in the word level therefore it belongs to intra-word switching.
A : "Hi, I'm Ali, I'm looking for Ms. Mia." B : "Who?" A : "Ms. Mia from Indonesia." B : "Oh, I see, kamu orang Indonesia? " A : " Iya, Tante. "	Inter-sentential	This conversation happens between two Indonesian who just met for the first time in New York. At first, they did not know they came from the same country, thus they used English. Yet, as they realized each other, they switched the language into Bahasa Indonesia. In this situation, both of them tried to show the identity of being Indonesians and felt more comfortable in using the language which is in line with the function of code-switching according to Hoffman as cited in (Silaban & Marpaung, 2020). Moreover, this conversation switched the language in sentence level which belongs to inter-sentential switching.
A : "Hello everybody, my name is Zulki Pangestu or Zoopunk. I am.. a... ini... Ali's niece.. apa sih Bahasa Inggrisnya... " B : "Cousin"	Intra-sentential	In this conversation clearly can be seen how a person use another language that he did not even master well as he tried to fit with the society around, try to adjust with the people which in line with the function of code-switching by Auer & Huwazen as cited in (Heeti & Abdely, 2016). Further, when the speaker got stuck in the middle of the conversation, he tried to switch to the other language to make the communication effective (Heeti & Abdely, 2016).
A : "Ada apa sih sebenarnya, Mr. Zookipli? "	Intra-word	It shows how intra-word switching occurs in the sentence. In the end of the sentence, the speaker mention Mr. Zookipli which is in English and in word boundaries level.

Sentences	Type	Explanation
A : <i>"Pokoknya, kamu harus semangat..."</i> B : <i>Excuse me, are you okay?"</i> A : <i>"He is in New York chases his mom...."</i>	Inter-sentential	This conversation happens between two Indonesians and one western. In the beginning, the speaker used Bahasa Indonesia to encouraging his fellow Indonesian. Then, when a western joined the conversation, she changed the language and tried to speak in English, it shows how the speaker tried to adjust to society.
<i>"Ini New York, man. Gampan cari duit."</i>	Tag switching	Tag switching tends to appear in the end or in the beginning of clause or sentence (Fanani & Ma'u, 2018). This is the example of tag switching which happens in the end of the sentence and borrows an English word.
A : <i>"Ayah udah nggak ada, Ma."</i> B : <i>"Why? What happened?"</i> A : <i>"Serangan jantung tiga bulan yang lalu."</i> B : <i>"I'm sorry. Kamu sekarang tinggal di mana?"</i>	Inter-sentential	In this conversation the speakers using two languages, Bahasa Indonesia and English. Surely both of them understood the meaning clearly, yet one of the speaker tend to use English even though she is from Indonesia. Then, in the end of the conversation she changed the language into Bahasa Indonesia which happens in a sentence level, categorized as inter-sentential switching.
A : <i>"Well, tolong pakai ini."</i> B ; <i>"Ngaak ada yang hitamnya?"</i> A : <i>"Just try it, you are good on it."</i>	Tag switching	The word well is taken from English. The first sentence belongs to tag switching as the word well used as the tag and appear in the beginning of the sentence which is one of the characteristic of tag switching.
<i>"Sorry</i> tadi aku harus nganter ..."	Intra-word	Sorry is English word, meanwhile the rest is in Bahasa Indonesia. The code-switching happens in a word level therefore it is called intra-word switching.

Sentences	Type	Explanation
A :<i>"Udah jalan-jalan ke mana aja?"</i> B :<i>"Belum. Aku kan ke sini...."</i> A : <i>"Well, today is your day."</i>	Inter-sentential	The using of language is affected by the culture that the speaker in (Suganda et al., 2018). In this conversation, one of the speaker has been living in New York over than ten years, certainly English has become a language that has been used for many years for daily needs, and has become a separate culture for the speaker.
<i>"So far, gimana? Suka New York?"</i>	Intra-sentential	In this sentence the speaker started by using English in a phrase, then continued by Bahasa Indonesia. This case belongs to intra-sentential as it happens within the sentence itself.
<i>"No, dulu Mama jadi salah satu klien di sini..."</i>	Tag-switching	The word no becomes a tag which is the one that started the sentence. In this sentence, speaker used English as a tag to emphasize the idea she wanted to express.
<i>"Ali tunggu, Ali I wasn't happy. I had trapped."</i>	Inter-sentential	In these two sentences, the speaker used two languages which the first is Bahasa Indonesia, then continued by English until the end of the sentences. The choice of language is influenced by the background of speaker. In this movie, the speaker herself married with western and living in New York for years, which is normal when she switches to English when speaking and sometimes uses Indonesian because he realizes she is talking to Indonesian.
A :<i>"Suami apa kabar? Kerjanya apa?"</i> B :<i>"Baik, dia kontraktor. It's a family business."</i>	Inter-sentential	The same as the previous conversation, in the last sentences, the speaker used English as the final step. It is because, the speaker explained about her husband who is from New York, therefore she felt more comfortable to explain in English.
A :<i>"Ali itu datang ke sini untuk..."</i> B :<i>"I just.... I just can't. Ini ada cek. Satu untuk tiket,</i>	Inter-sentential and intra-sentential	In this conversation the speaker tried to express herself in English. She switched the language from Indonesia to English when it comes to expression of feelings. The speaker

Sentences	Type	Explanation
<i>satu untuk, just do something, kita sama-sama orang Indonesia...."</i>		used to speak in English in her daily life, therefore she may feel more confident in using English for certain things.
<i>"Tapi Mama udah ninggalin kamu, I'm a bad mother. Everytime I see your face, I just can't forgive myself..."</i>	Inter-sentential	In these sentences, the speaker talks to her son and conveyed what she felt during this all time. She used Bahasa Indonesia, then switched to English to express some specific things of her feelings.

Based on the findings above, there are four types of code-switching appeared in *Ali & RatuRatu Queens* movie from the beginning until the end of the movie. First, inter-sentential code-switching appeared for nine times (52.9%) in the movie. Then, followed by intra-sentential for three times (17.6%). Further, intra-word for three times (17.6%), and tag switching appeared for three times (17.6%).

Code-switching appeared in the movie caused by several reasons, which first the is setting of the movie. *Ali & RatuRatu Queens* took setting in Indonesia and New York. When the characters went to New York, they used English, because this language is used as a means of communication there. Thus, when the characters first met, they used English as they did not know they were talking to Indonesians. However, after they realized each other, they did code-switching, replacing the use of English with Indonesian for the next conversation. This case related to the function of code-switching for showing part of identity. This is in a line with the studies done by Arrizki et al. (2020); Ningsih & Setiawan (2021) who found that the factor of using code switching is identity of the characters playing in the movie. Which means code switching making the character indicates the background or origin of them.

Second, English has been attached to some of the characters and has become part of the culture within them. This is because some of the characters in the film have lived in New York for years, they have been using English in their daily lives for years. Moreover, when they speak Indonesian, sometimes they change the language to English both consciously and unconsciously because they are used to and feel comfortable expressing some things or feelings in English. It indicates code switching is used to make the conversation easier to be understand which is in a line with Nurmalia & Purwaningrum (2019) who found the using of code switching making the cast more comfortable and the listeners easier to understand the context and meaning.

Third, the characters in this movie used code-switching when they felt confused about what to say. Effectiveness is also one of the function of code-switching (Heeti & Abdely, 2016). The characters used the second language when they wanted to adapt with the people, then switch again to the first language as they could not find the right word, therefore using the first language again is done to make the conversation effective and understood faster and easier.

Therefore, this study found that the code switching used in this movie is in line with previous research, especially regarding the background of the actors and comfort in conversation (Nurmalia & Purwaningrum, 2019); (Arrizki et al., 2020); (Ningsih & Setiawan, 2021). However, apart from that, another factor was found that became the reason for using code switching in this movie, namely the adjustment of the cast settings in the movie. In addition, the use of code switching is very often used when actors have difficulty using a language, so they switch to another language that is better understood.

Conclusion

The percentage above shows inter-sentential is more used in this movie. The characters in the movie used this type of code-switching when tried to communicate with others but in the middle of the conversation felt more comfortable to switch the language. Background and setting become two of the important things which determine the use of code-switching. People will switch the language when they find other people from the same country, also when they have been living for long time in another country, it would affect the way how they use code-switching.

Code-switching has a lot of function and not only used to be stylish and look up to date. In its application, code-switching will show a person's identity and help someone to be more efficient in speaking, especially when it is difficult to find a suitable word. Therefore, the researcher suggests using code-switching properly and not just focus on aesthetics in this regard. In this case, the use of code-switching is not just for showing off, but helping in communication and conveying one's emotions when speaking. This study is still limited which only investigated the types of code switching and its reason of using the code switching. In the future, other researchers who are interested in researching code switching in a movie can conduct deeper research on language switching, especially in the reasons for using code switching, considering that every code switching occurs for many reasons that cannot be separated from the individual and the setting where the actors are.

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