



CODE-SWITCHING USED BY EMILY AS SEEN IN THE *EMILY IN PARIS*

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Abstract

Nowadays, being bilinguals when communicating with others is something familiar. Many factors can influence people to be bilinguals at the same time. By being bilinguals, people are urged to do code-switching. This study aims to answer the questions of what types of code-switching are used by the main character of *Emily in Paris* series and the functions of code-switching that are found in the *Emily in Paris* series. This study used a qualitative method and the data were collected from the script of episode 1 till episode 10 of *Emily in Paris* series. The results of the research showed that there were 3 types of code-switching that are used by Emily in *Emily in Paris*, such as inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, and extra-sentential/tag switching. Furthermore, the functions of code-switching that are usually used by Emily were 4, namely reiteration, quotation, interjection, and message qualification.

Keywords: code-switching, bilingualism, *Emily in Paris*

INTRODUCTION

In this era, there are many ways to entertain ourselves. On some occasions, people tend to watch movies rather than television. It happens because there are some movies that may change or give some new perspectives especially when the movies bring up some interesting issues or related topics that happen in real life. Pamikat (2020) states, "movie is the reflection of the real condition in a society". The main character of *Emily in Paris* is Emily who is starred by Lily Collins. She is an American actress that was born in Surrey.

Furthermore, this series is focusing on the American girl's point of view that has a big expectation that living in Paris would be as romantic as American romance movies. Emily Cooper as a workaholic woman got a chance to go to France in order to do the ordered job from the company that she is working at. Emily, as a native speaker, is forced to work in a place where everyone is talking in French. As the day passes by, Emily is forced by the working environment to learn and speak French. However, Emily finds it difficult to understand and communicate in French. Yet, she tries to say some French words to show her surroundings that she can learn and communicate with French people as well. In fact, sometimes, Emily makes mistakes in speaking French. In this case, to minimize her mistakes, Emily decides to combine English and French while communicating.

The phenomenon that happens in the series called code-switching. Code-switching is defined as a phenomenon about the way people communicate with others by using two languages or more. This phenomenon occurs when people are being bilingual or multilingual. It depends on how many languages that they are good at. Fricke & Kootstra (2016) state that code-switching is some components that are being used from two languages within the same utterance. Code-switching occurs when the speakers change from one language to another, either only a one-word utterance and even one sentence (Holmes, 1992 as cited in Mukti & Muljani, 2016). Moreover, Dira and Lazar (2019) state that code-switching can be used as expressions and methods in changing phrases or words in order to appreciate others.

The following are some previous studies related to code-switching. Adyagari (2019) discussed the types and the functions that were found in her research. There were 70 types and 93 functions of code-switching that were used by Sarah Sechan in her talk show. The researchers used Poplack's theory to find the types of code-switching that were used by Sarah Sechan and for the functions, the researchers used Gumperz' (1982) theory.

Prima (2018) analyzed the types and the reasons why Trinity used code-switching in her novel entitled *The Naked Traveler*. In her research, she used Crystal's theory to answer the reason why Trinity used code-switching. There were 104 data for the types and reasons of code-switching. On the types of code-switching, there were six types of code-switching used by Trinity, such as single word code-switching, phrase code-switching, clause code-switching, sentence code-switching, and integrated code-switching.

The last research is entitled *The study of code-switching in Merry Riana: Mimpi Sejuta Dollar Movie*. It was conducted by Novitasari (2016) as an undergraduate thesis. She analyzed the types of code-switching by using Hamer's & Blanc's theory and for the reason of code-switching, she used Crystal's theory. She used intra-sentential code-switching, inter-sentential code-switching, and extra-sentential code-switching to analyze the types of code-switching that were found in *Merry Riana: Mimpi Sejuta Dollar Movie*.

Next, related topics, such as sociolinguistics, bilingualism, and code-switching will be covered. Sociolinguistics is one of the major linguistic branches which include study about the use of language or language in a social context. According to Wolfram (2020), sociolinguistic focuses on discovering the patterns of the languages themselves. This sociolinguistic field considers that human society consists of many patterns and behaviors which are related to each other.

Moreover, Jaspers and Madsen (2016) stated that sociolinguistics is considered a necessary part regarding the theoretical deconstruction of language. In this case, language is used not only to communicate with others but from the language, people can get a lot of information such as culture that people can learn.

Bilingualism is the ability of people to communicate with others by using two languages at the same time. In this era, people tend to use two languages because of globalization. Globalization forces people to learn many things, especially languages from other countries and it makes people bilingual. Athiya (2017) added that this condition enables people to use several languages in communicating. It also enables them to use particular language in a particular situation. According to Wei (2020), bilinguals use different languages for different purposes in different situations. Grosjean (1982) states that bilingualism becomes a part of human life in every country of the world and it is not limited to all classes of society and age group. Bilingualism exists for a long time ago because humans use language for the first time.

One natural phenomenon that is related to sociolinguistic branches is code-switching. It happens because people, in general, get information by communicating and understanding other languages. Code-switching refers mainly to the use of the two languages within a sentence or discourse. According to Zirker (2007), the characteristic of code-switching is likely a random change from one language to another. The definition of code-switching can be varied but specifically, it deals with how a person can switch the language based on the situation that he or she is in or based on the context.

Based on Breitborde (1983), “code-switching involves situations each of which is strongly associated with particular social relations and their concomitant linguistic codes”. It means that those instances of code-switching involve social situations without the kind of flexibility characteristic. If some statuses are always present, this will make the situation where situational code-switching occurs indistinguishable, at provisions on the number of relevant statuses. Moreover, Lestariningsih (2019) explains that “code-switching is the practice of alternating between two or more languages or varieties of language in conversation.”

Adi (2018) stated that code-switching happens when a bilingual applies an alternative way between two or more languages in his or her speech with another bilingual. It occurs because people usually switch the code from one language to another, especially when their languages are used in the environment. It means the speech community affects the use of code-switching

According to Hamers and Blanc (2000), there were three types of code-switching namely intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, and extra-sentential switching or tag switching. Further, according to them, each of them is characterized by changes of distinct levels of constituents. Additionally, it is indicated by distinct degrees of bilingual ability.

Besides, Lubis, Surya, and Muka (2017) explained that intra-sentential switching happened if the shift was done in the middle of a sentence, with no interruptions, hesitations, or pauses that indicate the shift. It often occurred in one sentence or even one phrase. Second, inter-sentential switching is switching the language on a different topic. An advanced bilingual ability is needed in inter-sentential switching because it often involves the production of full clauses in each language according to Bullock and Toribio (2009). Lastly, tag switching is used to express people’s feelings. Tag switching is changing a tag in one language to an utterance in another language (Romaine, 1995 as cited in Abdollahi, Rahmany & Maleki, 2015).

In this research, the researchers used Gumperz’s theory to analyze the functions of code-switching that is used by Emily in *Emily in Paris*. Six functions are used by Emily namely, quotation, addressee specification, reiteration, interjection, message qualification, personalization versus objectification.

According to Gumperz (1982), the first function of code-switching is a quotation. Code-switching correlates with direct and reported speech. It can be said that code-switching can be used as a quotation. The second function of code-switching is addressee specification. By using code-switching, people can deliver the message directly to one of the possible addressees. However, the function of the addressee specification cannot be understood by the people who do not understand the language in that conversation. The next function is an interjection which means an additional expression word that is inserted in a sentence. Based on Halim and Maros (2014) Code-switching is used as quotations to report other speaker’s utterances in a conversation. Besides, code-switching is used to deliver messages to a certain addressee, especially for someone who is not directly involved in the

conversation. It is done in order to invite the person to be involved in the interaction. Moreover, code-switching can be used as interjections or sentence fillers.

Furthermore, the next function is reiteration. It is a repetition of the same word or sentence into a different language. Reiteration is a condition when there is a repetition of a message in one code into another code. It can be literally or in a modified version (Gumperz, 1982, as cited in Harjunpää & Mäkilähde, 2016). The fifth is message qualification. This function is used to emphasize what has been said previously. Code-switching for message qualification happens when another language in form of amplification or qualification follows a topic that is introduced in one language (Halim & Maros, 2014). Lastly, personalization versus objectification is to distinguish the context of the conversation, whether it is a personal opinion or specific matters. Personalization versus Objection is the change of codes that occurs when someone talks about himself instead of other people (Gumpers, 1982, as cited in Kasim, Yusuf & Ningsih, 2019)

Based on the explanation above, the researchers formulated two questions:

1. Which types of code-switching are used by Emily in *Emily in Paris*?
2. What are the functions of code-switching used by Emily in *Emily in Paris*?

METHOD

This research was conducted as qualitative content analysis because the researchers focused on the code-switching of the main character in the series entitled *Emily in Paris*. According to Neuendorf and Kumar (2015), a content analysis might be considered a frequently used method in the academic field. The use of it often is combined with other methods such as surveys, focus groups, and experiments. Further, qualitative research is not based on social science, but on the daily environment in which we use naturalistic evidence according to Silverman (2016). In addition, Bogdan and Biklen (1982) define that qualitative research will always analyze the data inductively. This decision is based on the data that are taken from *Emily in Paris*' series by using Hamers' and Blanc's (2000) and Gumperz's (1982) theories to answer the research questions.

The reason why the researchers chose that movie is that it is packed with all of the data that support the researcher in conducting this research. Since the movie is taking place in France, the characters of *Emily in Paris* are urged to be able to talk in both English and French. Emily, the main character of *Emily in Paris* usually switches her language into English and French. Mostly, she speaks English rather than French because she is not fluent enough to speak in French with someone. Moreover, Emily usually uses some French vocabulary in the conversations.

Emily in Paris was published on October 2, 2020, by Paramount Network and was premiered on Netflix. The main character of *Emily in Paris* is Emily who is starred by Lily Collins. She is an American actress that was born in Surrey. Furthermore, this series is focusing on the American girl's point of view that has a big expectation that living in Paris would be as romantic as American romance movies. Emily, the main character of *Emily in Paris* moves to Paris because her boss is pregnant and cannot do her duties. She asked Emily to do the duties but Emily's life in Paris is not as easy as she expected before. Her life is filled with a lot of problems because her new boss does not like her with her unexpected ideas that sound ridiculous.

In gathering the data, the researchers used content analysis to analyze the utterances that are used by Emily in *Emily in Paris*. To make it clear, the researchers used abbreviations to define the types and the functions of code-switching which are used by Emily in *Emily in Paris*. After defining the utterances that have been put in the table based on the types and the functions, the researchers classified the utterances since the researchers used qualitative research. Then, the researchers drew conclusions based on the data that were collected and then made interpretations.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To answer the first question concerning influential factors, the researchers used a code-switching theory. Further, the researchers used Hamers' and Blanc's (2000) theories on the types of code-switching to identify the category of code-switching. In order to answer the second question about the functions of code-switching that are used by Emily in *Emily in Paris*, the researchers used the theory proposed by Gumperz' (1982) about the functions of code-switching and determine the category of code-switching.

1. The Types of Code-switching in *Emily in Paris*

From the data, the researchers found that intra-sentential switching (IA) is frequently used by Emily in *Emily in Paris*. The number of intra-sentential switching is 51. Further, extra-sentential/tag switching appears 13 times. Lastly, inter-sentential switching appears 4 times in the object of this research

Table 1 The Number of the Code-switching Types in *Emily in Paris*

No.	Types of Code-switching	Quantity
1.	Extra-sentential/Tag Switching (ES/TS)	13
2.	Inter-sentential Switching (IE)	4
3.	Intra-sentential Switching (IA)	51
TOTAL		70

In addition, the researchers found that Emily uses extra-sentential/tag-switching because she only knows some words in French. Moreover, she has not learned the structure of sentences in French yet. It can be seen that Emily only uses some words in French to deliver her message to others while communicating. Since she cannot speak French fluently, she prefers to not talking French in complete sentences because the structure is different from her own language.

E1: Oh, *salut!* Come.

[Oh, hi! Come.]

E2: Can I just get my keys, *s'il vous plait?*

[Can I just get my keys, please?]

In *Emily in Paris*, Emily uses extra-sentential/tag-switching to express her feelings. Furthermore, she uses some French words to be combined with English. However, even though Emily doesn't use tag-switching, the meaning of the sentences is still making sense. The researchers had found that by eliminating either French or English words, the message that Emily is going to say is still well presented.

E3: Oh, the *château* is so beautiful! I'd love a tour.

[Oh, the mansion is so beautiful! I'd love a tour.]

E4: You're not a *flâneur*. You're in hiding.

[You're not a stroller. You're in hiding.]

Intra-sentential switching contains words or clause that occurs while someone discusses similar topic by using two languages. In this research, Emily uses intra-sentential switching when she talks about something with the same topic through different languages such as English and French.

E5: *Enchantée* here as well.

[Nice to meet you here as well.]

E6: Well, I'm going to take a class, but...*je parle un peu français* already.

[Well, I'm going to take a class, but... I speak a little French already.]

In this research, Emily Cooper as the main character of *Emily in Paris* barely uses inter-sentential switching. The reason is that Emily went and worked as a foreigner in France. The researchers found that Emily only understands few French words. Moreover, she has not learned the structure of sentences in French yet. It can be seen that Emily only used some words in French to deliver her message to others whilst communicating. Since she cannot speak French fluently, she prefers to not speaking French in complete sentences because the structure is different from her own language -- English.

2. The Functions of Code-switching in *Emily in Paris*

Table 2 The Functions of Code-switching in *Emily in Paris*

No.	Functions of Code-switching	Quantity
1.	Quotations	12
2.	Addressee Specification	-
3.	Interjections	29
4.	Reiteration	5
5.	Message Qualification	20
6.	Personalization Versus Objectification	-
TOTAL		66

The researchers found that interjections in code-switching are mostly used by Emily in *Emily in Paris*. Emily uses interjection 29 times in *Emily in Paris*. Meanwhile, message qualifications appear 20 times. Further, quotations are used for 12 times. Lastly, Emily also uses reiteration for 5 times.

E7: Why is it "*la plouc*" and not "*le plouc*"?

[Why is it hick with féminin article and not hick with masculine article]

E8: Um, any advice on how to get an office full of French people to "*aimer*" me?

[Um, any advice on how to get an office full of French people to love me?]

Some European countries have different structures and rules for their languages, especially France. In France, the nouns are followed by the article at the beginning of the noun. They are two articles in French as masculine for “le” and feminine for “la”. Thus, Emily uses quotations to quote an article that is used in French to differentiate nouns that indicate masculine and feminine articles.

Emily does not use addressee specification to her fellow friends or colleagues in France because she only has limited vocabulary in French to deliver her ideas. Further, it will be difficult for her to deliver her message by using her limited French vocabulary. That is why she prefers to use English rather than French. If she uses another language, there are fewer chances for her fellows to get what she wants to say.

E9: I don't believe it. I mean, I'm shocked. Not more shocked than you, obviously. You must be *très* shocked.

[I don't believe it. I mean, I'm shocked. Not more shocked than you, obviously. You must be very shocked]

E10: Oh, my God, I'm *petit* mortified.

[Oh, my God, I'm quite mortified.]

Interjections appear when someone expresses their feelings, such as “Nice”, “Well”, “Hi” and etcetera. In the series, Emily uses interjections to express her feelings toward something. However, sometimes, Emily uses interjections to express her opinion as well. From the examples above, Emily uses *très* and *petit* to state her feelings toward some news that is being discussed by her friends.

E11: Ooh! Is it a work trip? Or a girls' trip? *Femme voyage?*

[Ooh! Is it a work trip? Or a girls' trip? Women trip?]

E12: *Faux amis*, is that, like, fake friends?

[Fake friends, is that, like, fake friends?]

Emily rarely uses reiteration to deliver her ideas because she just accidentally uses her mother tongue to clarify what she says. Whenever she uses reiteration in some conversation, she usually only uses it to emphasize that she uses the correct word or meaning in another language, especially French.

E13: Can I just get my keys, *s'il vous plaît?*

[Can I just get my keys, please?]

E14: Excuse me! *Pardon, monsieur*

[Excuse me! Pardon, Sir.]

Emily uses message qualification in communicating while living in France. It is because Emily wants to make sure people that she is talking to understand what she means. Moreover, Emily uses message qualification to give more explanation about things that she is talking about.

Personalization versus objectification occurs when people are not agreed with other ideas or opinions, or they have a different towards one and other. In the series, Emily often argues against her ideas if her ideas are not acceptable for the office project. To deliver her

opinion, it is easier for her if she uses English and not code-switch her language at all because she can deliver it clearly to her colleagues.

It can be noted that there are differences between this research and the previous ones. In this research, the researchers used Hamers' and Blanc's (2000) and Gumperz's (1982) theories to answer the two research questions, as formulated in the Introduction section. Moreover, this research focused on code-switching from English to French by using *Emily in Paris* series. This research used a different method from the previous studies. Adyagari (2019) used sociolinguistic analysis and Prima (2018) conducted qualitative research. Lastly, Novitasari (2016) used document analysis. Meanwhile, this research used content analysis to resolve the two research questions.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that the main character of *Emily in Paris* often uses two types and four functions of code-switching. Emily uses inter-sentential switching and tag switching to declare or express her ideas when using two languages at the same time. Emily tries to use some words in French because she wants everyone to know that she can speak the basics of French. She rarely uses inter-sentential switching because she is not fluent enough in speaking French with her colleagues.

Further, Emily often uses quotations, interjections, reiterations, and message qualification for the functions of code-switching. She uses those elements to declare her ideas while talking to French people, especially her colleagues. She rarely uses addressee specification because she only has limited friends there and her friends always use English to speak with Emily. Further, Emily only has limited vocabularies that urge her not to speak in certain languages with specific meaning in communicating with her certain friends. Moreover, for the personalization versus objectification, she barely uses it because if she does not agree with something, she uses English rather than French to put forward her ideas. For Emily, it is often easier to argue using her mother tongue.

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