MIXED USE OF LANGUAGES AND LANGUAGE CODES IN CONVERSATIONS SERIES *KAGET NIKAH*

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ABSTRACT

Language mixing skills are a demanding language skill where we must master one of the foreign languages such as English because English is one of the international languages where English is commonly used throughout the world. Especially in the diversity of languages in Indonesia which is so much, so that it can be explained related to the sociolinguistic situation in Indonesia. Language also plays an important role in our daily life mastery of two languages, for example such as Indonesian as the main language mastered and English as a second language that needs to be understood. In everyday life, humans need both languages so that we can easily socialize and reach more information in the era of growing times. Therefore, people who rarely use one language. But there are still many people in everyday life who use one or two languages (bilingual). Then, the study uses language mixing as research to find out how the layout of language mixing when communicating. Bilingualism is also an interdisciplinary phenomenon that can be studied both from the perspective of individuals and society. This article summarizes the themes researched in various fields of multilingual study such as linguistics, sociolinguistics, and language policy. Sound events in all fields, the study shows that the code is concrete the dominant language used for communication in common language communities. These fields look at language acquisition and language processing as well as the use of different languages in social contexts and adopt various research methodologies. The research method used is a qualitative method that is descriptive for techniques, namely using notes and listens to find out the layout of conversations between roles.

Keywords: Language Mixing, Sociolinguistics, Biligualism

INTRODUCTION

People interact with each other and say whatever they want, and according to (Chaer, 2010) they say that language is a system, meaning that language consists of several components that are organized and standardized regularly. Although communication cannot be separated from communicators or speakers, or it can also be called the language of society. When people communicate with each other, they use language.

Language is a communication tool for humans in everyday life. The language of communication must be understandable by the person responsible for communication. Therefore, it is important that language users understand each other according to the language they speak. Language serves to convey ideas, feelings and socialized communication in everyday life. External studies or external studies mean things that are studied or factors that exist outside of language. Factors other than language as well, speakers of social groups use this language socially. External

evaluation is multidimensional because it affects two or more disciplines (A. Chaer, 2015) Therefore, one form of interdisciplinary science is a combination of two majors, for example sociolinguistics. In everyday communication, sometimes we are not aware of the use of code mix in general in the form of words, phrases, or others.

Like for example sociolinguistics in everyday communication, sometimes we do not realize the frequent use of blend A code *(code mix)* used in the form of words, phrases or sentences embedded to communicate for example, a speaker who speaks a lot Indonesian. If you add a fragment of English or regional language, you can say it like this:

(Dari mana saja I already waiting you for hour)
(Sorry-sorry Saya terjebak macet).

In Code Mix and Code Switch events, sometimes someone enters another language element. For example, because you want to relax, or because the language used cannot be understood by others, so there is a code mix. The use of two different languages in one word, phrase, clause or sentence is often called mixed code. code mixing occurs when a speaker uses a language predominantly in favor of a speech inserted with elements of another language.

DATA SOURCE

The data source used in this study was used to analyze conversations in the series kaget nikah berganre drama, comedy, Roman in 2021. Mathias Muchus wrote the screenplay of the series, then Venny Sagita, director and later wrote the script. Later, the series consists of 10 episodes divided into two parts in each episode, namely A and B. It is interesting to discuss the story of this series because it uses a lot of mixed words or a mixture of languages, which makes them interesting for this series and they also communicate a lot in languages English, what can be said, not all Indonesian language there are also mostly speak English.

METHODS

The research method used in this study is descriptive qualitative method. According to Cobley, qualitative research methods are procedures that examine a person's history, behavior, activities, organization, and social reciprocity. It can be seen that qualitative research is natural research and the data produced is (Salim & Syahrum, 2012). According to Djajasudarma, descriptive research methods are methods that aim to make a picture, ie. H. Describe systematically, objectively, and concisely the date, nature, and relationship of the phenomenon under study (Priatna Hardianti, 2019). According to (Cobley, 2001) qualitative data analysis consists of three steps, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions. Data collection for this study was carried out in stages as next:

1) Data Condensation, this data condensation is done by collecting all the data and then filtering the language combinations contained in the discussion of the series kaget nikah. This data is in the form of phrases, sentences, words, code mix and code switching. At the same time, information that is not related to code mixing and code switching is discarded.
2) Data Feed, after data condensation, the next step is to present the data. Data is represented by describing data, which includes code mixing and code switching. This information is presented in tabular form to clarify the information or to facilitate grouping.

3) Conclusion Drawing, this conclusion is drawn by describing the results of data analysis in accordance with the formulation of the research problem. The information below is grouped by words, phrases and sentences and then done as follows:

Data Grouping

Table 1 is a grouping of data as follows:

Table 1. Data Grouping

AK	Alih Kode
CK	Campur Kode
K	Kata
Fr	Frasa
KL	Kalimat

a) Code Grouping data example

The author took several data samples with the following data grouping:

Table 2. Code Grouping Data Examples

Bentar *what are doing here?*	Ck/Kl/K
Because you too busy to come to my place	Al/Kl/K
Jadi *I come to your place*	Ck/K/Kl/Fr
Ayah aku mau *strawberry sundae*	Ck/Kl/K/Fr

b) Data Collection Techniques

Documentation techniques for data collection used in this study and from these techniques include several techniques including the following:

1) Listening Techniques, Sumarsono (2012) states that the way to listen or be listened to is the use of language. This can be contrasted with social science observations or insights. In this technique, researchers listened to language videos used by two characters in the Dragonbreaker series. In this case the researcher is not directly involved in the communication process, he just pays attention, listens, another reason the researcher does not participate is because the researcher wants to listen to the data as naturally as possible.
2) Note-taking techniques, after performing the listening technique, the next technique is the recording technique, where the researcher records all information on a data card, which then classifies the information allowed (recorded). This can make it easier for writers to select information to be selected later.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Research conducted by (Laura Is Rhosyantina, 2014)) in her dissertation on code switching and code mixing, interference in the events of seller speech and shopping Cisanggarung Losar Traditional Market Realm. In his research, he found code-switching and code-mixing events, studied the causes of code-switching events, and code-mixing and interference events. Sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary science that studies language in society according to (A. dan A. L. Chaer, 2010)

Compared to other social sciences such as economics, sociology or linguistics itself, called sociolinguistics, language in informal terms according to (A. Chaer, 2015) argues that the level of formality, function of English can be divided into five levels or what is called variety of languages. The five levels are frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate. In Indonesian it is called by the terms frozen variety, official, business, relaxed, and familiar.

The word innovations in semantic evolution show the phenomena triggering to the regular process in language change. The semantic analysis of the evolution produces words that bear negative connotation, typologically called pejoration. Pejoration happens when a word meaning becomes negative (Nur Ajurah, 2018).

Bilingualism (Ohoiwutun, 2002) states that bilingualism or bilingualism is the use of two or more languages by a person or society dividing bilingualism into three categories. According to (Chaer, 2010) suggest that Campur kode can be interpreted as a mixture of language use caused by changes in language situations, where the code is used as the main code or base code and has its own function and autonomy, while other codes related to language events are only in the form of bases without function or autonomy as code.

Code switching is essentially a change in language or dialect (Ohoiwutun, 2002). Another opinion says that code switching is the event of switching from one code to another.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the discussion of this series are divided into 3 parts, namely phrases, words and sentences This research discusses the system of using a mixture of two to three languages.

1. Mix Code

a. Words
   - Ck/I/K/1 : *"Terus* you wanna *nikah muda gituh?"*
   - Ck/I/K/2 : *"Jadi* your *Bokap ngizinin?"*
   - Ck/I/K/3 : "Anyway *namanya juan"*
   - Ck/I/K/4 : *"Puncak engga* Hit *banget papah"*

b. Phrase
   - Ck/I/Fr/1 : *"Papah itu waktu, aku masih kecil* still don't know any country in this world*"*
   - Ck/I/Fr/2 : *"Mbo, sayang mbo tau kan aku engga boleh liburan sama juan ?"*
   - Ck/I/Fr/3 : *"Pasti mamah shock banget kalau tau tas yang di lemarinya itu palsu"*
   - Ck/I/Fr/4 : *"Ratu drama nih anak"*

c. Sentences
   - Ck/I/Kl/1 : *"Gue ngopi aja harus di temenin sama mas teno, gue kesini cuman mau bilang* I hate you*"*
   - Ck/I/Kl/2: *"*Sorry*, aku telat hai beb"*
   - Ck/I/Kl/3 : *"Yaudah aku pulang dah beb"*
   - Ck/I/Kl/4 : *"Puncak and Alaska* come on *papah engga banget"*

2. Code Switching

a. Words (Ac/I/K/1)

Kelly : *Aduh gimana dong masih di* block *gue.*
Lalita : *"Udah ah gue mau tidur saja"*
Kelly : *"Yah masa ke puncak gini doang"*
Lalita : "Bye-bye"

b. Sentence (Ac/I/Kl/1)

Andre : Are you okey *kenapa loh, jatoh*
Lalita : *"Yah, menurut loh, aja ngapain hue tengah malem disini nangis"*
Andre : *"Bisa berdiri engga?"*
Lalita : *"Engga, sumpah kaki gue sakit banget ini"*

c. Frasa (Ac/I/Fr/1)

Lalita : "I don't know *kenapa sama orang-orang ini"*
Andre : *"Saya tidak ada masalah dengan anda semuanya ya"*
Pak RT : *"Saya tidak mau warga saya anarkis seperti ini"*
Warga : *"Bikin kebijakan yang adil yah Pak idris agar semua selesai"*

CONCLUSION

Writing articles that will be published in linguistic journals still contains improper diction selection. This is evidenced by the use of non-standard word selection and not in accordance with the applicable General Spelling Guidelines Indonesian. Incompatibility can be in the form of inaccuracy in using capital letters. Diction writing errors are found in the title, abstract, article content, and article bibliography. In addition to errors in the selection and use of diction in articles, there are also errors in the use of phrases in articles, both in the title, abstract, content, and bibliography. Phrase errors can be typographical errors in prepositions and prefixes. As for the error in the use of phrases due to not using the choice of words in KBBI, this is because there are already foreign languages that are absorbed and have equivalents in Indonesian.

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