
CODE MIXING ANALYSIS IN ANTOLOGI RASA MOVIE

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Abstrak

Code mixing merupakan fenomena yang tidak hanya terjadi di dunia nyata namun juga film. Penelitian ini menganalisis fenomena code mixing yang terjadi dalam film Antologi Rasa dengan tujuan untuk mengklasifikasi jenis-jenis code mixing yang ada dalam dialog karakter dan konteks tutur dari code mixing tersebut. Teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah code mixing dari Wardhaugh dan SPEAKING dari Hymes. Data diambil dari ujaran code mixing 3 karakter utama film yaitu Keara, Harris, dan Ruly. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif untuk menganalisis ujaran-ujaran code mixing yang ada di film. Hasil dari analisis tersebut diharapkan dapat memberikan pemahaman mengenai ujaran code mixing dan konteks dibalik ujaran tersebut.

Kata Kunci: film, code mixing, teori code mixing Wardhaugh, konteks tutur, model SPEAKING Hymes

Abstract

Code mixing is a phenomenon that not only happens in the real world but also in movie. This study analyzed the code mixing phenomenon that happened in Antologi Rasa movie with the purpose to classify the types of code mixing in the character's dialogue and the speech context from the code mixing. The theory that was used in this study were code mixing by Wardhaugh and SPEAKING model by Hymes. The data was taken from code mixing uttered by the three main characters of the movie, Keara, Harris, and Ruly. The research method that was used is descriptive qualitative to analyze the code mixing utterances in the movie. The result of the analysis is expected to give understanding about code mixing utterance and the context behind the utterance.

Keywords: movie, code mixing, Wardhaugh's code mixing, speech context, Hymes' SPEAKING model

INTRODUCTION

Language is a vital part of society. Without language, people wouldn't have any way to communicate with each other. The use of language communicates the nature of a person and can influence that person's self-concept and identity. Over the years, there is development in the use of language. Due to its importance, there is a field of study dedicated specifically to language called linguistics. Linguistics is a scientific study of language and can be applied to improving communication

between people. Keyton in Adrean et al. (2019, p. 148) states that communication can be defined as the process of transmitting information and common understanding from one person to another.

Linguistics has its own subdivision named sociolinguistics which is a study of the social aspect of language. Sociolinguistics refer to the use of linguistic data and analyses in other disciplines, concerned with social life, and, conversely, to use of social data and analyses in linguistics. The word also refer to correlations between languages and societies, and between particular linguistic and social phenomena (Hymes, 1974, p. vii).

Nowadays, people can find new ways to use language to fit their purpose. Bilingual community use code mixing to make communication more effective and meaningful. Code mixing is a branch of sociolinguistics. It refers to the mixing of two languages or more. Speakers of more than one language are known for their ability to code switch or mix their language during communication. Aranoff and Miller (2003, p. 523) states that many linguists have stressed the point that switching between languages is a communicative option available to a bilingual member of a speech community, just as switching between styles or dialects is an option for the monolingual speaker. It is possible that someone might code mix within one language by mixing dialects or types of vernacular or mix academic-speak with street-speak.

The benefits of code mixing include communicating solidarity with or affiliation to a particular social group. In this case, code mixing can be viewed as a means of providing a linguistic advantage rather than an obstruction to communication. Furthermore, code mixing allows a speaker to convey more nuanced attitudes and emotions by choosing from a bigger pool of words that is available to a bilingual person, like how one might use font, bolding, or underlining in a text document to emphasize points.

Code mixing can be found in every form of media, including newspaper, television broadcast, social media, books, and even movies. Globalization is the key factor in the distribution of code mixing among societies today. Due to the development of technology, there is no boundary between countries in the world and everyone is connected to each other. In Indonesia, code mixing is not a rare

phenomenon in society. The phenomenon itself is reflected in the entertainment industry with character in movies these days are code mixing to communicate with each other. *Antologi Rasa* directed by Rizal Mantovani and released in 2019 is one among many examples out there. Based on the best-selling novel written by Ika Natassa, the movie has many instances where the characters are doing code mixing. “Jadi kita berdua *stuck* di sini?!” is only one among many of code mixing that was being uttered in the movie. The aim of this study is to provide comprehensive analysis of the code mixing uttered by the characters with the classification of code mixing types and the context behind the code mixing. The novelty of this study lies in the use of theories from Wardhaugh and Hymes to further develop the code mixing research.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study used descriptive qualitative research method to analyze the code mixing in the movie. Descriptive qualitative method is applicable because the data are analyzed in depth and the findings are described (Adrean et al., 2019, p. 150). Descriptive qualitative can answer questions like “what” and “how” in this particular study. The answers to these questions are not possible from first hand experiments or observations. As the name suggests, this type of study describes the phenomenon. It does not inquire about the questions like “why”. These questions are answered in causal, explanatory, or exploratory studies. In comparison to the quantitative research, the ‘power-gap’ between the researcher and the study population in qualitative research is far smaller than in quantitative research because of the informality in structure and situation in which data is collected (Kumar, 2011, p. 105). By using qualitative method, this study can gather in depth and focused analysis about code mixing uttered by the main characters in *Antologi Rasa* movie and providing understanding of not only the types of code mixing that were uttered but also the speech context of the code mixing utterances.

Time and Place of the Study

This study was completed at the University of Bangka Belitung. In addition, this study was conducted a year started from April 2023. The data

were analyzed throughout the year with multiple revisions. The final step concluding the results of the study was carried out in March 2024.

Object of the Study

The object of this study is Indonesian movie, *Antologi Rasa*. This movie is an adaptation of a 2011 novel of the same name by Ika Natassa. Soraya Intercine Films bought the rights to adapt the novel and released it in February 14th 2019 to coincide with Valentine's Day. It is directed by Rizal Mantovani from a screenplay by Ferry Lesmana. The data source for this study is taken from the utterance of the three main characters in the movie; Keara (played by Carissa Perusset), Harris (played by Herjunot Ali), and Ruly (played by Refal Hady). This study gathered their utterances that classify as the situational and conversational code mixing. The utterances are conversations that the characters are having with each other and the supporting characters.

Data Collection

The process of gathering accurate data from various sources to find answer of research problems, probabilities, and evaluate possible outcomes is known as data collecting (simplilearn.com, 2023). The data for the study is taken from *Antologi Rasa* movie. Here are the steps for data collecting:

1. Downloading the movie. The movie was downloaded from *Lk21 Online* website
2. Watching the movie. The purpose of watching the movie was finding the code mixing uttered by the main characters
3. Transcribing the code mixing. The code mixing uttered by the main characters were transcribed for analysis
4. Classifying the data. The transcribed code mixing from the movie were classified into Wardhaugh's code mixing types
5. Identifying the speech context. Identification was done according to Hymes' SPEAKING model to determine the context in the code mixing types

Data Analysis

The process of analyzing raw data to draw out meaningful insights is data analysis (Stevens, 2023). Here are the steps for data analysis:

1. Reviewing the data to check the collected data are correct

2. Describing the types of code mixing uttered by the main characters in the movie based on Wardhaugh's theory which consists of two types, situational and conversational code mixing
3. Explaining the speech context in every code mixing utterance based on Hymes' SPEAKING model which consists of Setting and Scene, Participants, Ends, Act Sequence, Key, Instrumentalities, Norms, and Genre
4. Drawing conclusion of the study based on the results that were found during analysis

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This part is divided into 2 analysis. The first analysis is description of Wardhaugh's code mixing types (Situational and Conversational) based on the utterances by the main characters in *Antologi Rasa* movie. The second analysis is explanation of the speech context from the code mixing utterances based on Hymes' SPEAKING model. Both analysis are explained in each datum with paragraph. Additionally, the datum will be presented not only based on the types of code mixing but also the amount of SPEAKING divisions that were found.

A. Situational Code Mixing

1. SPEAKING (8 Divisions):

Datum 1

Harris: Anyway, makasih yah udah mau nemenin gua

Keara: Sama-sama, Ris. It's okay. (The datum is signified in Bold)

The datum above is taken from the first scene in the movie. It depicts a scene in which Keara and Harris has just arrived in Singapore's airport. In this scene, Harris says thank you to Keara for accompanying him to Singapore. The code mixing is situational because it is a direct response to Harris' gratitude. Keara finds herself in a situation in which Harris is expressing his gratitude to her and she responds to that.

Based on further analysis of the datum, it contains all eight divisions provided by Hymes in his SPEAKING model that forms the speech context. Setting

(time and place) in the datum takes place during the daylight at Singapore’s airport while Scene (range of formality) shows an informal event based on the display of conversation between friends. The Participants are Keara as the speaker and Harris as the audience. Ends (purpose) is to give direct respond to Harris. Act Sequence (sequence of speech) is turn taking in which Keara is taking her turn by responding to Harris. Key (tone) is serious in which Keara says her respond in a serious tone to emphasize her sincerity. Instrumentality (channel) is spoken. Norms is respond to someone when they express gratitude in which Keara is responding to Harris to show her appreciation to his gratitude. Genre (types of speech) is conversation, specifically between friends.



Image 1. Keara responding to Harris

2. SPEAKING (7 Divisions):

Datum 2

Harris: Gua pernah cerita sama lo nggak kalo gua bisa baca garis tangan? Jadi kan gini nih...

Keara: *Nice try*, Risjad. Lu kira gue bisa kemakan dengan trik paling kuno ngambil kesempatan pegang-pegang tangan sok bisa ngeramal.

The datum above is taken from a scene in the movie. It depicts a scene in which Harris takes Keara’s hand to read her palm. In this scene, Keara doesn’t believe that Harris can read her palm and guesses that it might be an attempt to flirt with her. The code mixing is situational because it is a direct response to Harris’ action. Keara finds herself in a situation in which Harris is trying to attempt something to her and she responds to that.

Based on further analysis of the datum, it contains seven divisions provided by Hymes in his SPEAKING model that forms the speech context. Setting in the

datum takes place during the daylight in a living room while Scene shows an informal event based on the display of conversation between friends. The Participants are Keara as the speaker and Harris as the audience. Ends is to give direct respond to Harris. Act Sequence is turn taking in which Keara is taking her turn by responding to Harris. Key is stern in which Keara says her respond in a stern tone to emphasize her meaning. Instrumentality is spoken. The respond doesn't have normative character (Norms) since the character isn't trying to be polite or express her gratitude. Genre is conversation.



Image 2. Keara responding to Harris

3. SPEAKING (6 Divisions):

Datum 3

Keara: Gue, *please gue. Yes!*

The datum above is taken from a scene in the movie. It depicts a scene in which Keara is attending a meeting at her office. In this scene, Keara listens to her superior as he announces that employees are going to several regions for a business trip and she has been chosen to go to Bali. The code mixing is situational because it is a direct response to her superior's announcement. Keara finds herself in a situation in which her superior is making an announcement and she responds to that.

Based on further analysis of the datum, it contains six divisions provided by Hymes in his SPEAKING model that forms the speech context. Setting in the datum takes place during the daylight in the meeting room while Scene shows an formal event based on the display of meeting between superior and employees. The Participants are Keara as the speaker and the movie's audience as the audience since Keara's respond is an internal dialogue that reserved only for them. Ends is to give direct respond to the superior's announcement. No Act Sequence involved in the

respond since it is an internal dialogue. Key is excitement in which Keara says her respond in excited tone to show how she feels. Instrumentality is spoken. The respond doesn't have normative character (Norms). Genre is an internal dialogue.



Image 3. Keara

B. Conversational Code Mixing:

1. SPEAKING (8 Divisions):

Datum 4

Harris: Emangnya nggak bisa pinjem Denise ya?

Keara: Nggak bisa lah. Beda-beda mereknya. Makasih ya Risjad udah nemenin, *you're my best friend*.

The datum above depicts a scene in which Keara is thanking Harris for helping her. Mentioning Harris as her best friend is associated to the topic being spoken and that is about him being a helpful friend. The code mixing is conversational because of Harris' relation to the topic.

Based on further analysis of the datum, it contains eight divisions provided by Hymes in his SPEAKING model that forms the speech context. Setting in the datum takes place during the night inside a car while Scene shows an informal event based on the display of conversation between friends. The Participants are Keara as the speaker and Harris as the audience. Ends is to show appreciation since Harris is helping her. Act Sequence is turn taking in which Keara is taking her turn to speak in the conversation. Key is casual in which Keara casually thanks Harris. Instrumentality is spoken. Norms is show gratitude to Harris for his help. Genre is a conversation.



Image 4. Keara speaking to Harris

2. SPEAKING (7 Divisions):

Datum 5

Harris: Ruly akan jadi cowok paling tolol di dunia ini kalo dia nolak lo, Key!

Keara: *You know what* Ris, kenapa lo nggak ngomong ke dia aja, bukan ke gue?!

The datum above depicts a scene in which Keara is having an argument with Harris. Mentioning the datum is associated to the topic being spoken and that is about her reluctance to tell Ruly how she feels about him. The code mixing is conversational because of the datum relation to the overall topic.

Based on further analysis of the datum, it contains seven divisions provided by Hymes in his SPEAKING model that forms the speech context. Setting in the datum takes place during the night inside a car while Scene shows an informal event based on the display of argument between friends. The Participants are Keara as the speaker and Harris as the audience. Ends is to show anger. Act Sequence is turn taking since Keara is taking her turn to speak up about her feelings in the conversation. Key is anger because Keara is using angry tone to show how she feels. Instrumentality is spoken. The respond doesn't have normative character (Norms). Genre is an argument.



Image 5. Keara having argument with Harris

3. SPEAKING (6 Divisions):

Datum 6

Keara: Tapi kalo ditanya kenapa gua bisa jatuh cinta sama Ruly kayak yang selalu aja ditanya *best friend* gua Dinda. Gue bisa bilang kalo itu karena apa yang terjadi malam ini.

The datum above depicts a scene in which Keara is narrating to the audience. She is narrating the exact moment she realized that she fell in love with Ruly. Mentioning Dinda as her best friend is associated to the topic being spoken and that is about Ruly. The code mixing is conversational because of Dinda's relation to the topic.

Based on further analysis of the datum, it contains six divisions provided by Hymes in his SPEAKING model that forms the speech context. Setting in the datum takes place during the night at a bar while Scene shows an informal event based on the display of the narration in the movie that focuses on Keara's internal thought. The Participants are Keara as the speaker and movie's audience as the audience. Ends is to narrate an event. No Act Sequence involved since it is only a narration. Key is light because Keara is narrating an unforgettable event in her life. Instrumentality is spoken. The narration doesn't have normative character (Norms). Genre is a narration.



Image 6. Keara narrating the moment she fell in love with Ruly

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

This study focuses on the code mixing analysis of *Antologi Rasa* movie and the speech context of the code mixing found in the movie. In conclusion, Wardhaugh's code mixing occurred in several of the code mixing uttered by the main characters and Hymes' SPEAKING did provide some context to several of the utterances. Although the finding can't be compared to real life conversation since all of the dialogues in the movie are designed to serve a purpose in the story, it is quite possible that both theories might be applicable to study conversation in the real life.

Suggestion

The suggestion related to this study is the study of foreign language, especially English is important in this modern age. Code mixing in particular, is a phenomenon that is constantly growing in terms of understanding and interpretation. The existence of code mixing not only gives speaker more option to convey their thoughts and feelings but adds nuances to give the conversation more depth as well. This study provides analysis from conversation in a movie instead of real life conversation and restricted to the main characters. Providing further study in a real life conversation is suggested in the future. Also, Wardhaugh's code mixing theory is such a rarity to be used in a study and this study hopes to provide a slight variation from the redundant theories such as Muysken and Hoffman.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Vania Magda is English Literature student at University of Bangka Belitung Class 2019. She was born in Jakarta, January 10th 2001. Her friends usually call her Van. She likes to spend her time doing her hobbies such as writing and reading if not busy.

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