
SOCIOLINGUISTIC STUDY OF USE LANGUAGE IN YOWIS BEN FILM BY FAJAR NUGROS AND BAYU EKO MOEKTITO (BAYU SKAK)

PROCEEDING
REINFORCING EDUCATION,
LANGUAGE, AND SOCIO-
CULTURE

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ABSTRACT

The process of communicating in the use of language that occurs in the speech community can lead to code switching and code mixing in the speech. One example is in the film Yowis Ben by Fajar Nugros and Bayu Eko Moektito. Code switching and code mixing can be found in the dialogue of the players in the film. This study aims to determine the variations and forms of code switching and code mixing in language speech in the Yowis Ben film for each player. This research uses descriptive qualitative research. The technique of collecting data is by using the technique of listening and taking notes. The results of this study also show and explain the description of code mixing and code switching contained in the Yowis Ben film. The conclusion from this research is code switching and code mixing can occur because of the influence of the speaker's background, atmosphere, and the place where the speech occurs. So that it does not demand the possibility of code switching and code mixing often occur in the speech community.

Keywords: *Switching code, mixing code, filming*

INTRODUCTION

Sociolinguistics comes from sociology and linguistics. Sociology is an objective study of humans in society, institutions and social processes that occur in society, while linguistics is the field of linguistics or the study of language as the object of study. Thus, it can be said that sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary study of language in relation to the use of language itself in society (Chaer, 2004).

Language is an arbitrary sound and has meaning. Language is used by the community as a means of communicating and expressing ideas both in writing and orally. Language can also accommodate thoughts and feelings to create mutual understanding between speakers and speech partners. Indonesia has three languages with different status. The three languages are regional languages, Indonesian languages, and foreign languages. However, the language designated as the national language and the state language is Indonesian.

People often use regional languages in regional communication, for example using Javanese, Sundanese, Madurese, Balinese, and others. This phenomena occurs in an open society where members of the community can allow the arrival of members from other communities, either one or more from one community, and there will be language contact relations. The language contained in the society that allows it will have an impact on the language of the people who come. In general, two or more languages play a role in the communication process. The life of a bilingual society is concerned with two languages or more than two language codes.

Sociolinguistically, bilingualism is the role of two languages by the speaker and his opponent in turn. People who speak two languages are known as bilinguals. Bilingualism is used for the use or mastery of two languages by a person as a language community, *Suhardi (2009: 42)*. ¹The language of speakers in a bilingual society causes influence on each other, linguistic causing various language events. Two language problems in the multilingual group were language contact that occurred, namely code mixing and code switching in speech usage.

Code switching is a transition in language use by adjusting the conditions that occur between languages and between variations in one language. According to *Suwito (in Aslinda and Syafyaha, 2007: 86)* there are two types of code switching, namely internal code switching and external code switching.² Code switching Internal is intertwined between its own languages such as regional languages and Indonesian, while external code switching is intertwined between internal languages and foreign languages such as English, German and others. Code mixing occurs when a speaker includes elements of the regional language into the Indonesian language conversation.

The mass media in Indonesia in the form of speeches and writings of media people, as well as regional languages, English and other languages, are spread to the public. The mass media are disseminators of information, educators, entertainers and teachers of language as well as knowledge, entertainment and the arts. The speech of celebrities and artists has an effect on the development of proficiency and language styles of the lower class (Mbete, et al, 2013: 9).

Film is a form of relationship in the form of audio-visual media that is able to show the form of words, sounds, images, and their combinations (*Sobur in Oktavianus, 2015: 3*)³. Film is a new tool used to deliver entertainment, stories, events, music, drama, comedy, and other technical offerings to the public (*McQuail in Oktavianus, 2015:3*)⁴. Film is a sophisticated mass communication medium, not only for entertainment, but also for information and education (Effendy in Oktavianus, 2015: 3).

The use of local language in the film *Yowis Ben* by Fajar Nugros and Bayu Eko Moekito makes it classified into various forms of language, the film has the integrity of the meaning of language in every dialogue spoken by each player so that the language used can be analysed in a linguistic way. One of the things that can be analysed from the contents of the speech by the actors of the *Yowis Ben* film, namely the language of the sentence which refers to the description of *code mixing* and *code switching* contained in the language, the existence of bilingualism, namely regional languages, Indonesian, and English.

Rather code (*codeswitching*) is a state of transition from one code to another code. For example, speaker uses Indonesian and then switches to using Javanese. Code switching is also one of the language-related aspects of a multilingual society. Factors that influence code switching include speakers, speech partners, the presence of a third speaker, the subject of conversation, arousing a sense of humor, and just being prestigious.

Mixed code (*code-mixing*) occurs when speaker wear a dominant language to support an inserted speech with elements of other languages. Code mixing can occur because of the

¹ Yanti, Nirmala, and Chamalah, "CAMPUR KODE DALAM TUTURAN VIDEO BLOG YOUTUBE AGUNG HAPSAH 'FINTECH,'" 3.

² Nurlianiati, Hadi, and Adriani, "CAMPUR KODE DAN ALIH KODE DALAM VIDEO YOUTUBE BAYU SKAK," 2.

³ "BAB 1.Pdf," 2.

⁴ "BAB 1.Pdf," 2.

character of the speaker or speaker, for example the social background and educational level of the speaker. This code mix is usually more visible when communicating in an informal setting. But code mixing can also occur because of language limitations and the word that you want to say has no equivalent. So that it can encourage speakers to use other languages.

Code switching and code mixing is a natural thing if it happens in the speech community. In multilingual societies the use of two or more languages is evident.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses qualitative research methods. Qualitative research is research that is 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 makes use of the theory of explanatory materials and ends in the form of a theory. Qualitative methods offer attention to data on the aspect of a deep 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 is experienced by research subjects such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, etc. in a holistic manner, and by means of descriptions in the form of words and language, in a specific context. Natural and by utilizing various natural methods, (Moleong, 2005: 6)⁵. This type of research is a qualitative descriptive study. This research aims to describe code mixing and code switching in the film Yowis Ben by Fajar Nugros and Bayu Eko Moektito.

The data analysis used a qualitative descriptive method. Data and data sources were obtained by watching the Yowis Ben film. Data collection techniques used observation techniques and note-taking techniques (Mahsun, 2007: 92). Data analysis techniques used content analysis by classifying data (Suharsaputra, 2012: 187), presenting data and drawing conclusions.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

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, in which this research can describe the research data. Film is an electronic media that presents in the form of audio visuals, pictures, and words.

Yowis Ben's film has been showing in Indonesian theaters since February 22, 2018, at this time the film can still be viewed via the internet by *streaming* or downloading. The film "Yowis Ben" has managed to get 926, 278 thousand viewers during 34 days from the beginning of its broadcast. This film was produced by Bayu Eko Moektito or better known as Bayu Skak. This film also involves artists who still have ties to East Java. The location of the *shooting* chosen was in Malang and Batu.

The results of this study obtained data showing code mixing and code switching. There are three mixed codes obtained from the Yowis Ben film during Susan's dialogue with Bayu, the principal with Bayu, and the mother with Bayu. In addition, there are also two code switching contained in the film.

⁵ Amirudin, "Pengaruh Modernisasi Terhadap Eksistensi dan Keberlangsungan Pengrajin Dandang di Desa Parapatan Kecamatan Sumberjaya Kabupaten Majalengka," 1.

Almost all of the data found in this film are code-mixed. Code mixing that occurs is due to the background of speakers who are native speakers of Malang, East Java, as well as the choice of words that are easy to remember and the changing situation.

Mix code is a speech event that is used consisting of mixed clauses and phrases but does not support its own function (*Thelander in Aslinda and Syafyaha, 2007: 87*). The code mixing event occurs due to the presence of the right word to represent the language used so that it uses words from regional or foreign languages. The following is an example of 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. <i>Limang ewu, tuku bensin sekliter, ndhang muliho!</i> "
3. Susan:	"Bukan itu, mendingan kamu pergi dari sini"
4. Susan:	"Bukan itu, mendingan kamu pergi dari sini"
5. Bayu:	"Loh tapi San?"
6. Susan:	"Pergi!"

Sub Findings

In the data above, it is found mixed code mixing involving Javanese and Indonesian languages. Based on data 1.5, the mixed code used is the sentence "*Limang ewu, tuku bensine sekliter, ndhang muliho.*" Which is Javanese. The sentence implies "*Lima ribu, beli bensin satu liter, terus pulang.*"

[2]

1. Kepala Sekolah: "Saya, disini memperkerjakan satpam itu kembar tiga. Jadi kemanapun kalian pergi pasti ketemu satpam itu. Poin saya adalah mbolos artinya kalian mengkhianati orang-orang yang sangat saying kalian. <i>Ojo mbolos pelajaran!</i> "
2. Bayu: " <i>Nggih Pak</i> "

Mixing the code in the data above also involves Indonesian and Javanese. This can be seen in data 2.1 in the sentence "*Ojo mbolos pelajaran!*" which is a command sentence which means "Jangan bolos pelajaran!", the sentence is Javanese *ngoko* because the speaker has a higher rank than speaker the sentence *interlocutor* "*Nggih Pak*" is Javanese *karma* which is usually used for older people with the aim of respect because the interlocutor is the principal. The word "*Nggih*" itself has a meaning, namely "*ya*".

[3]

1. Ibu: "Edan apa awakmu! Koen piker departemen store apa?"
2. Bayu: "Yo sopo weruh Bu, moro-moro dadi pecel departemen store. Departemen store iku dimulai saka diskon gedhe-gedhean Buk."
3. Ibu: "Diskon opo! Gak onok disko-diskonan modhal seket ewu njaluk diskon."
4. Bayu: "Loh..Buk..."

Data 3.1 and 3.2 above are examples of mixed code in Javanese and English. This can be seen in the word "*department store*" which means "one stop shop" which sells goods at retail.

DISCUSSION

Code switching is a transition from one language to another by changing the code (*David in Margana, 2013: 40*)⁶. Instead of code as a symptom of a shift in language use due to changing situations, code switching does not only occur between languages but can occur between variations or styles that exist in one language (*Apple in Chaer and Agustina, 2014: 107*)⁷. 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 sentences (Akl) is equated with the term mixed code (Ck), (Saddhono, 2010).

Code switching carried out by speakers is focused on Javanese which is more dominant in the speech because in the film there is a background in the life of the players who come from Malang with a dark Javanese language which is influenced by circumstances and increases the sense of humor. The following is one of the examples of code switching in the film *Yowis Ben* by Fajar Nugros and Bayu Eko Moektito.

[1]

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| 1. Doni: "San, boleh tolong keluar sebentar!" |
| 2. Susan: "Loh, emangnya kenapa? Aku ganggu kalian yah? Enngak 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 kesini. Bentar tok" |

In this data, there is code switching, namely the use of Indonesian and switching to Javanese data 1.4. Based on the analysis of the communication act, there was an informal code switching event, because the speaker's relationship with the speech partner began to show familiarity, so that the language used in communication was informal language. So that switching the code using the Javanese language and also the atmosphere in communicating seems more familiar and close.

[2]

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| 1. Susan: "Bayu, Bay aku pengen ngomong sama kamu" |
| 2. Bayu: "Ngomong apa San? Kalo kamu disini 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 dauber iku" |

⁶ Margana, "ALIH KODE DALAM PROSES PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA INGGRIS DI SMA," 4.

⁷ Nurlianiati, Hadi, and Adriani, "CAMPUR KODE DAN ALIH KODE DALAM VIDEO YOUTUBE BAYU SKAK," 4.

7. Bayu: "Nek gak noleh rene?"
8. Doni: "Gulune loro paling. Yo gak Pak?"

The code shift in the data above occurred when the Indonesian language switched to Javanese. This happens because the speakers have built a familiarity and also the backgrounds of the speakers and the interlocutors come from the same area. So that the Javanese language is considered as the appropriate language.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and analysis carried out in the film *Yowis Ben* by Fajar Nugros and Bayu Eko Moektito, there is an event of code mixing and code switching, this has several conclusions related to the following.

Code mixing that occurs in the film *Yowis Ben* by Fajar Nugros and Bayu Eko Moektito. Namely the use of Indonesian, Javanese and English. Meanwhile, code switching that occurs is the use of the Javanese language. This is based on the background of the film's story which depicts the players who come from Malang, East Java. The factors causing code mixing and code switching are influenced by background, interlocutors, speakers, subject matter, and evokes a sense of humor.

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