



## **AN ANALYSIS OF CODE-MIXING USED BY THE CHARACTERS IN BENI SETIAWAN'S HANUM & RANGGA: FAITH & THE CITY 2018 MOVIE**

**Aulia Rahmasari<sup>1</sup>, Nur Rosita<sup>2</sup>**

English Department

Faculty of Languages and Arts

Universitas Negeri Padang

email: [auliaarahmsari@gmail.com](mailto:auliaarahmsari@gmail.com)

### **Abstract**

The purpose of this research was to find (1) the types of code-mixing used by the characters in the Hanum and Rangga 2018 Movie (2) determine the social factor reasons of code-mixing. Data source are obtained from the characters' utterances. The method used in this study is qualitative. Data was analyzed using the theory by Hoffman (1991) for classifying the types of code-mixing. The result of this study shows that three forms of code-mixing have been discovered from three types of Hoffman theory. The researcher discovered that 56 data belong to intra-sentential of code-mixing, 3 data belongs to intra-lexical of code-mixing, and 1 data belongs to involving a change of pronunciation. Intra sentential of code-mixing is the most dominant. Based on the result, the forms of code-mixing dominantly employed by the character in the movie is intra-sentential of code-mixing, whereas involving a change of pronunciation. Moreover, from the 60 data, the researcher also found 20 data is included as social factor of code-mixing and discovered 5 data were included as participant role factors, 4 data belongs to situational factors, 9 data were included as message-intrinsic factors, and 2 data belongs to language, attitude, dominance, security factors. The reasons for mixing code by the characters include their different background, bilinguals choose their language based on a variety of elements such as who (participants: their histories and relationship), what (subject, content), and when, where a speech act happens.

**Key words:** Types of code-mixing, social factor of code-mixing, '*Hanum & Rangga: Faith & The City 2018 Movie*'

### **A. INTRODUCTION**

When people master Indonesian and English in both ways, they can be said as bilingual. Mackey and Fishman (in Chaer & Agustina, 2010:84) explain about people who master more than one language or are bilingual. Bilingualism is considered as a characteristic of language use. However, the practice of using two or more languages is sometimes interchangeably made by the speaker. This changing or mixing of the language is motivated and determined by the situation

<sup>1</sup> English ELLSP of English Department of FBS Universitas Negeri Padang graduated on September 2022

<sup>2</sup> Lecturer of English Department of FBS Universitas Negeri Padang



and condition faced by the speaker in the act of speaking. It can be concluded that mixing the language occurs based on the situation and condition which they faced. Besides, according to Suwandi (2010:86) people possibly mix their language when they have a conversation and the interlocutor suddenly responds in another language. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that people mix the language spontaneously. They do unconsciously, especially for the terms and words that cannot be expressed in another language. Code mixing possibly occurs for those who master more than one language because they intentionally do code-mix to disappear their fearfulness. That is why people often mix their language.

Furthermore, Jendra (2010:68) mentioned that bilingual people are not monolinguals and speak two languages in daily interaction for some reasons. One of them is being empathetic towards something. A culture having the capacity to utilize one or more languages is said to be bilingual or multilingual; they may switch languages while communicating with others. (2019, Sagala and Rezeki) In conversations with two or more people, reasons to empathize with something can be fulfilled. It can be observed from today's trends in which people nowadays use more than language to communicate. For example: *'Aku rasa ini better dari yang kemarin'*. (I think this one is better than the last). The italic word is an English word that mixes with an Indonesian sentence. Moreover, code-mixing is the random variation of one or two languages within a sentence. This habit becomes common when people speak with people who have the same level of bilingual

Nowadays, code mixing is commonly used in oral communication, particularly among youngsters who prefer to code and vary their language to demonstrate that they are modern. In this case, English is often used in code-mixing phenomena. As English is the most widely used worldwide language. Code-mixing happens not only in spoken language but also in written language. It is also used in texts such as magazines, news, and novels. In spoken language, it can be found in a movie. Today, people can easily find the use of code-mixing in several Indonesian movies because the movie was a reflection on human's life. Based on these considerations, cases of code-mixing also occur in movies.

There are several researchers who have conducted code-mixing studies in movies. The first researcher is Sendi Wahyuni (2021) with the title "A Descriptive Study of Code-Mixing in 'My Stupid Boss Part 1' Movie" This research analyzes the types and the levels of code-mixing. For the types of code mixing analyzed by Miles's theory and for the levels of code-mixing analyzed by Huberman's theory. In addition, the research by Andi Asrifan (2021) Under the title "An Analysis of Code-Mixing in the Movie 'From London to Bali'" emphasizes the types and the levels of code-mixing. This research used Suwito's theory. The research states the most dominates used in the types of code-mixing is inner code-mixing, in addition the researcher also obtained the most widely used level of code-mixing is word level. Another researcher conduct about code-mixing in movie is "An Analysis of Code Mixing in Indonesian Movie Cek Toko Sebelah by Muhammad Ricky Adrean, Bukhari Daud, & Kismullah (2019) this research find out the types of code-mixing and the most dominant type of code mixing happens in the movie. This research used Musyken's theory. This study obtained that the different backgrounds of the character are the causes for the characters' mixing code such as gender, age,

occupation, participants and their background relationship, where a speech act takes place, and etc.

Even though code-mixing of the movie has been researched by other researchers, there is a difference between the previous research and this research. Additionally, the differences become a novelty in this research. In the previous research, most of them only focus on analyzing the types of code-mixing, and the levels of code-mixing. In this study, the writer does not only want to find out the types but also to find out the possible reasons based on the social factors that motivate the actors to do mixing code. This study finds out the possible reason why the actors mix their language. The actors mix their language based on the script written by the screenwriter. There are some social factors, which motivated someone to do code-mix or code switch their utterances into two languages.

Actually, things happened for a certain reason. Code-mixing occurred for a variety of reasons and here is the reason why. Eunhe Kim (2006) says the following four factors determine language choice and mixing on the part of bilinguals: (1) the social roles and relationships of the participants; (2) situational factors: discourse topic and language allocation; (3) message-intrinsic considerations, and (4) language attitudes including social dominance and security. In a speech event, these four components are interconnected.

This study tries to analyze code mixing used in a movie directed by Beni Setiawan entitled ‘Hanum & Rangga: Faith & The City’. The writer is interested in this movie because there are many codes mixing used by the actor and actress in the movie. The story is based on a true story about Hanum and Rangga, a love story about a Moslem Journalists struggle with her husband. They are Indonesian people who just moved to New York. It means that they speak English and Indonesian. They sometimes mix their language. The movie ‘Hanum & Rangga: Faith & The City’ is based on the novel ‘Hanum & Rangga: Faith & The City’. The novel is written by Hanum Salsabila Rais. She is known as one of the best writers in Indonesia. She has another hit novels which also been adapted to a movie such as *I am Sarahza*, *Bulan Terbelah di Langit Amerika*, *Berjalan di Atas, 99 Cahaya di Langit Eropa*, and so on. The movie produced by MD Pictures and released on 8 November 2018. Thus, the writer assumes that studying code-mixing in movie based on the true story will be very valid and reliable.

## **B. RESEARCH METHOD**

To analyze the data, descriptive research is used in this research. Creswell (2013) defines descriptive research as attempts to describe, explain, and interpret the current situation. As Moloeng (2013) also states that a qualitative method is one that provides an explanation and understanding of a phenomenon. This research was descriptive since the goal was to describe the types and social factors of code-mixing used by the actors in the movie's dialogue. The researcher adopted a qualitative technique in completing this study since the data are analyzed using sentences.

## C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### 1. Research Finding (tentative)

In this study, the researcher used Hoffman's theory for classifying the types such as intra-sentential code-mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, involving a change of pronunciation. In this study, the writer does not only want to find out the types but also to find out the possible reasons based on the social factors that motivate the actors to do mixing code. This study finds out the possible reason why the actors mix their language. The actors mix their language based on the script written by the screenwriter. There are some social factors, which motivated someone to do code-mix or code switch their utterances into two languages.

Table 1 type of code-mixing presented in the Hanum & Rangga: The Faith & The City 2018 Movie

No.	Types of code-mixing	Frequency of Types
1	Intra-Sentential Code-mixing	56
2	Intra-Lexical Code-mixing	3
3	Involving a Change of Pronunciation	1

The frequency of types of code-mixing in Hanum & Rangga: The Faith & The City 2018 Movie is shown in the table above.

#### 1. Intra-sentential of code mixing

Intra sentential code-mixing is code-mixing happens inside a phrase, a clause, or a sentence boundary occurs in written and spoken daily communication. The data which are indicating word formation are classified as noun, adverb, and adjective. To make the matter more understandable, the following are representative data that show the use of Intra-sentential of code-mixing word.

*“Tapi jangan sampai gak di angkat telfonnya ya squishy?”*

Words are the constituents of sentences. As a result, by the definition, words are smaller units than phrase or sentence. The utterance above was spoken by Rangga. The dominant language that he used is Indonesian language and he inserted an English word *“squishy”* in his utterance. In the Indonesian language *“squishy”* means *“kenyal”*. Squishy refers to Sarah who has chubby cheeks. Rangga said squishy to Sarah while pinching her cheeks. Rangga did the code-mixing because he mixed his language in the sentence boundary.

*“Kami segenap crew dan tim mohon maaf atas kejadian tersebut”*

The following example is another utterance that also uses English phrase in its dialog. The type of that code-mixing is intra-sentential of code-mixing because crew is a single word. The utterance above is uttered by Hanum. *“Crew”* is an English language which inserted in clause of Indonesian language. *“Crew”* is a single term that means a group of individuals that work together to operate anything. It is part of a noun based on the syntactically pattern.

*“Hanum, this is teh Iis dia kuncen disini”*

The mixing above uttered by Sam. The mixing that he did is in the form of phrase. This is teh Iis is can't included as sentence form because the object is in Indonesian language. Sam inserted *“this is”* in the middle of his utterance. So,



this can be classified as intra-sentential code-mixing because code mixing happens in the sentence boundary.

*“Come on jangan buang-buang waktu”*

The statement above uttered by Andy Choper. Andy mixed his first language which is Indonesian language to English. He said *“Come on”* in the beginning of the sentence. It is classified as intra-sentential code mixing because of the mixing language in the form of phrase. So, based on the definition about intra-sentential code mixing, the sentence above is included in the type of intrasentential of code mixing.

The researcher took some samples data in the type intra-sentential code-mixing, namely in the sentence form.

*“This guy is so inspiring tapi tenang aja kamu tetep yang nomor 1”*

The utterance above stated by Andy Choper. It can be seen from the sentence, Andy inserted *“ This guy is so inspiring tapi tenang aja kamu tetep yang nomor 1”* in the beginning of sentence. Andy used Indonesian language as dependent clause and then he used English in the form of sentence as independent clause. The code mixing which done by Andy is in the type of intra-sentential code-mixing because the mixing language in the form of sentence.

*“I still remember your face that day dan sampai hari ini aku belum bisa memaafkan apa yang telah kamu lakukan pada keluargaku”*

The statement above stated by Philipus. The mixing that he did is an incomplete sentence. The mixing that he did is classified as dependent clause. He continued the sentence with his official language which is Indonesian language. From the mixing that he did, it can be concluded that *“I still remember your face that day”* can be classified as intra-sentential code-mixing because of the mixing language in sentence division.

## 2. Intra-lexical of code-mixing

The researcher finds the type of intra-lexical of code-mixing used by the characters in the movie. Here the affixation is Indonesian affixation. There are two kinds of affixation, they are prefix and suffix. There are 2 prefix and 1 suffix used by the characters in the movie. Here the researcher took the samples from the data.

*“Nanti Sam yang akan **membrief** kamu untuk apa siapa dimana dan kapan”*

Based on the utterance above, the types of code-mixing in the intra-lexical of code mixing can be noticed that Andy added Indonesian affixation *“mem”* to the word *“brief”*. The structure *“mem”* as prefix and *“brief”* as word it categorizes intra-lexical of code-mixing *“mem-brief”*. In Indonesian language, men-brief *“memberi penerangan ringkas”*. In this context, Sam will help Hanum to brief her about what she has to do. Andy used an Indonesian prefix in the word *“brief”*. The word *“ mem-brief”* is indicated as intra-lexical of code-mixing.

*“Seorang wartawan And Choper trus **nge-hire** wartawan yang...”*

The statement above stated by Rangga. There is a prefix *“nge”* in the word of *“hire”*. He inserted between an English word with Indonesian prefix. The form is *“hire”* as word and *“nge”* as prefix. In Indonesian language, people

often use *men-hire* besides *nge-hire*. In Indonesia *nge-hire* means mempekerjakan.

### 3. Involving a change pronunciation

This type of code-mixing occurs at the phonological level, when Indonesians utter an English term but alter it into Indonesian phonological structure.

“Dasar laki laki skeptis, egois, **prejudis**”

It can be heard from Sam’s utterance that he speaks prejudice with mixed Indonesian pronunciation. When he said an English word “prejudice” that should be said /'prejədəs/ but he said /'prejudis/. Based on the Hoffman’s theory, the mixing pronunciation which done by Sam is involving a change pronunciation.

## 2. Discussion

Based on the analysis of the research Types of code-mixing were classified into three types. The first is data for intra-sentential code-mixing which is divided into three types. They are 36 data for word, 8 data for phrase, and 12 data for sentence. Second type are 3 data for intra-lexical of code-mixing. The third types are 1 data for involving a change of pronunciation.

According to Eunhee Kim, there are 4 social factors causing the occurrence of code-mixing. Based on the result of analysis, the researcher found that some data related with Eunhee Kim’s theory. There were some datum that can be classified as the observed occurrence of code-mixing is caused by social factors. There are 5 datum for participant role and relationship, 4 for situational factors, 9 for message-intrinsic factor, 2 for language attitude, dominance, and security.

In this paper, the researcher found out that intra-sentential code-mixing dominates the entire types of code-mixing in Hanum & Rangga: The Faith & The City 2018 Movie. These types are divided into three parts which word, phrase, and sentence. From the three parts, the characters in the movie used more on word type. The reason why the characters used more types of sentence since they are used to dealing with multilingual individuals. So, when a character combined two languages in their statement, they really combine it with an English term.

It is clear that the code-mixing phenomenon used by the characters in the movie is contrary to the language maintenance theory. As Baker (2011) mentions that language maintenance is the protection and promotion of the first or native language in an individual or within a speech community, particularly among language minorities for example bilingual education. To make it simpler, language maintenance is a process where a speech community decides to continue speaking using their vernaculars rather than shift it for some other languages. It can be seen from the utterance that the character did code-mixing even though they met an Indonesian person, this happened because they moved and lived abroad, they followed the language used by the majority of people.

Based on the description above, the conclusion of this study reveals that involving a change of pronunciation is the lowest since the researcher only discovers one data that is marked as involving a change of pronunciation. There is a difference between this research with the research that has been done Abdurrahman (2019). The research resulted those six types of code-mixing have

been found. They are word insertion, phrase insertion, baster insertion, repetition insertion, idiom insertion, and word insertion. Among those types the most common type of code-mixing utilized by the characters was word insertion, and they seldom used hybrid insertion.

#### D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Finally, after through a long process, the researcher discussed based on the findings and discussion above, it can be determined that for types of code-mixing that are often used intra-sentential code-mixing then intra-lexical code-mixing. The researcher dicovers that the usage of code-mixing when the characters interacts to another character on a different issue. The characters employ code-mixing with a variety of circumstances and backgrond that impact..

The researcher would like to provide some recommendations based on the findings of the study and the preceding conclusion. Some recommendations are made to future researchers compare code-mixing in diverse object such as books, talk show, variety show, or speechs to this research in order to gain a better grasp of code-mixing analysis in the future. In order to do better study in the future, numerous sorts of code-mixing ma be explored, including function, reasons, kinds and form. I do hope for the next researcher can uncover additional theories and sources. It is also necessary to undertake other subjects and movies

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