

AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH CODE MIXING USED BY AGNEZ MO

Endriani Salamat, Tini Moge, Mister Gidion Maru

English Education Department

Faculty of Language and Arts,

Universitas Negeri Manado

Tondano, Indonesia

Email address: endrianisalamat@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This investigation focuses on Agnez Mo's statements. The researchers employ the descriptive approach to conduct this study. Researchers employ the documentation approach to obtain data. Hoffman's theory, included intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, and pronunciation modification, is used to examine the data. After evaluating the video, the researchers come up with a total of 87 data. The most common category is intra-sentential, which accounts for 73 % of all data, followed by intra-lexical, which accounts for 14 % of all data, and finally, change pronunciation, which accounts for just 1 % of all data. Agnez Mo employs code-mixing for four reasons, according to the researchers: talking about a specific issue, being enthusiastic about something, interjection, and displaying group identification. The majority of the evidence shows that the parts of speech are nouns.

Keywords : *Code-Mixing, Agnez Mo*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a crucial tool for communicating with others. "Language is a vital aspect of human life as a tool of communication" (Liando and Lumettu, 2017). We can find the information we require. We can also use language to communicate our thoughts and feelings. "All social processes rely on language, and people need it to communicate with one another. There are people who communicate

more than they say in social situations, and they use language to convey meanings that the language does not provide" (Maru et al, 2016: 1). "People would have difficulty communicating knowledge, connecting with others, expressing sympathies, and clarifying critical cases without language" (Liando, N.V.F and Lumettu, R. 2017 page 21). Linguistics is the study of human language in a methodical way.

“Bilingualism is the phenomenon of someone speaking more than one language or code” (Wardhaugh, 2006:1). During conversations with others, people may change or combine words from various languages. This enables us to understand and apply the code to what others are saying. Codes are the methods in which people connect conversations or transmit important information by using words. According to Wardhaugh (2006:103), *“code-mixing occurs when speakers employ both languages simultaneously to the point that they switch from one to the other within a single phrase”*.

The researchers examine Agnez Mo's type code mixing in her utterances. Agnez Mo uses both Bahasa Indonesia as her first language and English as a foreign language in that utterance. In Catatan Najwa x Agnez Mo, which are uploaded on Najwa Shihab's YouTube account, that utterance is embedded in a code-mixing phenomena. Agnez Mo, an Indonesian actress and singer who is bilingual in both Indonesian and English, was chosen for this study.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

a. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is a term that combines the words "society" and "linguist." "Social" refers to a society or community, while "linguist" refers to a person who studies languages. Defining sociolinguistics, according to Wardhaugh (2006: 13), *“is interested in learning more about the*

structure of language and how it functions in communication by examining the relationship between language and society: Equally important goals in linguistic sociology are to figure out how language may help us understand social structures better”.

b. Language

“Most Indonesians study English as a foreign language in order to be able to communicate in English” (Maru, 2009). *“Language is an arbitrary and customary system of meaningful and articulate sound symbols (created by speaking devices) that is used by a group of humans as a way of connecting feelings and thoughts”* (Rombepajung, 2019).

According to Amberg & Vause (2010), *“Language is first and foremost a tool for communication, and dialogue most often occurs in a social context. This is why effective communication needs an understanding of and appreciation of the links between a language and its users.”*

“Code was a system used in language. The system by which two or more people communicate with each other is known as a code. Multilingual speakers, who have access to two or more codes and switch back and forth between them in some form of multilingual discourse for various reasons, are also using a linguistic system, but one that

draws on several languages”(Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2015).

c. Bilingualism

Bilingualism is the ability of an individual or a group of people to communicate effectively in two languages. In general, researchers disagree about how to describe it. Bilingualism is defined by Weinrich (1953) and Mackey (1962) as " the use of two or more languages by the same person at the same time" (Hamers & Blance 2000:30), whereas bilingualism is "a person's ability in a second language" (Spolsky, 2010:45).

d. Code Mixing

When someone has the ability to converse in more than one language, code mixing happens. They blend the two codes to produce a unique linguistic variation. According to Wardhaugh (2010), "*Code mixing is defined as the decision to switch from one code to another, or to mix codes within often very short utterances, resulting in the production of a new code*". "If another language can provide a clearer explanation, code mixing is employed to reduce the ambiguity of specific phrases" (Hudson, 1996:53). "*Speakers who blend codes must be more knowledgeable and conscious of societal standards.*" (Wardhaugh, 2006:104).

e. Types of Code Mixing

Based on syntactical patterns, there are three forms of code mixing, according to

Hoffman (1991:112). Intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, and changes in pronunciation are all examples.

i) Intra-sentential code mixing

This type of code mixing occurs at the end of a phrase, a clause, or a sentence, like in English-Indonesian:

A : *Never mind*, aku bisa paham kok (Never mind, I understand).

B : Hasilnya tergantung *team work* dan juga *lucky* (The outcome is determined by team work and lucky. Speakers A and B mix Indonesian and English in the example above; this mixing is known as Intra-Sentential code mixing because they mix the languages in a sentence boundary, with speaker A mixing "never mind" in her/his utterance and speaker B saying "team work" and "lucky" in her/his utterance)

ii) Intra-lexical code mixing

Within a word boundary, this type of code mixing happens. For instance, in English-Indonesia:

A: Syarat pertama ikut lomba itu ya harus nge-*follow* instagramnya dulu. (To enter the competition, you must first follow the instagram account).

B: Kamu harus baca koran setiap hari untuk meng-*update* pengetahuanmu tentang masalah-masalah yang terjadi di Negara kita (You must read the newspaper every day to keep up to date on the challenges that occur in our country).

The speakers A and B in the example above mix the languages of English and

Indonesian at the word level, which is known as intra-lexical code mixing.

iii) Involving a change of pronunciation

This type of code mixing takes place at the phonological level, as when Indonesians utter an English word but change the phonological structure to fit the Indonesian phonological structure. In Indonesia, for example, the term "telephone" is pronounced "telpon," and the word "television" is pronounced "televisi."

f. Reason of Code Mixing

The researchers discover the reason for employing code mixing by Agnez Mo during a talk with Najwa Shihab using Hoffman's theory after analyzing the data above. According to Hoffman (1991:116), there are various reasons why people utilize code mixing in their speech, such as:

1. Talking about a particular topic

When addressing a given issue, people may prefer to speak in one language rather than another. In a language other than their original tongue, a speaker may feel more free and comfortable expressing their emotional feelings.

2. Being emphatic about something

When someone speaking in a language other than his native tongue wishes to express excitement about something, he or she will frequently blend from his second language to their second language, either intentionally or

unintentionally. In some situations, though, people prefer to be strong in their second language rather than their first.

3. Interjection

Interjection appears when someone feels excited and feel surprised

4. Expressing group identity

A sense of belonging to a group can also be conveyed by code mixing. As previously stated, academic people's communication styles in their discipline groupings are clearly unique from those of other groups. In other words, "The communication style of one society differs from that of outsiders" (Barnett, 1994 : 7).

g. Part of Speech

In traditional grammar, a part of speech is one of the nine primary categories into which words are grouped according to their roles in sentences, such as nouns or verbs. These are the basic blocks of grammar, sometimes known as word classes. Nouns are people, places, things, or ideas. Examples: *pirate, Caribbean, ship, freedom, Captain Jack Sparrow.*

In a sentence, pronouns stand in for nouns. They're more generalized nouns that exclusively refer to humans for examples: *I, you, he, she, it, ours, them, who, which, anybody, ourselves.*

In a sentence, verbs are action words that describe what happens. Examples: *sing, dance, believes, seemed, finish, eat, drink, be, became*. Adjectives describe nouns and pronouns. Examples: *hot, lazy, funny, unique, bright, beautiful, poor, smooth*. Adverbs describe verbs, adjectives, and even other adverbs. Examples: *softly, lazily, often, only, hopefully, softly, sometimes*. Prepositions show special, temporal, and role relations between a noun or pronoun and the other words in a sentence. Examples: *up, over, against, by, for, into, close to, out of, apart from*. Conjunctions join words, phrases, and clauses in a sentence. Examples: *and, but, or, so, yet, with*

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a qualitative approach. Because this study focuses on analyzing Agnez Mo's utterances, which are code-mixing in the *Catatan Najwa x Agnez Mo* film, this is referred to as "the actual persons researchers observe and discuss" in the definition above. Qualitative research is an approach that can be used. Because it describes type code-mixing usage in Agnez Mo's utterances, reason of code mixing and part of speech, this study employs the descriptive method. The documentation strategy was used to collect data for this investigation. According to Sugiyono (2013: 240), "A document is a record of something that happened in the past". Based on the form of the document, it is divided into three types, such as : a) written document

(including diary, life history, biography, etc), b) picture document (including picture, sketch, moving picture (video), and so on), and art works document (including picture, statue, movie and so on).

The researchers use the approach of data analysis after gathering the data. According to Creswell (2007:148) "In qualitative research, there are numerous processes that can be taken to analyze data: preparing the data, Organizing the data, representing the data" And then, analyzed the type of code mixing that appear on the video, to count the amount of different types of code mixing, the researcher employed Sudijono's formula.

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Note: P stands for percentage.

F stands for frequency.

N is the number of cases.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

a. Intra-Sentential Code mixing

Agnez Mo employed Indonesian and mixed English in her speech, according to the researchers, who discover 73 intra-sentential code-mixing data as an example, when Agnez Mo said in data 1 at 2:52-2:54 minutes, "kayaknya banyak yang pengen kita ngobrolin **woman**" This

speech is in Indonesian, but Agnez Mo blends English "woman" at the end of her utterances, Intra Sentential Code-Mixing is a technique which occurs at the sentence's boundary and is known to as the Intra Sentential Code-Mixing. Another example can be seen in data 2 around 2:59-3:06 minutes, Agnez Mo said "aku senangnya ngeliat **all the staff** dan **the crew** disini itu **equally** e.. apa sih jumlahnya". In her utterances, Agnez Mo said "all the staff," "the crew," and "equally." Agnez Mo therefore combines Indonesian and English to the tune of 83%.

b. Intra-Lexical Code Mixing

According to the conclusions of the researchers, there are 13 data for intra lexical code-mixing, with a 14% proportion. When someone inserts word boundaries in the form of prefixes and suffixes in her utterances, this is known as intra lexical code-mixing. She affixes Indonesian affixation to her words in the same way that Agnez Mo does. Agnez Mo, for example, remarks in data 1 at 7:10-7:14 minutes "expectation dari **family-nya** yang dimana mereka merasa.." The suffix "nya," which means "family," appears in her utterances, showing a blend of English phrases with Indonesian affixations known as suffixes.

c. Involving a Change Pronunciation

Because Agnez Mo's utterances happened at a phonological level and only received 1%, the researchers uncover 1 datum involving a change in pronunciation. She says something in English that has been morphed into an Indonesian phonetic pattern. For example, at 47:28-47:30, Agnez Mo stated "Aku tuh suka, aku tuh **hobi**.." The word hobby becomes hobi due to a phonological level.

d. Reason of using code mixing

a. Talking about a particular topic

- 1). Kayaknya banyak yang pengen kita ngobrolin **woman**
- 2). Dari kecil aku ngeliat ibu aku jadi ibu rumah tangga tapi juga ngurusi karir aku itukan **multitasking** banget gitu
- 3). Malah aku belajar untuk jadi orang seperti ini justru dari seorang perempuan **strong** yang nggak bisa masak
- 4). Mungkin agak sedikit berbeda dari standard **of beauty** yang orang **expect of woman**, iya kan?!
- 5). Oh kalo **of woman** harusnya cantik, rambut panjang, **high heels**, begitu aku pakai **dress**, nah ini yang cantik gitu.

The above examples show how to discuss the reasoning for a given issue. Agnez Mo discusses a certain topic, which is a woman. In Indonesian and English, the sentences are combined.

b. Being emphatic about something

- 1). Sementara artis di Amerika kan saya juga boleh of saya suka Jhon Legend tapi saya juga suka **rapper** apa siapa gitu kan
- 2). Aku tuh nggak pernah ngomongin orang lain **like even** pada saat lagi saya tau ada orang-orang yang ngomongin saya
- 3). Karena kan **label** yang orang lain pikir atau orang lain taruh kepada kita kan **it doesn't mean that us** iya kan.
- 4). Aku tuh **at home body** banget
- 5). Rekor aku tuh **I was at home kayak four five six days** dan nggak keluar

Agnes Mo intentionally combines her first language (Indonesian) with her second language (English) in the examples above (English). It's also because as a public figure, she feels more at ease telling a little about herself.

c. Interjection

- 1). Salah satunya contohnya ada perempuan yang misalnya nggak pake make up, di social media kayaknya boleh nih kalo para perempuan ngomen **Oh may god your so beautiful in your own skin** dan aku berusaha untuk ngelakuin itu
From the example above, Agnez Mo feels excited.

d. Expressing group identity

- 1). Walaupun kalian umurnya masih dianggap belum senior, tapi **you have a big impact in this country** gitu aku ampe pernah juga buat lagu judulnya muda, aku muda aku bisa gitu kan
- 2). Jadi dari kecil tu sampe aku di **stage**, aku tuh sampe bikin oh ini harus dari ini
- 3). Gini aja deh kamu **brief the whole team** dan waktu itu ulang tahun salah satu tv **station** yang luar biasa besar
- 4). Jadi kayak pada saat aku nyanyi, aku punya oke ini harus kayak gini **lightingnya** harus kayak gini

Because these terms are synonymous with a singer, Agnes Mo demonstrates that her group identity is a vocalist in the examples above.

e. Part of Speech

The researchers found that the most dominant part of speech used by Agnez Mo is noun.

CONCLUSION

The researchers categorize the data into sorts of code mixing after studying and receiving the results. The information comes from a video titled Catatan Najwa x Agnez Mo that was uploaded to Najwa Shihab's YouTube account. This research is solely

focused on Agnez Mo's words. Hoffman's theory, which is separated into three categories, is used to examine Agnez Mo's statements such as Intra sentential code mixing, intra lexical code-mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation. The researchers discover 87 data on Agnez Mo's utterance as a result of the type of code-mixing. Intra sentential code-mixing is the most common sort of code-mixing in Agnes Mo's utterances, accounting for 73% of the data. There is also intra-lexical code-mixing, which included 13 data with a 14% chance of being correct, and the last one involves a change pronunciation only 1 data with 1%. Agnez Mo employed Code-Mixing for four reasons, according to the researcher: talking about a specific issue, being enthusiastic about something, interjection, and displaying group identity. The researcher discovered the most dominating part of speech, namely the noun, after analyzing Agnez Mo's part of speech.

The researchers intend to give readers advice and expand readers' comprehension of code-mixing in people's utterances, particularly the type of code-mixing that occurs since learning a new language is so important in today's world. We can learn a new language by using social media, particularly YouTube. Many YouTubers incorporate content about mixing languages in their videos. The researchers hope that this study will serve as a resource for future scholars interested in code mixing.

REFERENCES

- Aini, Y. S. N. (2017). *The Analysis Of English Code-Switching and Code-Mixing Used by Maudy Ayunda. A Graduating Paper. Yogyakarta: State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga.*
- Cakrawati, Dias Astuti. (2011). *Analysis Of Code Switching and Code Mixing in The Teenlit Canting Cantiq by Dyan Nuranindya. A Thesis. Faculty Of Humanities Diponegoro University Semarang.*
- Daoh, Nurma. (2016). *An Analysis on Code Switching in The Lyrics of Bird Thongchai McIntyre' Songs. Thesis. Malang : Maulana Malik Islamic State University.*
- Desti Marfanti, Retno Wahyu Ningsih, Murnianti. (2020). *An Analysis Of Code-Mixing In Breakout Program On Net TV. Selecting: English Education Program Journal, 35-41.*
- Gerungan, Friskila N., Oliy, Sanerita T., Andries Fivy. (2020). *An Analysis of Code Switching Used in Classroom. Journal of English Language and Literature Teaching, 61-85.*

- Larasati, Anissa. (2020). *An Analysis on Forms and Function Of Code-Switching and Code-Mixing in The Comments of The Cinta Laura Kiehl Twitter Account. A Graduating Paper. Salatiga: State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN).*
- Maru, M. G. (2009). *Engaging Literary Text to Language Exposure for Foreign English Learners. International Conference on TEFL/ICOTEFL in Muhamadiyah.*
- Nordquist, Richard. (2020, March 11). *The 9 Parts Of Speech: Definitions and Examples.* Retrieved July 20, 2021, from Thoughtco.com: <https://www.thoughtco.com/part-of-speech-english-grammar-1691590>
- Novarita, Paulina. (2019). *The Analysis of Code Mixing Used by Agnes Monica in Commentating The Participants of The Voice Indonesia Contest. International Journal of Language and Linguistics, 57-62.*
- Nurzahidah. (2020). *An Analysis Code Mixing Used by The English Teacher at Senior High School 2 Batanghari. Thesis. Jambi: The State Islamic University.*
- Oktaviani, A., Nurmawijayanti, K., Syafitri, D. (2021). *An Analysis of Code-Mixing in "Wendy's Wishes" Novel. EDULIA:English Education, Linguistics and Art Journal, 40-44.*
- Pamugarwati, Azizah. (2020). *kompas.com.* Retrieved June Monday, 2021, from Profil Agnez Mo, Artis Multitalenta yang Go International: <https://entertainment.kompas.com/read/2020/03/17/140726166/profil-agnez-mo-artis-multitalenta-yang-go-international?page=all#page2>
- Rombepajung, P. A. (2019). *Use Of Jigsaw Model in Improving Reading Understanding in FBS UNIMA English Students. Journal of English Language and Literature Teaching , 35-42.*
- Saleh, Saldi A. (2017). *An Analysis of Code-Mixing Used by Teachers of Zarindah House of Learning in the Teaching Learning Process. A*

- Thesis. Makassar: Alauddin State Islamic University.*
- Sofiatun, Dwi. (2019). *An Analysis on Forms and Functions of Code Switching and Code Mixing Used by Indonesian Netizens. A Graduating Paper. Salatiga : State Institute For Islamic Studies (IAIN).*
- Sukrisna, Agung. (2019). *An analysis Of Using Code Mixing on Atta Halilintar's Video YouTube Chanel. A Thesis. Lampung: Raden Intan Islamic University.*
- Syafryadin, Rahmawati, I.N., Febriani, R. Bunga. (2020). *An Analysis Of Code Mixing Used in Opinion Rubric of Kompas Newspaper. English Education: Jurnal Bahasa Inggris.*
- Tatipang, Devilito P., Oroh, E. Z., and Liando N.V. (2021). *The Application of Mind Mapping Technique to Increase Students' Reading Comprehension at the Seventh Grade of SMP. KOMPETENSI: Jurnal Ilmiah Bahasa dan Seni, 389-397.*
- Wuri, L. A., Wowor D. J., Kamagi S. (2019). *Word Formation Processes in the Oprah*