AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING TYPES USED IN "WARNA CINTA IMPIAN" FILM: A SOCIOLINGUISTIC APPROACH

THESIS

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FAKULTY OF SOCIAL AND HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITY OF PUTERA BATAM
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This thesis has been submitted on the date as indicated below

Batam, 16 March 2018

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini merupakan sebuah analysis pendekatan sosiolinguistik mengenai tipe campur kode yang di gunakan dalam film"Warna Cinta Impian". Teori yang di gunakan adalah campur code dalam dua bahasa yang di kemukakan oleh Piter Muysken (2005) yang terdiri dari tiga tipe campur kode yaitu sisipan, alternasi, dan leksikalisasi kongruen . Peneliti membatasi masalah yaitu sisipan dan kelas kata yang di sisipan dalam ucapan-ucapan toko film "Warna Cinta Impian". Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis, menemukan, dan menyimpulan tipe sisipan dan alasannya yang terjadi di "Warna Cinta Impian" film. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif dengan mengunakan film "Warna Cinta Impian" sebagai objeknya. Data-data dikumpulkan melalui observasi non-partisipan. Hasil penelitian ditampilkan dengan metode informal. Peneliti menemukan sisipan kata paling banyak dan sisipan idiom paling sedikit. Peneliti juga menemukan kata benda paling banyak dalam sisipan kata di dalam campur kode.

Kata kunci: *sosiolinguistik, campur kode, sisipan*

ABSTRACT

This research is an analysis of sociolinguistic approach concerning the type of code mixing used in the film "Warna Cinta Impian". The theory that is used is mixed code in the two languages put forward by Piter Muysken (2005) which consists of three types of mixed code that is the insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Researcher limits the problem of insertions and word categories that are inserted in the utterance of "Warna Cinta Impian" film. The purpose of this research to analyze, find and conclude the type of insertion and reasons that occur in the film "Warna Cinta Impian". This research is a qualitative research by using "Warna Cinta Impian" film as its object. The data were collected through non-participant observation. The results of the this research are presented by formal and informal methods. Researcher finds the most word inserts and the least idiom inserts. Researcher also finds the most nouns in the word inserts in the code-mixing.

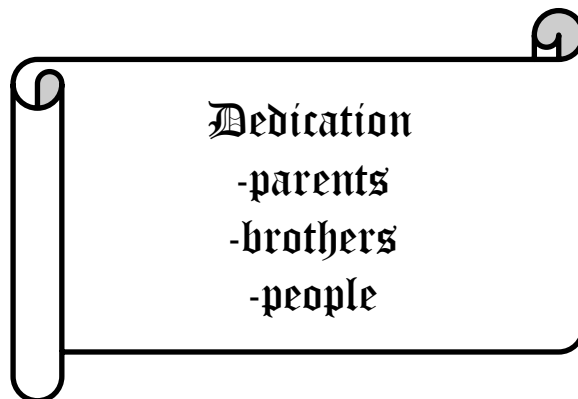**Keywords**: Sociolinguistic, Code-mixing, Insertion
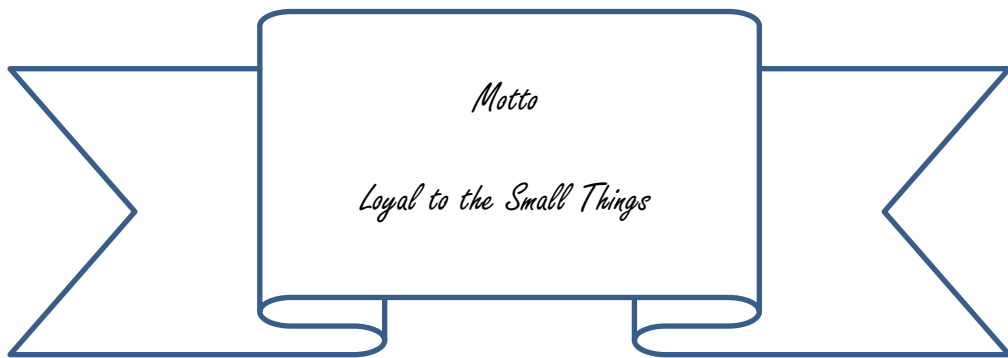
MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Motto

Loyal to the Small Things

Dedication
-parents
-brothers
-people

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1. 1 Background of Research

Linguistics is a study of language. Someone who studies language called a linguist. Based on the expert said that linguistics is the scientific study of human language (Frokim, 1998). It means that human language could be investigated by a scientist or a linguist through the study such as morphology, syntax or semantics. By studying linguistics, people will have more knowledge about form and structure of language in theoretical linguistics.

In linguistics, it has some branches as phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, discourse analysis and etc, one of them is sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is a study of language related to society. According to (Wardhaugh, 2006), sociolinguistics is concerned with investigation of the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the language structure and of how languages function in communication. It means that the correct grammar in a sentence could make reader or listener understands the meaning from writer or speaker in communication. Besides that, the goal in the sociology of language is trying to discover how social structure can be understood through the study of language, e.g., how certain linguistic features serve to characterize particular social arrangements. Therefore, it can be said that how using language in the structure of language could be understood by society to achieve the meaning of

communication through the study of language.

Besides that, in sociolinguistics, there are several subjects discussed such as code switching and code mixing. Code-switching is a language switch to others languages or the language is altered to others in an utterance. Based on the expert explained that people usually required to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they might also decide to switch from one code to another or to mix codes even within sometimes very short utterances and thereby create a new code in a process known as code-switching (Wardhaugh, 2006). According to his opinion, code switching happens in the conversation between speakers such as in informal meeting with using more than one language. Moreover, in code switching there are three types; inter-sentential, intra-sentential and tag-switching to analyze code-switching in conversation. These types have the different switching as in inter-sentential switch is done at sentence boundaries (two sentences in same topic or to explain the first sentence), in the intra-sentential switch is done in the middle of a sentence (two clauses as in independent or dependent) and tag-switching is an insertion of a tag from one language into an utterance that is in another language (a tag question).

Related to the explanation about, code mixing such as intra-sentential switching but code mixing focuses lexical and grammatical features. Pieter Muysken explains that he was using the term code-mixing to refer to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence (Muysken, 2005). Based on his opinion, code-mixing is used to analyze the utterance rather than code-switching. It is because of code-switching can

switch with several languages in a sentence. Moreover, there are three types of code mixing; insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization (Muysken, 2005). It means that code-mixing types have different processes such as insertion where a language is inserted lexical items by another language in a sentence. Alternation where structures are mixed by languages. Congruent lexicalization where is different lexical is put in the same structure of grammar. Below are details of explanation of code mixing types.

Insertion involves a word and the unit of relationship lexical items from another language into a sentence structure of original language. A word and the unit of relationship lexical items of insertion can affect the structure of language. Here, the process of code mixing arranges the insertion of lexical or phrasal from another language into a given structure in the original language (Muysken, 2005). It means that the structure of utterance could be insertion by forms insertion. Moreover, there are five forms insertion the form of words, phrase, hybrid, idioms, and clause (Leech, 1983). It can be said that in an utterance can be mixed five forms insertion depend on the speaker which is forms insertion is used.

Related to the explanation above, forms of insertion could be explained one by one to make clear the different form structure of a sentence. The insertion of the word it means that a word from another language mixes in a sentence between spaces. The insertion of phrase it means that a phrase (two or more related word) is mixed in a sentence or an utterance from another language. The insertion of hybrid it means that a combination of word pieces in a sentence, combination word means two languages in a word where that word mix a sentence. The

insertion of idioms it means that idiom is mixed in utterance where the meaning cannot word for word but a whole unit. The insertion of the clause it means that clause (a group of a word is having a subject and predicate) is mixed in a sentence such as an independent clause or dependent clause with different language.

Alternation is defined as the switching between structures from separate languages. The boundary of the switches may be a clause or some peripheral element such as a discourse marker or tag form (Muysken, 2005). According to his opinion alternation happens tag switching in a sentence.

Congruent lexicalization is the combination of words from the different lexical mix in same grammatical structure. Multi-word mixing (of both constituents and non-constituents together) is expected because the two languages being combined for the most part share the same grammatical structure (Muysken, 2005). According to his opinion, the words from another language are mixed exactly the same grammatical structure from the original language.

From the explanation of code mixing types above, the researcher found code mixing words in the utterances of "Warna Cinta Impian" film. Examples of code mixing happen in utterances of "Warna Cinta Impian" film below.

1. Diana: *Morning*, abang! (00:03:06-00:03:07)
2. Awie's friend: *Diana is Diana. You know that she's workholic*, betul tak? (00:07:50-00:07:53)
3. Daniel: *Well, Actually I* tak harapkan pun *you* ikut, *you* ikutkah, *you* tak ikutkah, rasa macam tak ada makna bagi aku. (00:10:25-00:10:37)

Based on explanation and examples above, this research focus on code-mixing types especially forms insertion and categories word (noun, verb, adverb and etc) in the utterance of "Warna Cinta Impian" film. The researcher chooses

"Warna Cinta Impian" film as an object to analyze for some reasons. This film has two the famous actor as Awie and actress as Erra Fazira in Hollywood in Malaysia. This film mixes two languages (Malay and English) as common films just have one language and have a script if the film comes from foreign language. In addition, this "Warna Cinta Impian" film comes from Malaysia, indirectly that film influences to the watcher to understand form and meaning the utterance which is mixing language. Because the watchers do not come from all linguists, the film should identify forms insertion from the mixing language.

1. 2   Identification of the Problem

There are some problems that can be identified in the background of the research above, researcher found several problems: code mixing types in utterances in film such as forms insertion: insertion of word, insertion of phrase, insertion of clause, insertion of idiom or expression, and insertion of form of baster/ hybrid (alliance forming of genuine and foreign language) (Leech, 1983). Forms of insertion use categories word to mix the utterance or a sentence in "Warna Cinta Impian" film. It means whatever a word inserts in the utterance of "Warna Cinta Impian" film through process insertional form. Another problem is this film mixes two languages (Malay and English) as common films just have one language and have a script below the screen (television or movie) if the film comes from a foreign language but this "Warna Cinta Impian" film mixes two languages. It means that film makes watcher confuse because the film mixes two languages.

1. 3   Limitation of the Problem

Through this film, the researcher found some problems which need to analyze based on the identification of the problem. Based on the theory of Muysken, code-mixing types divided into three; insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization as declared by (Muysken, 1983). Due to the limitation of time, the research limits the problem into forms of insertion: insertion of word, insertion of phrase, insertion of clause, insertion of idiom or expression, and insertion of form of baster (alliance forming of genuine and foreign language) and categories word that is used insertion in the utterance "Warna Cinta Impian" film.

1. 4   Formulation of the Problem

Referring to the limitation of the problem above, the forms of insertion of code mixing type in utterances of "Warna Cinta Impian" film is elaborated in the following questions as the formulation of the problem:

1. What types of code mixing are used in the utterances of "Warna Cinta Impian" film?

2. What insertional form and categories of word are used in the utterances of "Warna Cinta Impian" film?

1. 5 Objective of the research

Based on the formulation of the problem there are several objectives of this research, they are:

1. To analysze types of code mixing used in the utterances of "Warna Cinta Impian" film.

2. To analysze insertional form and categories of word used in the utterances of "Warna Cinta Impian" film.

1.6 Significance of the research

1.6.1 Theoretically

This research benefits to support studying code mixing in sociolinguistics because, in utterance "Warna Cinta Impian" film, it mixes two languages (Malay and English). It means studying about form and structure in utterance and applied the utterance into function in the society. In addition, this research benefits as the reference for the next research on the same subject.

1.6.2 Practically

This research can be implemented forms insertion in code mixing types in bilingual speech. Additionally, this research benefits for practice mix two languages in the utterance in society to make listeners understand clearly.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

Sociolinguistics	:	The relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in communication.
Code mixing	:	All cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence.
Film	:	A story or event recorded by a camera as a set of moving images and shown in a theater or on television; a motion picture.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter is divided into six topics. There are sociolinguistics, code-switching, code-mixing, forms of code mixing, previous study, and theoretical framework. Below researcher explains detail about topics one by one:

2. 1 Sociolinguistics

The relationship between language and society, or of the various functions of language in society, should begin with some attempt to define each of these terms (Wardhaugh, 2006). It has two terms society and language. Society is any groups of people who are drawn together for a certain purpose or purposes. Language is what the members of a particular society speak. However, speech in almost any society can take many very different forms, and just what forms should be chosen to discuss when it is attempted to describe the language of a society may prove to be a contentious matter. Therefore it should be prepared to look into various aspects of the possible relationships between language and society.

In sociolinguistics, language comes from a culture such as the trade of communication then continues to develop word of the trade. The expert said that sociolinguistics is part of linguistics which is concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon (Peter Trudgill, 1983). Based on his opinion that is

sociolinguistics is also studied about cultural phenomenon special dialect and accent.

In the group such as religious community, medical scientists, social media community, and etc, language that is used to speak is different each group in society because of some factors. The expert said that sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to social factors (Sylvia Chalker and Edmund Weiner, 1998). According to his opinion sociolinguistics is studied from social such as the language of the group which is developing in society.

In sociolinguistics, that is found varieties languages in society. Bilingual or multilingual, the situation can produce still other effects on one or more of the languages involved (Wardhaugh, 2006)According to his opinion, bilingual can affect two languages in a sentence that is studied in code switching and code mixing.

2. 2 Code switching

Code-switching is the branch of Sociolinguistics; code-switching is a language switch to others languages or the language is altered to others in the utterance. People select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch from one code to another or to mix codes even within sometimes very short utterances and thereby create a new code in a process known as code-switching (Wardhaugh, 2006). Base on his opinion code switching happens in utterances that switch a language to others languages. In code-switching, there are three types according to the experts (Poplack, 2001), that

identifies three different types of code-switching which are tag-switching, inter-sentential and intra-sentential. It means three types of code-switching can be used to analyze sentences or utterances in conversations.

Inter-sentential code switching type happens in between sentences or clauses. Inter-sentential code-switching, the language switch is done at sentence boundaries (Lowi, 2005). Based on his opinion inter-sentential code switching type happens at sentence boundaries or clauses. In the clause, there are two clauses; independent clause or dependent clause. If the independent clause or dependent clause is switched by a speaker, that happens inter-sentential code-switching.

Intra-sentential code switching type as code mixing, that happens in a single sentence. Thus, a sentence will be made up of two or more languages. In intra-sentential switching, it is important that the analysis also establish the main language and embedded language (Kebeya, 2013). Based on his opinion that intra-sentential switching has two languages as main language and embedded language in a sentence to analyze. The main language is the largest proportion of lexical items in the code switching and embedded language is fewer items in the sentence. For more explanation about intra-sentential code-switching, the type is studied in code mixing.

Tag-switching type happens in a sentence such as tag-question. For example from the utterance "Warna Cinta Impian" film: Awie's friend says "Diana is Diana. You know that she's workaholic, *betul tak*?" from words "betul tak" it means tag-switching from Malay. In English: You know that she's workaholic,

she doesn't? The speaker changes "she doesn't" to be "*betul tak*" in the utterance of the film to emphasize the right his statement.

2. 3 Code mixing

One of the effects of using two or more languages or bilingualism is code mixing. Wardhaugh explained that code-mixing occurred when a speaker is able using two languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance (Wardhaugh, 2006). Another aspect of the language dependency in bilingual communities is the occurrence phenomenon of code mixing. In the code-mixing characteristic dependence is marked by the reciprocal relationship between the roles and function of languages. The role means anyone who uses that language based on form and structure, while the function of language means anything to be achieved by speakers with his words. Special characteristics the speakers is very important, the speakers will color the mixed code. The process of mix code appears code mixing types. There are three code mixing types; insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. In insertion there are five forms of insertion such as insertion of word, insertion of phrase, insertion of clause, insertion of baster, and insertion of idiom. The detail explanation are below.

The concept of insertion is defined as insertion of material such as lexical items or entire constituents from one language into a structure from the other language. According to (Leech,1983), approaches that depart from the notion of insertion view the limitation in terms of the structural properties of some base or

matrix structure. Here the process of code-mixing is conceived as something akin to borrowing: the insertion of an alien lexical of the phrasal category into a given structure. The difference would simply be the size and type of element inserted, e.g. noun versus noun phrase. (Leech, 1983) said that insertion is frequent in colonial settings and recent migrant communities, where there is a considerable asymmetry in the speakers' proficiency in the two languages. A language dominance shift, e.g. between the first and third generation in an immigrant setting, may be reflected in a shift in the directionality of the insertion of elements: from insertion into the language of the country of origin to the presence of originally native items in the language of the host country.

Thereby code mixing is caused interrelationship among role of speaker, language form, and language function. Some of the code-mixing forms, that is (1) insertion of word, (2) insertion of phrase, (3) insertion of clause, (4) insertion of idiom or expression and (5) insertion of the form of baster (alliance forming of genuine and foreign language).

Alternation is same with tag-switching. Muysken said that approaches alternation equivalence of the languages involved at the switch point (Muysken, 2005). It means that alternation processes as tag-switching. Alternation can be the first clause or after the comma (tag-question). Example is below:

Daniel said that Jadi, awak nak saya temani awak balik Malaysia, *that's all*?

From this example words "that's all" is said by him to alter the utterance which is happen after the comma (tag-question). Words "that's all" mean Daniel and his friend go together to Malaysia. In Malay language, words "that's all" mean

"*juga*." The function of words "that's all" emphasize the right his statement.

Congruent lexicalization is style shifting of words and standard grammar of original sentence structure. It means that congruent lexicalization puts words in a sentence without changing the structure of grammar. Based on the opinion of experts the notion of congruent lexicalization underlies the study of style shifting and dialect/standard variation, as in the work of (Labov, 1972) and (Trudgill, 1986). It means that congruent lexicalization happens shift of words with the standard of original structure sentence. For example: In 1998 Indonesia experienced situasi crisis, Indonesia confronted kondisi low economy. From this example, two words "situasi and kondisi" insert in the sentence without changing the grammar. In English: In 1998 Indonesia experienced situation crisis, Indonesian confronted condition low economy. Words "situasi dan kondisi" is mentioned style shifting.

2.3.1 The Forms of Code Mixing

(Leech, 1983) classifies code mixing into five kinds according to the linguistic elements that involved in code mixing as follows:

1) The insertion of words

The insertion of words here means the language unit that stands on its own; it consists of free morpheme and bound morphemes. One common definition of a word is the following "a word is any unit of language that in writing, appears between spaces or between a space and a hyphen". Words do not always

constitute the smallest meaningful units in a language. Instead, words are sometimes constructed of smaller parts. These parts are called morphemes (Sapruto, 2013). The examples are from the utterances "Warna Cinta Impian" film, below:

1. Diana: *Sorry* ya bang, tapi adik memeng tak minat pergi..(00:08:33-00:08:35)
2. Daniel: Abang, kalau mau tahu udah aku kasih *surprise* sama dia. (00:08:53-00:08:56)

From two examples above, two words "*sorry* and *surprise*" insert in the utterances those are mentioned as the insertion of words. Category word could be found in insertional form in the utterance. Word classes such as noun, verb, adjective, and etc are traditionally called parts of speech (Prof et al., 2005). According to his opinion, word classes as categories words is common using in part of speech. Based two examples above, researcher could category word in insertional form such as word "*sorry*" is adjective and word "*surprise*" is noun and verb.

2) The insertion of phrases

A phrase is a group of two or more related words that does not certain both as subject and a predicate. The example is from the utterance "Warna Cinta Impian" film, below:

1. Awie: Daniel! ada *surprise present* untuk kau! (00:08:39-00:08:42)

From example above, phrase "*surprise present*" insert in the utterance that is mentioned as the insertion of phrases. Phrases could be classified based on the types of phrases. There are five types of phrases such as noun phrase, verb phrase,

adjective phrase, adverb phrase, and prepositional phrase (B. Hathorn, L. hoepner, 2015). It means that phrases have types based on the structure of phrase such as the structure of the noun phrase, the structure of verb phrase, and etc. Based on example above, researcher could category phrase ""*surprise present*" is noun phrase because the main word in a noun phrase is a noun as "*present*".

3) The insertion of hybrids

Hornby states that hybrid is the composed part of words (Hornby, 1995) it is a combination of word pieces, the combination pieces of Indonesian word and English word. This research uses Malay word and English because the film comes from Malaysia. The examples are from the utterances "Warna Cinta Impian" film, below:

1. Daniel: *Okey*lah thanks, you're the best! (00:08:58-00:09:00)
2. Diana: Eh *please*lah, kita..kita ini ada muka nak ber*honeymoon*? (00:09:45-00:09:48)

From two examples above, hybrids "*okeylah*, *pleaselah*, and *berhoneymoon*" insert in the utterances those are mentioned as the insertion of hybrids. This example is named insertion of hybrid because the word joins in two languages English and Malay. This automatically leads to another diagnostic feature of insertions, morphological integration (Muyksen, 2005). According to his opinion, morphological integration automatically joins with other morpheme in insertion as hybrids. Other morpheme means other language combines with main word.

4) The insertions of idioms

Idioms are an expression which has a meaning different from that, of the individual meaning of each of its component parts. The idiom cannot be translated literally from one language into another without some change in its meaning or connotation (Dixson, 1971). The idiom is a phrase or sentence whose meaning is not clear from the meaning of its individual's words and which must be learned as a whole unit. It means that idiom creates the new meaning that is different from the real meaning of each word. The examples are:

1. *By the way* makasih baget lo dah mau jadi temen gue selama ini.
2. 60 episode kemudian mereka kawin di sebuah pesta dengan *make-up* berlebihan.

From two examples above, idioms "*by the way* and *make-up*" insert in the utterances those are mentioned as the insertion of idioms. Because idioms "*by the way* and *make-up*" cannot be translated into word by word to get the meaning but the unit of word to get the meaning such as idioms "*make-up*" is cosmetics such as lipstick or powder applied to the face, used to enhance or alter the appearance. Idioms "*make-up*" cannot get the meaning one by one such as word "*make and up*" separate meaning.

5) The insertion of clause

A clause is a group of words having a subject and predicate some clause are independents, so they can stand themselves as sentences or may appear within sentences as the grammatically complete statement. Other clauses are dependent (subordinate) they cannot stand themselves and therefore the meaning upon the

reminders of the sentences in which they appear. The examples are from the utterances "Warna Cinta Impian" film, below:

1. Erra: *He was my first love*, tapi dia tinggalkan kakak, rasa dia mengejar prempuan lain. (01:28:57-01:29:10)
2. Daniel: *Diana will pick me up because* besok aku udah boleh balik (00:53:37-00:53:46)

From two examples above, clauses "*he was my first love* and *Diana will pick me up because*" insert in the utterances those are mentioned as the insertion of clauses. Clause has subject and predicate in a sentence. Clause is structure that can be analyzed in terms of sentence elements such as subject and predicate (Sidney Greenbaum and Gerald Nelson, 2002). It means that clause has two important elements such as subject and predicate in a sentence. A sentence has two kinds such as compound sentences and complex sentence. Compound sentence consists of two or more coordinate clauses. Complex sentence consists of one coordinate clause and add one or more subordinate clauses. Subordinate clauses have three main sets of functions nominal clauses, modifier clauses, and adverbial clauses (Sidney Greenbaum and Gerald Nelson, 2002). It means that subordinate clauses could be classified three nominal clauses, modifier clauses, and adverbial clauses.

Form two examples above, clauses "*he was my first love* and *Diana will pick me up because*" could be categorized coordinate clause or independent clause because the clause can stand alone or can be understood the point of meaning from those clauses.

2.5 Previous Study

The researcher has red a journal international to support this thesis. The title of journal is Coactivation in bilingual grammars: A computational account of code mixing by Matthew Goldrick from Northwestern University, Michael Putnam from Pennsylvania State University, and Lara Schwarz from Pennsylvania State University (2016) (Goldrick, Putnam, & Schwarz, 2016). The journal is about code mixing constructions where an element of an intended utterance appears in both languages within a single utterance. The finding of this journal is blend representations in code mixing and blends in grammatical theories: application to doubling.

The researcher has read some research and journal as the previous study to support this researcher. At first, the writer takes the previous study from the thesis in English Department of Education Faculty, State Institute of Islamic Studies (STAIN) at Salatiga, Semarang, Indonesia by (Sapruto, 2013) entitled The Analysis of Indonesian-English Codes Mixing Used in "Marmut Merah Jambu" Novel. In his researcher, he analyzed the forms of code mixing, the purposes of Indonesian-English code mixing used, and the lexical meaning of Indonesian-English code mixing that found in the novel entitled Marmut Merah Jambu written by Raditya Dika. In the method, he used descriptive qualitative because he took the data are in the form of words or utterances rather than a number. The finding of his researcher is the form of code mixing and purpose of code mixing.

Second, the researcher took the previous study from the thesis in Faculty of Education and Teacher Training, State Islamic University Sultan Syarif Kasim

Riau, Pekanbaru, Indonesia by (Amsal, 2011) entitled An Analysis of Code Mixing in Conversation of the Students at State Junior High School (SMPN) 3 XIII Koto Kampar. In his researcher, he analyzed code mixing in the conversation of the students at State Junior High School (SMPN) 3 XIII Koto Kampar and the types of Code Mixing found in the student's conversation. In the method, he used descriptive qualitative, too. The finding of his research is amount of inserted word and percentage of inserted word based on category of word.

Third, the researcher took the previous study from the thesis in English Department, Putera Batam University, Batam, Indonesia by (Rita, 2015)entitled An Analysis of Code Mixing in ``Say It`` Film. She analyzed code mixing types used and frequents of code mixing type in utterance "Say It" film. The finding of her research is three types code mixing and percentage of three types.

Based on some previous studies, the researcher could combine between three previous studies. Then, the writer will use them for references in this research with the same topic but different finding and discussion. In addition, the previous study gives more knowledge about phenomena of code mixing that also often happen in conversations or novel. Besides, the writer can get more references and have more motivated to make this research.

2.6 Theoretical Framework

This research contains the framework which gives a brief summary to help the researcher to reach the goal during analyze data and to make the readers easier to understand this research by present it in main point diagram as below:
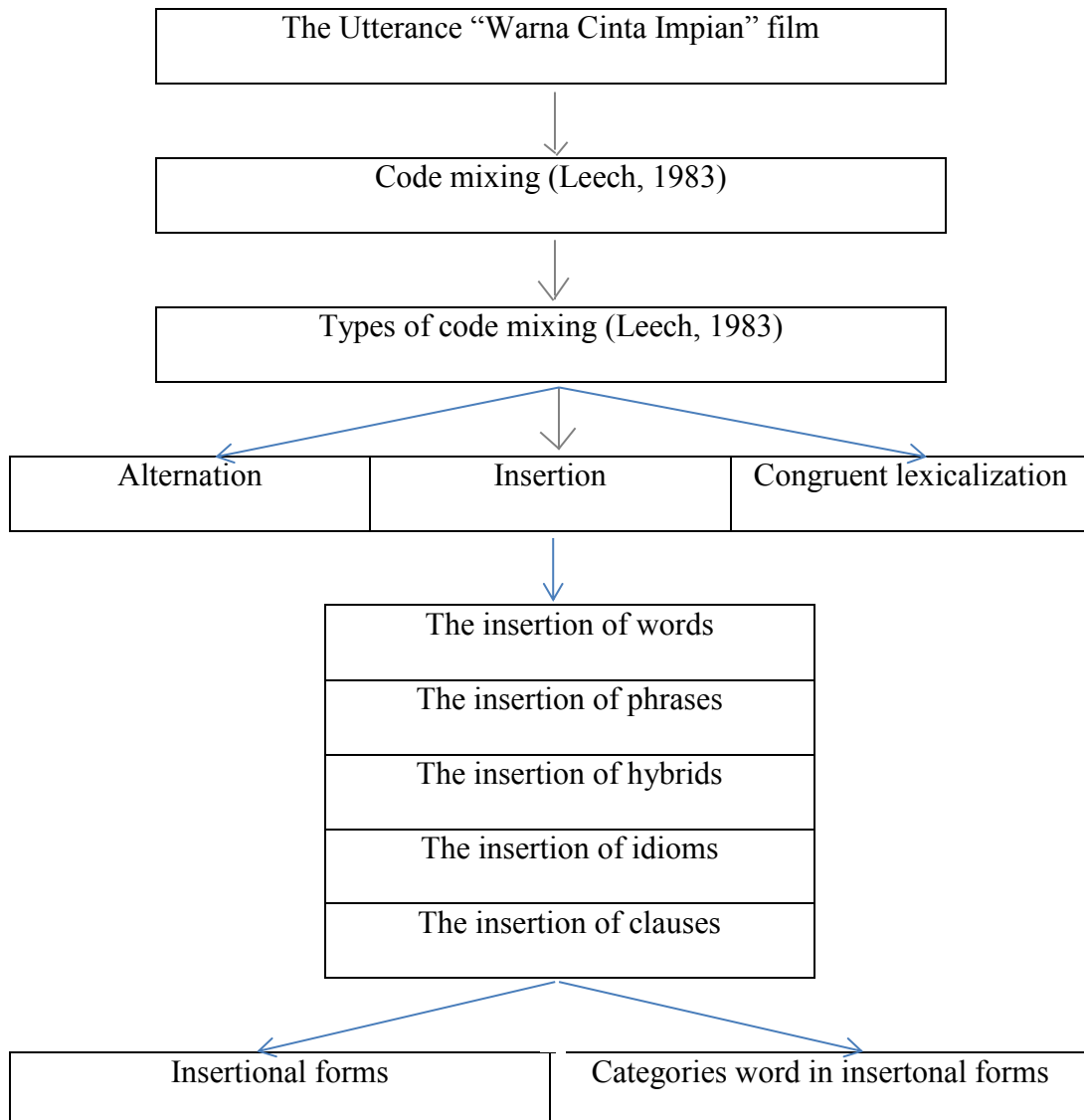
```
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│        The Utterance "Warna Cinta Impian" film       │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
                          ↓
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│              Code mixing (Leech, 1983)                │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
                          ↓
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│          Types of code mixing (Leech, 1983)           │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
        ↙                 ↓                   ↘
┌───────────────┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────┐
│  Alternation  │    Insertion     │ Congruent lexicalization │
└───────────────┴──────────────────┴──────────────────────┘
                          ↓
              ┌───────────────────────────┐
              │   The insertion of words   │
              ├───────────────────────────┤
              │  The insertion of phrases  │
              ├───────────────────────────┤
              │  The insertion of hybrids  │
              ├───────────────────────────┤
              │  The insertion of idioms   │
              ├───────────────────────────┤
              │  The insertion of clauses  │
              └───────────────────────────┘
             ↙                          ↘
┌───────────────────────┬───────────────────────────────────┐
│   Insertional forms    │  Categories word in insertonal forms │
└───────────────────────┴───────────────────────────────────┘
```

Figure: 2.1 Theoretical Framework

This design is a short-term content of this research. As the outline above, the utterance "Warna Cinta Impian" film is objected to analyze by using theory

code mixing, the expert is (Leech, 1983). In theory of Pieter Muysken, code mixing belongs to code mixing types. There are three types of code mixing: alternation, insertion, and congruent lexicalization. Insertion has five forms of insertion. There are the insertion of words, the insertion of phrases, the insertion of hybrids, the insertion of idioms, and the insertion of clauses. All of them combine in insertional forms. Insertional forms are used to analyze in utterance "Warna Cinta Impian" film and categories word in insertional form.

CHAPTER III
METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

The methodology of the research is the way how to analyze the research which method and the layout of the research to decide the validity of the research. Moreover, research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem based on Kothari (2004). It means methodology of the research is how the researcher does analysis data such as data have a problem. In this chapter, researcher discusses the method of the research which is applied in this thesis. This chapter explains about research design, the object of the research, the method of collecting data, the method of analyzing data, and method of presenting research results. Those points will be further discussed in the following subchapters below:

3. 1 Research Design

The research design is the conceptual plans, procedures, and methodology those are used by the researcher to process data describing in the method of collecting data and the method of analyzing data. By method of analyzing data, data the utterance from the film can answer objective of the study through qualitative research. Researcher uses qualitative research to process code mixing types in utterances of "Warna Cinta Impin" film. Stewart (1990) said that the descriptive qualitative research is a way to look into a problem based and the quality of the data. Based on his opinion, descriptive qualitative research it means

that concerns to view the quality of data perform rather than the amount of data. Therefore, the researcher decides descriptive qualitative research to describe the real condition of the data from utterances of the film.

Descriptive qualitative research has good quality depend on a researcher. Lincoln and Guba (1986) said that the instrument of choice in naturalistic researcher was the human. According to their opinion, human as a researcher who is a tool to bring a good quality of result data in this research.

3. 2   Object of the research

An object of the research is what a researcher is going to analyze in his research. In short, the object of the research is the main source of the data that will be analyzed by the research (Tambunan, 2016).   According to her opinion, it means that object of the research is the main source such as novel, film, poetry, and etc. Therefore, the object of this research is "Warna Cinta Impian" film from Malaysia published in 2016. This film has two the famous actor as Awie and actress as Erra Fazira in Hollywood in Malaysia. In addition, this film mixes two languages such as Malay and English.

3. 3   Method of Collecting Data

Method of collecting data is how the researcher collects data and steps of the researcher collects data. There are some ways to collect the data such as study document, observation, test, interview, and questionnaire. In book (Sugiyono, 2012) Catherine Marshall, Gretchen B. Rossman says, "The fundamental methods

relied on by qualitative researchers for gathering information are direct observation, interviewing, and document review. According to their opinion, it means that method to get information in qualitative research can use observation, interview, and document review.

Observation means that researcher looks at a sentence and tries to find the meaning of the sentence. Method of collecting data by observation can see behavior and meaning from the action. In book (Sugiyono, 2008) Marshall (1995) says "Through observation, the researcher learn about behavior and meaning attached to that behavior". Based on his opinion, it means that the researcher observes what someone does to get the purpose. The researcher uses observation methods to collecting data in utterances of "Warna Cinta Impian" film because the researcher observes utterances in the film using code mixing.

In addition, technic that uses to collect data is tapping and note. Researcher uses the technique of tapping and note (Sudaryanto, 1993). It means that researcher writes data that found in his research. Thus, in collecting data, the researcher does steps or technics to collect data below:

1. The researcher watches and listens to conversation of "Warna Cinta Impian" film.

2. The researcher writes the script of "Warna Cinta Impian" film to collect data.

3. The researcher finds supporting source on internet such as you tube.

4. The researcher goes to the library in Putera Batam University to get information as the same research from previous research.

3. 4 Method of Analyzing Data

After all the data are collected, the researcher analyzes the data. Method of analyzing data is processed to search and to arrange data form collecting data. Susan Stainback (1988) says "Data analysis is critical to the qualitative research process". According to her opinion, the process of qualitative research needs critical quality in analyzing data. Miles and Huberman (1984) explain that analyzing data uses qualitative research has three activities such as data reduction, data display, and conclusion. Based on their opinion, data collection can be analyzed by three steps such as data reduction, data display, and conclusion.

Data reduction is process data from data collection which reduces data collection to choose data or to make the category data appropriate request. Sugiyono (2012) says" data reduction means summary, selecting the important points, and focus on the important problem. According to his opinion, data reduction means summary data, selecting data, and focus on data which are analyzed. Because data collection has a lot of data, the researcher reduces data to describe data clearly.

After data reduction has done, researcher uses observation method (*metode simak*) to analysis data. (Sudaryanto, 2015) said that analyzed data two methods, observation method and interview method (*metode cakap*). According to his opinion, there are two methods to analyze language observation method or interview method. In observation method there are some technique; tap technique (*teknik sadap*), speaking-listening participation technique (*teknik simak libat cakap*), free speaking-listening participation technique (*teknik simak bebas libat*

cakap), record technique, and writing technique (Sudaryanto, 2015).Based on his techniques, researcher uses tap technique and writing technique to analysis data.

A conclusion is the last step in the analysis of qualitative data. (Sugiyono, 2012) says, "Conclusion is supported by valid evidence and consistency with the field when a researcher collects data again, this conclusion can be credible". According to his opinion, the credible conclusion is proved by valid evidence of data and the same data in the field.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher uses observation method to analyze data. Technic analyzing data is data reduction, tap technique (*teknik sadap*), writing technique and conclusion/verification. Thus, the researcher uses four technicalities to analyze insertional forms and word category of insertional form in utterances of "Warna Cinta Impian" film. Below the steps of researcher analyzes data:

1. Researcher reads the script of "Warna Cinta Impian" film.

2. Researcher analyzes sentences according to types of code-mixing.

3. Researcher classifies the data based on:

  a. The Insertion of words

  b. The Insertion of phrase

  c. The Insertion of hybrids

  d. The Insertion of clause

  e. The Insertion of idiom

4. Researcher classifies words based on word category in the insertional form.

3. 5 Method of Presenting Research Results

Method of presenting research results has two manners to presenting research results. There are formal and informal presenting. Formal presenting uses table, chart, picture, and etc. Informal presenting just uses texts. Researcher uses both formal and informal method to presenting research results because researcher uses tables and texts to show slide.