AN ANALYSIS THE TYPES OF CODE MIXING USED BY THE CHARACTERS IN INDONESIAN MOVIE ENTITLED "DIGNITATE"

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ABSTRACT

Code mixing is a linguistic phenomenon that is common in multilingual societies, including in the world of cinema. This study aims to explore the use of code mixing in the context of film as a means of cultural expression and intercultural communication. The research method used is qualitative method analysis in the analysis of film dialogue data, an approach that focuses on an in-depth understanding of the meaning, context, and dynamics contained in film dialogue in using two languages when communicating. This study highlights that code mixing in films can represent the cultural identity of a character, location, or certain social group. This is reflected in the use of different languages simultaneously or alternately, including a mixture of local languages with foreign languages or official languages with informal dialects. This study has the potential to provide guidance for filmmakers in utilizing code mixing effectively to achieve broader communicative and artistic goals. This study can be useful for Indonesian literature because it can explain that code mixing often reflects the social and cultural realities of multilingual societies. By including different language elements, authors can show the social and cultural dynamics that occur in diverse Indonesian society.

Keywords: Code Mixing, Languages, Communication

ABSTRAK

Code mixing merupakan fenomena linguistik yang umum terjadi di masyarakat multibahasa, termasuk dalam dunia perfilman. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi penggunaan code mixing dalam konteks film sebagai sarana ekspresi budaya dan komunikasi antarbudaya. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah analisis metode kualitatif pada analisis data dialog film merupakan pendekatan yang fokus pada pemahaman mendalam mengenai makna, konteks, dan dinamika yang terdapat dalam dialog film dalam menggunakan dua bahasa ketika berkomunikasi. Studi ini menyoroti bahwa code mixing dalam film dapat mewakili identitas budaya karakter, lokasi, atau kelompok sosial tertentu. Hal ini tercermin dalam penggunaan bahasa-bahasa yang berbeda secara simultan atau bergantian, termasuk campuran bahasa lokal dengan bahasa asing atau bahasa resmi dengan dialek informal. Penelitian ini berpotensi memberikan panduan bagi pembuat film dalam memanfaatkan code mixing secara efektif untuk mencapai tujuan komunikatif dan artistik yang lebih luas. Penelitian ini dapat berguna bagi sastra indonesia karena dapat menjelaskan bahwa code mixing sering mencerminkan realitas sosial dan budaya masyarakat multilingual. Dengan memasukkan elemen bahasa yang berbeda, pengarang dapat menunjukkan dinamika sosial dan budaya yang terjadi dalam masyarakat Indonesia yang beragam.

Kata Kunci*: Bahasa, Linguistik, Komunikasi*

INTRODUCTION

Code mixing, or mixing languages, has become a prominent phenomenon in Indonesian cinema. In this context, code mixing refers to the use of Indonesian with regional languages, foreign languages, or informal dialects in film dialogue and narration. This practice not only reflects the reality of daily life in multilingual Indonesia, but also has a significant impact in formulating cultural identity in national cinema.

Studying the phenomenon of code mixing in movies has several significant implications, as it can offer valuable understanding into language, culture, and social dynamics. Films often serve as a mirror to the existing social and cultural landscape. Research on code mixing aids in comprehending how films portray and mirror multicultural or multilingual realities. It offers valuable insights into the utilization of different languages in diverse social and cultural settings. This type of research enables us to analyze how characters in movies employ different languages to convey their identities, social standing, or interpersonal connections. This analysis aids in understanding the intricacies of the characters and how their dialogues reflect or influence their interactions. And in this film, many teenagers are seen using code mixing when communicating with their peers at school, but many teenagers still use code mixing but use language that is unpleasant to hear or rude.

In the artistic aspect, code mixing helps enrich characterization and build uniqueness in the story. Proper use of code mixing can create a more lively and in-depth nuance in the depiction of local Indonesian culture. Apart from that, code mixing can also be used for comedic purposes or to convey deeper emotional nuances in the film. The practice of code mixing in films in Indonesia is not just a linguistic phenomenon but is also an important instrument in enriching film narratives, expressing rich cultural identities, and connecting audiences with the social and linguistic realities that exist in Indonesia. Thus, the use of code mixing in Indonesian films not only attracts attention from a linguistic perspective, but is also an integral part of artistic expression and cultural identity that continues to develop in the national film industry.

The film 'Dignitate' tells the story of Alfi, a student at Sanjaya High School. He is known for being sarcastic, cold, fierce, and has even earned the nickname GGS, aka scary handsome. Even though he is famous for not being a pleasant guy, that doesn't make the girls there stop liking him. Unfortunately Alfi only focuses on his achievements. Until a new student named Alana arrives at Alfi's school who is cheerful, kind and innocent. Because their personalities are opposite, Alfi and Alana always fight. Until Alana's cheerfulness suddenly disappears when a man named Regan appears, who is none other than her ex. Regan is a street kid who is part of a motorbike gang and is very respected.

Code mixing involving changes in pronunciation refers to the adaptation of pronunciation rules from one language or dialect to another within the same utterance or sentence. This phenomenon occurs when speakers blend elements of different linguistic systems, typically by altering the pronunciation of words or phrases to align more closely with the phonological norms of another language or dialect.

Code mixing appears a lot in this film because this film is a school youth film which uses a lot of contemporary sentences which usually use mixed sentences between English and Indonesian. Sometimes people use code mixing to express their identity, for example to show affiliation with a particular group or to show that they are part of two different cultures or communities. In situations where not all words or concepts can be translated easily from one language to another, code mixing can improve communication efficiency. This is especially the case in contexts where two or more languages have different vocabularies for the same thing.

Sociolinguistics is a field of study within linguistics that examines the relationship between language and society. It explores how language use and variation are influenced by social factors such as cultural norms, social class, ethnicity, gender, age, and context of communication. sociolinguistics provides valuable insights into how language both reflects and shapes social structures, identities, and interactions within societies. It highlights the complexity of language as a social phenomenon and its critical role in human communication and cultural expression.

Bilingualism, within the field of sociolinguistics, refers to the ability of individuals or communities to use two languages proficiently. It is a complex phenomenon that is influenced by various social, cultural, and individual factors. Bilingualism in sociolinguistics is a multifaceted phenomenon that encompasses language proficiency, social dynamics, identity construction, and the broader societal implications of language use. It highlights the dynamic interplay between languages and societies, reflecting the complex nature of human communication and cultural diversity.

Code mixing refers to the linguistic phenomenon where speakers alternately use elements from two or more languages or varieties within a single conversation or even within a single sentence. It involves blending linguistic units such as words, phrases, or syntactic structures from different languages or dialects in a way that reflects the speaker's linguistic repertoire and communicative intentions. As to Wardhaugh's (2006) assertion, most speakers utilize many codes and depend on them for every interaction with other individuals. Then, according to Liddicoat (1991), many bilingual individuals lack "Native-like" command in one. Richards and Schmidt (2002) describe bilingualism as the ability to read, comprehend, and speak two languages fluently. Considering the definitions of bilingualism given above, it can be concluded that a person who can regularly communicate in two languages is considered bilingual.

This data was taken from an Indonesian film entitled "Dignitate" 2020. The author took the data by watching the film on Netflix repeatedly to collect data which is included in type of code mixing. Throughout the data collection process, the writer diligently took notes to describe the gathered information. Subsequently, after concluding the data collection, the author categorized the data according to the various types of code-mixing. Finally, the author analyzed the categorized data to gain a clearer understanding.

METHOD

This data was taken and observed using the descriptive qualitative method, where the descriptive qualitative method is a research approach used to describe a situation or event that occurs in a natural context, without trying to manipulate variables or measure causal relationships explicitly. The main focus of this method is to describe in detail the situation of the event being studied. The research aims to explore the context, meaning and experiences of the subjects studied by the author. When collecting data the writer carried out note-taking to describe the data. After completing data collection, the author sorts the data to be categorized based on the types of code-mixing. The final step the author took was to analyze the data that had been categorized based on these types so that it could be understood more clearly..The reason for taking this object is because the theme of this object is about the story of teenagers

at school where many children use two languages in their communication. Or you could say that this school is a school where the family background is from the middle to upper class so it is certain that they use two languages in communicating.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION
Result

Code mixing is when speakers blend elements from multiple languages in their communication. The movie "Dignitate" demonstrates three types of code mixing: insertion (word or phrase), alternation, and congruent lexicalization. The upcoming description will outline the data discovered based on these code-mixing types.

Types of Code Mixing
a.   Insertion (word phrase)

This movie included many insertions because it is a teenage movie featuring the use of two languages in communication, as well as the lifestyle of the teenagers. In the context of code-mixing, "insertion" refers to the process of adding language elements from one language into another. These elements can be words, phrases, or even sentence structures from different languages. Adding words from one language into sentences or texts that are mostly written or spoken in another language.

Data 1

Alana : *"Gue itu gaperlu yang perfect, yang sederhana tapi bikin bahagia aja udah cukup banget, kaya lo gitu"*

English :

"I don't need something perfect, something simple but just making me happy is enough, like you are"

The word perfect here is included in insertion of code mixing because in the sentence that Alana said to Alfi she used the word "perfect" which can usually also be interpreted as expressing the word perfect to someone. Alana said that she doesn't need someone perfect in her life, but just someone as simple as Alfi will make her life much happier. Alana doesn't need someone who is perfect, but all she wants is Alfi, someone she can trust because he always cares about her and helps her when she is in trouble. That's the meaning of Alana's words.
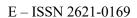
Data 2

Alana : "Sorry, tadi belum sempat kenalan, Alana"

English :

Alana : "Sorry, we haven't been properly introduced earlier."

This context falls into code mixing because in Alana's utterance she uses the word sorry in her first statement. She used the word "sorry" instead of using the word "maaf" to beautify her narrative and speech. Usually the use of the word "sorry" is also used to show that the conversation is informal because it is with friends. So the use of the word "sorry" can also be used so that the situation is not too awkward when getting to know each other.

Data 3

Guru Olahraga : "Ayo stretching itu penting sebelum olahraga biar ga cedera"

English :

Guru Olahraga : "Come on, stretching is important before exercising, so you don't get injured"

When sports teachers teach, usually before sports they tell students to stretch so that their bodies don't hurt later. PE teachers use the word "stretching" to be more neutral and informal. The sports teacher used the word "stretching" instead of "peregangan" also to make his words seem more interesting to say nowadays.

Data 4

Keena : "Lagian password gonta ganti mulu pasti lu yang nyuruh majikan lu"

English

Keena: "Moreover, constantly changing passwords must be you who instructed your employer"

When Keena went out of the house to look for wifi, he went to his neighbor's house who he usually lent wifi to. He went to his neighbor and asked what the WiFi password was in the house and the owner of the house gave him the WiFi password. In this conversation, it is better to use the word "password" instead of "kata sandi" to make communication easier because the word "password" is more commonly used in everyday life. The use of English password is also used so that the conversation can look more interesting so Keena choosed to use the word "password" rather than "kata sandi". We always use it in Indonesian communication because linguistically it is more common than ours, the equivalent is in the form of the phrase "Kata Sandi" not like "password" so the word "password" is easier to use in communication.

Data 5

Mama : " Alana sudah **packing** belum?"

English

Mom : "Has Alana **packing** yet?"

This conversation also included code mixing because Mama Lana used a mixture of Indonesian and English in one phrase. However, the type used is Insertions (word phrase) where in one phrase Mama Alana uses a word which is more commonly used in English than Indonesian. The word "Packing" is more commonly used around us because the use of the word is simpler than "berkemas". Therefore, in Mama Alana's utterance, she uses the word packing, which means that Alana has packed to go to Thailand to simplify the words used in one phrase.

Alternation

Muysken (2000) described alternation as a mixed constraint in terms of the languages' compatibility or equivalence at the mix point, as well as clauses.

Data 6

Rana : "Iya coba aja sha maybe no make up make up lo itu bakalan bikin alfi staring at you"

English :

Rana : "Yes, just try it, maybe no make up, your make up will make Alfi stare at you."

When Rana spoke to Natasha "Yeah, just try it, maybe no make up, your make up will make Alfi staring at you" the language used by Rana was a mixture of both languages, namely English and Indonesian. The clauses "Maybe no make up" and "staring at you" are English usage inserted into Indonesian pronunciation. Rana uses a mixture of English here because it makes it look more interesting and more contemporary if you look at Rana's character, who is a mixed Indonesian and foreign child.

Data 7

Mama Alana : "Kita itu perempuan harus bisa kerja keras, mandiri, you have to be hardworking"

English

Mama Alana : "We as women must be able to be independent, you have to be hardworking"

In this conversation, Alana's mother uses Indonesian and English in English which can be categorized as alternation. The clause "you have to be working" is English that could have been used by Alana's mother so that the message she gave could be more touched by Alana and easier for Alana to hear.

Data 8

Alana: "**By the way**, makasih lo catatannya"

English

Alana : "By the way, thank you for your the notes"

In this conversation, Alana said to Alfi that she said thank you to Alfi for giving Alana material notes when Alana was absent from school. The use of the word "by the way" is a form of code mixing because Alana uses the word "by the way" which is in English and not using the Indonesian word "ngomong-ngomong". Alana uses the word "by the way" to open a new topic or change the topic from the previous discussion with Alfi. "by the way" is commonly used among teenagers because it seems simpler and more trendy

Data 9

Alana: "Mama tau ga kenapa alana itu kuat banget kalo misal hadapin masalah? karena Alana liat Mama, **you're my role model Mom**"

English

Alana : " Mom, Do you know why Alana is so strong when some probles came to Alana? because Alana saw Mom, **you're my role model Mom**"

In this conversation between Mama and Alana at the airport, it is included in the type of code mixing, namely Alternation, because in this conversation, Alana said to her mother, "You are my role model, Mama," which means that Alana's words to her mother referred to her seeing a reflection of herself and her mother. Therefore, Alana grew up to be a strong child in facing all the problems that came in her life. However, Alana uses English at the end to make the words for her mother more beautiful and look more meaningful when expressed in English, so in this conversation Alana and her mother use two languages, Indonesian and English.

Congruent Lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization, according to Muysken (2000), is a kind of linguistic variation and style shifting that is distinguished by grammatically free transitions and unconventional lexical insertions. The influence of regional accents on language . This process is called congruent lexicalization. It means that the speaker is speaking in a foreign tongue when they say certain things.

Data 10
Keena "Eh lipstick lu pada belum rata tuh!"
English
Keena : " Hey, your lipstick isn't even yet!"
Here, "lipstick" is a word from English that has been integrated into an Indonesian sentence.

Keena used these words in Indonesian contexts without borrowing or changing their spelling or grammatical structure. The use of these words or phrases reflects the natural adaptation of foreign vocabulary into the language used in everyday conversation, and often indicates a deep understanding of both languages. by the speaker concerned.

Table 1. Number of Uses Types of Code Mixing in Dignitate

TYPES	QTY
Insertion (word phrase)	5
Alternation	4
Congruent Lexicalization	1
Total	10

In this film the author found 10 data that are most related to Types of Code Mixing which are divided into 3, of which 5 data are included in Insertion (Word Phrase), 4 data are included in Alternation and 1 is included in Congruent Lexicalization. In this film it can be seen from the table above that the characters use a lot of insertions because in general English is simpler to use in everyday communication and simpler in pronunciation. After Insertion data, the most frequently found is Alternation because if you look at the film genre, this film is about young people who are in love and also have exciting friends, where many of the characters in this film are not entirely Indonesian but also have ancestry from other countries, therefore in some of his pronunciations he often mixes two languages in his conversation with someone. And also

because he uses alternation to beautify the meaning of his words. the least frequently found is Congruent Lexicalization because there is little use of words that are distinguished by grammatically free transitions and unconventional lexical insertions

Discussion

In this research, Gumperz's theory (1977: 82) is utilized, which suggests that code-mixing occurs when a speaker uses one language while also incorporating elements of another language. The term "code-mixing" refers to the incorporation of a word or phrase from one language into another. In the conversations featured in this movie, teenagers frequently mix Indonesian and English to convey specific meanings. Particularly, the type of code-mixing known as insertions is widely employed by the characters in this film as it is often used to add emphasis or nuance to a statement. This aids the speaker in highlighting a point or making a statement clearer and more expressive, contributing to the natural flow of conversation and ensuring that information is conveyed in an understandable manner. In the film Dignitate 2020, various characters frequently blend two languages within a single sentence, demonstrating various types of code-mixing. This practice is attributed to the incorporation of English vocabulary into Indonesian, resulting in similar meanings and pronunciation even when expressed in English.

In the context of code-mixing, both insertions and alternation refer to ways in which language speakers insert elements from one language into conversations that predominantly use another language. These three types show speakers' flexibility in utilizing their linguistic resources to express meaning more precisely according to their communicative needs in different situations. In this film, the type of code-mixing that is mostly found is Insertion (word phrase) because usually, the characters use a lot of English words in their pronunciation to make it look more beautiful or neutral rather than having to use all the same language. Insertion occurs when a speaker inserts a word or phrase from another language into a sentence that predominantly uses the other language.

CONCLUSION

From various types of code mixing such as insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization, it can be concluded that the use of language variations or linguistic variations in conversation reflects complexity and flexibility in cross-language communication. Speakers who use code mixing may insert words or phrases from one language into main sentences from another language to express concepts more precisely or for certain emotional or social purposes. In addition, they can also alternately use words from different languages to enrich meaning or facilitate social interaction. In addition, the concept of congruent lexicalization shows how words from one language can be fully adopted into the vocabulary of another language, indicating a deep level of integration between the two languages. Overall, code mixing is not just a linguistic phenomenon, but also a reflection of the cultural and social dynamics in which language is used.

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