

# **LAPORAN PENELITIAN MANDIRI**



## **SINGLISH PHENOMENON-CODE SWITCHING VIEWPOINT**

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## **ABSTRACT**

This research is aimed to contribute some findings in discourse particles that are commonly used in SgE interaction through code switching viewpoint. The theories used in this research are from Lan (2017) which is used to analyze discourse particles in SgE and theory from Appel and Muysken (2006) to analyze type and function of code switching. Descriptive qualitative method is applied in this research. The results show that (1) there are 7 discourse particles found in this research: Alamak, Lah, Aiyah, Aiyoh, Hiyah, Ah, Mah. The most frequently used particles are lah (29%) and alamak (29%). (2) Based on the types of code switching, from 42 data, it was found that 24 data (58%) are categorized intra-sentential types, meanwhile tag switching and inter-sentential type are found in 9 data (21%) for each. (3) The function of code switching in SgE interaction of using particle are expressive and phatic functions. It can be concluded that code switching used in Singlish interaction is to express feeling, for example shock and dismay and to show solidarity among the speakers..

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background and Reason

Indonesia is the largest tourists' contributors to Singapore (The Jakarta Post, 2017) By this means Colloquial Singapore English (Singlish or SgE) (Lan, 2017) is now well known by many Indonesian people. By knowing SgE, Indonesians notice that there are something unique on SgE. Besides the tone and dialect, the use of discourse particle in SgE interaction is one of its uniqueness. The researchers as Indonesian people need to investigate this issue to elaborate the curiosity of why and how SgE emerges and how to understand SgE.

English in Singapore are divided into two types; they are Standard English (British English) and Colloquial Singapore English (Singlish or SgE). SgE is one of the spoken English during British colony of Singapore (Lan, 2017). SgE is usually marked by appearing some Chinese, Malay, and Tamil language among English interaction. "What nonsense, lah!", particle lah is a particle used by Singaporean (Febryanto, Suastra, & Tri Ediwan, 2018).

SgE investigations have already been done by some researchers (Febryanto et al., 2018), (Chye, 2009), (Leimgruber, 2016), (German & Prévot, 2016), (Smakman & Wage naar, 2013) in term of the use and function of its particle. Some of the research investigated the specific discourse particle, for instance; lah, meh, beh, etc. and it can be concluded that Lah is the most used particle in SgE. Discourse particle in SgE are called in different way according to its point of view. Some of the researchers concluded that discourse particle is an utterance final or audible coma since some of them occur in the final (Low & Deterding, 2003) while some of the them emerge in the beginning and middle of the utterances.

Commonly, SgE is used among friends interaction and low level social meeting (Tongue, 1979), (Platt & Ho, 1989). However, now days the mindset has improved, where some of Singaporeans assume by speaking SgE people do not labeled as a low level community member, indeed by speaking SgE they show the identity of their culture (Francesco, NG, & Mark Fifer, 2014), (Onn Wong, 2004). According to that idea, this research investigates how SgE emerges in high class social interaction.

This research takes a study case of *Crazy Rich Asians* novel written by Kevin Kwan. It is an English Novel about some crazy rich Singaporean families' life. This novel tells about a couple from different country, the man is from Singapore while the woman is from Taiwan. They meet in Oxford University, England, where both of them are lecturers in that university. Time flies, the woman are invited to come to Singapore to attend her boyfriend's best friend wedding party. Where the woman is surprise knowing the circle life of her boyfriend, all are luxury. Slowly, she understands that her boyfriend is not a regular man. All parties of family and business members are coming and interacting each other. The interactions are set mostly in Singapore. The novel is written by Kevin Kwan, a Singaporean, who certainly understands the real life of Singapore, culture, and how SgE interaction in Singapore happens. It can be concluded that, this novel definitely reflects Singapore culture and life where SgE phenomenon cases will happen frequently.

SgE is one of the CS cases (Matiini, 2017), (Murniati, 2017). CS is a situation when bilingual or multilingual communities communicate by inserting a or some languages along the main language they use. CS commonly appears in bilingual or multilingual interaction (Aitchison & Wardaugh, 1987). CS emerges along with the utterances, based on the arrangement of the words used in that utterances, CS are divided into three types; (1) Tag-switching like an exclamation, a tag, or a parenthetical in the other language than the

rest of the sentence. For example OYE, when....” at the beginning of the text or as an emblem. (2) Intra-sentential code switching occurs in the middle of the sentence, this type usually call as a code mixing, and (3) Inter- sentential occurs between sentences. In addition, CS has various functions as well. There are six functions of CS (1) the referential function because it often involves a lack of one language or lack of facility in that language on a specific subject. (2) Directive function in that it involves the 3 hearer directly. (3) Expressive function of code-switching serves the particular stressed to express what they mean. (4) Phatic function is to make different sense to the hearer. (5) Metalinguistic function is to comment directly or indirectly on the language involved. (6) Poetic function is to show a poetic meaning (Appel & Muysken, 2006)

This research is focused on CS in SgE interaction which is marked by discourse particle. Its aim to investigate the function of discourse particle usage in SgE through CS viewpoint to finds out what types and function are reached by the speakers of the particle usage in SgE. This research gap is that most research about SgE investigates the function of SgE according to its function in sentences whether as syntactical or pragmatic function, while in CS function viewpoint see how particle function in communication context.

By conducting this research, the researchers concern to find the implicit finding of how SgE can happen in high class social interaction in Singapore and the purpose of particles usage during the interaction. Some new of particles which are less discussed by other research are found in this research, they are *alamak*, *aiyoh*, and *hiyah*. Where it's rarely mentioned in any research. Those all are going to be new knowledge and contribution for readers and related research. Eventually this research still needs a deeper analysis to make it more applicable and understandable.

### **1.2. Statement of the Problem**

The research problem can be shown in the following questions:

1. What are the discourse particle found in the Crazy Rich novel as the?
2. What are the types of code switching found in SgE Phenomenon?
3. What are the function of code switching in SgE Phenomenon?

### **1.3. Scope of the Problem**

This research is limited because it is only carried out in one case study, namely the The Crazy Rich Asian Novel

### **1.4. Research Purpose**

This research aim:

1. To find forms of discourse code switching in SgE Phenomenon
2. To find the types of switching codes in SgE Phenomenon
3. To find the codes swtiching function in the SgE Phenomenon



## **BAB II**

### **THEORETICAL REVIEW**

#### **2.1. Definition of Code Switching**

The Code Switching and Code Mixing are mostly happen in bilingual community, commonly the Code Switching happened more often than Code mixing. Here are some theories about the code mixing and code mixing. One of the linguists, Weinreich in Chloros cited (2009:9) “referred to the code-switching is ‘transfer of words’ from one language to another by bilinguals, but dismissed this as a ‘mere oversight’.” Based on the theory above the writer concludes that code-switching is not an accidental even but broadly it is organized by the speaker. In the other hand code-switching is conscious transfer of words activity.

Spolsky mentions such code-switching is an area of considerable research, showing that it can be considered a social and linguistic skill. Speakers do not mix words randomly; rather there are specific grammatical points at which one may (or more frequently, may not) switch to another language. Moreover, switching is used to achieve subtle strategic effects, like to change the ‘tone’ of the conversation, to distance oneself from what is being said, to evoke a greater sense of authority or rapport, etc.

According to Jendra (2010:73) “there is a situation where speakers deliberately change a code being used, mainly by switching from one to another. The change is called code-switching.” From the theory above the writer may take the conclusion that code-switching is the change of using the language from one language to another done by speakers.

Pietro argues in Jendra’s book (2010:74) that “code switching is the use of more than one language by communicants in the execution of speech act.” It means when people use more than one language during their interaction therefore the people are doing code switching in their interaction.

## **2.2. Type of Code Switching**

There are three types of code switching seen by its grammatical classification, namely tag switching, intra-sentential and inter-sentential. Here are some linguists who explain about types of code switching.

Muysken and Rene (2005:118) stated in their book that on the basis of material such as this narrative it is possible to distinguish three types of switches textually: First, Tag-switches involve an exclamation, a tag, or a parenthetical in another language than the rest of the sentence. As people know the function and the definition of tag question, it is a mini question to convince. Thus when people use other language in the tag it can be say those people are using tag-switches. Second, Intra-sentential switches occur in the middle of a sentence. For instance, 'saya tidak tahu tentang problem ini'. This type of intimate switching is often called intra-sentential code mixing. The third, Inter-sentential switches occur between sentences, as their name indicates this type of code switching happen between sentences, for instance 'setelah mandi saya makan and then saya berangkat kerja'. The switching is from Indonesia to English.

Jendra (2010:75) explains that the grammatical classification result in three types of code switching, namely tag-code-switching, inter-code-switching and intra-code-switching.

### **a) Tag code-switching**

A tag switching happens when a bilingual inserts short expressions (tag) from different language at the end of his/her utterances.

### **b) Inter-sentential code-switching**

An inter-sentential code switching happens where there is a complete sentence in a foreign language uttered between two sentences in a base language.

### **c) Intra-sentential code-switching**

An intra-sentential code-switching is found when a word, a phrase, or a clause, of a foreign language is found within the sentences in a base language. Mysken, Rene and Jendra generally have the same explanation about the theory of types of code switching, that there are theory type of code switching seen by its grammatical classification as mentioned above.

## **2.3. The Function of Code Switching**

After explaining about types and reasons of code switching, now the writer will explain about functions of code switching. Functions are the natural purposes of something or the duties of person. It means that when someone switches the language, he/she has a purpose to do that. Based on those explanations the writer wants to analyze the functions of code switching in movie 50 first dates movie. To analyze the functions, the writer uses the theory from Muysken and Rene to analyze the data. Here is the theory by Muysken 8 and Rene (2005:118-120) using the functional model suggested, switching can be said to have the following functions:

### **a) Referential function**

Switching can serve the referential function because it often involves lack of knowledge of one language or lack of facility in that language on a certain subject. For example, a Hawaiian man wants to describe a sexy girl to the American man. But the Hawaiian man does not know how to tell that. Then the Hawaiian man uses Hawaiian word to explain it.

### **b) Directive function**

Switching often serves a directive function in that it involves the hearer directly. This being directed at the hearer can take many forms. One is to exclude certain persons present from a portion of the conversation. The opposite is to include a person more by using her or his language. For instance, two Indonesians boys are talking with Bahasa Indonesia, suddenly there is a Chinese boy come there and wants to involve into the conversation,

so the Indonesian boy switches the language into Chinese to invite the Chinese boy to that conversation.

### **c) Expressive function**

In particular has stressed the expressive function of code switching. Speakers emphasize a mixed identity through the use of two languages in the same discourse. For understanding the writer illustrates that, there is an Indonesian girl who is angry with an American boy. They usually use English to communicate. But when the girl angry is angry, she expresses his anger by using bahasa Indonesia.

### **d) Phatic Function**

Often switching serves to indicate a change in tone of the conversation, and hence a phatic function. This type has been called metaphorical switching. for example, a group of boys are talking each other. When they wants to make a joke they switch the language or even mix it. ‘ayou kita pergi fishing setelah itu kita berpusing-pusing’.

### **e) Poetic Function**

The metalinguistic function of code switching comes into play when it is used to comment directly or indirectly on the languages involved. One example of this function is when speakers switch between different codes to impress the other participants with a show of linguistic skills.

## **2.4. Singlish**

English in Singapore are divided into two types; they are Standard English (British English) and Colloquial Singapore English (Singlish or SgE). SgE is one of the spoken English during British colony of Singapore (Lan, 2017). SgE is usually marked by appearing some Chinese, Malay, and Tamil language among English interaction. “What nonsense, lah!”, particle lah is a particle used by Singaporean (Febryanto, Suastra, & Tri Ediwan, 2018).

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## **BAB III**

### **GOAL AND FUNCTION**

#### **3.1 Research Goal**

This research is conducted to examine the following points:

1. To find forms of discourse code switching in SgE Phenomenon
2. To find the types of switching codes in SgE Phenomenon
3. To find the codes switching function in the SgE Phenomenon

#### **3.2 Research Interest**

This research can give some information for the readers about (1) discourse particles that are commonly used in SgE interaction through code switching viewpoint. (2) to analyze discourse particles in SgE and theory from Appel and Muysken (2006). (3) to analyze type and function of code switching.

## **BAB IV**

### **METHOD AND PROCEDURES**

#### **4.1. Research Location**

Descriptive qualitative method is applied in this research by taking content analysis approach where the researchers describes some analysis data which are in phrase and sentences (Bandhari, 2022)

#### **4.2. Technique of Collecting and Analysis Data**

This research is conducted by four steps analysis.

1. Source data is taken from Crazy Rich Asians novel written by Kevin Kwan. The data are sorted by collecting some SgE conversations embedded by discourse particle. The sample data are 41 SgE conversations.
2. Method and technique of collecting data, the research is limited to CS cases of SgE which embedded by discourse particle, technique in finding the data is by marking the data of the novel, note taking by inserting the page of the data, collecting them via excel in order to be easily analyzed by some determined theories.
3. Method and technique of analyzing data, by applying descriptive qualitative method, first step in analyzing the data is figuring out the theories used. Then, classifying the data according to the theories, where in this research the theories used from (Lan, 2017) to analyze discourse particle in SgE and theory from (Appel & Muysken, 2006) to analyze type and function of CS, after that, presenting some representative data to provide detail discussion.
4. Method and technique of presenting analysis, combination between counting, describing, and narrating the results of analysis is conducted in this research.

## BAB V

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

#### 5.1. Findings

##### 5.1.1. Discourse Particle as CS'S Marker in SgE

As described in introduction, the existence of SgE is from some local vernacular languages in Singapore, Chinese, Malay, and Tamil, during the interaction (Tan, 2017). Their unique dialect and some discourse particles are emerged. This research limited the data of CS only on CS with particle marker. This research findings show seven particles found in SgE with various emersion. (Gupta, 2002) mention that each particle has more than one function according to its context and use.

**Table 1.** Discourse Particles Findings

Position	Particles						
	Alamak	Aiyoh	Aiyah	Ah	Lah	Hiyah	Mah
Front	✓		✓	✓		✓	
Middle	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Final				✓	✓		✓

Table 1 can be described that discourse particles in the front position are Alamak, Aiyah, Ah, and Hiyah. While in the middle position are Alamak, Aiyoh, Aiyah, Ah, and Lah. Then in the final position are ah, Lah, and Mah. The conclusion can be drawn that particles in SgE can be located in front, middle, and final of the utterances based on its characteristics and functions. The origin history of those seven particles will be explained below according to dictionary of Singlish;

Alamak: Malay (an exclamation of surprise).

Lah: Malay and Cantonese (linguistic origins are unknown).



Ah: Mandarin/Chinese (an exclamation, used to indicate admiration, affirmation, exhortation) and as (interrogative: conveying emphasis, expressing a request for the clarification of something just said).

Aiyah: Mandarin/Chinese (an exclamation used to express consternation, despair, dismay, exasperation).

Hiyah: Hokkian (to express shock and disapproval).

Aiyoh: Mandarin/Chinese (an exclamation to express concern, consternation, dismay, frustration, surprise).

Mah: Mandarin/Chinese (used to express something is apparent, obvious or self-evident).

**Table 2.** Types of Code Switching (CS)

NO	Types of CS	Amount	Percentage
1	Tag-Switching	10	23.2%
2	Intra Sentetial	24	55.8%
3	Inter Sentetial	9	21%
Total		43	100%

Table 2 shows the most types of CS is intra sentential CS 55.8% it imply most of the CS occur in a sentence, while tag switching occurs 23.3% followed by inter sentential CS 21%.

**Table 3.** Function of CS

NO	Function of CS	Amount	Percentage
1	Expressive	23	53%
2	Phatic	20	47%
Total		43	100%

Table 3 can be explained, from six functions of code switching (directive, expressive, metalinguistic, referential, phatic, and poetic). In this research found only two functions of CS they are expressive 23% and phatic function 47%

## 5.2. Discussion

### 5.2.1. Types and Function of Code Switching in SgE Interaction

*Tag Switching and Expressive Function* Data 1: “*Alamak*, they can’t find our reservation,” Eleanor sighed “how come?....” Felicity inquired.

The italic word in data 1 “*Alamak*” shows a tag switch, an exclamation. It is a Malay slang word which means “oh my god”. The function of “*Alamak*” in data 1 is to express shock where Eleanor finds her reservation cannot be found in the hotel reservation book by receptionist. However she confidently has made the reservation. To be concluded, “*Alamak*” in data 1 has expressive function.

*Tag Switching and Phatic Function* Data 39: “*Ang mor, ah?*” he asked, looking at Peik Lin (117).

The word “*ah*” in data 11 is a tag switch, an exclamation. The function is to change hearer perception by emphasizing her idea. In this context, it has phatic function. Phatic function means when the speaker gives a different sense to the hearer. In this case, Peik Lin’s father emphasizes that Rachel’s boyfriend friend is a westerner or someone who has red or blond hair, it is the meaning of *Ang mor* while *ah* is used to emphasis his idea.

*Intra-sentential CS and Phatic Function* Data 17: “You know *lah*, Nicky doesn’t tell me anything!” (54).

Particle “*Lah*” in data 17 shows an intra-sentential code switching due to its existence. It emerges in the middle of the sentence and as a part of the sentence. “*Lah*” is a particle from Chinese dialect. In this context the function of “*lah*” is to reinforce speaker opinion, it has phatic function. The

situation of the conversation is when Eleanor convinces Astrid that she does not know any information about Nick. Therefore, Eleanor asks Astrid about some information of Nick, his son.

*Intra-Sentential CS and Expressive Function* Data 54: “Aramanitaaaaa, *Aiyoh*, you’re too dark”.

The word *Aiyoh* is a Chinese word which means dismay. In data 54 it is categorized intra-sentential code switching because it emerges in the middle of the sentence and as a part of the sentence, while the function is to show dismay. In this context the speaker feels dismay about Aramanita, one of character in the novel and his son’s friend, because her skin is getting dark in her wedding period. The CS in data 54 has an expressive function.

*Inter-sentential CS and Phatic Function* Data 14: “Nicky, where are you? Call me tonight and let me know your flight information, lah. Everyone in the world except me knows when you’re coming home....”

In data 14 there are two sentences where between them there is particle “*lah*”. In this context “*lah*” is used to show exasperation because the speaker’s son did not let her know about his coming to Singapore. It has phatic function.

*Inter-sentential CS and Expressive Function* Data 22: Can you believe it? *Alamak*, a child from some divorced no-name ulu (90).

The position of the word “*Alamak*” is between the sentences, it is categorized as inter-sentential code switching. “*Alamak*” is a slang Malay word it is to show shock. It has expressive function. The situation of this conversation happens when Eleanor is shock predicting that her son’s girl friend is a woman who comes from divorced family.

### **5.2.2. How SgE Happens in High Social Level Community**

According to the data found of this research, most of SgE interaction happened during informal context, however in formal context Singaporeans use Standard English or British English. See this example data:

Context: the conversation happens when Eleanor speaks to a hotel receptionist by using British English.

Eleanor (P. 10): “Yes, good evening, we have a reservation,” the woman replied in perfect English.

In conversation P.10 the place is at a hotel in London, Eleanor speaks British English perfectly, because she speaks to the native speaker of English.

Conversation between Eleanor and her husband in formal context and informal context:

Formal situation: Eleanor calls her husband from hotel receptionist telephone, where there are some hotel staffs and manager.

Eleanor P.15: “Come on, Harry, you’re not helping. I’ve called more than ten hotels already. Who knew that today was Commonwealth Day?”.

In conversation P.15 Eleanor speaks in British English to his husband because there are some foreigners around her and she is in London, however she speaks SgE in informal situation.

Informal situation: Eleanor calls her husband from home to talk about their son.

Eleanor P.88: “don’t be so senile, lah! Don’t you remember what I told you last week? Your son has been dating some girl in secret for more than a year, and he had the cheek to tell us about it just days before he brings her to Singapore!”

In conversation P.88 the situation is where Eleanor calls her husband privately about their son. In this conversation she uses SgE.

## **BAB VI**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

#### **6.1. Conclusion**

The conclusion that can be drawn from this research is (1) there are 7 discourse particles from 43 data found in SgE interaction from the novel of *Crazy Rich Asians*. Those seven particles are *Alamak*, *Aiyoh*, *Aiyah*, *Lah*, *Ah*, *Hiyah*, and *Mah*. Those particles are used in the front, middle, and final of the utterance. According to the finding the particles used in front position is to show shock, surprise, disappointment and delightfulness. While the particles used in the final utterances is to ask questions and approval, and emphasize their purposes. However, the particles used in the middle are to show both purpose as in the front and final position. (2) The result of categorizing those particles through code switching theories in term of types, there are found 24 data (55.8%) of intra-sentential CS, 10 data (23.2%) are tag switching, and 9 data (21%) are inter-sentential CS. It means most of switching happens in a sentence or becomes a part of the sentence. (3) While the functions are expressive (53%) and phatic (47%). It means code switching happens in SgE interaction are to show some expressions like shock, surprise, disappointment, delightfulness, emphasis, etc. and to show the relationship between the speakers to show their solidarity. Where as this is due to SgE is considered as an English-based creole spoken language in Singapore.

This research is a case study research of *Crazy Rich Asians* novel written by Kevin Kwan. The writers warn that it still needed a wide and deep investigation to find a broad and crucial result to give applicable contribution. However, this research is hoped to be useful for readers who need information of particles used in SgE and for the linguistics students or researchers who are interested in SgE phenomenon investigation.

## **6.2. Suggestion**

This research is a study case analysis, so the result is very limited. It needs deeper analysis to find deeper finding.

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## **APPENDICES**

### **Appendix 1. Research Budget Justification**

<b>NO</b>	<b>KEBUTUHAN</b>	<b>JUMLAH BIAYA</b>	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>
1	<b>Peralatan Penunjang</b>		
	a.Novel	Rp. 400.000	
	b.Harddisk eksternal	Rp. 900.000	
	c.online reference source	Rp. 500.000	
	Sub Total		Rp. 1.800.000
2	<b>Bahan Habis Pakai</b>		
	a. Pulsa telepon	Rp. 300.000	
	b.Voucher internet	Rp. 5520.000	
	c. Alat tulis	Rp. 400.000	
	sub Total		Rp. 1.252.000
	<b>Biaya Diterima</b>		<b>Rp. 3.052.000</b>
	<b>Pengeluaran</b>		<b>Rp. 3.052.000</b>
	<b>Saldo</b>		<b>Rp. -</b>

## Appendix 2 Researchers Identity

### 1. Personal Identity

- a. Nama Lengkap dan Gelar : Lia Nurmalia, SS., M.Hum
- b. NIDN : 0304089201
- c. Jabatan Fungsional : Asisten Ahli
- d. Program Studi : Bahasa Inggris
- e. Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika
- f. Jangka Waktu Penelitian : 8 Bulan

### 2. Education

	S-1	S-2
Nama Perguruan Tinggi	STIBA IEC Jakarta	Universitas Negeri Jakarta
Tahun Lulus	2014	2017

Semua data yang saya isikan dan tercantum dalam biodata ini adalah benar dan dapat dipertanggungjawabkan secara hukum. Apabila di kemudian hari ternyata dijumpai ketidak sesuaian dengan kenyataan, saya sanggup menerima sanksi.

Demikian biodata ini saya buat dengan sebenarnya untuk memenuhi salah satu persyaratan dalam pengajuan Penelitian Mandiri.

Jakarta, 2 Agustus 2023

Peneliti



(Lia Nurmalia, SS., M.Hum)

NIP. 201803035

### Personal Identity

- a. Nama Lengkap dan Gelar : Cicih Nuraeni,M.Pd
- b. NIDN : 0424028701
- c. Jabatan Fungsional : Lektor IIId
- d. Program Studi : Bahasa Inggris
- e. Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika
- f. Jangka Waktu Penelitian : 8 Bulan

### 2. Education

	S-1	S-2	S-3
Nama Perguruan Tinggi	Universitas Indraprasta PGRI	Universitas Indraprasta PGRI	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
Tahun Lulus	2012	2014	Present

Semua data yang saya isikan dan tercantum dalam biodata ini adalah benar dan dapat dipertanggungjawabkan secara hukum. Apabila di kemudian hari ternyata dijumpai ketidak sesuaian dengan kenyataan, saya sanggup menerima sanksi.

Demikian biodata ini saya buat dengan sebenarnya untuk memenuhi salah satu persyaratan dalam pengajuan Penelitian Mandiri.

Jakarta, 2 Agustus 2023

Peneliti



(Cicih Nuraeni,M.Pd)

NIP 201103219

### Appendix 3 Member Identity

#### 1. Personal Identity

- a. Nama Lengkap dan Gelar : Dr. Baiatun Nisa, M.Pd
- b. NIDN : 0328087503
- c. Jabatan Fungsional : Lektor
- d. Program Studi : Bahasa Inggris
- e. Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika
- f. Jangka Waktu Penelitian : 8 Bulan

#### 2. Education

	S-1	S-2	S-3
Nama Perguruan Tinggi	Universitas Islam As-Syafi'iyah Jakarta	Universitas Negeri Jakarta	Universitas Negeri Jakarta
Tahun Lulus	1998	2010	2016

Semua data yang saya isikan dan tercantum dalam biodata ini adalah benar dan dapat dipertanggungjawabkan secara hukum. Apabila di kemudian hari ternyata dijumpai ketidak sesuaian dengan kenyataan, saya sanggup menerima sanksi.

Demikian biodata ini saya buat dengan sebenarnya untuk memenuhi salah satu persyaratan dalam pengajuan Penelitian Mandiri.

Jakarta, 2 Agustus 2023

Peneliti



(Dr. Baiatun Nisa, M.Pd)

NIP 201512394

#### Lampiran 4 Research Member

##### 1. Personal Identity

- a. Nama Lengkap dan Gelar : Dr.Prapti Wigati  
Purwaningrum,SS.,M.Hum
- b. NIDN : 0303058401
- c. Jabatan Fungsional : Lektor 200
- d. Program Studi : D3-Bahasa Inggris
- e. Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Bina Sarana  
Informatika
- f. Jangka Waktu Penelitian : 8 Bulan

##### 2. Education

	S-1	S-2
Nama Penguruan Tinggi	STBA LIA Jakarta	Universitas Negeri Jakarta
Lulus	2007	2012

Semua data yang saya isikan dan tercantum dalam biodata ini adalah benar dan dapat dipertanggungjawabkan secara hukum. Apabila di kemudian hari ternyata dijumpai ketidak sesuaian dengan kenyataan, saya sanggup menerima sanksi.

Demikian biodata ini saya buat dengan sebenarnya untuk memenuhi salah satu persyaratan dalam pengajuan Penelitian Mandiri.

Jakarta, 2 Agustus 2023

Peneliti



(Prapti Wigati Purwaningrum,SS.,M.Hum)

NIP. 201303204

### Personal Identity

- a. Nama Lengkap dan Gelar : Dr. Unpris Yastanti, M.Pd
- b. NIDN : 0411098603
- c. Jabatan Fungsional : Lektor
- d. Program Studi : Sastra Inggris
- e. Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika
- f. Jangka Waktu Penelitian : 8 Bulan

### 2. Riwayat Pendidikan

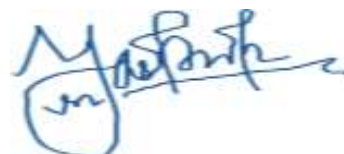
	S-1	S-2	S3
Nama Perguruan Tinggi	Universitas Indraprasta PGRI	Universitas Indraprasta PGRI	Universitas Negeri Jakarta
Lulus	2011	2014	2023

Semua data yang saya isikan dan tercantum dalam biodata ini adalah benar dan dapat dipertanggungjawabkan secara hukum. Apabila di kemudian hari ternyata dijumpai ketidak sesuaian dengan kenyataan, saya sanggup menerima sanksi.

Demikian biodata ini saya buat dengan sebenarnya untuk memenuhi salah satu persyaratan dalam pengajuan Penelitian Mandiri.

Jakarta, 2 Agustus 2023

Peneliti



(Dr. Unpris Yastanti, M.Pd)

NIP. 201103214