

## Code-Mixing Types Used by Jody to Ben in *Filosofi Kopi* and *Filosofi Kopi 2: Ben & Jody*

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### ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to analyze code-mixing types used by Jody when talking to Ben in *Filosofi Kopi* and *Filosofi Kopi 2: Ben & Jody*. The writers observed code-mixing types used by Jody as director of a coffee shop called *Filosofi Kopi*, when talking to Ben as barista, who had a lower status than Jody in the coffee shop. In this study, the writers used theory of code-mixing types by Muysken (2000). The writers used a qualitative approach in this study. The findings of this study showed Jody used two types of code-mixing: insertion and congruent lexicalization. He did not use any alternations when talking to Ben.

**Keywords:** code; code-mixing; status

### INTRODUCTION

In this study, the writers analyzed code-mixing types used by Jody when talking to Ben about business-related topics in two movies, *Filosofi Kopi* and its sequel, *Filosofi Kopi 2: Ben & Jody*. The movies were book-to-film adaptation from a novel called *Filosofi Kopi* by Dewi Lestari. This novel won the Top Five Khatulistiwa Literary Award 2006 and Best Literary Work by Tempo magazine in 2006 (Nafi'ah, 2021). The novel was made into a movie in 2015 with Angga Dwimas Sasongko as the director. Many popular Indonesian actors and actresses were starring in these movies, such as Rio Dewanto, Chicco Jerikho, Julie Estelle, Luna Maya, etc (Hens, 2015). *Filosofi Kopi* received numerous outstanding awards such as Best Film Editing, Best Adapted Screenplay, and Movie of The Year in 2015. *Filosofi Kopi* also received an international award at World Premieres Film Festival 2015 for Best Ensemble Performance (Kaho, 2015). Since *Filosofi Kopi* was successful, the director, Angga Dwimas Sasongko, made the sequel of *Filosofi Kopi*, *Filosofi Kopi 2: Ben & Jody*.

The writers were interested in observing Jody's code-mixing types when talking to Ben. There are three reasons underlying this decision. First, Jody was the main character in *Filosofi Kopi* and *Filosofi Kopi 2: Ben & Jody*. Jody ran a coffee shop business called *Filosofi Kopi* with his business partner, Ben. The story was about Jody's and Ben's journey in running their coffee shop business. Second, the writers noticed that Jody used more than one code when he talked about business with Ben. Third, *Filosofi Kopi* and *Filosofi Kopi 2: Ben & Jody* portrayed Jody's and Ben's different business roles in managing *Filosofi Kopi*. Although Jody and Ben were the founders, they had different organizational positions and responsibilities. Jody had a higher status than Ben since he was the director of *Filosofi Kopi*. Ben was the barista of *Filosofi Kopi*. Jody had a role as the director who managed daily business activities and finances. Ben was a barista who was responsible for serving coffee and leading his subordinates who were also baristas. It would then be interesting to observe the code-mixing used by someone from higher status when talking to lower status.

The analysis was conducted using code-mixing theory proposed by Muysken (2000). There are four diagnostic features for each code-mixing type namely constituency, element switched,

switch site, and properties (Muysken, 2000). Each diagnostic feature has its own characteristics. In terms of constituency, for example, insertion is nested a-b-a structure; while alternation is characterized by its non-nested a-b-a structure. In switch site, insertion is most likely to be dummy words; while in congruent lexicalization, there is bidirectional switching. For congruent lexicalization, in terms of properties, there are linear equivalence, morphological integration, homophonous dimorphs, and mixed collocation. However, the characteristics of properties of alternation are different as they involve linear equivalence, doubling, and self-repair.

## METHODS

The writers applied a qualitative approach in this study. The source of data was conversations of Jody when talking to Ben about business topics in two movies, *Filosofi Kopi* and *Filosofi Kopi 2: Ben & Jody*. The data of this study were sentences that contain more than one code produced by Jody to Ben. There were steps in collecting the data. The writers watched *Filosofi Kopi* and *Filosofi Kopi 2: Ben & Jody*, transcribed the movies and collected Jody's sentences when he was discussing business-related topics to Ben. It is important to note that the writers considered sentences that contained more than one code as the data, as code mixing refers to all cases where features of two different languages appear in a sentence (Muysken, 2000). Upon the completion of data collection, the writers began their data analysis which was based on the code mixing theory proposed by Muysken (2000). The four diagnostic features for each code mixing type were also taken into consideration.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This section discusses code-mixing types used by Jody when he talked to Ben about business-related topics in *Filosofi Kopi* and *Filosofi Kopi 2: Ben & Jody*. Jody had a higher status than Ben since Jody was the director and Ben was the barista of a coffee shop, *Filosofi Kopi*. Two out of three code-mixing types were used by Jody when he had conversations with Ben: insertion and congruent lexicalization. Jody did not apply any alternations. Each of code-mixing type is explained in the sections below.

### A. Insertion

According to Muysken (2000, p.3), insertion is "material (lexical items or entire constituents) from one language into a structure from the other language". Andre (2017) states that in using insertion, one needs a minimum level of language proficiency.

There are some sentences produced by Jody when talking to Ben that meet the characteristics of insertion. The examples are:

- Example 1: Data 2.1.7

Jody : " Kalau lu gak setuju pasang wi-fi, kita turunin harga bahan baku"  
 ("If you disagree to install wi-fi, then we lower the price of raw ingredients")

In this sentence, Ben and Jody were talking about whether they wanted to have wi-fi or not because several customers left *Filosofi Kopi* because there was no wi-fi in the coffee shop. Ben disagreed because he wanted *Filosofi Kopi* to focus on the quality of coffee rather than providing facilities at *Filosofi Kopi*. However, Jody insisted that they had to install wi-fi so that more customers would come to their coffee shop.

This sentence meets the characteristics of insertion. "Wi-fi" is an English word (Cambridge University Press, 2022b). "Wi-fi" is commonly said in Indonesian. However, there is a difference in pronunciation between "wi-fi" in English and in Indonesian. In the movie, Jody said /'wai.fai/, the English pronunciation. Moreover, the "wi-fi" is not found in the online Indonesian dictionary (KBBI daring). It is a single constituent since the word "wi-fi" is a noun

and it is inserted to the main language, Indonesian. One of the characteristics is nested a-b-a, in which a is for Indonesian and b is for English. The word “wi-fi” is nested between Indonesian sentences, “Kalau lu gak setuju pasang..” (If you are disagree we install..) and “..kita turunin harga bahan baku?” (then we lower the price of raw ingredients) .

In terms of element switched, “wi-fi” is considered as content words since it is a noun. It is a selected element since “wi-fi” is a direct object. The word “wi-fi” occurs after the verb ‘pasang’ (install).

Switch site in this sentence cannot be identified since there are no dummy words found in this sentence.

Properties cannot be found because there is no telegraphic mixing and morphological integration in this sentence.

- Example 2: Data 2.1.8

Jody : “Kita turunin harga bahan baku supaya marginnya naik.”  
 (“We lower the raw ingredients so that the margin increases”)

This sentence was produced by Jody to Ben when he explained the advantages of lowering the raw ingredients budget. However, Ben disagreed with Jody because if it happened, then they would buy a low quality of ingredients.

In terms of constituency, it is a single constituent since ‘margin’ is a noun. This data is categorized as insertion because the word ‘margin’ is an English word (Cambridge University Press, 2022a) and it is inserted into the structure of the first language, Indonesian. Therefore, it has the characteristic of insertion, nested a-b-a (a = Indonesian, b = English). Margin means profit percentage from sales.

In element switched, ‘margin’ is a noun. Therefore, it is considered a content word. However, the switch site is not available in this data. There are no dummy words in this data. In terms of properties, the writers found there is an Indonesian suffix ‘-nya’ after ‘margin’. Therefore, this data meets morphological criteria.

- Example 3: Data 2.1.17

Jody : “Dia bukan anak pariwisata, dia professional barista.”  
 (“He is not a tourism student, but he is a professional barista”)

Jody was mad at Ben because he fired the new barista that Jody recruited. Ben disagreed with Jody’s barista choice since Ben thought Jody did not understand the standard of a good barista. But Jody insisted that he had chosen the best barista for their coffee shop.

In terms of constituency, ‘professional barista’ is a single constituent. ‘Professional barista’ is categorized as a noun phrase.

In terms of element switched, ‘professional barista’ is a content word since it is a noun phrase. It is also a selected element because it is a subject complement. The word ‘professional barista’ describes the subject ‘dia’ (he).

In terms of switch site, there are no dummy words found in this data. However, ‘professional barista’ meets the characteristics of peripheral since it occurs at the periphery of the sentence. Peripheral is not the characteristics of switch site in insertion. However, it is still considered neutral in insertion meaning it might occur in insertion, according to Muysken (2000). In properties, telegraphic mixing is found in the data. Telegraphic mixing occurs when a sentence is not grammatically complete. To make a complete sentence, there should be a word ‘adalah’ (is) before ‘professional barista’, so that it can be ‘dia adalah professional barista’ (she is a professional barista). Another possibility is before ‘professional barista’, words such as ‘tetapi’ (but) and ‘adalah’ (is) should be added between ‘dia’.

## B. Alternation

Alternation occurs when “there is a true switch from one language to the other, involving both grammar and lexicon” (Muysken, 2000, p.5).

Jody did not use alternation when he talked to Ben about business-related topics. The writers think the reason for this happening is because even though Jody might have a better English because he experienced studying abroad, he might want to avoid the use of alternation in order to have clearer communication with Ben. Andre (2017) mentions that when using alternation, a speaker is required to master English. Ben and Jody might have different levels of English proficiency. Jody's level of proficiency might be higher since he experienced living abroad when he was a university student in a foreign country. Therefore, alternation was unlikely to occur since both parties did not have a similar level of English proficiency.

## C. Congruent Lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization is “material from different lexical inventories into a shared grammatical structure” (Muysken, 2000, p.3).

There are several data of congruent lexicalization found when Jody talked to Ben.

- Example 1: Data 2.1.1  
 Jody : “Nih, espresso satu”  
 (“Here, one espresso”)

This sentence was uttered by Jody when he told Ben that there was a customer who ordered one espresso. Jody and Ben were serving the customers at Bali since they were traveling around Indonesia to introduce their coffee shop and sell coffee.

In terms of constituency, this data is nested a-b-a (a = Indonesian; b = English'). Although nested a-b-a is not the characteristic of a constituency in congruent lexicalization, it is considered neutral, which means it is possible to occur in congruent lexicalization. The word ‘espresso’ (b) is nested into Indonesian (a) sentence structure between ‘Nih’ (here) and ‘satu’ (one)

For element switched, ‘espresso’ is a noun. Therefore, it is considered as a content word.

Switch site is not available in this data because it does not meet any characteristics of switch site in congruent lexicalization.

In properties, the word ‘espresso’ in English has the same sound as ‘espresso’ in Indonesian. Therefore, homophonous diamorph is detected in this sentence. Moreover, the word ‘nih,’ before ‘espresso’ is considered as triggering.

- Example 2: Data 2.1.1  
 Jody : “Which is kita bisa naikin income kita per hari bisa sampai dua juta.”  
 (“Which is we can increase our income up to two million per day”)

This sentence was produced by Jody when he persuaded Ben to open their coffee shop during the lunch break. Jody told Ben that if they are open at the lunch break, it will increase their income. However, Ben did not agree to Jody because he needed the break and he thought Jody was too greedy.

In terms of constituency, there were several constituents in this data where ‘income’ is a verb, while ‘which is’ is a subordinate conjunction. This data is also non-nested a-b-a (a = Indonesian; b = English) since this sentence switches languages back-and-forth from English

(‘which is’) – Indonesian (‘kita bisa naikin/ we can increase our’) – English (‘income’) – Indonesian (‘kita per hari bisa sampai dua juta/ up to two million per day’).

In element switched, diverse switches are found in this sentence. The sentence switches back-and-forth from English ‘which is’ to Indonesian ‘kita bisa naikin’ to ‘income’ in English to Indonesian ‘kita per hari bisa sampai dua juta’. Selected elements are also found in this sentence because ‘income’ is a direct object. ‘Income’ was being acted on by an Indonesian verb ‘naikin’ (increase).

In terms of switch site, ‘which is’ is found since ‘which is’ is located at the periphery of this sentence (at the beginning of the sentence). After the second language, English, occurs at the periphery of the sentence, it switches to the first language, Indonesian.

In terms of properties, this data does not meet the characteristic of properties in congruent lexicalization. Linear equivalence, doubling and self-corrections are the characteristics of properties in congruent lexicalization and none of them are not found in this sentence.

- Example 3: Data 2.1.1

Jody : “Kalau misalkan Filosofi Kopi berhasil, kita review ulang kerjasama kita sama dia, terus kita buy back lagi bagian sahamnya dia.”

(“If Filosofi Kopi is successful, we will review our collaboration with her, then we will buy her share back again”)

This utterance occurred when Jody was explaining a strategy so they can make a profit even though they had to share shares with their new partner, Tara. Jody felt disadvantaged by this partnership. However, he tried to think of the best solution so that they could gain more profit. In terms of constituency ‘review’ and ‘buy back’ indicate that there are several constituents in the data. ‘Review’ is a noun, while ‘buy back’ is a verb and adverb.

In element switched, diverse switches from two languages are found in this data. This data switches back-and-forth from Indonesian ‘kalau misalkan Filosofi Kopi berhasil, kita’ (If Filosofi Kopi is successful, we will) to English ‘review’ and then switches to Indonesian ‘ulang Kerjasama kita sama dia, terus kita’ (our collaboration with her, then we will) to English ‘buy back’, and to Indonesian ‘lagi bagian sahamnya dia’ (her share again).

In switch site, bidirectional switching can be found in this sentence since the language switch back-and-forth from the first language, Indonesian, to the second language, which is English. In terms of properties, the data does not meet the characteristics of properties in congruent lexicalization.

## CONCLUSION

Jody used two code-mixing types when talking to Ben about business-related topics: insertion and congruent lexicalization. However, Jody did not use alternation during his conversations with Ben. Further research that focused on other characters of *Filosofi Kopi* is recommended since in this study, the writers focused on Jody as director and his conversation with Ben as barista. A further study about the influence of other social factors or social dimensions on the use of code-mixing might need to be done as well.

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