

AN ANALYSIS OF CODE SWITCHING IN FILM "THE ARCHITECTURE OF LOVE (2024)" DIRECTED BY TEDDY SORIAATMADJA

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the phenomenon of code switching in the film *The Architecture of Love* (2024), directed by Teddy Soeriaatmadja. Code switching, the alternation between two or more languages in communication, is commonly observed in multilingual communities and media. The film presents a unique linguistic landscape, as Indonesian and English are frequently interchanged in conversations between Indonesian characters, even without foreign interlocutors. This research used a descriptive qualitative method and Hoffman's (1991) theory as the main framework. The study identified four types of code switching: Inter-Sentential, Intra-Sentential, Emblematic (Tag Switching), and Establishing Continuity. A total of 125 code switching were found in the film. Intra-Sentential switching was the most dominant (42.06%), followed by Inter-Sentential (33.33%), Emblematic (19.48%), and Establishing Continuity (3.97%). The study also analyzed the reasons behind these switches, with the most common being Talking about a Particular Topic (48%), Being Emphatic about Something (26%), Interjection (20%), and other sociolinguistic functions such as Expressing Group Identity, Quoting somebody else, and Clarification. The findings suggest that code switching in the film is not random but serves communicative, emotional, and identity-related purposes. It reflects the characters' bilingual competence, emotional expression, and cultural identity, highlighting code switching as a natural and meaningful aspect of urban bilingual communication in Indonesian media.

INTRODUCTION

Language is used every day by everyone. Many people speak more than one language. In today's social life, being bilingual is not a special thing. "Bilingualism is quite common and occurs in many parts of the world, with perhaps one in three people being bilingual or multilingual" (Wei, 2000, p.26). According to Papalia (1993), in Gunarsa (2004, 90), bilingualism is defined as fluency in two languages. The two languages in question are the mother tongue (native language) and a foreign language. In this context, bilingualism is interpreted more broadly than just language but is also seen as something related to culture and social environment. According to Chaer & Agustina (2014:80), sociolinguistics one branch of linguistics that focuses on usage. The language looks at the position of the language speaker in social relations. Sociolinguistics is a combination of two words, namely sociological or social, which means society, and linguistics, which means the study of language. So, in summary, sociolinguistics is the study of language and how it influences the social environment in which it is use data. This leads to code-switching in daily conversation. According to Myers-Scotton (1992:2), code-

switching involves alternating between two or more languages within a single conversation while maintaining the same speaker and topic. Code-switching happens when a speaker transitions from one language to another or between codes (Gardner-Chloros, 2009). Experts say it happens based on situation, topic, or emotion. According to Kim (2006), he stated that there are four social factors in code-switching, namely, participant role factors, situational factors, message intrinsic factors and the last languages attitude. The phenomenon of code-switching has long been of interest to scholars who have researched what triggered the incident (Muysken, Peter. 2000).

The phenomenon of code-switching can be found in many aspect, for example in real life, songs, novel and film. The Architecture of Love is one example. The dialogue in film switch Indonesian and English naturally. The film The Architecture of Love was chosen as the subject of this study because it presents a unique linguistic phenomenon in Indonesian cinema, namely the frequent and consistent use of code-switching in conversations. Unlike most Indonesian films, which rarely utilize code-switching unless characters are interacting with foreigners, this film incorporates English and Indonesian interchangeably, even in dialogues between Indonesian characters. This makes it an interesting object of study for understanding how code-switching functions not only as a communicative strategy but also as a narrative device that reflects character identity, social background, and emotional context. Furthermore, the film's urban and cosmopolitan setting in New York City supports the natural emergence of code-switching, making it a relevant and rich source for linguistic analysis. This study explores how and why code-switching is used in the film.

This study was inspired by Yuanita's (2018) research entitled Code Mixing and Code Switching in the Film "Critical Eleven" by Monty Tiwa and Robert Ronny. Both studies used qualitative descriptive methods using film transcripts as data sources and the purpose of the study was to identify the types of code switching and the reasons for using code switching. While Yuanita's research includes code switching and code mixing. The difference between this study and previous studies is the object of research. This study uses the transcript of the film The Architecture of Love (2024) as the object of research and the theory. In addition, the theory used in Yuanita's research is Muysken's theory (2004) while this study uses Hoffman's theory (1991) which discusses the type and reasons using code-switching.

METHOD

This study adopted a descriptive qualitative research design, which was suitable for exploring the use of language in social contexts (Creswell, 2014; Miles, Huberman, & Saldaña, 2014). The aim of the study was to identify and analyze the forms and functions of code-switching present in the dialogues of the film The Architecture of Love (2024) and the object of this study was the dialogues from the film The Architecture of Love (2024), directed by Teddy Soeriaatmadja. Specifically, the study focused on all character dialogues that contained instances of code-switching, as they provided relevant data for analyzing the forms and functions of language switching within the film's bilingual context.

This study employed two types of data sources: primary data and secondary data. The primary data in this study consist of dialogue transcripts between characters in the film The Architecture of Love (2024), these transcripts specifically include dialogues that demonstrate instances of code-switching, the shift from one language to another primarily between Bahasa Indonesia and English. And the secondary data in this study consist of various literature sources and supporting documents that provide theoretical frameworks and comparative insights, these include: book and academic literature, journal article, media content, and etc.

In this study, the researcher employed several data collection techniques to obtain accurate and relevant data regarding the phenomenon of code-switching in the film The Architecture of Love (2024). These techniques included qualitative content analysis with non-participant observation, transcription, and literature review. According to Maleong (2017), non-participant observation allows the researcher to "merely act as an observer without participating in the

activity being observed" (p. 175). The data analysis is carried out through the following steps: first, identifying Types of Code-Switching, based on Hoffmann's (1991) namely, intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, emblematic, and establishing continuity. Second, analyzing the reasons for Code-Switching, based on sociolinguistic literature by Hoffmann's (1991), such as: talking particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, the intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, expressing group identity, to soften or strengthen a command, because of lexical need, and to exclude other people. Then the researcher transcribing, classifying, and identifying the types and the reasons use of code-switching, and interpreting them based of Hoffmann's (1991). Creswell (2012) states that "transcribing the data provides a record of the data for analysis" (p. 239), emphasizing that transcription is a crucial step in storing and organizing data before analysis.

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

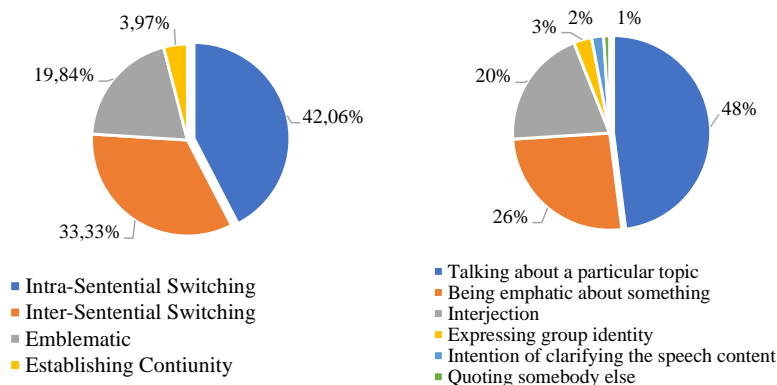


Diagram presentage the types of code-switching and the reason of code-switching

Based on the analysis in this study, a total of 125 code switching instances were found in the film *The Architecture of Love*. Among the four types of code switching based on Hoffman's (1991) theory, intra-sentential switching, with 53 cases (42,06%). This shows that most switching occurred between complete sentences in different languages. The second most common type was inter-sentential switching, with 42 cases (33,33%), which appeared when Indonesian and English mixed within a single sentence. Emblematic switching occurred 25 cases (19,84%), usually in the form of interjections or short phrases, while establishing continuity with the previous speaker occurred 5 cases (3,97%). In terms of reasons for code switching, Talking about a particular topic with 48 cases (48%), showing that English was often used when discussing certain topics. The second was being emphatic about something with 26 cases (26%), where switching helped emphasize emotion or opinion. Interjections made up with 26 cases (20%), reflecting spontaneous reactions. Less frequent reasons were expressing group identity with 3 cases (3%), intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor with 2 cases (2%), and quoting somebody else with 1 cases (1%).

These findings are consistent with some previous studies, such as Dira et al. (2019), who also analyzed types of code switching in films, but did not present the data quantitatively. This research adds value by giving percentages and totals for each type. In comparison with Yuanita (2018), this study uses a different theory (Hoffman instead of Muysken), and provides a clearer classification. With Hardiany (2023), although the same theory is used, the medium is different: this study focuses on fictional film dialogue, while hers analyzed real-life YouTube interviews.

This study contributes to understanding how and why bilingual speakers in Indonesian films switch between languages. By combining qualitative analysis and quantitative data the findings offer a deeper look at bilingual language use in popular media.

CONCLUSION

This study explored the use of code switching in the film "The Architecture of Love" (2024), directed by Teddy Soeriaatmadja. The goal was to find out what types of code switching the characters used and why the reason of code switching used, based on Hoffman's (1991) theory. The research used a qualitative descriptive method, supported by some quantitative data to show the frequency of each type and reason. In total, there were 125 instances of code switching. The most common type was intra-sentential switching (53 times), followed by inter-sentential (42), emblematic (25), and establishing continuity with the previous speaker (5 times). In terms of reasons, the most dominant was talking about a particular topic (48). Other reasons include being emphatic about something (26), using interjections (20), and a few cases of expressing group identity, intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, and quoting somebody else. Hoffman (1991) explains that there are ten possible reasons why people use code switching. In this study, only six of those reasons were found in the film *The Architecture of Love*. The most common reason was talking about a particular topic. Meanwhile, four reasons from Hoffman's theory were not found in the film, namely, repeating something to clarify, softening or strengthening a command, lexical need, excluding others from the conversation. This shows that the characters in the film switched languages mostly to talk about certain topics, express emotions, or connect socially—not because they lacked vocabulary or wanted to hide something. These findings show that code-switching in the film was not used randomly. Each switch served a certain purpose, such as expressing emotion, responding to a topic, or showing group connection. This also reflects how bilingual speakers in Indonesia, especially in urban areas, naturally shift between languages depending on the context or intention. Overall, code-switching in this film represents realistic bilingual communication that can be observed in daily conversations.

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