CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Code mixing is the use of a language or language variety in relaxed situations between the speaker and the listener who have intimate relationships. For example; between friends or colleagues in informal situations. Code mixing occurs in the level of Linguistics, Phonology, Morphology, Lexicon and Syntax.

Sociolinguistics is a descriptive study of the effects of any and all aspects of society, including cultural norms, expectations, and contexts, on the way languages are used, and the effects of societies on language. This differs from the sociology of language, which focuses on the effects of language on society. Code mixing is now a language phenomenon. First, code mixing can be applied between social interactions in communication in the community. Second, because there are many people, including an artist who is also using code mixing.

The language insertion element in the code mixing event no longer supports the language function independently but is integrated with the inserted language. From some opinions of experts regarding code mixing, it can be concluded that code mixing is an event using another language or other languages into or mixing languages. Code mixing events can be seen in our daily lives when interacting in a community environment. In accordance with the conclusions above, the relationship between code mixing theory and this research lies in the fact that this research includes mixing Indonesian code into several regional languages found in Indonesia, which are colloquial languages.

Thelander in Chaer (2004: 103) explains the difference between code mixing. If in a speech event a transition occurs from one language clause to another language clause, then the event that occurs is code mixing. But if in a speech event, the clauses or phrases used consist of mixed clauses and phrases, and each clause or phrase no longer supports its own function, then the event that occurs is a mixed code.

Code mixing occurs when someone uses one word or phrase from one language. Nababan (1989: 32) asserts that a state of language is different when people mix two languages or in a language situation that demands mixing of the language. In such circumstances, only the leisure of the speaker and/or his habits are obeyed. The salient characteristic of this code mixing is casual or informal situations. If there are mixed codes in such circumstances, this is because there is no exact expression in the language used, so it is necessary to use words or expressions from other languages (foreign language). Based on the description above, the difference between code mixing has clearly explained that occurs at a minimum in the level of clauses, where as in the phoneme, morpheme, words, and language mixing phrases, it is categorized as code mixing.

In a sociolinguistic perspective, what is meant by the code here is the term of one variant in the language hierarchy. There are other variants such as social class variants, variety, style and so on. Each variant is a certain level in the language hierarchy and all are included in the scope of the code (Suwito, 1983: 67).

Code mixing has three types, they are intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation (Charlotte Hoffman,

1991: 112). The writer is interested in discussing Indonesian to English. Nowadays, language Indonesian sounds like she is speaking in English.

The reason I chose the title "*An Analysis of Code Mixing As Found in Agnez Mo Interview*" is because code mixing is currently a language phenomenon. *Firstly, code mixing can be applied between social interactions in communication in the community. Secondly, because there are many people, including an artist using code mixing languages.*

1.2. The Problem of the Study

Based on the background above, the formulation of the problem in this study:

1. What are the types of code mixing used in the interview with Agnez Mo.

2. What is the dominant type of code mixing is found in Agnez Mo's interview.

1.3 The Objective of the Study

Based on the problems above, the study aims:

1. To identity the types of code mixing used by Agnez Mo in the interview

2. To find out type of Code Mixing used by Agnez Mo in the interview

1.4 The Scope of the Study

The characteristic code in the scope of the clause is that at the highest level and the word is at the lowest level. In this study, the authors focuses on the code mixing used by Agnez Mo's video Youtube channel in an interview with Deddy Corbuzier. The link youtube interview Agnez Mo and Deddy Corbuzier https://youtu.be/1o4hOpH54Kk along with the title of the interview is "AGNEZ MO MENJAWAB INDONESIA"

1.5 The Significance of the Study

The benefits expected from this study are as follow:

1.5.1 Theoretical

The result of this research is that it can give new perspective of sociolinguistic research regarding code mixing in interview

1.5.2 Practical

This research is expected to be useful for teachers, students of English Department as a mean diverse language cultures and forms of code mixing that occur in everyday lives in society, as input and consideration in other studies using sociolinguistic studies.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

The writer presents theories which would be used as the basic theory for the analysis. The writer applies theories which are related to the study. There are sociolinguistics, code mixing, and the types of code mixing.

2.2 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the study of language and society as related entities. It concerns with the structure of the language and how language plays its roles and functions in society by considering social aspects lying behind the communication process (Holmes, 1992: 1).

Wardhaugh (2006: 19) stated that "speech behavior and social behavior are in an important factor in the relationship". Sociolinguistics can help us understand why people speak differently on various social contexts, and help uncover the social relationship in a community.

Sociolinguistics can be referred to the use of language and the analysis of the data in the other sciences that relate to social lives and instead it refers to the social and analysis of the linguistic data. Trudgill (1974: 94), said that sociolinguistics is that part of linguistics which is concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon. The implication is that the language associated with culture sociolinguistics is still under discussion, and this is understandable because every society must have a certain culture.

Sociolinguistics highlights the overall problems associated with social organization of language behavior, including the language attitudes and the users of the language. Hymes (1974: 51) stated that sociolinguistics could be taken to refer to the use of linguistic data and the analysis of other discipline concerned with social life and conversely, to use of social data and analysis of linguistics.

Sociolinguistics holds that one function of language is as a communication tool (Mansoer, 1987: 4).

From all the definitions above, the writer can conclude that sociolinguistics is a study about the relationship of language in society and discussion about bilingual and multilingual of incorporation language in accordance with the rules use in community and accepted by society well studied in code mixing.

2.3 Code Mixing

Code mixing is found when the speaker speaks in two languages but it happens in one sentence. This means that the speaker produces utterances in two languages but these two languages appear in one sentence. In one sentence, there will be a part or from several words in another language.

Code mixing a language into another language, the speaker or the writer must have a reason. Charlotte Hoffman (1991: 112) said that there are ten reasons why the speaker and writer using code mixing. But the problem is there might be another reason which is not include the reasons proposed by Charlotte Hoffman.

Code mixing is the use of two languages or more, language varieties in related situation between the speaker and other people who have close relationships to each other (Nababan, 1993: 32).

Code mixing happens when two people speak in one situation by using one language, but in the middle of the sentence they often use another language.

Code mixing the use of language units from one language to another expand the language style or variety of languages, including the use of words, clauses, idioms, and greetings.

The writer can conclude that code mixing is the way of use mixing languages in communication or interaction with each other depending on how close is their relationship.

The following are examples in everyday dialogue. The conversation below took place between Mega and Ricad in class while waiting for the lecturer to come.

Mega: Kapan bang tugas nya *collected?*

Ricad: Katanya *two weeks* lagi. Kamu udah selesai meg?

Mega: *Not ready,* bang karena saat itu kita dibagi menjadi beberapa kelompok. Saya tidak datang jadi saya tidak tahu dengan kelompok siapa saya.

Ricad: Oh. Kalau tidak *say it,* pak saya belum punya grup.

Mega: *Okay,* bang Ricad. Terimakasih bang.

Ricad: *Yes,* Meg sama-sama.

From the example of the conversation between Mega and Ricad, the conversation Mega and Ricad the language between Indonesian and English. The conversation Mega says "Kapan bang tugas nya *collected?*" "Katanya *two weeks* lagi. Kamu udah selesai meg?" "*Not ready,* bang karena saat itu kita dibagi menjadi beberapa kelompok. Saya tidak datang jadi saya tidak tahu dengan kelompok siapa saya" "Oh. Kalau tidak *say it,* pak saya belum punya grup"

"***Okay,*** bang Ricad. Terimakasih bang" and the conversation Ricad replies "***Yes,***
Meg sama-sama" so the mixing that they do in their conversation it is called by
Intra-sentential code mixing because they languages in a sentence boundary.

In the example of the conversation above there is a code mixing from
Indonesian to English. This happens because of a personal relationship between
Mega and Ricad who have the same language background. Both languages are
used in the context of their daily lives.

2.3.1 Types of Code Mixing

According to Charlotte Hoffman (1991: 112) that there are three types
of code mixing based on syntactical patterns, as follow:

1. Intra – sentential code mixing

The meaning of intra-sentential code mixing is the appearance of a
phrase, clause, or a sentence boundary in both oral and written conversation, for
instance Indonesian – English:

A: Besok saya ada ujian UAS matakuliah ***ma'am sondang***

(Tomorrow I have the UAS course for Ma'am Sondang)

B: Ehmm… Ya kamu harus ***enthusiastic*** ujiannya besok, supaya nilai kamu
bagus

(Ehmm… Yes, you have to be enthusiastic about doing the exam
tomorrow, so that your grades are good).

From the example of the conversation between A and B, the speakers A and
B the language switched/changed between Indonesia and English. The speaker A
says "Besok saya ada *UAS,* matakuliah "***Ma'am Sondang***" and the speaker B
replies "Ehmm… Ya kamu harus *to be "**enthusiastic**"* so the mixing that they do

in their conversation it is called by Intra-sentential code mixing because they languages in a phrase and word boundary.

2. Intra – lexical code mixing

Intra-lexical code mixing appears in the conversation when the speakers attach a word boundary in their utterance, for example Indonesian – English.

Swetha: Handre, kamu sudah *menge-save* nomor Whatsapp Saya belum?

(Handre, have you saved my whatsapp number?)

Handre: Belum Swetha, kamu juga belum *nge-follow* Instagram Saya.

(Not yet Swetha, you do not follow my Instagram yet either)

Based on the example above, it can be said the conversation between first speaker and second speaker do the code mixing in intra-lexical code mixing because the first speaker gives the addition of word *"save"* with the Indonesian prefix *"menge-"* and the second speaker added the Indonesian prefix *nge-in* *"nge-follow"* whereas it should be *"follow"* so it can be concluded that the first speakers and the second speaker the language between Indonesian and English language at the level of word and it is called intra-lexical code mixing.

3. Involving a change of pronunciation

This type of code mixing occurs at the phonological level. It means, when Indonesian people speak in English, the word that they say is modified to Indonesian phonological structure. For example, the word of *"hello"* is said *"halo"* or the word **"television"** is said *"televisi"*. This phenomenon happens to the actress from Indonesia, she is Cinta Laura. When Cinta Laura speaks in Indonesian language, she still sounds like she is speaking in English, because her

pronunciation when speaking in Indonesian language is using English pronunciation.

In analyzing the Agnez Mo's interview video Youtube channel, the researcher looked for the types of code mixing by using Charlotte Hoffman's (1991: 112) theory. Basically, three of them are same and every theory has difference purpose to identify the word which indicates as code mixing. Many of sociolinguists who define about the types of code mixing, the researcher just propose three experts because it they have represented all the theory that support about the types of code mixing.

2.4 Agnez Mo

Agnes Monica Muljoto was born in Jakarta on July 1th, 1986 or now known as Agnez Mo is an Indonesian singer and actress. She started her career in the entertainment industry at the age of six as a child singer. Agnez has released three children's albums which successfully won her the ranks of popular child singer in the 1990. Apart from singing, she is also a presenter on several children's television shows. When she was a teenager Agnez began to enter the world of acting. Her appearance in the soap opera Pernikahan Dini 2001 succeeded in catapulting her name. Agnez then starred in a series of soap operas that made her the highest paid teenage artist at the time.
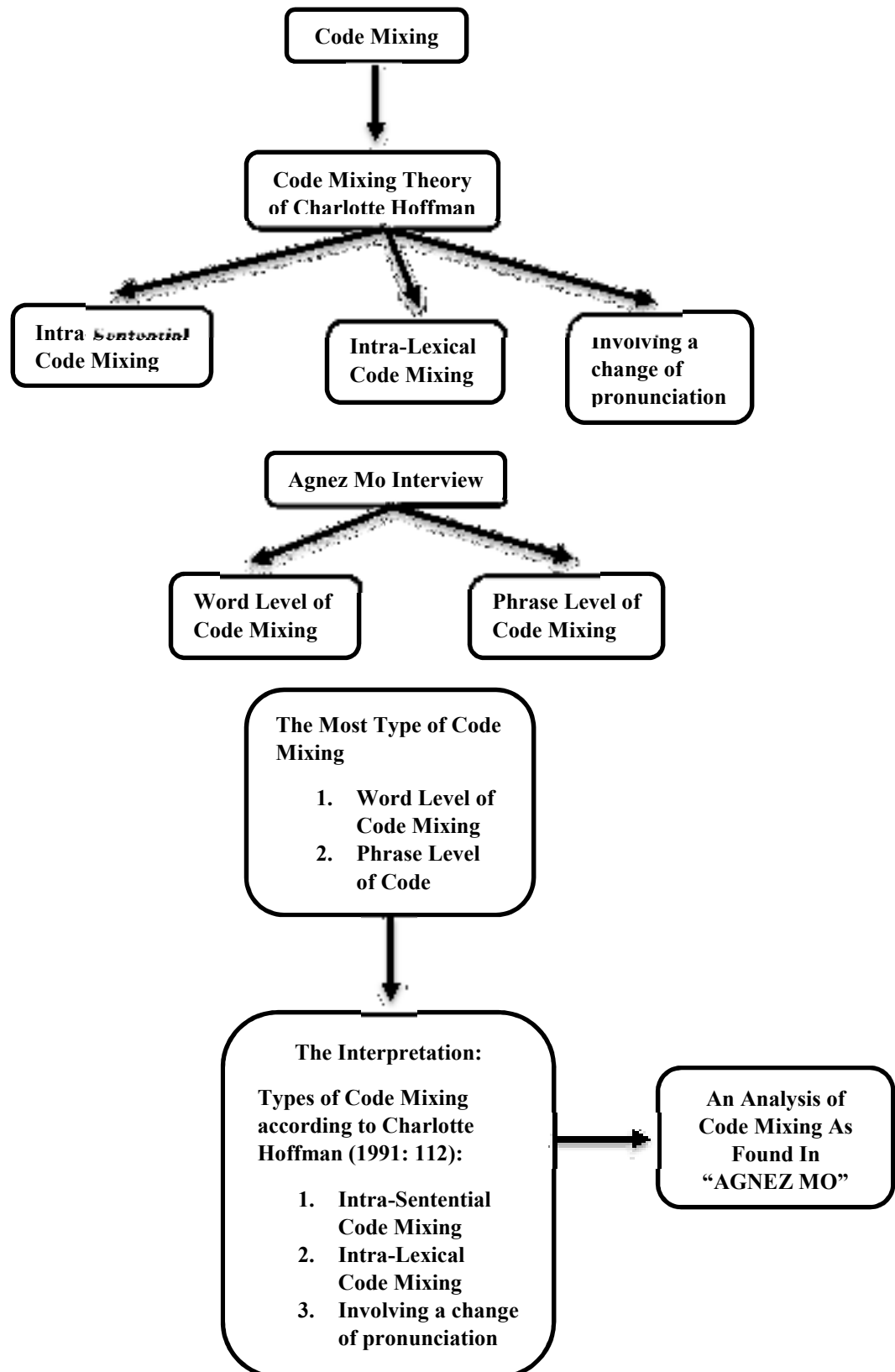
2.5 Related Research and Studies

There are some researchers who have conducted the study of code mixing. The first research is the study area has been investigated by some university students, but presented using different perspective.

Agung Sukrisna: "Code Mixing at Atta videos from the Halilintar Youtube Channel". English department, Faculty of Language and Art, Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung. In this study, research were looking for code mixing at Atta videos from the Halilintar Youtube channel are exactly the type and level of code mixing. Actually there are similarities between what was studied previously and this study. However, in order for this study to be different from previous studies, the research looked for the type of code mixing proposed by Charlotte Hoffman (1991: 112) and the researcher is also looking for the level of code mixing.

Sumarsih: "Code Switching and Code Mixing in Indonesia: Study in Sociolinguistics". English department, Faculty of Languages and Art, Medan State University. The method used in this study is qualitative research, which uses interviews, questionnaires, observations and notes to retrieve data. The research was conducted by taking the real data from the community in North Sumatera Indonesia. From the research we found 75 expressions from 3 research sites. They are the City of Medan, P. Siantar and the of Mandailing Natal region. In addition, code switching and code mixing in Indonesia has been divided into three classes. They are word class, phrase class, and sentence class. Interestingly the word level is the highest number that occurred in Indonesia, which reached 57.3 % of all data. Then for the second and third positions are the phrases and sentence levels, which respectively reached 40.4 % and 17.3 %.

2.6 Conceptual Framework

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                  │  of Charlotte Hoffman │
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Code Mixing

Code Mixing Theory of Charlotte Hoffman

Intra Sentential Code Mixing

Intra-Lexical Code Mixing

Involving a change of pronunciation

Agnez Mo Interview

Word Level of Code Mixing

Phrase Level of Code Mixing

The Most Type of Code Mixing

1. Word Level of Code Mixing
2. Phrase Level of Code

The Interpretation:

Types of Code Mixing according to Charlotte Hoffman (1991: 112):

1. Intra-Sentential Code Mixing
2. Intra-Lexical Code Mixing
3. Involving a change of pronunciation

An Analysis of Code Mixing As Found In "AGNEZ MO"

The writer uses Charlotte Hoffman (1991: 112) theory to analyze the data on the types of Code Mixing.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the author explain this research method. It consists of research design, data and research subject, technique of collecting data, and technique of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The study mainly use a descriptive qualitative method for the research. The qualitative study utilized in this study involved description and analysis rather than the counting features related to the issue (Alwasilah, 2006: 18). Qualitative research was employed in this study since it described the researcher's interest in process, meaning, understanding that had been gathered through words or pictures. Therefore this study describe the research interest in process, meaning, and understanding of code mixing in Agnez Mo's youtube channel interview.

The qualitative research was is effective to obtain information with the values, opinions, behaviors, and social contexts of a particular population. In general, this consisted of investigation that seeked answers with questions, systematically and using a predetermined set of procedures to answer the question, to gather evidence, or produce findings that were not determined in order to produce findings that apply outside the boundaries directly in research.

In this research, descriptive and qualitative methods had been designed by apply naturalistic designs. This method is used to find and identify, analyze, and describe the code mixing in teaching and learning. It is also very well known as a method for analyzing the code mixing in the AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING AS FOUND IN "AGNEZ MO" INTERVIEW. The writer studied the interview of Agnez Mo by Deddy Corbuzier in the youtube entitled "Agnez Mo menjawab Indonesia"

3.2. Data and Research Subject

Data is very important to do a study, because without research data it cannot be done. According to Deddy Corbuzier entitled "Agnez Mo menjawab Indonesia" (https://youtu.be/1o4hOpH54Kk) data involved what needed to be written and found by researchers in a study, this data included video interview transcripts, observation's notes. In this study, data will be obtained from various video sources on Youtube about the famous artist named Agnez Mo. The researcher found find out the type and level of code mixing that appeared in Agnez Mo interview speech and the video that researcher analyzed is to find the types and degree of code mixing. The Researcher did and applied a descriptive text as the data. The Researcher had to use descriptive text as the data because after finding a data, the researcher began to analyze it.

3.3 Research Instrument

According to Djunaidi and Almanshur (2009: 95) qualitative research uses the human research, it means the instrument of the research is the Researchers themselves. Hence, the researchers should be validated by themselves about their ability in doing inquisition so in this study the researcher was the main instrument, yet to make the researcher easier in conducting the research, the researcher need supporting instruments such as book, pen, mobile phone, digital dictionary, and laptop.

3.4 Technique of Collecting Data

In this study, the writer take the data from *Agnez Mo* interview. The writer took steps as follows:

1. The Researcher will watch Agnez Mo's interview video many times;

2. The Researcher type the transcription the videoYoutube channel;

3. The Researcher identify the code mixing by reading the transcripts;

4. The Researcher classify the data based on the form, the types and levels of code mixing.

3.5 Technique of Analysis Data

In this study, there will some steps that the researcher has done in analyzing the data, as follow:

1. Steps in types of code mixing

a. The researcher analyze the in types of code mixing the researcher used Charlotte Hoffman (1991: 112) theory such as intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation.

b. The researcher explain about the types and levels of code mixing which appear on video.

The researcher make a code for types and levels of code mixing. The following is the data coding:

1) Types of code mixing

a) The alphabetic capital letters was employed to classify the types of code mixing. It is presented as follows:

ISCM: Intra-sentential Code Mixing

ILCM: Intra-lexical Code Mixing

ICP   : Involving Change of Pronunciation

2) Levels of code mixing

a) The alphabetic capital letters was employed to classify the levels of code mixing. It is presented as follows:

WLCM: Word Level of Code Mixing

PLCM: Phrase Level of Code Mixing