AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING AND CODE SWITCHING USED IN "RUDI HABIBIE" MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

The film "Rudy Habibie" by Hanung Bramantyo is a film that has a wide variety of languages, namely, Indonesian, Javanese, German, Sundanese. This film tells the journey of the young visionary. The purpose of this research is to find out the form of code switching and code mixing in the film "Rudy Habibie" and to find out what factors cause code switching and code mixing in Rudy Habibie's film. Researchers used a qualitative descriptive approach with the method of listening to videos from YouTube and the note-taking method. The results of the analysis of the Rudy Habibie's film are the discovery of a form of code switching consisting of internal code switching and external code switching. And code mixing consisting of words and phrases. In addition, factors that cause code switching were found, namely (a) Speakers and speaker personal (b) Talking partner (c) Third speaker (d) Conversation Mode (e) Conversation topic. Factors causing code mixing is formal or informal conditions when having a conversation.

Keywords: Code Mixing, Code Switching, film.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country that has a variety of languages. In a multilingual society with high mobility, people will use two or more languages, according to their desired needs (Chaer, 2007: 65). Besides Indonesian, which is known as the national language, there are millions of regional languages used by community members to communicate in their regions, which can lead to many languages variations. One of the branches of linguistics that deals with the relationship between language and society is sociolinguistics.[1]

Sociolinguistics is a field that studied language about the use of that language in society (Chaer and Agustina, 2010: 2). Sociolinguistics itself comes from the words "socio" and "linguistics". The use of two or more languages in social interactions will result in language phenomena, namely code switching and code mixing.[2]

Many linguists define code switching cases.[3] This provides sufficient explanation needed to understand us about the concept of interpreting a code. They are as following: According to Auer (as cited in Mabule, 2015: 340) it is defined as code switching is used for two or more codes alternately in one conversation. In this case, 'codes' are defined as a variety of different languages or dialects. Although code switching is the result of general

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[1] Ramadhani Rizki, "ALIH KODE DAN CAMPUR KODE DALAM DIALOG FILM 'HABIBIE DAN AINUN' KARYA FAOZAN RIZAL," *Http://Conference.Upgris.Ac.Id/Index.Php/Snl/Issue/View/22*, 2020.

[2] Narindra Ramadhani Pribadi, "Kajian Sosiolinguistik: Alih Kode Dalam Video Youtube Gita Savitri Devi," n.d.

[3] Trisna Dinillah Harya, "Sociolinguistics (Code: Code Switching and Code Mixing)," n.d.

linguistics in language contact situations, the prevailing ideology of linguistic purity describes the practice in a largely bilingual community.[4] Based on language classification, according to Suwito (in Chaer 2004: 114) code switching is classified into two, namely internal code and external code.[5] In internal code switching, the languages used have a close relationship with geography and genetics. Closely related to geography means languages which share a common or near place. But if genetic means that the languages used have a relationship or kinship, or it is called a derivative language from other languages. Whereas in external code switching, the source language does not have a close geographic, or genetic relationship or relationship to the target language. The languages that are in the external code switching are not closely related. This means that one of the languages is not a derivative, member, or variation of another language. From a geographical point of view, the two languages exist in different countries. Based on the period of its use, the code switching language is divided into two types, namely temporary code switching and permanent code switching. In temporary code switching, the target language user is not used for long, because speakers return to using the main language. Permanent code switching occurs when a speaker uses one language and then changes to another language and uses that second language continuously or permanently. From the definition above, it is known that code switching is mostly found with bilingual or multilingual speakers. Code switching encountered in one conversation. In order words, there are situations where the speaker deliberately changed the code used, that is, by moving from one code to another.

Another phenomenon related to code switching is code mixing. Many linguistics experts give definitions of cased code mixing. Muysken, (2000) defines that the term code-mixing refers to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence. And he also defined in compounding the code mixing of one language used while speakers of a language.[6] According to Aslinda and Syafyahya (2014: 87), code mixing occurs when a speakers enter Indonesian into the regional language and foreign languages in a conversation. Dealing with code mixing in this discussion, namely in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and repetition of words and idioms.[7]

Code switching and code mixing are not only found in everyday life, but also in film. One of them is in the Rudy Habibie film. Rudy Habibie's film is an object of code mixing and code switching analysis. This film was screened in all Indonesian theater simultaneously on June 30, 2016. The response at the beginning of the film's release received great attention from the audience. Because, this film tells the story of young B.J Habibie before the film "Habibie and Ainun", which received extraordinary success. The public response was so enthusiastic about this film it won a total audience of 2.012.025 and received 13 prestigious awards and was included in the top 10 films with most viewers in 2016. The reason for the researchers doing research using this film will be described as follows: first, code switching and code mixing are important parts of language, especially from a

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[4] Dimas Miftah, "An Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing in the Film Tokyo Fiancee by Stefan Liberski" 509 (2020).

[5] Maria Astripona, "Alih Kode Dan Campur Kode Dalam Film Batas Karya Rudi Soedjarwo," n.d.

[6] Khafid Mukhammad, "An Analysis Of Code Mixing Used in the Movie Cek Toko Sebelah," 2019.

[7] Huda Nurul, "Alih Kode Dan Campur Kode Film Guru Bangsa Tjokroaminoto Dan Implikasinya," 2017, 6.

sociolinguistic perspective and are always used to communication. Even the existence of transfer and code mixing in language, is useful for humans as a means of conveying messages in communicating. Therefore, everyone in different social groups needs to adjust to other societies with language as the main medium. Second, a person's character can be seen and learned by code switching and mixing the code used in communicating. Third, code switching and code mixing have a function as identity markers. Fourth, the researcher chose Rudy Habibie's film because in the film there are dialogues of characters who use foreign languages, then return to using Indonesian, according to the situation. The researcher will describe the use of two languages and language exchange or better known as code-switching and code mixing in Rudy Habibie's film. Fifth, the Rudy Habibie film is a film that tells the story of the biography of "Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie" which is packaged with modern storytelling, so that the audience can know the character of Rudy Habibie, without even coming close.

Based on the background description above, the researcher is interested in making a study with the title *"An Analysis of Code Mixing and Switching Used in the Movie Rudi Habibie".* With the formulation of the problems as follows: (1) what is the form of code switching and code mixing in Rudy Habibie's film? (2) What are some of the factors causing code switching and code mixing in Rudy Habibie's film? The aim of research is (1) to find out the form of code switching and code mixing in Rudy Habibie's film. (2) To find out the factors causing code switching and code mixing in Rudy Habibie's film.

METHOD

The method that will be used by researchers in this research is a descriptive method. Descriptive method described and exposed data in the form of words or sentences. The form or type of research is a qualitative approach. Because the problems discussed are related to the words and sentences in the interpretation of the results. This approach is used because the description of the use of language in the dialogue of the characters in Rudy Habibie's film does not use statistical procedures. This qualitative approach is used to describe code switching and code mixing contained in Rudy Habibie's film dialogue.

Sources of data in this study are documentaries, namely conversations or dialogues of Rudy Habibie's films which have been transcribed in written form, while documentary videos of the films were obtained from the Youtube site. The data in this study were words containing code switching and code mixing between Rudy and other characters. This film was chosen because in the conversation there was a lot of data that contained code switching and code mixing.

According to Sugiyono, (2017: 124) documents are records of past events.[8] The documents used are in the form of works, namely films. There are two tools used to collect data in this study, namely the main tool and aids. The main tool in this research is the researcher himself as a key instrument, meaning that the researcher is the main tool as a planner, implement, analyze and reporter of research results. In addition, this study also uses assistive devices such as laptops and stationery as well as Rudy Habibie's film script.

Data collection was carried out to obtain the information needed in order to achieve the research objectives. The data collection steps in this study were to identify and carry out coding of the types of code switching and code mixing that had previously been

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[8] Sugiyono PD, *Metode Peneliyian Bisnis: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Kombinasi Dan R&D*, 2017.

transcribed. Data collection techniques used observation techniques and note-taking techniques (Mahsun, 2007: 92).[9] The data analysis technique used content analysis by classifying the data, presenting data and drawing conclusions (Suharsaputra, 2012: 187). The steps involved in analyze the data obtained were transcribing the data or recording the video recording of Hanung Bramantyo's Rudy Habibie film. This process is transcribed without changing the utterances uttered by the characters in the film which are included in the data source of this study. Then the data classification stage. At this stage, the data that has been collected is classified based on the formulation of the problem, namely regarding the use of code switching and code mixing.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION FINDINGS

This research investigated the use of code mixing and code switching in Rudy Habibie's film. In this study, the researchers found code switching which were divided into 2 types, namely internal code switching and external code switching. And code mixing which was divided into words and phrase. The data presentation of data is presented in the followings.

1. Code Switching in Rudy Habibie's film

According to (Kitu, 2014: 52), code switching is one aspect of language dependency in a multilingual society, it is almost impossible for a speaker to use pure language without the slightest use of these language elements. Code switching is divided into two, namely internal code switching and external code switching.

a. Internal Code Switching

Internal code switching, which occurs between regional languages in national languages in a national language, between dialects in one regional language or several variations and styles contained in a dialect. The following is an internal code switching in Rudy Habibie's film.

1. Poltak   : "Sudahlah kita tak punya pilihan lagi!"

   Liem Keng   : "Ndak punya pilihan kumaha? Kita punya pilihan atuh"

   Poltak   : "Apa pilihannya? Ha? Apa? Selain kompromi pilihan kita adalah membatalkan seminar pembangunan.

   In the dialogue conversation, the data above is a form of code switching, because at the beginning of the conversation, Poltak used Indonesian, then continued the conversation in Sundanese.

2. Rudy   : "Halo!"

   Ayu   : "Rudy!"

   Piter   : "Sudah sehat kau?"

   Ayu   : "Sudah sembuh, Rudy?"

   Rudy   : "Beginilah"

   Ayu   : "Maaf, ndak sempat menjengukmu, Rudy"

   Rudy   : "Ya. Tidak apa-apa. Saya perkenalkan, ini mami saya, dan ini kakak ipar saya".

   Ayu   : "Sugeng rawuh tante."

   Mami   : "Walah senangnya dengar bahasa jawa disini. Seperti dirumah sendiri toh."

   Ayu   : "Emang rumah sendiri, eh, silahkan duduk tante"

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[9] Dr. Mahsun, M.S, *Metode Penelitian Bahasa Tahapan, Strategi, Metode, Dan Tekniknya*, 2016.

Rudy : "Ini ada oleh-oleh dari mami."

Poltak : "Iki batik'e apik tenan bu! Warna'ne abu-abu bakso."

Ayu : "Hus ini tu warnane cokelat, bukan abu-abu. Bahasamu itu kasar ndak pantas sama orang tua."

Mami : "Ndak papa kok, ndak papa.

The type of code switching in conversation, is internal code switching, because the languages used are Javanese and Indonesian. The use of Indonesian is more dominant in conversation.

3. Liem Keng : "Rud, Rudy. Kunaon sih? Kenapa?"

Rudy : "Saya. Saya tidak bisa bertahan"

Liem Keng : "Jangan hei, jangan nyerah dulu. Apasih?"

Rudy : "Kamu tidak tahu!"

Liem Keng : "Apa?"

Rudy : "Penelitian doctor Indonesia, sudah diambil alih oleh departemen pertahanan, dan kamu tahu kenapa? Karena Indonesia bukan bagian dari NATO"

In the conversation, the data above is a form of code switching because at the beginning of the conversation Liem Keng used Sundanese, then continued the conversation with Indonesian.

b. **External Code Switching**

External code switching occurs when a speaker switches language, from a national language or native, switch to a foreign language. For example, from Indonesia to English. The following is an external code switching in Rudy Habibie's film.

1. Rudy : "Papi, ini balon apa? Kok tidak bisa terbang"

Papi : "Astagfirullah, kamu dapat dari mana? Mami… mami, come here mam.

Mami : "Gusti Allah, itu siapa yang bawa? Kamu tahu nggak sih yang kamu mainin itu opo?

The above conversation is an external code switching because the language change from Indonesian to English.

2. Pastor : "Guten tag"

Rudy : "Sind Sie Pastor Gilbert? Ich bin Rudy Habibie. Ich ein Indonesischer Student."

Pastor : "Bahasa Jerman kamu sudah bagus sekali"

Rudy : "Bisa bahasa Indoneisa?"

Pastor : "Saya kawan dari Romo Sugiyono Pranoto. Saat masih seminar di Semarang dulu. Kamu tahu siapa dia?"

Rudy : "Ya saya tahu, beliau mendamaikan perang di Semarang, perang 5 hari itu."

Pastor : "Aaaa… benar sekali! Jadi begini Rudy, saya ditugaskan untuk mendampingi kamu dan saya senang sekali ditugaskan. Karena saya sudah kangen berbahasa Indonesia lagi."

Rudy : "Itu bisa dengan saya. Hahaha"

Pastor : "Betul! Dan saya kangen gudeg"

Rudy : "Ayu saja yang bisa."

Pastor : "Hahaha…"

The code switching in the above dialog is temporary code switching. Because at the beginning of the conversation, Rudy used German, then Pastor Gilbert continued the dialogue with Indonesian. The type of code switching in dialogue 1 is an external type of code switching, because there is a code switching from German and Indonesian.

3. Rudy : "Di situ kamu belajar Bahasa Indonesia dari dia?"
   Ilona : "Tidak, hanya belajar bahasa, Rud. Tapi belajar bagaimana menghadapi rasa takut untuk hidup lebih panjang. Dari sana aku belajar bahwa bahasa adalah jendela untuk bisa melihat dunia lebih luas dan tampaknya Indonesia akan punya arti khusus untukku."
   Rudy : "Kenapa?'
   Ilona : "Lagu dan tariannya bagus. Das Essen ist gut.

   In dialogue conversation, the data above is a form of code switching due to language switching using Indonesian and then continued the conversation with German.

4. Rudy : "Semua itu ada fakta masalah dan solusi. Faktanya saya mencintaimu. Masalahnya kamu menghindar terus dan solusinya…"
   Ilona : "Nein Rudy, nein. Aku yang selalu percaya pada cita-citamu. Itu fakta dan masalahnya."
   Rudy : "Ilona kalau begitu, biarkan saya mencari solusinya. Di Indonesia."

   In the dialogue above the data contains code switching, because at the beginning of the conversation, Rudy used Indonesian, then Ilona continued the conversation in German. The type of code switching in dialogue is a type of code switching.

5. Ilona : "Kamu yakin teman-teman kamu itu satu pemikiran dengan mu?
   Rudy : "Kenapa kau bertanya begitu?"
   Ilona : "Ich mache mir Sorgen um deine Studien. Seharusnya visi ini bukan urusan kamu sendiri. Sekarang kamu malah mengurus klubraum mushola, malam Indonesia.

   In the conversation, the data above contains code switching because at the beginning of the conversation, Ilona used German, then continued the conversation with Indonesian. The type of code switching in conversation is an external type of code switching, because there is a code switching from German to Indonesian.

6. Rudy : "Ini juga penting, sama pentingnya dengan hubungan kita!"
   Ilona : "Jadi kamu seserius itu denganku?"
   Rudy : "Naturlich!"
   Ilona : "Aku yakin denganmu Rudy, kamu tidak akan gagal Rud!"

   The type of code switching in conversation is an external type of code switching, because there is a code switching from Indonesian to German.

7. Rudy : "Warum sprechen Sie Indoensisch?
   Ilona : "Der Krieg hat mein Leben zertort. Mein haus wurde bombardierts als die NAZI Warschaw besetzte."
   Rudi : "Ach so"
   Ilona : "Ich habe fast mein Leben verloren. Eine Krankenschwester aus Ambon hat mich gerettet.
   Rudy : "A-ambon? Orang ambon di Polandia?

Ilona : " *Ya. Aku dan keluargaku tinggal berbulan-bulan di bungker bersama dia. Tidak tahu kapan siang dan kapan malam Pamanku hampir gila. Suster ambon itu pandai bercerita. Dia bercerita tentang petualangannya dari Ambon hingga ke Polandia.*

The type of code switching in conversation is an external type of code switching, because there is a code switching from German to Indonesia.

8. *Ilona* : "*Liebling*"

Rudy : "*Kamu seperti lihat hantu, hei!*"

Liem Keng : "*Rud, kamu terkena TBC tulang rud. Dan dokter memberikan diagnose dua hari yang lalu.*"

Rudy : "*Dua hari yang lalu?*"

Ilona : "*Ya, kamu pingsan selama tiga hari.*"

Rudy : "*Ya*"

The type of code switching in conversation is an external type of code switching, because there is a code switching from German to Indonesia.

9. *Rudy* : "*Saya tekankan sekali lagi, saya adalah jaminannya. Dan saya tidak melanjutkan S2 saya kalau program ini tidak terwujud*".

Ilona : "*Rudy, nein*".

Rudy : "*Ya*"

Ilona : "*Nein*"

The above conversation is an external code switching because the language change from Indonesian to German.

10. *Rudi* : "*Saya harus mengirimkan undangan ke praha dan berlin*"

Liem Keng : "*rudy,rudy,rudy, semua sudah diambil alih sama PPI Hamburg?*

Rudy : "*PPI Hamburg?*"

Liem Keng : *Mereka yang paling siap Rudy, tidak ada jalan lain*"

Rudy : "*Nein*"

Ilona : "*Mayoritas anggota PPI Hamburg, kelompok panca bukan?*"

Liem Kang : "*Iya tapi ini satu-satunya cara Rudy, bang peter yang akan jaga konsepnya.*"

The type of code switching in conversation is an external type of code switching, because there is a code switching from Indonesia to German.

2. **Code Mixing in Rudy Habibie Film**

Aslinda and Leni (2007: 87) argue that code mixing occurs when a native speaker, for example, used Indonesian, and inserts other language elements into the Indonesian. The following is an internal code mixing in Rudy Habibie's film.

a. **Code Mixing in Word Form**

1. **Code Mixing Nouns**

Pastor Gilbert : "*Saya kawan dari* **Romo** *Sugiyono Pranoto. Saat masih diseminari di Semarang dulu. Kamu tau dia siapa?*"

Code mixing occurs when Pastor inserts the Japanese word "Romo" into his conversation. The word "romo" is actually a non-standard word from the word "Rama" means Pastor.

2. **Code Mixing Pronoun**

Mami : "*Kamu itu dari mana? Kalau papi mu telepon, mami harus ngomong* **opo to**?"

The conversation above is code mixing in the form of the word seen when Mami inserts the word "opo" which is Javanese, which means "apa". The word "opo" is still closely related to Indonesian. The word "opo" is a non-standard word in Japanese.

3. **Code Mixing Adjectives**

*Mami   : "Yuk pada makan, masih **anget** ini loh nasinya."*

The dialogue above is a code mixing word form, which is seen when Mami inserts the word "anget", which is the non-standard word from "hangat". The word "hangat" in KBBI means "panas". "hangat" words in KBBI fall into the category of adjectives.

4. **Code Mixing Verb**

Rudy   : "Saya ingin sendiri! Mami kenapa ada disini?"
Mami   : "Kenapa kamu nggak bilang sama mami kalau kamu sakit Rud?"
Rudy   : "Rudy tidak mau membuat mami khawatir."
Mami   : "Lah, sekarang ini justru kamu bikin mami tambah khawatir."
*Rudy   : "**Study** ku berantakan."*
Mami   : "Wes, wes Rudy."
Rudy   : "Tidak berjalan dengan baik"
Mami   : "Rudy, semua itu masih bisa dibangun lagi, yang penting sekarang ini kamu harus sembuh ya?"

The dialogue above is a code mixing word form, which is seen when Rudy enters the word "study". The word "study" is an English word which meaning "belajar". Code mixing in the above dialog included in exit code mixing because it inserts English into Indonesian conversations.

5. **Code Mixing Adverb**

Pastor Gilbert   : "Was machst du?"
Rudy   : "Jadi mesin pemanasnya posisinya terlalu miring sehingga air panasnya tidak mengalir dengan lancer, dan tekanannya pun tidak maksimal ya dengan begini, bunyinya akan hilang."
*Pastor Gilbert   : "Ya **akzo**. Lalu nampaknya untuk apa?"*
Rudy   : "Ya untuk memperluas panas, karena jarak antara mesin dengan dinding ini terlalu lebar. Sehingga panasnya terbuang ya dengan begini jauh lebih praktis dan hemat listrik.

The dialogue above is a code mixing in word form when Pastor Gilbert inserts the word "akzo" into his Indonesian communication. The word also means "juga". Code mixing included in exit code mixing because it used German in the conversation.

b. **Code Mixing in Phrase Form.**

1. **Code Mixing In the Form Noun Phrase**

Rudy   : "Wacht even, Kangeholpen worden."
Tuan Nefeind : "wie ben je"
Pastor Gilbert : "Tur mir leid, Sir Neufind, er ist ein zukunftiger Student."
Rudy   : "Meester kan een glas water voor me halen **Thank you very much**"

It can be included that the code mixing above is mixing code in the form of a noun phrase in "Thank you very much". The mixing code above is mix exit code because the use of foreign languages in conversation.

2. **Code Mixing in the Form Verb Phrase**

Petugas   : *"Entshuldigung, da ist ein Brief von jemandem."*

Ilona   : *"Vielen Dank"*

Rudy   : *"Itu sumpahku, saya menulisnya ketika dirumah sakit."*

Ilona   : *"Rudy! Heh, aku piker kamu tidak akan jadi datang!"*

Rudy   : *"Aku minta maaf Ilona."*

Ilona   : *"Tidak perlu minta maaf Rudy, aku sudah melihat semuanya. Faktanya kamu cinta Indonesia, masalahnya kamu mencintai Indonesia dan solusinya,"*

Rudy   : *"Saya mencintai Indonesia. Dan dari dulu saya belajar melihatmu mencintaimu."*

Ilona   : *"Tidak Rudy, pada akhirnya cintaku tidak utuh untuk kamu. Cintaku tidak akan pernah sebersar cintamu untuk Indonesia. **Pass gut auf Rudy auf**".*

It can be included that the use "Pass gut auf Rudy, auf" is a verb phrase.

3. **Code Mixing in the Form Adjective Phrase**.

Rudy   : *"Wie kannts du Indodesisch sprechen?"*

Ilona   : *"Lange Geschichte. Mein Haus wurde durch eine Bombe zertort, als NAZI Warschau schlug. Diese wunde hat bis jetzt einen Abdruck hinterlassen. Da war eine Nonne aus Ambon. Er ist sehr neet. Aku dan keluargaku tinggal berbulan-bulan dengan dia. Tidak tau kapan siang, kapan malam. Pamanku hamper gila. Hahaha…"*

Rudy   : *"Hahaha…"*

Ilona   : *"Suster ambon itu panadai bercerita. Dia bercerita tentang petualangannya dari Ambon hingga ke polandia."*

Rudy   : *"Dari situ belajar bahasa Indonesia?"*

Ilona   : *"Tidak hanya belajar bahasa, tapi belajar bagaimana menghadapi rasa takut untuk hidup lebih panjanga. Dari sana aku belajar bahwa bahasa adalah jendela untuk melihat dunia lebih luas, dan tampaknya Indonesia akana mempunyai arti khusu untukku.*

Rudy   : *"Kenapa?"*

Ilona   : *"Lagu dan tariannya bagus**. Es ist so schon, Rudy**.*

Rudy   : *"Wie kannst du Indonesisch sprechen".*

Mixing code above, included mixing exit code because it used a foreign language in the conversation.

4. **Code Mixing in the Form Adverb Phrase**

Keng Kie : *"Rudy, kamu the bukannya baru 4 bulan dibandung?"*

Rudy   : *"Ya. Saya sengaja naik tingkat buat menyusul kamu".*

King Kie   : *"Wonggelo… tinggal dimana?"*

Rudy   : *"Saya satu setengah jam dari sini. Tinggal bersama keluarga Belanda Jerman.*

Pemuda Pejuang: *"Selamat. Kebetulan ada undangan, besok ada Sukarno disana."*

Keng kie   : *"Besok kita pergi"*

Rudy   : *"Saya tidak ikut, saya sudah pernah liat Universitas Bandung. **It's Okey**!"*

The dialogue above is code mixing phrase that appears when Rudy inserts the phrase "It's Okey" at the end of the conversation with King Kie. "It's Okay" is a foreign language, which is English, that means "tidak masalah"

5. **Code Mixing in the Form Pronoun Phrase**

Rudy : "Terima kasih telah menyelamatkan saya dari para perempuan yang membosankan itu. **Ich Heibe** Rudy Habibie.

Ilona : "Ilona Inosca, medical technical assisten Polandia. Keluargaku membawaku pindah ke Berlin".

Rudy : "Ohh"

Ilona : "Orang tuaku kawan nyonya dan tuan noin kami makan malam dirumah mereka beberapa hari yang lalu. Wir warten auf Sie unter, aber Sie sind in Ihrem Zimmer hehehe…"

The code mixing event appears when Rudy inserts the phrase "Ich Heibe" into his Indonesian conversation. The phrase "Ich Heibe" is German, which means "nama saya".

Factors affecting code switching and code mixing in Rudy Habibie's film:

Based on research above, code switching occurs because it is caused by the following factors:

1. **Factors that influence code switching in Rudy Habibie's film:**
   a. **Speakers and Personal Speakers**

   Ilona : "Rud, kalau kau mau kit bangun dunia sendiri. Temui aku di stasiun hari senin, keretaku berangkat ke Bonn pukul 2 siang. Aku diterima bekerja di Rumah Sakit, Rudy. Ich warte auf dich. Ich warte auf dich Rudy.

   In the dialogue above, the factors that cause code switching in the speaker and speakers personal presence of utterances which are said to be Ilona are conversations carried out without the presence of direct interlocutor.

   b. **Speech Partners**

   Ayu : "Emang dirumah sendiri, eh silahkan duduk."

   Rudy : "Ini ada oleh-oleh dari mami."

   Poltak : "Iki batik'e apik tenan bu! Warnane abu-abu bakso."

   Ayu : "Hus… ini tu warnanya cokelat, bukan abu-abu. Bahasamu itu kasar ndak pantas sama orang tua."

   In the conversation, the data above contains factors that cause code switching to the speech partner because the words said by Poltak are statements conveyed by the interlocutor.

   c. **There is a third speakers.**

   Liem Keng : "Rudy kamu mau apa?"

   Rudy : "Ini harus saya bagikan. Ini harus saya bagikan!"

   Ilona : "Nein… nein"

   Liem Keng : "Dipikir dulu."

   Rudy : "Ilona, ini bukan masalah negaramu, ini urusan Negara saya. Saya harus pergi."

   In the data conversation, the factors caused code switching in the third speaker because the utterance that Ilona said used German is a rejection, so Rudy doesn't do this. Code switching was caused by the third speaker to convey the utterance of the previous speaker's question to his speech partner.

   d. **Conversation Mode**

   Rudy : "Saya harus mengirimkan undangan ke Praha dan Berlin."

   Liem Keng : "Rudy, rudy, rudy… semua sudah diambil salaih sama PPI Hamburg".

   Rudy : "PPI hamburg? PPI Hamburg?

Liem Keng : "Mereka yang paling siap Rudy, tidak ada jalan lain."
Rudy : "Nein."
Ilona : "Mayoritas anggota PPI Hamburg, kelompok panca bukan?"
Liem Keng : "Iya, tapi ini satu-satunya cara Rud, bang Peter yang akan jaga konsepnya".
Rudy : "Kamu harus tau persis kalau itu kelompok panca, kamu harus tau persis!" Liem Keng : "Denger dulu... denger dulu. Bang Peter yang akan kebal konsepnya, savarian yang akan ngomong.
Rudy : "Nein"
Liem Keng : "Dengerin dulu, svarian yang akan ngomongin, dia sudah hadir di semua rapat, dia paling netral, kamu ingat itu. Ada bang Peter Rudy, Rudy dengerin dulu! ini satu-satunya cara".

The dialogue above, contains factors that cause the conversation mode code switching, because of the words that Liem Keng said words to strengthen and persuade Rudy to believe in his group. But Rudy still rejected it by using German "Nein", which means "tidak".

e. Conversation Topic

Rudy : "Ini juga penting, sama pentingnya dengan hubungan kita!"
Ilona : "Jadi kamu seserius itu denganmu?"
Rudy : "Naturlich!"
Ilona : "Aku yakin denganmu Rudy, kamu tidak akan gagal, Rud!"

In the conversation above, there are factors that cause code switching of conversation topics because the utterances Rudy said are answers in German to answer the questions asked by Ilona. Which means "tentu".

2. Factors that Influence Code Mixing in Rudy Habibie's Film
a. Language

Linguistic background also caused someone to code mixing, both speakers and speech partners. In addition, the way a speaker explains an intention or wants to interpret something is also one of the factors behind a speaker's mixing code.

*Mami : "Kamu itu dari mana? Kalau papi mu telepon, mami harus ngomong **opo to**?"*

In this conversation above, Mami mixed the code by inserting elements of the Japanese word "Opo" which means "apa" in Indonesian. It can indicate the occurrence of code mixing caused by linguistics factors. Mami inserts Javanese into his dialogue because Mami has a Japanese background. Thus, the dialogue showed that there is an insertion of elements in the form of words caused by linguistic factors.

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of research, there was code switching and code mixing in Rudy Habibie's dialogue. Code switching is the conscious and deliberate use of two or more languages for some reason. Instead, the code itself is divided into 2 types, namely internal code switching and external code switching. Internal code switching is code switching that occurs between one's own languages, such as Indonesian switching to Javanese. Meanwhile, external code switching is a language transition between one's own language and a foreign language, such as Indonesian switching to German.

Code mixing occurs when fluent in both languages simultaneously, switching between two languages insofar as they change from one language to another in one speech. In this

Rudy Habibie's film, code mixing is divided into words and phrases. A word is the smallest unit in a language consisting of a morpheme or more. Whereas a phrase is a group of words that have no subject or verb.

The factors that influence the form of code switching and code mixing in Rudy Habibie's film are:

1. Speakers and Personal Speakers

Judging from the speaker's personality, there are several purposes and objectives, namely a formal situation. Speakers usually also did code switching from one language to another because their habits want to highlight their own identity.

2. Speech Partners

Speech partners have different habits from speakers. The speech partners will be more likely to do code switching. The factor of code switching is due to the speech partner, because the two actors are telling each other something.

3. Third speaker.

To respect the presence of a third speaker, speakers and speech partners usually do code switching. In this case, code switching is also used to convey messages that the third speaker doesn't have to understand.

4. Conversation Topic

Conversation topic as a factor that is superior in determining the occurrence of code switching. The subject matter in a formal conversation is usually shown in a standard, neutral and serious style. Meanwhile, the subject or topic if informal conversation is shown in non-standard language, emotional style and it is up to the speakers.

5. Conversation Mode

In this section it is used as a means to influence speech partners. In the formal conversation mode, the informal mode is more often used than the written mode, which usually used the formal mode

CONCLUSION

Based on research on code switching and code mixing in the Rudy Habibie film, it can be concluded as follows:

1. The type of code switching in Rudy Habibie's film is divided into 2 types, namely internal code switching and external code switching. In this film, internal code switching included the transition process from Indonesian to Javanese and Sundanese. Meanwhile, external code switching occurs language change, from Indonesian to foreign languages.

2. The code mixing in Rudy Habibie's film is also divided into 2 forms, namely words and phrases. Code mixing in this film using several languages, such as Indonesian, German, Javanese, and Sundanese.

3. Factors causing code switching in Rudy Habibie's film is speakers and personal speakers, speech partners, third speakers, topic conversation and conversation mode. Besides, the factors that influence code mixing are conditions when a conversation is taking place. Besides that, it is based on the place and atmosphere, where the speaker changed from time to time to the interlocutor.

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APPENDIX

Gambar 14. Suasana diskusi di Rumah Ilona
Sumber : Film "Rudy Habibie" (01:13:38)

Tabel 15. Dialog Rudy yang membacakan strategi

Scene	Shot	Dialog
45	MS (Medium Shot)	**Rudy**: *"Ini adalah rancangan masa depan Indonesia. Tidak hanya berbicara mengenai Industri Dirgantara. Tapi ada perikanan, perkapalan, dan lain-lain. Dan ini yang merancang adalah mahasiswa PPI seluruh Eropa".*

Kedua, *scene 50*. Terlihat suasana mengejutkan. Ketika anggota PPI *Aachen* sedang mempersiapkan rapat, tiba-tiba datang rombongan anggota PPI *Hamburg* bersama seorang wakil Pemerintah Indonesia ke ruangan PPI *Aachen* yang mengejutkan anggota lainnya untuk mengubah mandat PPI yang semula mendukung Seminar

Gambar 13. Rudy menemui Zairin Zain yang menjabat sebagai Duta Besar Indonesia untuk menolak dimasukkannya nama Pemerintah Indonesia sebagai sponsor utama.
Sumber : Film "Rudy Habibie" (01:27:10)

Tabel 14. Dialog Pak Dubes dan Rudy

Scene	Shot	Dialog
55	OSS (Over Sholdier Shot)	**Pak Dubes**: *"Kamu pikir kamu siapa berani melawan Bung Karno?"* **Rudy**: *"Saya hanya membela Bung Karno dari pejabat korup pak".* **Pak Dubes**: *"Diam kamu! Tahu apa kamu tentang kewibawaan negara?"* **Rudy**: *"Saat ini saya sedang membela integritas negara saya. Buat apa merdeka kalau tidak punya integritas pak?"* **Pak Dubes**: *"Saya bangga sama kamu (sambil menepuk bahu Rudy). Setidaknya saya sudah menjalankan tugas saya memarahi kamu Rud,*

Gambar 12. Suasana tempat diskusi
Sumber : Film "Rudy Habibie" (56:14)

Tabel 13. Dialog *scene 35*

Scene	Shot	Dialog
35	LSS (Long Shot Setting)	**Peter**: *"Kami sedang membahas tempat Kongres PPI Aachen pertama menurut kamu dimana?" (tanya Peter kepada Rudy).* **Rudy**: *"Hmm, begini. Kalau menurut saya tempat itu tidak menjadi persoalan. Yang penting itu visinya. (sambil membagikan kertas putih yang kosong). Organisasi tanpa visi itu layaknya pesawat terbang tanpa tujuan. Yaa seperti kertas ini. Kosong, tanpa isi. Nah, ini yang harus diisi. Kalau saya yang menjadi Ketua PPI Aachen, saya akan membuat PPI Aachen sebagai contoh PPI yang ada diseluruh Eropa".*