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An Analysis of Code Mixing Found in *Mtuiara Toba* Movie

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Abstract

The study is concerned with the code-mixing that consist of insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization. The objectives of the research were to identify of code mixing in *Mutiara Toba* Movie and the dominant one type of code mixing. This reaserch was conducted by using qualitative method. The sources of the data were *Mutiara Toba* Movie and the data were 86 data of *Mutiara Toba* Movie. After analyzing, it was found that there were 86 data code mixing of *Mutiara Toba* Movie. The findings of this research were found that insertion is 74, alternationis 10, and congruent lexicalization is 2. Insertion 74 becomes the dominant type of code mixing in*Mutiara Toba* Movie.

Key words : *code mixing,Mutiara Toba Movie.*

1. Introduction

Language is an important part in human life. Language is one of the vital factors that differentiate human from other creatures. The use of language allows one to maintain relationship with other people in an interaction. The scientific study of language is called Linguistics.

Linguistics is the science of language, including the sounds or signs words and grammar rules. Linguistic are the scientifics study of language and it is structure including the study of morphology, syntax, phonetic, and semantics.

Sociolinguistics is the study of all aspects of linguistic applied towards the connections between language and society, and the way use it in different language situations. Sociolingustics is concerned with the relationship between language and context in which its used (Holmes, 2000:1)

In a bilingualism or multilingualism community people are able to speak in at least two different language. In some areas, there will be a society in one certain community who want to have relationship with different languages. In this case, its cause that someone knows more than one language beside his/her mother tongue. The ability to speak two language is called bilingualism and the ability to use more than two language is called multilingualism. People may produce in certain codes.

Code is a system that is used by people to communicate with each other. There are two kinds of code namely code mixing and code switching. According to (Jenda, 2010:10), if utterance is switched from one language to another language supporting by a distance function, it is called as code switching. If an utterance either phrase or

clause consists of a clause or phrase does not support a distintive function, it is called code mixing.

Code mixing has three types, they are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization (Muysken, 2000:7). The writer is interested in discussing Batak Language. Nowadays, batak people use mix languages to speak with the other batak people.

The writer chose *Mutiara Toba* movie as the subject of this study. The reason of choosing *Mutiara Toba* movie is because it is a Bataknese movie that use two languages, they are Batak language and Indonesia language. The writer like to apply mixing languages in his life. The writer is curious to find the mixing languages in *Mutiara Toba* movie. The writer use code mixing study to analyze the scripts because by code mixing study people can decide and know that the movie should pure call as Bataknese movie or not. That is why the writer would like to analyze code mixing in the scripts on *Mutiara Toba* movie.

Based on the explanations above the writer will conduct a study entitled "An Analysis of Code Mixing Found In *Mutiara Toba* movie.

2. Review of Literature

Language expresses one's thought. People often say that they cannot find the words for their express feeling or they are 'hunting for the right words'. Alternatively, we say that language is a means of communication. Language is needed in communication to express and share their idea. As they grown mature, people they will deliver their personal needs and claim their rightful place in society through language.

To see adequately the functions of language is difficult because it is so deeply rooted to the whole of human behavior. Moreover, it may be suspected that there are some function do not play its part (Sapir, 1993). In spite of it, language can use in some different ways based on Downes (2005):

Language is an ability that is blossoming in the child. A child's language is developing although they make charming "grammar language" such as they say some wrong words.

There are some definitions of language taken from some expert. Mullany (2010:114) stated that language is the material to be observed that gives insight into how language works, and almost our only access to the linguistic workings of the mind is through that same medium.

Atkinson (2002:12) stated in the book *Context and Language Learning* says contended that learning is a part of everyday life and argued that language is intertwined with and inseparable from experiences, cultural knowledge, emotion, and self-identity. Learning a language is the process of appropriating the cultural resources or voice of local communities in broad social contexts. It is impossible for language learners to be quarantined from the "real world" and considered as a set of asocial, amoral skills to be mastered; they are always shaped, produced, and consumed in relation to broader social and cultural condition.

Sociolinguistics is the study of language and society as related entities. It concerns with the structure of the language and how language plays its roles and functions in society by considering social aspects lying behind the communication process (Holmes, 1992:1).

Romaine (2000:1) stated that sociolinguistics focuses on differences in the use of language in society so that an object can be the object language learning another language. From the statement it is clear that sociolinguistics is the study of language

use in society that does not focus on the composition of sentence structure but focuses on differences in language use and language development in society.

Douglas (1994:5) stated that "Sociolinguistics is the study of the language use". Its special focus is on the relationships between language and society, and its principal concerns address linguistic variation across social groups and across the range of communicative situations in which women and men deploy their verbal repertories.

Wardhaugh (2006:19) stated that "speech behavior and social behavior are in an important factor in the relationship". Sociolinguistics can help us understand why people speak differently on various social contexts, and help uncover the social relationship in a community.

From all the definitions above, the writer can conclude that sociolinguistics is a study about the relationship of language in society and discussion about bilingual and multilingual of incorporation language in accordance with the rules use in community and accepted by society well studied in code mixing.

2.1 Code

In this study, code will be taken as a verbal component that can be as small as a morpheme or as comprehensive and complex as the entire system of language. In a bilingual or multilingual society, it is normal for the people to be in a situation where a choice between two or more codes has to be made. In the situation the bilinguals may want to consider. For example, who speaks to them in which language or variety or where the conversation take place. To a bilingual or multilingual, although choosing a code is a one of the routines, the skill in deciding which code should be choosen still needs developing.

In every interaction, people usually choose different codes in different situation. They may choose a particular code or variety because it makes them easier to discuss a particular topic, regardless where they are speaking. When talking about work or school at home, for instance, they may use the language that is related to those fields rather than language used in daily language communication at home.

A code is a system that is used by people to communicate with each other. When people want to talk each other, they have to choose a particular code to express their feeling. According to Stockwell (2002:8-9), a code is "a symbol of nationalism that is used by people to speak or communicate in a particular language, or dialect, or register, or accent, or style on different occasions and for different purposes."

In a monolingual situation, the use of different code depends on the variability of language. In a bilingual or multilingual society, it is normal for the people to be in a situation where a choice between two or more codes (language) has to be made. In the situation the bilinguals may want to consider for example, who speaks to them, in which language or variety and when or where the conversation take place.

2.2 Code Mixing

Code mixing is the mixing of a word or phrase from a language into another language in a bilingualism or multilingualism. Code mixing refers to all case where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence

(Muysken, 2000:1). There are three main types of code mixing; insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization.

Code mixing is the use of two language or more, language varieties in related situation between the speaker and other people who have a close relationship to each other (Nababan, 1993:32).

Code mixing happens when two people speak in one situation by using one language, but in the middle of the sentence they often use other language.

The writer can conclude that code mixing is the way of use mixing languages in communication or interaction with each other depend on how close their relationship.

2.3 Types of Code Mixing

The realization of code mixing in the people utterance can be occured in different elements of language. Suwito (1985:76) says that according to the components of language involved, types of code mixing can be devide into the following. Code mixing is devide in two types, they are :

a. Inner code mixing happens because elements insertion from original language with all its variation.

   For example : Today is *selasa Kliwon*

   Above is the name of the day in Javanese language.

b. Outer code mixing is occurs because of elements insertion stemming from foreign langage.

   For example : *Dia akan selalu menjagaku dan tidak akan membiarkan seorang pun merusak hariku*, so sweet *kan*?

   From the sentence above *so sweet* it means "romantis" in Indonesia language.

Code mixing also has some types. Instead of one code mixing model serving for all language pairs, there are three main types of code mixing: insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization (Muysken, 2000:1), they are :

1) Insertion

   Insertion is the lexical or constituent from one language takes place of a comparable item in the other language; but it is inserted into the structure of the other language.

   Examples :

a. *Ito tolong angkat tasnya*.

b. *Molo hu ingot na ujui marmeami di huta toba, marlange sambil mamboan goek*.

2) Alternation

   Alternation occurs when structures of two languages are alternated indistinctively both of the grammatical and lexical level. It explains both languages occur alternately, each with their own structure.

   Examples :

a. *Kena diare do on namboru*.

b. *Boha do hari pertama di puskesmas i*.

3) Congruent lexicalization

   Congruent lexicalization is a material from different lexical inventories into a shared grammatical structure and refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structures which can be filled lexically with elements from either language.

   Examples :

a. *Oh inang ... anakmu patah hati*.

b. *Wah* <u>i like it</u> *muach*.

2.4 Code Switching

Code switching is the uses of multiple languages in the words, phrases and sentences even in a paragraph. According to Bonvillain (2003:360) says that code switching is distinguished from grammatical and interaction functions. The simple form of code switching is in the form clause. Further Bonvillain states that linguistic proficiency must be fairly advanced before code switching can occur. Based on these statements, code switching is clearly combination of two or more languages and combines words, phrases and sentences. Then, the structure of language in code switching does not violate the rules of drafting sentences for second or more languages.

Brown (2000:84) state that "code switching can occur between different language, dialect, or style within one sentence, code switching has become terms for alternate us of two or more language, varieties of language, or event speech style. Based on expert opinion above, it is clear that the code switching is language products that is produced naturally by the people who use multiple languages either a doubling in the level of words, phrases and sentences and the sentence does not violate the rules of this product in the preparation of the structure of words, phrases and sentence which in both languages.

2.5 Types of Code Switching

Code switching has some types that are categorized by Poplack those classification can be supported to notice code switching occuring. Types of code switching is given by Poplack (1998:18), those are classifying code switching into three main types of code switching. There are three types of code switching based on the distinction which applies by Poplack (1998:18).
Poplack (1998:18) stated, there are three types of code switching :

1. Intra sentential code switching

Intra sentential code switching occurs when the alternation of language used is below sentential boundaries.

For examples :
a. *Nge*-dance *deh jangan* <u>break dance</u>
b. *Mudah-mudahan juga kalo dibilang cantik ngga Cuma* <u>phsically</u> *semoga hatinya juga*
c. <u>I love you</u> *ayah*

2. Inter sentential code switching

Inter sentential code switching happens whereas people switching the language, Indonesian and English, between sentences or two clauses.

For examples :
a. <u>I don't know</u> *lah dengan masalah itu*
b. *Langsung saja, karena banyak yang saya mau Tanya sama anak muda ini. Ini dia Eva Celia,* <u>how are you</u>*?*
c. <u>It is Oke</u> *teman.*

3. Extra sentential code switching

Extra sentential code switching is a level which involves a situation in which a bilingual attaches a tag from one language to an utterance in another language.

For examples :

a. *Dan buat aku, walaupun banyak orang yang berpikir wah berani banget ya Agnez ngeluarin album yang* <u>full English</u>.

b. *Sebenarnya* <u>my destination is worldwide</u>.

c.<u>Ayo come come</u>, *duduk sini. Saya mau nanya kamu inget saya ga?*

2.6 Mutiara Toba Movie

Mutiara Toba was being taken into film in some areas, they are PDAM Tirtanadi Medan, Danau Toba, Pulau Samosir and some tourist attraction. The first launching of *Mutiara Toba* Film was held on January 25, 2013 in Medan who attended by the Mayor of Medan and his staff. Previously on January 23, 2013 the manager Amirullah Harahap and the other four artists, they are Novida, Anggi Rahma Ulfa, Frisna Mariana Panjaitan and Amalia Siregar have audited Medan City Government, North Sumatra.

3. Research Method

This research is descriptive qualitative research. This research works through some books and other references like article, and websites. Here, the writer choses *Mutiara Toba* movie as the object of analysis. So, this research also works by using some written materials like some of books concerning with the topic, article and website. These steps aim at supporting the ideas of the topic.

Qualitative research is defined as a research method whose data "is in the form of words or pictures rather than number" (Bogdan and Biklen in Sugiyono, (1999:13). The writer conducts his research about code mixing in movie, the data in this research are in the form of utterances, instead of numbers. The data of this research will be taken from *Batak Toba* movie transcript entitled *Mutiara Toba* for the duration of 96 minutes. This movie presents Amirullah Harahap as the director, William Atapary as the producer, and STIK-P Students as the script writer.

In this study, the writer take the data from *Mutiara Toba* movie. The writer took steps as follows:

1. Downloading *Mutiara Toba* movie from *https://www.youtube.com*
2. Watching the movie
3. Transcribing the movie
4. Underlining the code mixing found in *Mutiara Toba* movie.

After collecting the data, the writer analyzed them by:

1. Classifying the code mixing in *Mutiara Toba* movie into their types.
2. Detemining the most dominant type of code mixing in *Mutiara Toba* movie.
3. Making Conclusion

As explained in the previous chapter, the data of the analysis were selected and collected from *Mutiara Toba* movie. There are ninety five data to be analyzed. The data of this thesis are sentences containing code mixing used in the script of *Mutiara Toba* movie. The data are analyzed to find their typesof code mixing and classified into three styles, they are; Insertion, Alternation, Congruent Lexicalization.

4. Data Findings

After analyzing the data, the writer found the data of language style based on *Mutiara Toba* movie. Here is the number and the percentage of each type of language style, they are:

Table 1

Types of language styles used in Mutiara Toba Movie

NO	Styles of Language	Frequency	%
1	Insertion	74	86%
2	Alternation	11	13%
3	Congruent Lexicaliation	1	1%
	TOTAL	86	100%

After analyzing the data, the writer can conclude that :

1. There are data of code mixing from *Mutiara Toba* movie and also three (3) types of code mixing found in *Mutiara Toba* movie are Insertion, Alternation, and Congurent Lexicalization.

2. The most dominant type of code mixing used in *Mutiara Toba* movie is Insertion with its percentage is 74 (86%). It happened because the film always use a word in different language. Sometimes the words always used in daily live and Bataknes people. Code mixing is a uses of mixing languages in some event or conversation. However, mixing languages happen because of their knowledge and understanding with any languages. This is also related with Batak Language. Batakness is usually can understand about Batak language. There are many people which can understand Batak Language but some of them are not trully a Batakness. This is happened because of their impact association in society. Code mixing also has some types based on each theory. Here the writer want to explain and prove that *Mutiara Toba* movie is trully happened mixing languages. The writer analyed based on Muysken theory, however there are three types of code mixing. They are Insertion, Alternation and Congruentlexicalization. After analyze the data, the writer can conclude that there are three types of code mixing happen in *Mutiara Toba* movie. They are Insertion, Alternation and Congruentlexicalization. The amount of the data is 86, however insertion is 74, alternation 10 and congruentlexicalization 2. The most dominant which always happen in *Mutiara Toba* movie is Insertion.

5. Conclusions

Through considering the analysis and determining the types of code mixing from *Mutiara Toba* movie, they are as follow: It is true that the transcriptions of *Mutiara Toba* movie are composed by using some kinds of code mixing, especially eighty six data that the writer analyzed. There are 3 types of code mixing found in eighty six data of *Mutiara Toba* movie. The 3 types are: insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization. The most dominant type of code mixing in *Mutiara Toba* movie is Insertion because the film always insert the words with one meaning each of them in every scene. On the other hand, alternation and congruent lexicalization are less dominant type of code mixing. They are Alternation 10 and Congruent Lexicalization 2.

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