Code Switching and Code Mixing
in Film "Tokyo Fiancee"

Desmi Khoirotunnisak[1], Eka Fanti Sulistiyaningsih[2]

ABSTRACT

This research aims to: (1) examine and describe the code switching and code mixing inside the film Tokyo Fiancée by Stefan Liberski; (2) examine and describe the varieties of utterances code switching and code mixing inside the movie Tokyo Fiancée by Stefan Liberski; (3) discover the influential factors of code switching and code mixing within the movie. Descriptive qualitative became hired as a research layout of this have a look at with records playing cards as the research instruments adapted from the theories of Poplack (1980), Muysken (2000), Suwito (1983, 1985) and Eunhee (2006). The findings of this study at discovered that the film used three languages in oral speech including Japanese, French, and English. Among those oral speeches, there have been sixty nine utterances containing code switching this is protected in 3 types, specifically tag-switching, inter-sentential switching and intra-sentential switching. Then, those 39 utterances protected code mixing this is included in 5 kinds, specifically insertion code mixing, alternation code mixing, congruent lexicalization code mixing, inner code mixing and outer code mixing.

Keywords*; code switching, code mixing, film "Tokyo Fiancee"*

Correspondent Authors;
1) Students of Universitas An Nuur, desminisa@gmail.com
2) Lecturer of Universitas An Nuur, ekafanti@unan.ac.id

INTRODUCTION

The concept of multilingualism gives some advantages to an people inside the face of globalization, inclusive of permitting someone to speak digitally, pursuing a international career, and having a commercial enterprise, political, social, and cultural talents to expand their horizon in a style of fields (Handayani, 2016). Not with standing of the blessings furnished within the multilingualism idea, some statistics confirmed that the majority of human beings nonetheless come across a few troubles together with language shifts, interference and loss, as visible inside the case of Celtic language, and Mapia language of West Papua (Pratiwi, 2006). In term of social aspect, a few multilingual speakers have a tendency to use code-switching by converting the use of code (a language or a variety of language) into any other code and code-mixing through combining two or greater language codes and not using a unique motives and in casual contexts (Sudrama & Yadnya, 2015).

In this research, the researcher desire to analyze and describe the code switching and code mixing inside the film Tokyo Fiancée through Stefan Liberski, analyze and

24

English Education Department : Journalistics (Journal of English Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics)
Vol_2 No_01 Edisi 20 Juni 2022

describe the varieties of utterances code switching and code mixing inside the movie Tokyo Fiancée through Stefan Liberski, and discover the influential factors of code switching and code mixing within the movie.

An example of code-switching and code-mixing can be seen in a film entitled Tokyo Fiancée. This film is a romantic drama genre written in French and directed by Stefan Liberski (2014), played by Pauline Étienne as Amélie (French) and Taichi Inoue as Rinri (Japanese). This film provides distinctive features by providing three different languages such as French, Japanese, and English and allows code-switching and code-mixing spoken by the actors. Furthermore, this film is also another reason that is the main attraction of the film is striking cultural differences between Europe and Asia, especially Japan which is not a French speaking country.

Considering the explanation above, this paper presents a study focusing on an analysis of codeswitching and code-mixing in the film of Tokyo Fiancée. It aims to analyze and describe the code switching and code mixing in the film Tokyo Fiancée, the types of utterances code switching, and code mixing inthe film and identify the influential factors of code switching and code mixing in the film.

The Definition of Code Switching and Code Mixing

Code Switching

Code Switching is described as a skill of the bilingual speaker Code-switching is a term in linguistics referring to using more than one language or variety in conversation. Bokamba (1989) defines code-switching is the mixing of words, phrases and sentences from two distinct grammatical (sub) systems across sentence boundaries within the same speech event.

Code Mixing

Code-mixing was a phenomenon of bilingual that exists in the community are bilingual or multilingual. This is because people who use two languages or more often insert words that have no grammatical elements in them. In another word, say clause or phrase in use is composed of clauses (hybrid clauses, hybrid phrases) and each clause or phrase no longer support the functions of its own then the events that happened is the code-mixing (Pitaloka, n.d.; Wray, 1998).

Types of Code Switching and Code Mixing

Code-switching can occur between sentences (intersentential) or within a single sentence (intrasentential). There are three major types of switching by Poplack (1980), that follows :

Tag-Switching

25

English Education Department : Journalistics (Journal of English Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics) Vol_2 No_01 Edisi 20 Juni 2022

In which tags and certain set phrases in one language are inserted into an utterance otherwise in another. Tag code switching includes interjections, fillers, tags, and idiomatic expressions.

Inter-sentential Switching

In which a change of language occurs at sentence levels, where each clause or sentence is in one language or the other. Therefore, speakers performing this kind of switching are usually fairly proficient in the participating languages.

Intra-sentential Switching

It refers to the switching that occurs inside the same clause or sentence which is contains elements of both languages, and it's used by bilinguals with high levels of fluency in related languages.

In addition, there are five types code mixing, namely :

Insertion Code Mixing

Insertion occurs when lexical items from one language are incorporated into another. Insertion is the constraint in the terms of structural properties of some base or matrix structure. For example : "*Jangan suka nge-**judge** gitu dong, orang kan bedabeda"* (The word "judge" is an English word that is put into Indonesian speech).

Alternation Code Mixing

Alternation is the constraint of mixing in terms of compatibility or equivalence of the languages involved at the mix point, and clause.

Congruent Lexicalization Code Mixing

Congruent Lexicalization refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structures, which can be filled lexically with elements from either language.

Inner Code Mixing

Inner code mixing is a code mixing which occurs because of the insertion of language element of a native or national language and its variation. It can also happen between local language or regional language. For example, a speaker can use some codes of Javanese in his Indonesian talk, but not the whole structure of Javanese.

Outer Code Mixing

Outer code mixing occurs because of the insertion of language element from foreign language and all of its variation. Hence, there is mixture of native or national language with foreign language. For example, a speaker can insert English element in his/her Indonesian conversation.

Factors of Code Switching and Code Mixing

Suwito (as cited in Qonaatun, 2018) further explained some factors affecting code-switching as follows: Speakers, Interlocutor, The Presence of The Third Speakers, The topic, To generate a sense of humour, For prestigious. In line with this,

26

Eunhee (as cited in Margaretta et al., 2018) mentioned some influential factors of codemixing, namely the individual factors, situational factors, topical factors, and cultural factors. Each of these factors are elaborated in the following: The individual factors, Situational factors, Topics, Cultural factors

RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, the essential methodology to analyzing the form of code flipping is descriptive qualitative. In addition, it would entail the process of collecting and interpreting non-numerical data to determine the notion. Furthermore, Polkinghorne (2005) describes qualitative research as an inquiry aimed at explaining and clarifying human experience as it manifests itself in people's lives, and qualitative data is primarily acquired in the form of spoken or written language rather than numbers.

The basic approach used is paying attention to using the language spoken by way of the characters. At the same time as the advanced technology used is the listening method, pay attention and watching the film, again and again, the listening method is the provision of records via taking note of the use of the language used by the characters. Then, data collection strategies were also achieved with the aid of recording techniques, recording phrases in speech sentences categorized as mixed codes, after which

analyzed. The recording changed into most effective executed on facts that would help this research.

Data analysis became done while data collection changed into in development. Because of this the statistics that has been obtained is without delay analyzed. Cresswell in qualitative research said that researchers should not wait and allow the statistics collect to then examine it. This method is taken to avoid data accumulation.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. Findings

After analysing all of the utterances inside the dialogue the various actors in the movie Tokyo Fiancée by Stefan Liberski and grouping those into data that were organized previously the result of the first analysis located that there have been 3 languages utilized by the main characterl in the film, particularly, French, Japanese and English.

The result of the second analysis relate to the phenomenon of code switching discovered in sixty nine utterances in dialogue the various actors which may be grouped into kinds in line with Poplack's theory (1980). For detail the data we can follows :

(Data analysis Code Switching)

Data number : 3

Minute to : 04:55

Amélie: Hmm sorry but I didn't catch your

name yesterday.

Rinri: Rinri.

Amélie: Rinri… Ah **d'accord**.

Rinri. D'accord. Ok.

In the data above shows that there is code switching included in the tag-switching type, because the word "Ah d'accord" acts only as a filler in the blanks in a speech and if it is omitted, it does not change the meaning and the contributing factor, namely speakers who have bilingual skills.

(Data analysis Code Switching)

Data number : 4

Minute to : 05.16

Amélie: I am from Belgium… **Ah non, c'est pas grave! Hmm, parlons plutôt français! euu… dis-moi quelque chose en français!**

The data above it mean shows that there is code switching is included in the inter-sentential switching type, because the sentence "*Ah non, c'est pas grave! Hmm, parlons plutôt français! euu...dis-moi quelque chose en français!"* is the change of language code from English to French. The contributing factor was the main topic which required Rinri to speak French.

(Data analysis in Code Switching)

Data number : 6

Minute to : 07:10

Rinri: **Sumimasen! Lundi, 10 possible?**

In the data above shows that there is code switching is included in the intra-sentential switching type, because the language switching is in the same word,

clause or sentence phrase and contains elements of several Japanese and French languages, namely *"Sumimasen! Lundi, 10 possible?"* The contributing factor, namely speakers who have bilingual skills.

The result of the third analysis is that the code-mixing phenomenon can arise in utterances in dialogue among film characters. To analyse those utterances, the researcher adapted the concept of Muysken (2000) and Suwito (1985) discovered in 39 utterances.

(Data analysis in Code Mixing)

Data number : 3

Minute to : 04:55

Amélie: Hmm sorry but I didn't catch your name yesterday.

Rinri: Rinri.

Amélie: Rinri… Ah **d'accord.**

Rinri. D'accord. Ok.

The data in number 6 above shows that there is code mixing that is included in the types of insertion and outer code mixing due to the inclusion of the word *"Ah d'accord"* in French and the causative factor is individual, namely speakers who are bilingual.

(Data analysis Code Mixing)

Data number : 4

Minute to :05:16

Amélie: I am from Belgium… **Ah non, c'est pas grave! Hmm, parlons plutôt français! Euu… dis-moi quelque chose en français!**

The data in number 7 above shows that there is code mixing which is included in

28

the alternation and outer code-mixing types due to the mixing of the two languages structures that occur in English and French sentences *"Ah non, c'est pas grave! Hmm, parlons plutôt français! Euu...dis-moi quelque chose en français!"* The contributing factor is the topic of conversation which requires the interlocutor to speak French.

(Data analysis Code Mixing)

Dana number : 25

Minute to : 37:57 and 38.00

Rinri: C'est une **dekotora**. (Decoration truck)

Rinri: Dekotora? C'est ne pas facile pour voir.

The data in number 8 above shows that there is code mixing that is included in the type of congruent lexicalization and outer code-mixing, because of the inclusion of the word *"Dekotora"* which has a similar grammatical structure which is an absorption word in English, namely decoration truck. The factors causing the speakers use local popular terms.

After analysing all the utterances in the talk among the main actors within the film Tokyo Fiancée by Stefan Liberski, several points may be drawn. First of all, the analysis results determined that there are 3 languages utilized by the main actors within the film, namely, French, Japanese and English. This is because of the bilingualism of figures from distinct countries.

CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATION

Finally, this research findings showed that the usage of the French language from the data had been greater ruled than the other languages. In the type of code switching, tag switching is the most dominated with the speakers as the elements reason and in code mixing, the maximum dominating is insertion, outer code mixing and the people as elements that cause of code mixing. This study also may be used as an alternative reference associated with teaching substances, especially for sociolinguistic course in code switching and code mixing, the factors cause of the occurrence of those two phenomena, and the examples of speeches in related movie.

REFERENCES

Bronckart, J., Bronckart, O. (Producers), & Liberski, S. (Director). (2014). Tokyo Fiancée [Video file]. Retrieved from https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1Zn4-SK4HlaXHngiMwGW1Zumf-OX2vlTi

Creswell, J, W., & Creswell, J, D. (2018). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches (5th ed.).* Thousand Oaks. California: Sage.

Poplack, S. (1978/1981). *Syntactic structure*

29

English Education Department : Journalistics (Journal of English Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics)
Vol_2 No_01 Edisi 20 Juni 2022

and social function of code-switching. In Duran, R. P. (Ed.). Latino discourse and communicative behavior. New

Switching in Ketika Cinta Bertasbih 1 Novel. S-1, Thesis. University of Brawijaya.

Surya, N.O and Setiawan, T. (2021). Code Mixing and Code Switching in the "Yowis Ben" Movie: Sociolinguistic Study. International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Translation. Yogyakarta State University.

Auliya, A.F. (2017). Code Switching and Code Mixing in Teaching-Learning Process. English Education: Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris, p-ISSN 2086-6003 Vol 10 (1). UIN Raden Intan Lampung.

humaniora/article/download/1373/1165

Wiratno, Tri. (2003). *Kiat Menulis Karya Ilmiah dalam Bahasa Inggris.* Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.

Jersey: Ablex Publishing Corporation.

Husna, I. (2010). *Code Mixing And Code*

30

English Education Department : Journalistics (Journal of English Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics)
Vol_2 No_01 Edisi 20 Juni 2022