THE ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING IN FILM
FROM BANDUNG WITH LOVE

∗Elisabet Sipayung

∗∗Meisuri

ABSTRACT

This research aims to get information of sociolinguistics about code mixing in a film titled From Bandung with Love uttered by the characters. The characters use some types of code mixing. The main type is Intra Lexical Code Mixing. The results of this research are (1) There are three types of code mixing in the film, (2)The most type which has big effect is Lexical (3) Lexical code mixing as the dominant type shows that the teenagers in Indonesia like to mix their language per word to show that they are educated and modern.

Keywords : *Sociolinguistics, code mixing, From Bandung with Love*

∗ Graduate Status

∗∗ Lecturer Status

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

Language is an inseparable element from daily interaction of human life to communicate with each other. The activity of process of expressing ideas and feelings or giving information is called communication (Hornby, 2000:225).

Language is also people identity. When the people use language, the other people will know about their identity. By using the correct language in the appropriate moment without hurt someone's felling, it has shown the people have a good identity. In modern society, all of people try to show their identity and social status.   That is why the people always use language as good as possible.

(http://www.language.edu/home/hystory/define.htm).

People are one part of society because people as social creature human being can't live alone; they certainly need other people in their life so they have to communicate with others. People communicate with others by means of language. It has important roles in human life to communicate, deliver or share information to other people in society. And the relation between a language and a society called Sociolinguistic.

Sociolinguistics is the study of language which is related to social community. According to Holmes (1982:2) sociolinguistics is a derived from two words such as socio and linguistics. 'Socio' is social or something that related with the society, society group, and the function of the society. Linguistics is the study of language especially the element of language such as phoneme, morpheme, word and sentence. Sociolinguistics encompasses abroad range of concerns including bilingualism, pidgin, and Creole language use as influenced by contact among people of different language communities. Sociolinguistics has become an increasingly important and popular study as certain cultures around the world expand their communication base.

In general human being, people are always faced with language choice when they speak. So, many people mix up two or more languages. Further, people who live in the bilingual community tend to use two various languages in communication to each

other. That condition forces them to use more than one language.   That condition is called Bilingualism. Nababan (1991:27) says that bilingualism is a habit to use two languages in interaction to the other. In bilingual communication, two or more languages are often used along together. Sometimes, the languages are mixed or switched to another one. These phenomena are known as Code Switching and Code Mixing. One of them is Code Mixing or language mixing. It refers to the using of more than one language mix in the same utterance.

(http://www.language.edu/home/hystory/define.htm).

Nowadays, the use of code mixing is easily   found in the oral communication, especially in the daily communication among teenagers who like to code and switch their language to show that they   are modern. In this case, English as the famous international language is often used in code mixing phenomenon. As we know, many people in the world use it I   every occasion, spoken and written communication. As effect, at this time, Indonesian people are influenced by English because most Indonesian people do mix both especially in spoken communication.

The case of code mixing also happened in film. Li (1996) found that code-mixing usually occurs when the discourse of informal genres touches upon certain domains, such as computing, business, food, fashion, showbiz (film and music), and Hong Kong lifestyle.

Hornby (1987:319) says that film is a process of making or reproduction a motion picture. Film as one of inspiration and reflection of the reality in the world can be a good example to be learned to explain the phenomena of code mixing in daily life. Commonly, the watcher of film feel difficult to understand code mixing occurred or spoken by the character in the film, due the lack of knowledge on the pattern of development, especially in the foreign language. It is necessary to make the watchers feel easy to understand the message of the character's utterances. So, the writer chooses film as her object for analyzing.

Actually, something happened because of a certain reason. Code mixing also happened for some reasons. And here are the reasons for that. Muysken (2000:1) says that code mixing refers to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from

two languages appear in one sentence. A speaker sometimes inserts pieces of words from different language when he or she is talking with someone in formal and informal situation.

The first is Prestige. Prestige shows the ability of someone in using more than one language. For example, the president of Indonesia usually mixes his language to English when he gives speech.

The second is Situation. Code mixing can happen in all situations. Situation is a condition which is related to place and time. Place is a particular area where people do activity. Time is a period of time associated with particular events, people. For example: in a mosque, when an Ustadz give a lecture to listener.

The third is the lack of vocabulary. Sometimes, the people can't find the appropriate word to say something because they have lack in their vocabulary. So, that's why, sometimes the people use the word from another language to complete their sentence. For example: when two students are talking by using Indonesian Language, suddenly one of the speaker do code mixing by using Javanese or other traditional language because he gets difficulty to say one word in Indonesian language.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

Subject

The sources of data were taken from the script of Film *From Bandung with Love*. The data were divided into 35 scenes. Each scene consists of some utterances and then they are analyzed based on the types of code mixing. The data are in forms of words or utterances used by all character of the film. So, in this study, the writer focused on investigating the utterances produced by all characters from the first scene up to the last scene which contain code mixing based on Hoffman's theory. So every utterance spoken by all characters became the sources for writer to be analyzed.

Data Collection

The data was gathered by using documentary technique-the way to get information related to the data from textbook, newspaper, novel and film. The researcher watched the film and transcribed the whole utterance from the *From Bandung with Love* film. For this research, the data was collected by using these following steps:

The first is watching the whole scene of the film. And then the writer is transcribing the whole utterances by the characters. After that is finding the scene that has code mixing and rewrite the type of code mixing. The next one is analyzing the dominant type of code mixing. And finally, analyzing the reason why the characters use the dominant type of code mixing.

The Technique for Analyzing Data

In this study, the data was analyzed based on the following steps:

The first, identifying the scene that has code mixing in *From Bandung with Love*.

And the second, classifying the code mixing based on the types.

The third is counting the number of types of code mixing which found.

And then is converting to percentages by using this formula:

$$X = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Where X: Percentage of using the type of code mixing

F: Frequency of using the type of code mixing

N: Total items of code mixing

After that, finding the most dominant type of code mixing was found. And the last one is explaining the reason why the characters use the dominant type of code mixing the way it is.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Summary

From Bandung with Love is a drama romantic film that tells about romantic story among teenagers. The film was produced by Light House Production, directed by Henry Adianto and wrote by Dina Mardiana. The plus point of the film from the third created of Dina Mardiana is the choosing of Love as its theme. The theme is usually found in many themes of films before.

But, there are still interesting points from the film which run 80 minutes. One of them is the open ending in the story. The director gives freedom for the watcher to guess what happened to the main characters finally.

Then, the directed choose Bandung as the place because the director has the answer. According to Henry, Bandung has known as an exotic and dream city for teenagers. Bandung is more interesting than other cities in Indonesia based on teenagers.

The film tells about Vega (Marsha Timothy), a student of a university in Bandung. Vega is a student in literature department. She is working as a radio announcer with the pseudonym Vey, she also works as a copywriter in an advertisement company, Dolphin.

As a radio broadcaster she uses the name Vey, have a special event to discuss relationship issues entitled "From Bandung with Love."

The story begins when Vega decided to discuss the issue of infidelity and loyalty in her broadcast next week, she starts with the theory, that 10 of the 11 men unfaithful. This theory is also strengthened by Wulan, Vega's friend who just found her boyfriend cheating.

Vega effort is taken to the advertising agency that hired her as a copywriter. She observes and selects Ryan, creative director of the famous playboy. Vega uses the time

to get close to a week before the release Ryan (Kieran Shidu), to find out from the man who is unfaithful. But anything can happen in 6 days. Vega falls in love with Ryan, because Ryan does know well, how to treat a lady, a different character with Dion (Richard Kevin), Vega actual girlfriend. Until at one point Vega realizes that she is not faithful anymore. She is unfaithful to the purpose, to Dion, Wulan and herself.

Research Findings

After collecting the data, the data are classified based on the types of code mixing. Hoffman (1991:112) shows many types of code mixing based on the juncture or the scope of mixing where languages take place. Those are sentential code mixing, Lexical code mixing, and Involving a change of pronunciation. It was found that there were 112 occurrences of code mixing. Here are some examples of code mixing on dialogue in Film *From Bandung with Love*.

The first is Sentential. This kind of code mixing occurs within a phrase, a clause or a sentence boundary, as when a French-English bilingual says: "I started going like this. *Y luego decla* (and then he said), look at the smoke coming out my fingers." Another example is from Wardaugh (1986:108) "*Estaba* training *para pelar*" : "He was training to fight."

Example from the film:

- **That's all.**
- **That's what I don't care.**
- **Thank you** juga Silvy!
- **Good luck** ya!
- Emang kita punya **creative-director** yang lain?
- **But, there is something about that point** kan Tang?
- Terserah elo sih, **but, he is a good kisser.**
- …mereka coba minum U-Tea **and then**..syup!
- …lo bisa bikin **story-board**nya!
- … cara elo menciptaka kata-kata*, **it's amazing.**

The second is Lexical. This kind of code mixing which occurs within a word boundary, such as in *shoppã* (English *shop* with the Panjabi plural ending) or *kuenjoy* (English *enjoy* with the Swahili prefix *ku*, meaning 'to').

Example from the film:

- Dari terakhir kita ketemu, kamu sekarang lebih kelihatan, lebih **shiny** gitu.
- Hmm, kok jadi berkesan remaja *versus* orangtua?
- Oke deh, **thanks** ya Vey!
- **Feeling** gue tuh nyuruh gue kalau gue tuh harus ke kamarnya Poppy.
- Ya udah, oke, **bye**!
- Kamu **jealous** ya?
- Aku tuh cuma mau nanya, untuk topik siaran kali ini kamu harus **setting** dimana lagi?
- Ini dari luar, **see?**
- **So,** seperti biasa kalau yang kaya gini-gini, gue pasti manggil elo…
- Ada **meeting** di luar.

The last one is Involving a Change of Pronunciation. This kind of code mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure. For instance, the word 'strawberry' is said to be 'strawberi' by Indonesian people.

Example from the film:

- Ve, Vega, **Beb (Baby)** aku nggak mampir ya?
- **Hai (Hi)** Anton!
- Lama amat terima **telfon(telephone)** nya?
- Lalu sekelompok remaja ini berlarian menuju sebuah **konter(counter)** minuman, U-Tea.
- Dan kalimat buat kita aja nggak bisa dicari dengan kalimat anak remaja yang lagi **ngetren(trend)** sekarang ini?
- **Telfon (telephone)** kerumah kamu aja!
- Saya **telfon (telephone)**, tapi nggak di angkat.
- **Hai Beb (Hi Baby)** !!

8

- **Mi instan (Instant mie)**

- Nyobain dong **Beib(Baby)**..

The Percentage of Types of Code Mixing

NO.	TYPES OF CODE MIXING	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
1.	Lexical	60	53.6%
2.	Sentential	35	31.3%
3.	Involving a Change of Pronunciation	17	15.1%
	TOTAL	**112**	**100%**

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

After data had been collected, classified and analyzed, conclusions were drawn as this following:

The first, the types of code mixing in Film *From Bandung with Love are Sentential, Lexical and Involving a Change of Pronunciation.*

The second, the dominant type of code mixing found in the film *From Bandung with Love* is Lexical code mixing (53.6%).

And the last, Lexical code mixing as the dominant type shows that the teenagers in Indonesia like to mix their language per word to show that they are educated and modern.

9

Suggestion

From the conclusion above, it could be suggested that:

The first, the students of English Department should learn about code mixing because nowadays there are so many films which are mixed two languages especially Indonesia Language and English.

The second, the readers especially teenagers in Indonesia who are interested to do the study about code mixing especially on Hoffman's theories, are suggested to analyze the problem more detail.

The last, Indonesia teenagers are suggested to decrease the using of code mixing to show their respect to the national language, Indonesian Language.

REFERENCES

Holmes, Janet. 1982.: *Ethnolinguistics Diverty as a Wordwise Societal Asset, Language in Society*. New York: Whorfianesm of the Third Kind.

Hornby, A. S.   2000. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*: Oxford University Press

Ju, Miao Yen. 2009. "Code-mixing among Hong Kong Trilingual Teenagers". *International Journal of English Linguistics*, Vol.5, No.7. www.ccsenet.org/ijel. Retrieved on 19[th]of January 2012.

Kia, Lau Su. 2011. "Code-Mixing of English in the Entertainment News o Chinese Newspapers in Malaysia." *International Journal of English Linguistics*, Vol. 1, No. 1. www.ccsenet.org/ijel. Retrieved on 19[th]of January, 2012.

Li, D. C. S. (1996). *Issues in bilingualism and biculturalism: A Hong Kong case study*. New York: Peter Lang.

Leung, Chi-hong. 2010. "Code-Mixing In Print Advertisement and Its Cultural Implications In Hong Kong", Vol. 12. No, 3.   *European Journal of Social Sciences.* www.ccsenet.org/ijel. Retrieved on 19[th]of January 2012

M.O. Ayeomoni 2006. "Code-Switching and Code-Mixing: Style Of Language Use In Childhood In Yoruba Speech Community". Code-Switching and Code Mixing: Style of Language Use In Childhood In Yoruba Speech Community, *Vol 15, No.1. International Journal of English Linguistics.* *www. jlc-journal.org.* Retrieved on 2[nd]of September, 2012.

Muysken, P. 2000. *Bilingual speech: A typology of code mixing.* Cambridge : Cambridge University Press.

Nababan, 1991. *Sosiolinguistik : Suatu Pengantar.* Jakarta: Gramedia.

http://www.language.edu/home/hystory/define.htm Retrieved on 23[th]of November 2012