

CODE SWITCHING IN SELECTED MOVIES DIRECTED BY HANUNG BRAMANTYO

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to discover the type and to analyze the function of code-switching used by the characters in the Trilogy of Habibie and Ainun movies. Code-Switching is a mechanism for using two or more languages in the same utterance. It implies that when people transfer languages, they may have a specific goal. In literary works, the use of language in every word written or spoken is not far from every aspect of linguistics. Some essential aspects of human language is in people's communication, how the information from others is processed through different languages. That's why the researcher carrying out this research is to discover the types and analyze the function of code-switching used by the characters of Habibie & Ainun, Rudy Habibie, and Habibie & Ainun 3 movies. This research method is descriptive qualitative with a focus on Hammers and Blanc with Gumperz's theories. Other data were collected from various references, namely thesis, journals, online sources, and articles. Data analysis techniques include data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing (Miles and Huberman, 1994). The result of this research, the researcher found 49 data with inter-sentential 26 utterances of inter-sentential code-switching, 12 utterances of intra-sentential code-switching, and 11 utterances of tag switching, and inter-sentential switching as the dominant type of code-switching. The characters' most dominant function of code-switching is message qualification function with 16 utterances.

Keywords: Code Switching, The Trilogy of Habibie and Ainun Movies, Types and Function of Code Switching.

INTRODUCTION

Literature is a subject that all ages can enjoy. In this era, many literary works have left an impression and appeal to teenagers. "Literature is referred to the entirety of written expression in most circumstances, with the caveat that not every written document may be designated as literature in the more literal sense of the word," explains Klarer (2004:1). Literature is a place and way for writers to pour their ideas and imagination into written works or what we can call literary works. In literary work there is an important element which known as a character. A character is the person who, directly or indirectly, carries the storyline and story that will unfold as the author or writer imagined.

We can meet with people who enjoy literature of all ages nowadays, not only students, teachers, or literary researchers who pursue and enjoy it. But, the general public also slowly finds their comfort zone. Literature enthusiasts are currently overgrowing. Assisted by the advanced technology available, the role of musicians and writers is also one of the main factors. With various media platforms for reading novels, poems, or online poems that are present, it is easier for readers or connoisseurs to read them.

Literature and linguistics are two inseparable subjects. Some important aspects of human language are broadly agreed upon in linguistics, and the definition of language that connected broadly with linguistics can be used to demonstrate areas of majority opinion. Language is a tool for interacting with humans around us and in other parts of the world. The use of language in communication has been playing an important roles in the process of two-way conversations between the speaker and the listener. Every day we could meet with people who are communicating in two or three languages, and that is something natural. In Indonesia itself, there are many ethnics and cultures that being factors to support people using two to three languages at once. Such as Local Language, Bahasa Indonesia, and English. Therefore, the situation when people change their language into another language in one sentence called as code switching. Being bilingual and multilingual is something that is very beneficial for us, where it can also be a good effect on the people around us. Language acquisition in the environment we live in is one of the factors that people can become bilingual. The occurrence of interactions with different languages can support the process of producing languages and then merging into a language that can be used fluently. If we can learn one language, then we can learn two even three.

This study analyzes one of the fields of language, which is sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is a bridge between two different languages or societies that interact in dialogue. Code-switching occurs consciously or intentionally generally occurs because certain reasons and specific motivations. Code switching is frequently used in movies and books, and it can be found in both written and spoken form. Code switching is frequently used in movies and books, and it can be found in both written and spoken form. Short films, songs, television shows, and videos on social media platforms are more examples of code switching in spoken language. Newspapers, encyclopedias, flyers, and other written materials can be found. Today's cinema is becoming more diverse, both internationally and domestically, as more and more sorts of films are adapted from literary works. This is because an increasing number of people like reading literary works such as novels. Many novels have intriguing stories and narratives. Knowing that there is a huge interest of people, the film director recognized the occurrence as something that could be turned into a film or movie. Along with the public's passion for film adaptations, connoisseurs of the genre have their own market nation in society.

From the description above, the researcher wants to discover and analyze the aspects of code switching by using qualitative descriptive methods, sociolinguistics approach. This research will analyze code switching the characters in selected movies directed by Hanung Bramantyo. The selected movies are *Habibie & Ainun*, *Rudy Habibie*, and *Habibie & Ainun 3* movies. There are many reasons why the researcher chose the three movies for the research subject. Firstly, the researcher likes how information is processed through two different languages because it shows a bit of society's shape. The second reason is the differences in background and language in some characters that show their identities make it easier for researchers to collect data.

There are several researchers who have analyzed code switching in their research, the main sources are including movies and books. First researcher is Yoakhim Delfino Ryan Putranto on his research (2018) analyzed the code-switching case in the two movies of *99 Cahaya di Langit Eropa*, first part and second part. He used sociolinguistic analysis, qualitative research, and content or document analysis as his methods. The second previous study is Ilma Fatimah Anzaro (2018), she conducted a research entitled "An Analysis of Code Switching in The Novel *Critical Eleven* by Ika Natassa", in her research discovered how many types of the code switching that the character used the novel. Those are intra-sentential switching and tag switching.

The study tries to identify some main questions related to the movie. From the background of the research, there are two research questions as follows:

1. What are the types of code-switching found in the selected movies directed by Hanung Bramantyo?
2. What are the functions of code-switching used by the characters in the movies?

The researcher discusses some theories relevant to the topics of the study. The literature review consists of sociolinguistics, code switching, movie and theoretical framework.

Sociolinguistics

The study of language in society is known as sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is a linguistic field that combines sociology and linguistics. It's a branch of science that studies how we communicate with other people. Sociolinguistics is a knowledge that we will study when we are in college, it introduces us to the importance of interaction between two or more different languages or cultures. We shall have a better knowledge of the existence of language and culture in our country by studying sociolinguistics. We express our interest in sociolinguistics by attempting to explain why we communicate differently in different social circumstances. Then they will demonstrate how the social works and how languages function so that we may comprehend how they communicate meaning into social or societal contexts. It teaches us how to examine how individuals use language in various social circumstances to learn more about how language works, as well as how people communicate and develop aspects of their social identity through language.

Sociolinguistics is a knowledge that we will study when we are in college, it introduces us to the importance of interaction between two or more different languages or cultures. We shall have a better knowledge of the existence of language and culture in our country by studying sociolinguistics. "Sociolinguistics" and "language and Society," according to Paoletti (2011: 1), are terms that are frequently used interchangeably to refer to an interdisciplinary field of research in which linguistics, sociology, and other human sciences collaborate to study verbal and other human behaviors; however, their definition is a contentious issue. He stated that two aspects of life those are language and society could not be separated since two of them has its bond in following in the society community.

Bilingualism and Multilingualism

There are lots of languages in this world that we use in the society. Some of them are English, Japanese, Mandarin, Arabic, Indonesian, French, etc. So, it is possible in one place or society there are more than one languages, and if there are many culture that live near each other. For instance, in Indonesia we have some languages that built and

separated by islands, such as Buginese, Javanese, Sundanese, etc. Varieties of language comprise bilingualism and multilingualism. According to Haugen in Butler and Hakuta (1986, 114) Bilinguals are able to communicate in two languages or code systems at the same time. Groups of people or a person who acquire knowledge and usage of more than one language in their interactions with others are referred to as bilinguals.

"Bilingualism, on the other hand, is a multi-dimensional psychological and socio-cultural language activity" (Butler and Hakuta, 2006:1). As a result, it can be more than two languages. Bilingualism is an ability that we often encounter easily. Especially if we are live in an area that has a regional language as another language from our national language. For example, someone who lives in Makassar who has a regional language, and in addition to Indonesian as the national language. Another example is someone who lives in Thailand has a 'phase thai' or Thai folk language, and has English as their second language.

A multilingual person is someone who can communicate in more than two languages. If bilingualism is defined as people who switch codes using only two languages, multilingualism is more than bilingualism. Being able to communicate in multiple languages benefits both ourselves and those around us since we can teach it to others and communicate more freely. . In some experts, one of the characteristics of a person who speaks more than one word or is bilingual is characterized by how the behavior and norms of a person are in communicating. (Sebba Mark, Mahootian, 1375).

Code Switching

Code is defined as language or how people convey meaning that we could know also as variety of language. (Hutami, 2017) The system agreed upon by people to communicate with one another is referred to as code. According to Wardhaugh (1998:100), code switching is a mechanism for using two or more languages in the same utterance. It implies that when people transfer languages, they may have a specific goal in mind. He stated that switching between languages is considered normal. . He says that most people can speak many dialects regardless of the language they speak, many individuals around the world practice bilingualism, if not multilingualism, rather than unilingualism. He also states code switching as "changing from one code to another when the need arises." This may seem obvious, but what matters is not whether or if code-switching occurs, but rather why people choose to code-switch. This can happen in instances where two languages collide, or "within sub-varieties of the same language".

Using two or more languages at once makes us complex human beings, who can use them well. Whether it's reflex or intentional. most importantly, using code switching can also help the kit in communicating, so both the listener and the speaker have a connection to what topic they are discussing, the interaction that occurs is directed so that it can refer to the formation of a more intimate relationship between the two parties, such as becoming more intimate as well as increasing chemistry between the two. He also states code switching as "changing from one code to another when the need arises." This may seem obvious, but what matters is not whether or if code-switching occurs, but rather why people choose to code-switch. This can happen in instances where two languages collide, or "within sub-varieties of the same language".

According to Hammers and Blanc (2003), code switching divided into three type, those are inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, and tag switching. Code switching can also occur when the speaker meets a close friend or friend who has something in common with him, which makes them both comfortable and naturally using another language. For examples:

1. Rian: "When will we start the study group?"

Safar: "We can wait for 5 minutes more, Sarah seems arriving now."

Sarah: "Hi guys, I am sorry for late. Aga kareba?"

(How are you guys?)

2. Rina: "Oh my, I forgot my purse. Tolong ingatkan aku saat kita pulang."

(Please remind me when we are home.)

Nila: "What a girl, semoga aku juga tidak lupa mengingatkan."

[I hope I don't forget to remind you.]

Movie

Movie is very popular that every people in this world would know about it. It has many genres that all ages can watch it, drama, romance, thriller, horror, adventure, and other genres are still enjoyed by people. According to Hornby (2006:950) movie is a collection of some pictures that made to move as it grow and has plot with stories and is presented in a cinema or movie theater. Individual motion movies, the area of film as an art form, and the motion picture industry are all covered by the term "movie" or "film." Movies are produced from several images or videos taken using a camera and then edited with special techniques such as techniques in animated movies. Movie also a

media that using for entertain and also can used as subject of research. In research field, it was usually used as an object of data sources researched by the department of literature or film as a case study for a thesis or other research.

There are many genres of movies that we can easily recognize through the poster of the movie or the description information about, it become the reason to give the viewers of some point about the movie. People use movie as their way to understanding more about certain things that they add that as reference through movie as the media. It also sometimes being one of hobbies and great way of spend weekend with family or friends with many themes and genres provided, a great choice to spend the weekend with. In research field, it was usually used as an object of data sources researched by the department of literature or film as a case study for a thesis or other research.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research will use a qualitative approach based on sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics according to Paoletti (2011: 1), is terms that are frequently used interchangeably to refer to an interdisciplinary field of research in which linguistics, sociology, and other human sciences collaborate to study verbal and other human behaviors; however, their definition is a contentious issue. This research data was about the interaction in society with the diversity of languages, using a sociolinguistics technique is the best and most appropriate alternative. The descriptive qualitative method will be used because the researcher will be analyzing the movie's transcript. Based on the preceding description, the purpose of this study are to analyze and discover the types and the functions of code-switching used in the movies.

The research will use descriptive qualitative data. Data as a common source of research. Data is the most important aspect and must exist if we do a research. The researcher will use Hammers and Blanc (2003) and Gumperz (2008) theories to analyze the types and functions of code switching discovered in the movies. Both formal and informal methods are used to present the findings of the analysis. The data for this research came from three movies directed by Hanung Bramanyo, those are Habibie & Ainun, Rudy Habibie, and Habibie & Ainun 3. The other data sources are from movie script, journal, articles, and international journals which were related to the study. The researcher will collect data using a qualitative data collection method. It means that the researcher must thoroughly, accurately, and methodically. To gather data for this research, the researcher employed document review. Personal documents, such as an essay, journal, or book, or popular culture documents, such as books, films, movies, and videos, are examples.

The technique of analyzing data which consists of exposing and explaining the data. The collected data will analyze with descriptive analysis. The complete analysis will be reported in chapter IV as the result of this research. Some of the data collection strategies used in this research according to Miles Huberman (2006) the approach that used in collecting the data showing the qualitative data with the analysis activities by doing constantly until the data is all packed up.

The first step in analyzing the data is data collection or gathering. In qualitative research, data is gathered by observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation, or a combination of the three (triangulation). The researcher begins by conducting a broad analysis of the social situation/object under investigation, including everything seen, heard, or associated with it. Researchers will have access to a large and diversified amount of data as a result. After that, there is called data reduction. The importance of the amount of data acquired in the field is enormous, it is critical to correctly and thoroughly document it. The more time a researcher spends in a given region, the more complicated and tough the data becomes. Data can be used to reduce, summarize, choose, and decide the most important elements, and then we put or make new folder just for the data reduction. The third step is data display, which is the data must then be displayed. Short descriptions, infographics, category links, flowcharts, and other formats may be used to display data in qualitative research. The last step in analyzing the data is conclusion drawing or verification. The preliminary conclusions are still tentative, and they will be revised if insufficient evidence is found to warrant the next step of data collection.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

In this chapter, the researcher takes data from the movies that directed by Hanung Bramantyo, those are “Habibie & Ainun ” aired on 20th December 2012, the duration of the movie is 118 minutes, for “Rudy Habibie” movie is 142 minutes and was aired on 30th June 2016, and “Habibie & Ainun 3” as the last trilogy movie from Habibie Ainun series was aired on 19th February 2019. The researcher found code switching in the movies with its various types and functions. Based from these three Habibie and Ainun movies, the researcher found that the characters used 3

types of code switching according on Hamers and Blanc (2003), namely Inter-sentential code switching, Intra-sentential code switching, and Tag Switching.

The Types of Code Switching Found in The Movies

Inter-sentential

Intra-sentential code switching is the situation of two or more languages in a conversation between people who are interacting together. Intersentential is a word that can be used to describe a situation wherein when a mixed blood who speak Canadian and Arabic.

Extract 1:

Habibie's teacher : "Cuma ada satu orang lagi di sekolah ini yang bisa menjawab pertanyaan itu selain kamu, **Hij is een bijzondere leerling beter tot ziens.**" (01.13)

(She is a special student, you must meet with her)

Based on the data above, the teacher said in Dutch "**Hij is een bijzondere leerling beter tot ziens.**" that means to tell Habibie about a student who is similar with him in study, both of them are good with their grades and always active in the classroom. The teacher switches his languages in his utterances. So, the utterance is an inter-sentential switching because the speaker changes his first language to second language in the end in one utterance.

Extract 2:

Ainun: "**Alles ist okay**, Papa gimana kabarnya?" (55:16)

(Everything is okay)

In the utterance above, "**Alles ist okay**" from Deutsch means "everything is okay." The speaker used two languages in her utterances while having a conversation with the interlocutors. So the utterance is an inter-sentential switching.

Extract 17:

Ayu: "**Sugeng Rawuh** di Aachen, tante." (1:44:23)

(Welcome to)

In the utterance it shows a greeting from a local language in Indonesia, Javanese. There are lots of local languages in Indonesia and one of them is Javanese. The greetings "**sugeng rawuh**" means that "welcome to..", the speaker uses it because she wants to pay respect to the interlocutors she talks to who is Habibie's mother.

Intra-sentential

Intra-sentential is types that occurs in the middle of conversation and it can form as two codes but they have to relate each other.

Extract 45:

Kang becak: "Wah itu mah biasa atuh **neng, nu beunghar.**" (18:53)

(Rich people)

As for the utterance above, the speaker used Indonesian at the beginning and followed by Sundanese at the end of the utterance. The speaker talks to his interlocutor with the word "**neng,**" which means "woman or sister, and "**nu beunghar**" means "rich" or people who have a lot of money. So, the utterance above can conclude as intra-sentential.

Extract 28:

Keng Kie: "Rudy, **ku naon sih**, kenapa? Jangan nyerah dulu." (54:01)

(What's wrong?)

The speaker uses Sundanese as second language and Indonesian as first language in says his utterance. He says in Sundanese as purpose to ask the interlocutors about his situation or it can be like "why are you like this?". So, the utterance is intra-sentential switching.

Extract 9:

Habibie: "Kalau mau ikut proyek, anda bisa ikut **tender. That's how it is, that's the procedure.**" (01:03:13)

The extract above is about Habibie, who wants to warn Mr. Hadi about the project that Mr. Hadi offers to Habibie. He states with Indonesian at the beginning of the utterance and then finishes it with English. Habibie doesn't want to join the project because he thinks Mr. Hadi's approach is wrong.

Tag Switching

Tag Switching commonly use when we are having conversation in our daily life. When we're having a conversation in our daily lives, we frequently use tag expression or words in other language at the end of their sentences. The examples of tag switching, as follows:

Extract 13:

Habibie: “So, begini ya. Papa sudah memutuskan untuk tidak lagi mencalonkan diri sebagai presiden.” (1:30:14)

The data is about Habibie who wants to tell his family about his decision in presidential election. He begins his utterance with a tag word “So” in orders to get the attention of his family. So, the utterance is tag switching.

Extract 30:

Ayu: “Hush, ini **to** warnanya coklat bukan abu-abu.” (1:44:48)

In extract 30 above, the speaker uses a word filler “to”. It implies that she, as the speaker, switches her language for a moment and then back to Indonesian again. She says “to” which means “this is”, and she says it with Javanese dialect. So, the utterance above is tag switching.

Extract 47:

Habibie: “Suatu hari kita akan bertemu dalam dimensi yang berbeda, **My Rud.**” (1:55:10)

The speaker uses a pronoun of mine with the name of the person she talks to. The utterance is about her wishes for her husband by following “My Rud” as a tag switching at the end of the utterance. Ainun, as the speaker, called Habibie by his nickname and added a filler word, as if we can see “My Rud” could be a special nickname that Ainun gave to Habibie.

The Functions of Code Switching Found in The Movies

Quotation function

Quotation function in code-switching occurs when the speaker quotes the interlocutors or people's speech directly. It happens if the speaker with people having their conversation. To confirm the utterance of people is one of the switching function.

Extract 7:

Staff: “Proyeknya bukan dia yang garap langsung, lebih kayak **broker** proyek gitu.”

Ainun: “**Broker?**”

Staff: “Calo Bu.”

In the conversation, Ainun as the speaker, talks to one of her staff and directly quotes what she has said to her. She quoted the staff's speech because she wanted to make sure what it meant. That was why she quoted her staff speech. The word “broker” is usually a word to substitute related things that are too formal to say. The conversation above is a quotation.

Addressee Function

The addressee specification function occurs when the speaker would like to say to other people or there is something they want to deliver.

Extract 51:

Habibie : “Ich vermissee dich, **Ma.**”

(I miss you)

Ainun : “Ich vermissee dich auch, **Pa.** Aku akan menyusul.” (55:45)

(I miss you too)

In our daily life, as we grow up and live with our parents, we have names to call them other than their names. In the utterance both of them called “Ma” and “Pa” each other, those came from words “Mama” and “Papa”, the speaker had to talk on the phone while saying those words to inform the person he talked with, so the function is addressee specification.

Extract 52:

Mr. Hadi: “Okay saya minta maaf, **it's just a joke Mr.Habibie.**” (1:06:04)

The function of the utterance is addressee specification. The speaker's way of explaining things that he wants to is formal. Mr. Hadi as the speaker, first apologizes to his interlocutor and then explains that he was joking around while calling his interlocutor's name at the end of his utterance.

Extract

Extract 59:

Habibie: “**Nicht Ilona.** Apa ini jawaban yang jujur darimu?” (1:59:41)

In the utterance, as the speaker, Habibie is trying to respond to the interlocutor's answer, Ilona. At the end of the utterance, the question is given to know if Ilona is sure of what she said to Habibie before. So that is why the utterance is the addressee specification.

Interjection function

The interjection function happens when there are tag questions such as “ya?” “kan?” or marks at the beginning or end of the sentences, like “nah” or “yuk” to emphasize the statement.

Extract 53:

Staff: "Benar bapak sumahadi itu pengusaha besar,proyeknya banyak dan vital."

Ainun: "Oh gitu, tapi track recordnya bagus **kan**?" (1:00:36)

The extract above shows us another example of an interjection function at the end of the utterance. Ainun asks her staff about his track record or reputation as a businessman. She uses filler "**kan**" at the end of her utterance. It can imply that the speaker asks or demand the answer from their interlocutors.

Extract 72:

Habibie: "Memilih untuk saling menceritakan masa lalu. Oke fair, **ya**?"

Nadia: "Ya but, what's for?" (58:56)

The use of question tag "**ya**" in the end of the utterance is the reason the utterance is included in the interjection function. Sometimes people use it on purpose so people pay attention and focus more on what we will talk about. So that there will be no information that will be left behind.

Extract 73:

Ilham Akbar: "**Okay everyone**, sepertinya ceritanya sudah selesai. Yuk kita beres-beres, kita pindah. (29:45)

In the utterance, the speaker tries to get the attention of people who begin the utterance by saying, "**okay, everyone**." So that people can pay attention and focus more on what is in front of them. With the use of those words, the utterance is an interjection function.

Reiteration function

The reiteration is occurs when there is a repetition of utterances or statement with same meaning, the repeat can form with another language but just a modified one but still have similar meaning with the first sentence of the speaker said before. The function of switching is to explain more or give the clear answer with other languages.

Extract 64:

Habibie: "Saya ingin tenang, saya.. **that it's okay**, kein problem." (34:21)

The utterance contains three languages. The speaker is a multilingual person. There are Indonesian, English, and Deutsch languages. Habibie as the speaker at that time wants to inform the person he talks to that everything is okay. He is in a confusing situation that suddenly makes him speak three languages in one utterance. The function of the utterance is reiteration.

Extract 74:

Prof. Engelberg: "**Goed, wanneer beginnen met plaatsnemen**. Silahkan duduk." (46:48)

(Good, please back to your chair. Please have a seat)

There is a reiteration occurring in the utterance because the speaker is one of the lecturers at the university where Ainun studies. There is a little incident at that time, so he says to the student to go back to their seat again. He started with the Dutch language, then followed with Bahasa.

Extract 75:

Habibie: "Dengar ini baik-baik, **that's life**, kamu. Bukan, kalian punya hak untuk menentukan jalan kehidupan kalian masing-masing." (58:39)

In the utterance, Habibie says to his grandchildren about the importance of our decision in every path we take. He states, "**that's life**," by following advice that he thought would be useful for them since he had already gone through it all. With the repetition of meaning but with different forms of sentence, the function of the utterance is reiteration.

Message qualification function

This function occurs because the speaker wants to convey their message to the people they talked with, they will use other codes that people can understand.

Extract 55:

Habibie: "Pak, biarkan saja dia sudah dua hari tidak tidur, **it's okay**." (1:03:42)

In the utterance above, people tend to say magic words like "thank you," "I am sorry," or "it's okay" to express their sincereness to others. The same goes with the utterance above, as the speaker uses "**it's okay**" in informing his interlocutors. The use of "**it's okay**" at the end of his utterance also makes it bold so that the person he talks to doesn't feel burdened with his action. The function of the utterance is message qualification.

Extract 56:

Habibie: "Saya sebagai **co-pilot** wajib mengambil alih tugas ini. agar pesawat bernama Indonesia ini tidak stall dan jatuh." (1:22:01)

The utterance is about when Habibie gave his speech as the third president of Indonesia. At that time, the situation in Indonesia was not conducive due to the affection of the president before. Habibie says "**co-pilot**," which

means the person who controls and supports the system of the pilot itself. Habibie would like to say that he is a co-pilot who wants to help and give a revolutionary change to Indonesia.

Extract 57:

Habibie: “**Meine frau ist krank, wir müssen heute nach Deutschland fliegen.** Ada beberapa rombongan yang memang belum ada visa, jadi bisa tolong dipastikan kalau mereka tidak ada masalah?” (1:38:59)

(**My wife is ill, we have to fly to Deutsch today**)

The utterance says in two different languages. The first language is Deutsch or German, which means that the speaker wants to inform someone about his wife, who was ill. Then he continues with Indonesian to explain more about the situation. So, the utterance is a message qualification.

Personalization versus objectification function

There is a space between what the speaker says and whether the statement they said reflects based on facts or their personal opinion. This function means there is a function switching in both of the speaker

Extract 58:

Mr. Hadi: “Kenapa pak? Oh maaf pak, memang ini tidak seberapa.”

Habibie: “Mr. Hadi begini kalau anda mau ikut proyek , anda bisa ikut **tender. That’s how it is, that’s the procedure.**” (01:03:13)

The utterance is a personalization vs. objectification function because, with Mr. Hadi in that conversation, Habibie has something to break the mood with. Habibie, who disagrees with Mr. Hadi's actions, then suggests to him the right thing to do, which Mr. Hadi feels uneasy about, and in the end, Habibie leaves him with no words and gives him the rejection.

Extract 68:

Ilona: “Kamu yakin teman-temanmu satu pemikiran denganmu?”

Habibie: “Oh kenapa bertanya begitu?”

Ilona: “**Ich mache mir Sorgen um dein studium,** Rudy. Seharusnya visi ini bukan urusan kamu sendiri.” (1:12:15)

(**I worry about your study**)

In the utterance, the way Ilona shouts out her thoughts about Rudy is because she worries about him, then she tells him about it. Both of the utterances she says are fact and also can be her personal opinion as a close friend of his. It shows in the conversation that Ilona insists Habibie do something rather than what Habibie did already. She talks to Habibie as the person that can share their advice with their loved one. The function of the extract above is the personalization versus objectification function.

Extract 79:

Thareq wife: “Kids berenang yuk.”

Grandchild: “Gak mau.”

Habibie: “Kolamnya hangat loh. You can go, **hati-hati**” (58:10)

(**Be careful**)

For the utterance, it's the conversation that happened between Habibie's grandchildren with their mother, and in the last utterance, it was Habibie who said so. The grandchild won't go swimming since Habibie's story hasn't finished yet, but with some persuasion, they finally decided to go swimming with Habibie also tried to persuade them. The actions of his grandchildren were in contrast with their words because if they weren't being told many times. And with the explanation, it can say that the utterance is personalization versus objectification.

Discussion

Based on the findings, it was found that Habibie & Ainun, Rudy Habibie, and Habibie Ainun's 3 movies contained sociolinguistic phenomena such as bilingualism, multilingualism, and code-switching. The characters in the Habibie & Ainun movies trilogy used three types of code-switching, according to Hammers and Blanc (2003). In this research, the researcher found 26 utterances of inter-sentential code-switching, 12 utterances of intra-sentential code-switching, and 11 utterances of tag switching. The amount of all utterances is 49. Of the three movies, the most code-switching was found in Habibie Ainun 3 movie; there were 19 data. The second is Rudy Habibie's movie with 18 data and followed by Ainun & Habibie, which has 15 data of code-switching. The data findings showed that the characters' most dominant type of code-switching is inter-sentential code-switching.

In the movies that Hanung Bramantyo directed, there are some kinds of functions of code-switching, which are quotation function, Addressee specification, interjection function, reiteration function, message qualification function, and the last one is personalization versus objectification function. In the Habibie & Ainun movie, the function that is mostly used is the message qualification function with 6 utterances, 6 utterances of addressee

specification function in Rudy Habibie movie, and the last was Habibie Ainun 3 with 6 utterances of interjection function. The data findings showed that the characters' most dominant function of code-switching is message qualification function with 16 utterances. This research study shows that the function of code-switching was applied frequently in informal and formal situations in bilingual and multilingual communities.

Based on the result of data analysis, the researcher found the types and function that was used by the characters in the movies, and then the researcher compared the result that has been found of this research with the previous studies. In concluding the research, there are a lot of studies discussed about the related topic about code switching such as Yoakhim (2018) and Ilma Fatimah (2018). The first research is conducted by Yoakhim entitled "Types of Code Switching Used by Rangga in 99 Cahaya di Langit Eropa Movie", the research used Hamer and Blanc's theory to analyze the types of code switching used by Rangga in the movie while this research used two different theories. The second is Ilma with "An Analysis of Code-Switching in The Novel Critical Eleven by Ika Natassa." The difference between this research and Ilma's research is that the display of data analyzed for both of the research is different, Ilma's research uses a table while this research uses extract.

CONCLUSION

After conducting the research, the researcher comes to conclusion. The researcher found all types of code-switching and the functions in the three movies directed by Hanung Bramantyo. The first movie is Habibie & Ainun, the second is Rudy Habibie, and the last is Habibie Ainun 3. According to Hammers and Blanc's theory, the types of code-switching found are inter-sentential, intra-sentential, and tag switching. There are 47 utterances found in the movies with three types of code-switching. There are 26 utterances of inter-sentential, 12 utterances of intra-sentential, and 11 utterances of tag switching. The first research question has been answered.

The second conclusion is the function code-switching used by the characters in the movies. There are six and functions of code-switching, such as quotation, addressee specification, reiteration, interjection, message qualification, and personalization versus objectification functions by Gumperz theory. There are 47 utterances found in the movies with six functions of code-switching. With 1 utterance of quotation, 13 addressee specification utterances, 8 utterances of interjection, 6 utterances of reiteration, 16 utterances of message qualification, and 3 utterances of personalization versus objectification functions. Based on the data of the research, the second research question also has been answered.

In this research, the researcher solved two research questions about code-switching by using two theories from the expert. The researcher does hope that this research can be useful to read or be referenced for others, and the next researcher that wants to conduct the research about code-switching with the movie as the subject. It is much better if the next researchers can look for the appearance of code-switching in other media, such as videos on Youtube or a short movies. The next researcher can also look for code-switching phenomena in the education field.

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