

**SOCIOLINGUISTIC STUDY: THE USE OF CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING IN THE FILM YOWIS BEN I BY FAJAR NUGROS AND BAYU EKO MOEKTITO (BAYU SKAK)**

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**Abstract**

The results of this research describe: The use of sociolinguistics for studying code transformation, The communicative process of using language in a speech community environment can give rise to code switching and code mixing in speech. One example is the film Yowis Ben by Fajar Nugros and Bayu Eko Moektito. Code switching and code mixing are often found in the dialogue of the film and actors. The aim of this research is to determine the varieties and forms of code switching and code mixing in Yowis Ben. language speech for each actor. This research uses a qualitative descriptive research . Use of data collection techniques. listening and note-taking techniques. The results of this research also show and explain the picture of code mixing and code switching in Yowis Ben. The conclusion of this research is that code switching and code mixing can occur due to the influence of the speaker background, atmosphere and place of speech. So there is no need for the possibility of code switching and code mixing which often occurs in speech communities.

**Keywords:** Sociolinguistics, Code mixing, Code switching, Film

**INTRODUCTION**

Language is arbitrary sounds that have meaning. People use language as a means of communication and expression of ideas, both written and oral. Language can also bring together thoughts and feelings so that mutual understanding can be created between the speaker and the interlocutor. There are three languages with different status in Indonesia. The three languages are regional languages, Indonesian and foreign languages. However, the language designated as the state and national language is Indonesian. People often use regional languages such as Javanese, Sundanese, Madurese, Balinese, etc. for regional communications.

language is a communication tool Humans have a composition of sound symbols that originate from the five human senses, namely human mouth. Language also describes a collection of words, each word has a meaning abstract and its relationship to a concept.

This phenomenon occurs in open societies, that is, members of a community can accept members of other communities, either from one community or more. and language contact occurs. A language found in a society that allows this to influence the language of future societies. Generally two or more languages play a role in the communication process. Life in a bilingual society involves two languages or more than two language codes. Sociolinguistically, bilingualism is the role of two languages, where the speaker and the interlocutor speak alternately. People who master two languages are called bilingual. Bilingualism is used for the use or mastery of two languages as a language community, Suhardi (2009:42).

The language of speakers in a bilingual society gives rise to linguistic interactions that give rise to different linguistic events. There are two language problems in multilingual groups that give rise to language contact, namely code mixing and code switching in spoken language. Code switching is a transition in language use by adapting to conditions that occur between languages and between varieties within one language. According to Suwito (in Aslinda and Syafyahya, 2007: 86) there are two types of code switching, namely internal code switching and external code switching.

Code switching occurs between one own language such as regional languages and Indonesian, while external code switching occurs between the internal language and a foreign language such as English, German and others. Code mixing occurs when speakers add regional language elements to Indonesian speech. Indonesian media is in the form of human speech and writing. and mass media as well as regional languages, English and other languages are widespread in society. Code switching is related to language which plays an important role in life human, so you don't need to doubt it. In linguistics this is called language use other people in a conversation adapt to different roles or situations because of others' contributions. Language is not only used in everyday life, but language is also used in carrying out daily human life activities, such as counseling, research, news, even if it is just conveying ideas, opinions and so on related to feelings. Aspects such as science, law, medicine, politics and education also seem to require the role of language. Human language can a tool that can convey everything. Language is also a communication tool most perfect compared to others, and language as a means of delivery Desire is closely related to sociolinguistics.

The mass media are disseminators of information, educators, entertainers and language teachers, as well as teachers of information, entertainment and art. The speech of celebrities and artists influences the formation of language skills and styles in lower society (Mbetete, et al, 2013: 9). Film is a form of communication in the form of audiovisual media, which is capable of displaying words, sounds, images and their combinations (Sobur in Oktavianus, 2015: 3), Film is a new media for conveying entertainment, stories, events, music. , drama, comedy and other technical presentations to the public (McQuail in Oktavianus, 2015: 3).

Film is a sophisticated mass communication tool not only for entertainment, but also for information and education (Effendy in Oktavianus, 2015: 3). The use of regional languages in Yowis Ben by Fajar Nugros and Bayu Eko Moektito makes it possible to classify them into different linguistic forms. In this film the full meaning of the language is in every dialogue spoken by the actors so that the language used can be understood. explained. Linguistically One thing that can be explained about the content of the Yowis Ben speech is the language of these sentences which refers to the image of language code mixing and code switching, namely bilingualism, namely regionalism. language, Indonesian and English.

The term "behavior" refers to verbal behavior, which is theoretically the equivalent of performance Chomsky 1965, or statements in the theory of Saussure 1916 (Kridalaksana in Indrariansi, 2010). This emergence is interpreted by Chomsky as a concrete relationship between language skills in the form of speech actually produced by linguists, such as speaking, listening, reading, writing, etc. (Indrariansi, 2010). Chomsky defines it in terms of rules Linguistics states that expertise is related to language knowledge the ability to theoretically reproduce and understand sentences or language. Behaviour Language can be expressed as a person's ability and performance to do that the use of language in the real world, which has to do with many factors.

Sociolinguistics is a science that can offer great benefits communicate by showing our language, language categories or language styles use when talking to certain people (Chaer, 2010: 7). You have to know every process In communication there are three components that must be present, namely (1) Intermediary, sender of information that will be communicated and the recipient, usually called the participant, (2) the information that will be communicated supplied, (3) the tools used in communication. Obviously two or more people from one group involved in the communication process, namely the sender of the first message (sender) and the receiver of the second message (receiver) (Chaer, 2004:17). The information that is passed on, of course in the form of thoughts, ideas, information or messages. Although the tools used may include: signs or symbols such as language and body movements (kinetics). When this behavior is executed consciously and there is another party as recipient of the message, then this behavior can be evoked communicative, receiving information must also be done consciously. Two people with codes Different (languages) can also communicate, as does the sender of the message body movements (hand gestures or other) then the recipient of the message responds with gestures Also. So even though it is a signal, communication events can still occur if there is awareness between the sender and the recipient of the message. If not, or with an unconscious state in between both participants then language will not take place or will not occur. That will happen eventually lead to a misinterpretation of the message.

Code switching is a situation involving switching from one code to another code. For example, the speaker uses Indonesian and then switches to Javanese. Code switching is also one aspect related to language in a multilingual society. Factors that influence code switching include the speaker, the interlocutor, the presence of a third speaker, the subject of conversation, arousing a sense of humor, and

simply being prestigious. Code-mixing occurs when the speaker uses one language dominantly to support a speech which is inserted with elements from another language.

Code mixing can occur because of the character of the speaker or teacher himself, for example the social background and educational level of the speaker. This code mixing is usually more visible when communicating in an informal atmosphere. But code mixing can also occur due to language limitations and the words to be said there is no equivalent. So this can encourage speakers to use other languages. Code switching and code mixing are normal things that occur in speech communities. In multilingual societies, the use of two or more languages actually occurs.

### METHODS

This research uses qualitative research methods. Qualitative research is research used to study the conditions of natural objects, where the researcher is the key instrument (Sugiyono, 2005). The difference between qualitative research and quantitative research lies in the data and utilizes theory as explanatory material and ends in the form of theory. Qualitative methods present attention to data in the aspect of in-depth understanding of a problem (Husaini and Purnomo, 2004: 4). Qualitative research is a form of research that has the aim of understanding a phenomenon about what the research subject experiences. such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, dil holistically, and by means of description in the form of words and language, in a special natural context and by utilizing various natural methods, (Moleong, 2005:6).

The type of research is qualitative descriptive research. This research aims to describe code mixing and code switching in the film *Yowis Ben* by Fajar Nugros and Bayu Eko Moektito. Data analysis uses qualitative descriptive methods. Data and data sources were obtained by watching the film *Yowis Ben*. Data collection techniques use listening techniques and note-taking techniques (Mahsun, 2007: 92). The data analysis technique uses content analysis by classifying data (Suharsaputra, 2012: 187), presenting the data and drawing conclusions.

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This research was conducted to obtain data in the form of code switching and code mixing in the film *Yowis Ben* by Fajar Nugros and Bayu Eko Moektito, where this research can present research data. Movies are an electronic media that presents in the form of audio visuals, images, and words.

The film *Yowis Ben* has been shown in Indonesian cinemas since date February 22 2018, currently the film can still be seen via the internet by streaming or downloading. The film “*Yowis Ben*” has been successful gained 926,278 thousand viewers during the 34 days from the start of its broadcast. This film was produced by Bayu Eko Moektito or better known as Bayu Skak. This film also involves artists who are still related with East Java. The shooting location was chosen in the city of Malang and Stone.

The results of this research showed mixed data code and code switching. There is code mixing obtained from the *Yowis Ben* film three during the dialogue between Susan and Bayu, the principal with Bayu, and mother with Bayu. Apart from that, there are also two code switches contained in it the film. Almost all the data found in this film uses code mixing. The code mixing that occurs is caused by a background speakers who are native speakers of the Malang city dialect, East Java as well choosing words that are easy to remember and changing situations.

Code mixing is a speech event that is used consisting of:mixed clauses and phrases but do not support their own function, (Thelander in Aslinda and Syafyahya, 2007: 87). A code mixing event occurred because there are appropriate words to represent the language used so it uses words from regional or foreign languages. Here's an example code mixing in the film *Yowis Ben* by Fajar Nugros and Bayu Eko Moektito.

[1]

1. Susan : “*Kamu gak denger apa kata Roy?*”

2. Bayu : *“Denger. Limang ewu, tuku bensin sakliter, ndhang muliho!”*

3. Susan : *“Bukan itu. mendingan kamu pergi dari sini”*

4 Bayu : *“Loh tapi San?”*

5. Susan : *“Pergi!”*

In the data above, mixed codes were found involving Javanese and Indonesian. Based on data 1.2, The code mixing used is the sentence *“limang ewu, tuku bensin sakliter, ndhang muliho..”* which is Javanese. That sentence contains the meaning *“lima ribu rupiah, beli bensin seliter, terus pulang...”*

## [2]

1. *Kepalah Sekolah: “Saya. Di sini memperkerjaan satpam itu kembar tiga. Jadi kemana pun kalian pergi pasti ketemu sama satpam itu. Poin saya adalah mbolos artinya kalian mengkhianati orang-orang yang sangat sayang kalian. Ojo mbolos pelajaran!”*

2. Bayu: *“Nggih Pak”*

Code mixing in the data above also involves language Indonesian and Javanese. This can be seen in data 2.1 in the sentence *“Ojo mbolos pelajaran!”* which is a command sentence that has meaning *“Jangan bolos pelajaran!*, this sentence is Javanese ngoko because the speaker has a higher rank than his interlocutor and The phrase *"Nggih Pak"* is the Javanese karma that is usually used to older people with the aim of respecting one's opponent he said he was the school principal. The word *"Nggih"* itself has a meaning, namely *"Iya"*.

## [3]

1. Ibu : *“Edan apa awakmu! koen piker departemen store apa?”*

2. Bayu : *“Ya sopo weruh Bu. Moro-moro dadi pecel departemen store. Departemen store iku dimulai teka diskon sing gedhe-gedhean Buk.”*

3. Ibu : *“Diskon apa! Gak onok diskon-diskonan Modhal seket ewu njaluk diskon”*

4. Bayu : *“Loh.. Buk..”*

Data 3.1 and 3.2 above are examples of Javanese code mixing and English. This can be seen in the word *"department store"*. has the meaning of a *"toko serba ada"* that sells goods at retail.

Code switching is a transition from one language to another using how to change code, (David in Margana, 2013: 40). Code switching as symptoms of transition in language use due to changing situations, code switching not only occurs between languages but can occur between varieties or styles contained in one language (Apple in Chaer and Agustina, 2014: 107). There are two types of code switching, namely internal code switching and external code switching (Jendra in Padmadewi, et al. 2014: 64). Code switching in the sentence (Akl) is aligned with the term code mixing (Ck), (Saddhono, 2010).

The code switching carried out by speakers is focused more on Javanese dominant in the speech because in the film it has a background the lives of players who come from Malang and speak medok Javanese as well as being influenced by situations and increasing a sense of humor. The following is wrong Santu is an example of code switching in the film *Yowis Ben* by Fajar Nugros and Bayu Eko Moektito.

## [4]

1. Doni : *"San, boleh tolong keluar sebentar!"*

2. Susan : *"Loh, memangnya kenapa? Aku ganggu kalian yah? Enggak kok nih, gak ganggu kan, aman kan."* 3. Nando : *"Ini masalah..."*

4. Doni : *"Bay mosok gak reti Bay?"*

5. Bayu : *"San. Kamu tunggu di sepeda motorku dulu! Nanti aku jemput lagi ke sini. Bentar tok"*

In this data there is code switching, namely the use of Indonesian and switch to Java data language 1.4. Based on analysis of communication acts Informal forms of code switching occur, due to speaker relationships with a speech partner who begins to show familiarity, so that the language used in communication with informal language. So switch codes by using Javanese and also the atmosphere in communicating seems more familiar and close.

1. Susan : *"Bayu. Bay aku pengen ngomong sama kamu"*

2. Bayu : *"Ngomong apa San? Kalo kamu di sini aku tambah deg-degan"*

3. Susan : *"Makasih yah"*

4. Bayu: *"Makasih? Buat apa?"*

5. Susan : *"Makasih. Karena kamu satu-satunya orang yang udah ingetin aku, kalo aku tuh salah. Kamu mau kan maafin aku? Kalian juga mau kan maafin aku? Sukses yah buat pentasnya."*

6. Doni : *"Eh cuk. Pokoke nek arek iku noleh rene jaluk diuber iku"*

7. Bayu: *"Nek gak noleh rene?"*

8. Doni : *"Gulune loro paling. Yo gak pak?"*

Code switching in the data above occurs when language is used Indonesia switched to Javanese. This happens because the speaker has establish familiarity and also the background of the speaker and interlocutor come from the same area. So Javanese is considered as appropriate language.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and analysis carried out in the film Yowis Ben works by Fajar Nugros and Bayu Eko Moektito contain incidents of code mixing and In this code switching there are several related conclusions as follows. Code mixing occurs in the film Yowis Ben by Fajar Nugros and Bayu Eko Moektito. namely the use of Indonesian, Javanese, and so on English. Meanwhile, code switching that occurs is the use of language Java. This is based on a film story that depicts players who come from the region come from Malang, East Java. Factors The causes of code mixing and code switching are influenced by the setting background, interlocutor, speaker, subject of discussion, and arousing feelings humor.

At the beginning of this article it was like that has been explained in sociolinguistics, namely the study of language and society, related to the investigation the relationship between language and society with the aim of better understanding language structure and methods the function of language in

communication. In sociolinguistics, there are variations in language include the code. Code refers to a language or various languages. This is a system used by humans to communicate with each other other. When people want to talk to each other others, have to choose a particular one the code to express it is a symbol nationalism used by society speak or communicate in a certain way language for various purposes communication (both verbal and written). The code is divided into two, namely code switching and mixing. Code changing and mixing the codes that live on a bilingual (or multilingual) community. forcing people to be able to speak or communicate in at least two different ways Tongue

Listeners who are not actively involved are, of course, listeners If you are active, you can make the stop over short and sweet. This is due to use our language is one of the languages worth camping code. The above data also shows the rise of inbound code mixes You can watch the movie dialogue from Yo Wis Ben which shows the variations on the menu different languages, namely English to Indonesian, which is dominant.

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