

## CODE MIXING AND SWITCHING IN FILM “CRITICAL ELEVEN” BY MONTY TIWA AND ROBERT RONNY

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**Abstract.** The objectives of this research are to know the types and the motives of code switching and mixing in the film *Critical Eleven*. Besides, this research is aimed to know the interferences in the utterances. The theories in this research are proposed by Muysken (2004). This research used descriptive qualitative method. The data of this research was taken from the film transcript. The data is divided into code mixing and code switching. Then, it is analyzed to find the possible reasons of using code mixing and switching. The results of this research are: (1) The most frequent type of code switching was intra-sentential switching that occurred 30 utterances (61,22%). Meanwhile, the most frequent types of code mixing were insertion and alternation. Both types occurred 10 times (47,62%). (2) The most frequent reason of code switching was talking about particular topic (14 data or 28,57%), meanwhile the prestige feeling motive was the most frequent reason of code mixing (18 data or 85,71%). (3) There was an interference in the utterances that is caused by code mixing, but the interference did not occur due to code switching. It happened because the speakers were proficient in Indonesian and English.

**Key Words:** Code mixing, code switching, film

**Abstrak.** Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis dan motif alih kode dan campur kode dalam film *Critical Eleven*. Selain itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui interferensi dalam ujaran. Teori-teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini merupakan teori dari Muysken (2004). Penelitian ini dirancang dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Data penelitian diambil dari transkrip film. Data dibagi menjadi campur kode dan alih kode. Kemudian data dianalisis untuk menemukan kemungkinan alasan menggunakan campur kode dan alih kode. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah: (1) Jenis alih kode yang paling sering muncul adalah *intra-sentensial* yang terjadi dalam 30 ujaran (61,22%), sedangkan jenis campur kode yang paling sering muncul adalah *insertion* (penyisipan) dan *alternation* (pergantian). Kedua jenis tersebut muncul sebanyak 10 kali (47,62%). (2) Alasan utama dari penggunaan alih kode adalah berbicara tentang topik tertentu (14 data atau 28,57%), sementara motif prestise adalah alasan paling sering dalam penggunaan campur kode (18 data atau 85,71%). (3) Ada gangguan (*interference*) dalam ujaran yang disebabkan oleh campur kode, tetapi gangguan itu tidak terjadi akibat alih kode. Hal tersebut terjadi karena para pembicara mahir dalam berbahasa Indonesia maupun Inggris.

**Kata Kunci:** Campur kode, alih kode, film

### INTRODUCTION

In daily life, people use language to communicate with others to make a social relationship. Language plays an important role in the society. It also can be said that language is a system of communication, either spoken or written, used by a particular community, social group, or even country. Every language expresses every people's culture and identity.

Nowadays, there are so many people who master more than one language. Many of them master two or more languages, namely their native language and the second language. People usually use their mother tongue to communicate to their family and society. However, during their communication with other people in certain communities or situations, such as business, education, ecommerce, entertainment domain, there is a demand to communicate with other language. This condition caused many people learn another language(s) to make their communication effective.

A lot of people in the world routinely use two or more languages in their daily lives. They called bilingual/multilingual people. This also happens in Indonesia where its people are now more familiar with foreign languages, especially English. This is because the use of English has very large portions, especially in the domain of entertainment. The has caused people mix or switch from one language to another unconsciously. These phenomena called code mixing and code switching. It is due to people that often select codes and switch back and forth from one code to another code.

Gardner (2009) stated that code switching occurs when the speaker shifts from one language to another or when the speaker switches from one code to another. It explains that code switching does not only occur when someone switches the language, but also switches the code (dialect, intonation, and so forth). The other phenomena code mixing happens also in our social life. According to Hudson (as cited in Bhatia & Ritchie, 2012), code mixing occurs when a fluent bilingual talking to another fluent bilingual, changes the language without any change at all in the situation. It explains that code mixing occurs when the bilingual speaker alternates his/her language in one situation. Code mixing also has some function. It can become someone's sign to show what the second language which has mastered. It is not only being the sign of someone's identity, but also can be the measure of someone's language attitude towards the other language. Attitude in language gives people a good or bad choice to decide whether the best language which the people have to choose (Tarigan, 2008).

We also know that code mixing and code switching phenomenon appear not only where the society use more than one language, but also has become a necessity in that society because sometimes people find that it is difficult to explain something in their native language or maybe the words in their native language is uncommon. To keep the communication going well, they decide to use the common words in other language rather than their native language.

There are some social factors, which motivated someone to code-mix or code switch their utterances into two languages. Kim (2006) has established four social factor of code mixing. The first, code mixing can occur when people know well who the interlocutor, it usually called participant role and relationship factor. The second, situation and condition of people that can occur code mixing in daily life, and it is called situational factor. The third, quotation, hedging, idioms also can appear people to code mix their utterances. It is called message-intrinsic factor. The last, language attitude, security, and dominance also can be the social factor of people to code mix.

In Indonesia, the use of language is also affected by the lifestyle of people in this modern era. We can found code mixing and code switching in spoken and written language. Code mixing and code switching in written language can be found in newspaper, magazine, novel, etc. The code mixing and code switching can also be found in spoken language, namely entertainment program, such as radio program, talk show, news program in television, and also film.

Entertainment is one of the most common community use two or more language in their production. The demands of the globalization era and markets may be the reasons of their use of more than two languages. Even though their basic language is Indonesian, they also commonly use English in their program. It becomes something natural when master of ceremony (MC) of an entertainment program, actress, singers, or public figures often use English for several purposes depend on its circumstance.

One part of entertainment that is currently much preferred by people is the film. Many people spend their weekend at the cinema to watch a film. Film is a type of visual communication which uses moving pictures and sounds to tell stories or inform. People in every part of the world watch films as a type of entertainment, a way to have fun. Lately we were treated to a lot of good Indonesian films. There have been many Indonesian films can enter the nomination of international festival. Many box

office movie stories are lifted from best-selling novels. Filmmakers adapted the bestselling novel story into a movie script. The story becomes more easily accepted by the audience.

The fact that “Critical Eleven” (Tiwa & Ronny, 2017) used a lot of code mixing and code switching’s dialogs, is for the author a unique thing because in comparison with other Indonesian films, this film used the code mixing and code switching consistently, even though the dialog is done by fellow Indonesians, not with foreigners who speaks English.

## METHOD

This research is designed as a descriptive-qualitative content analysis. According to Wardhaugh (2011) qualitative research is a broad umbrella term that covers a wide range of techniques and philosophies. Qualitative research was used to describe a social phenomenon. In other words this study aims to describe the nature of something that is going on at the time of study. This qualitative method provides complete information so that it is useful for the development of science and more applicable to various problems. This research use content analysis method because the researcher thought that it was an appropriate method for textual investigation. The method is used to analyze code mixing and switching in the film “Critical Eleven” (Tiwa & Ronny, 2017).

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the data description of the research, it has analyzed and found that there are 4 types of code switching used in the film “Critical Eleven” (2017). The total number of code switching was 49 occurrences. There was intra-sentential switching that occurred 30 times (61,22%), inter-sentential switching occurred 4 times (8,16%), emblematic switching occurred 7 times (14,29%), and establishing continuity with the previous speaker occurred 8 times (16,33%). Intra-sentential switching has the biggest portion because there are so many occurrences within a clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in English and Indonesian language. The total number of code mixing was 21 occurrences.

There were 4 types of code mixing used in the film “Critical Eleven”. There were insertion of word and clause (10 occurrences or 47.62%), alternation (10 occurrences or 47.62%), and congruent lexicalization (1 occurrence or 4.76%). The insertion and alternation have the biggest portion because there are so many English common terms which usually used in daily conversation, especially in urban. There are several motives founded in the research. Talking about particular topic was the biggest factor founded in the data that reasoned the character using code switching. There are 14 from 49 data (28.57%) code switching motivated by talking about particular topic. It caused of the character are urban people that use English commonly in any topic in their conversation.

The prestige feeling motive was the biggest factor of code mixing in utterances. There are 18 from 21 code mixing (85.71%) motivated by prestige feeling motive. In fact, we could see that the character in the film Critical Eleven came from educational background and lived in urban. They used code mixing to build a prestige in their community and to make an intention from interlocutor.

There was no interference in code switching. But it was founded in code mixing. Since code switching is used to compensate for language difficulty, it may be viewed as interference. But in this research, code switching is used as a sociolinguistic tool – when the speaker talking about particular topic and expressing their group identity - to develop the characters and stories in the movie, so it cannot be concluded as an interference.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the research, there are 70 data code switching and mixing in the film “Critical Eleven”. The total number of code switching was 49 occurrences, meanwhile code mixing 21 occurrences. It can be concluded that the most frequent type of code switching was intra-sentential switching (61.22%), meanwhile the most frequent type of code mixing was insertion and alternation (both 47.62%). The biggest factor of code mixing in utterances was the prestige feeling motive (85.71%), meanwhile the biggest factor of code switching in utterance was talking about particular



topic. It was also found an interference in the utterance caused by code mixing, but not in code switching. It can be seen how the speaker mixed the code when he cannot find the similar words in his language.

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