

ANALYSIS CODE SWITCHING AND MIXING ON ENGLISH-KOREAN SONGS LYRICS BY TREASURE

ANALISIS ALIH KODE DAN CAMPUR KODE PADA LIRIK LAGU BAHASA INGGRIS-KOREA KARYA TREASURE

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Abstract

In social life, language is very important because it is used to communicate with other people. Communicating and transmitting messages can also be through various ways, one of which is through songs. The purpose of this research was to find out if there was code-switching and code-mixing in the TREASURE lyrics song. This is a descriptive qualitative study that describes the significance of code-switching and code-mixing stated in the TREASURE lyrics song. The results of this study are: there are thirty-five data found from 3 TREASURE song lyrics based on the types of code-switching and code-mixing along with the reasons, with details the type of code-switching, the researchers found that there are 16 data, namely 3 types of intra-sentential switching, 8 inter-sentential switching, and 5 tag switching. Meanwhile, there are 19 data for code-mixing, 14 for intra-sentential mixing and 5 for involving change pronunciations.

Keywords: Code-switching, Code-mixing, Song, Lyrics

Abstrak

Dalam kehidupan bermasyarakat, bahasa merupakan hal yang sangat penting karena digunakan untuk berkomunikasi dengan orang lain. Berkomunikasi dan menyampaikan pesan juga dapat melalui berbagai cara, salah satunya melalui lagu. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui apakah terdapat alih kode dan campur kode dalam lirik lagu TREASURE. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif yang mendeskripsikan makna alih kode dan campur kode yang terdapat dalam lirik lagu TREASURE. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah; terdapat tiga puluh lima data yang ditemukan dari 3 lirik lagu TREASURE berdasarkan jenis alih kode dan campur kode beserta alasannya, dengan rincian jenis alih kode, peneliti menemukan ada 16 data, yaitu 3 jenis alih kode intra-sentential switching, 8 alih kode inter-sentential switching, dan 5 alih kode tag. Sementara itu, untuk campur kode terdapat 19 data, yaitu 14 data campur kode intra-sentential dan 5 data campur kode yang melibatkan perubahan pengucapan.

Kata kunci: Pengalihan kode, Pencampuran kode, Lagu, Lirik

INTRODUCTION

Humans need the communication tool known as a language to interact. The ability to communicate through language distinguishes humans from other species and places them at the

pinnacle of evolution (Neuliep, 2020). Language is a tool to communicate to other people in spoken and written ways. Human existence and evolution are expressed by interactive communication channel, which helps people to build bridges instead of walls. The consequence of that phenomenon, there are component and strategy as the main keys of effective communication to obtain the essence of communication properly (Dobrikova, 2019). Language is important to society. It creates the basis for understanding, communication, and relationships in one's daily life (Agustina, 2023). Language and connection to learn the language in the world. With available communication, people can make relations with other people in the world (Wahyuni, 2018).

There are so many kinds of language in this world, and one of them is English. As an international language, English takes the important role in human life. It has become one of the languages that be learnt most in this world. In the current era of globalization, English is a language that is needed (Nabhan et al., 2020). Literacy skills have also become the current issue due to the massive development of information and technology and the appearance of revolution 5.0 around the world (Rahmat, 2020). As language in global mobility, English is a decisive substance of communication, subsequently, thus the urgency to improve communication in English is inevitably (Setiawan, 2023). According to (Osoba, 2016), a language is a reliable vehicle for communication and it influences style just as style influences language. He concluded that every writer uses language to communicate in a different type. The English language has spread all over the world. It is not unusual that many countries now use English as their second language or as their daily speaking (Nurbani, 2022).

In learning a language, communication is very important. Students have that skill to influence the process of student communication in the second language. By this there one of the purposes is knowing what factors can influence the student learning English (Mulyati et al., 2022) . Communication is important to effective skills in the qualification, which is that the culture can change the society to learn multiplication language, like the increased ability of students to communicate between cultures (Ria, 2016). English requires human all around the world to master it. English is not only functioned as a machine in transferring messages, but also as an integrationist language for people all around the world (Zaenatun, 2017). According ((Pasaribu, et al., 2017) the phenomenon of mixing two or more languages, where the era is more sophisticated and the kind of the music that is diverse. So, the young generation should develop and introduce songs from one country to the other countries, so that it will not disappear. And it is important to know more and study that.

In a bilingual or multilingual community, people often switch from one language to another in their communication. Contrary to the assumption that code – switching and code – mixing are evidence of deficient language knowledge in a multilingual society, a number of researchers suggest that code – switching and code – mixing are used as additional resources to achieve particular interactional goals and one noticeable goal is style, and stylistics is the study of style (Wayar, 2018). In the linguistic circle among social linguists, it is commonly referred to as code-switching while to literary critics, it is known as code shifting. Bilinguals make use of code-switching or code shifting or code-mixing depending on the context (Adeniyi et al.,

2022). According to (Oussama, 2020) mentioned that the causes of a person's being bilingual are interested in other languages, migration, geography, and religious reasons.

The majority of nations are affected by globalization due to the rapid advancement of technology, and as a result, the languages used in those nations are also becoming more universal. It is not surprising that many language speakers can speak two or more languages. This phenomenon is known as multilingualism (Propungsri et al., 2023). Commonly, music consists of two elements, they are music instruments and words to be sung called lyrics. Besides enjoying the instruments, we can study the language that be used in the lyrics. Some of song lyrics use not only one language, but also two or more languages. The using at least two or more languages in the lyrics called as a bilingual song (Siti, 2017).

Generally, code means purposely the way to express mind's product through the language using certain dialect, register or variety of language (Wibowo, et al., 2017). According to (Crystal, 2008) code is a set of conventions for converting one signaling system into another. One of sociolinguistics product of code are code mixing and code switching. Code mixing and code switching are defined as the use of more than one language in the same conversation, it can occur in daily life. Also, it is can be found in many media such as song, movie, talk show, magazine, social media, novel, and etc (Jocelin, 2019).

This is an interesting issue because it is a common occurrence in communication. Therefore, there are researchers who have analyzed the same issue. The first research was conducted by (Susilawati, 2023). She used the theory of (Hoffman, 1991), to analyze the types and the reason of code- mixing and code-switching. Then the next research was carried out by (Propungsri et al., 2023), who also analyzed types and functions of code- switching and code-mixing. From the study, the writer is interested in discussing about the phenomenon of code-switching and code-mixing, because it has influenced many people not only in language and culture but also in the entertainment industry such as the music industry. Furthermore, (Jocelin, 2019) also analyzed and found types of code-mixing and code-switching using the theories of (Crystal, 2008) and (Wardhaugh, 2006).

From this study, the writer was interested to analyze a song that used two languages within it, and the writer chose Korean song popularized by TREASURE entitle "Run", "Hello" and "VolKno" as the object of the study, and the writer wants to explore and more understand about the meaning and the theme of the songs.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Code Switching

Code Switching is another sociolinguistic phenomenon in multilingual society. It is a change by a speaker (or writer) from one language or language variety to another one. Code switching can take place in a conversation when on speaker uses one language and the other speaker answers in a different language. A person may start speaking one language and then change to another on in the middle of their speech, or sometimes even in the middle of a sentences (Hutajulu, 2021). According to (Mujiono. et al., 2013) defines that code switching is the linguistic situation where a speaker will alternate between two varieties (code) in conversation with others who have similar linguistic repertoire. Romaine has stressed the point

that switching is a communicative option available to a bilingual member of a speech community on much the same basis as switching between styles or dialects is an option for monolingual speaker.

Code switching is versatile speech of bilingualism characteristics either formal and informal settings (Ammar, 2016). Whereas Code-switching has, different types like inter-sentential and intra-sentential that means it can take place at sentence level as well as within a sentence (Iftikhar, 2019). Code switching happens when people intentionally change language and does it for specific purposes (Jocelin, 2019). Code-switching is the practice of switching back and forth within the same discussion or engagement between two or more languages, dialects, or language variants (Propungstri et al., 2023). Code switching can be defined as the use of more than one language, variety, or style by a speaker within an utterance or discourse (Nakamura, 2005). Code-switching between different languages is a communication requirement for both bilinguals and multilinguals to effectively and efficiently express themselves (Shet, 2022).

Based on the theory of (Hoffman, 1991) there are four types of code-switching: intra-sentential code-switching, inter-sentential code-switching, tag switching and establishing continuity with the previous speaker. According to (Wardhaugh, 2006), code switching mostly occurs in situation where two languages are used in the same opportunity of utterances. Further, it is stated that code switching has three types. They are: (1) inter-sentential switching which is when code switching occurs within the boundary of clause or sentence; where in each sentence or clause there is another language; (2) emblematic Switching is tags, code switching, exclamation and certain set of phrases in a language are included into an utterance otherwise included in another; (3) continuity establishment with the previous interlocutor is the code switching's condition where the speaker continues the utterance of the previous speaker, but she changes the code after she continues.

Types of Code-Switching

a) Intra sentential Switching

Intra sentential is code switching within the clause or sentence. In this case, the speaker may switch parts of clauses, lexical items, or even morphemes. (Christine, 1986).

b) Inter sentential Switching Inter

Inter sentential switching is code switching that happens between clause or sentence boundary. In this case, an entire clause or sentence is in one language, but the speaker switches to another language for a subsequent clause or sentence (Janet, 1992).

c) Tag Switching

Tag switching involves the insertion of a tag from one language into an utterance that is otherwise entirely in another language. Tags used easily inserted in a speech at several points in monolingual utterance without break syntactic rules (Romaine, 1989).

d) Establishing continuity with the previous speaker

This kind of code switching occurs to continue the utterance of the previous speaker, as when one Indonesian speaker speaks in English and then the other speaker tries to respond in English also (Delta, 2019).

Code Mixing

Code mixing is linguistic elements transfer from one language into another language: that is a unit of sentence was within one language, so it makes use of words or grammatical features belonging to another (Crystal, 2008). Code mixing refers to lexical and grammatical items of two languages appear in one sentence (Muysken, 2000). Code mixing mostly is used in informal situation and one of the reason of using code mixing is the speaker does not have much vocabularies to say the things that the speaker want to talk about in the same language or there is no words or idiom in the language to explain what the speaker means (Jocelin, 2019). On the other hand, (Suwandi, 2010) defines code-mixing as the use of two or more languages or language varieties in a casual manner among people who are familiar with each other. This can happen in various contexts, such as social gatherings, family conversations, and informal settings. Code-mixing can take on various forms, such as the insertion of words or phrases from one language into another, or the use of a mixture of languages within the same sentence or conversation.

According to (Crystal, 2008) code mixing divided into three types: (1) Intra-Sentential Mixing that can be found within a phrase, a clause or a sentence; (2) Intra-Lexical Code Mixing is a code mixing that can be found within a word boundary; (3) involving a pronunciation change is when it occurs at the level of phonology, as when Korean people say an English word, but modify it to Korean phonological structure. Types of Code Mixing according to (Hoffman, 1991) that there are three types of code-mixing based on syntactical patterns, as follow:

Types of Code-Mixing

a) Intra-sentential mixing

The meaning of intra-sentential code-mixing is the code mixing that happen within a phrase, clause, or a sentence boundary.

b) Intra lexical mixing

Intra-lexical code-mixing is the code mixing which is done by people when they put the official language affixation in foreign language in their utterance.

c) Involving change pronunciations

This type of code mixing that occurs at the phonological level. It means, when Indonesian people speak in English, the word that they say is modified to Indonesian phonological structure.

METHOD

The study used a qualitative approach to analyze whether there was code switching and code mixing in the Treasure songs. A qualitative method was used in this research because, in this research, the researchers conducted an analysis to obtain in-depth data by identifying the language used in the song lyrics. The sources of data in this research were the sentences contained in the lyrics of a Korean music group called Treasure. In collecting the data, the researchers analyzed the languages used in the song lyrics by doing several steps, starting from choosing the songs which have 2 languages of English and Korean in the lyrics, then grouping

the lyrics based on the codes. After that, the data were analyzed in accordance with the theory of code mixing and code switching used. In addition, in order to find the reasons, the researchers added the background of the singers as additional information which is expected to answer the problem of this research. For the reasons of using codes, the researchers also implemented the theory of (Hoffman, 1991) and (Crystal, 2008). After the data were collected, they were described into paragraphs.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the theory of (Hoffman, 1991) there are four types of code-switching: intra-sentential code-switching, inter-sentential code-switching, tag switching and establishing continuity with the previous speaker. Meanwhile, according to (Crystal, 2008), 2008) code mixing divided into three types: (1) Intra-Sentential Mixing, Intra-Lexical Code Mixing, and Involving change pronunciations.

Result

There's code-switching and code-mixing in the lyrics of TREASURE songs. The most common types of codeswitching are inter-sentential switching, tag switching, and intra-sentential switching. Meanwhile, for the type of code-mixing that is often used in lyrics are Intra-sentential mixing and Change pronunciations. Furthermore, the findings of this study show that TREASURE frequently uses code-switching and code-mixing into their song lyrics.

Table 1.1 "Run" song

Run by TREASURE		
Types of Code-Switching	Intra-sentential switching	3
	Inter-sentential switching	2
	Tag switching	1
	Establishing continuity with the previous speaker	0
Types of Code-Mixing	Intra-sentential mixing	2
	Intra lexical mixing	0
	Involving change pronunciations	1

From Table 2.1, it can be seen that in the lyrics of the song "Run", there were 6 code-switching found from 9 data points, with intra-sentential switching totaling 3 data points, inter-sentential switching totaling 2 data points, and tag switching totaling 1 data points. While for code-mixing, there were 3 code-mixing found from 9 data points, with intra-sentential mixing totaling 2 data points, and involving change pronunciations totaling 1 data points. Thus, it can be concluded that in the lyrics, code-switching was most commonly found with the type of intra-sentential switching that is widely used.

Table 1.2 Hello By TREASURE

Hello By TREASURE		
Types of Code-Switching	Intra-sentential switching	0
	Inter-sentential switching	2

	Tag switching	2
	Establishing continuity with the previous speaker	0
Types of Code-Mixing	Intra-sentential mixing	2
	Intra lexical mixing	0
	Involving change pronunciation	0

From Table 2.2, it can be seen that in the lyrics of the song " Hello ", there were 4 code-switching found from 6 data points, with inter-sentential switching totaling 2 data points, and tag switching totaling 2 data points. While for code-mixing, there were only 2 code-mixing found from 2 data points, with intra-sentential mixing totaling 2 data points. Thus, it can be concluded that in the lyrics, code-switching was most commonly found with the type of intra-sentential switching and inter-sentential switching that is widely used.

Table 1.3 "VolKno" song

VolKno by TREASURE		
Types of Code-Switching	Intra-sentential switching	0
	Inter-sentential switching	4
	Tag switching	2
	Establishing continuity with the previous speaker	0
Types of Code-Mixing	Intra-sentential mixing	
	Intra lexical mixing	10
	Involving change pronunciations	0
		4

From Table 2.3, it can be seen that in the lyrics of the song " VolKno ", there were 6 code-switching found from 20 data points, with inter-sentential switching totaling 4 data points, and tag switching totaling 2 data points. While for code-mixing, there were 14 code-mixing found from 19 data points, with intra-sentential mixing totaling 10 data points, and involving change pronunciations totaling 4 data points. Thus, it can be concluded that in the lyrics, code-mixing was most commonly found with the type of intra-sentential mixing that is widely used.

Discussion

This section explains the types of codes and the reasons found in the lyrics of the song from TREASURE. Of the three songs, the researchers found 35 data points that had different types of codes. Researchers found code switching and code mixing funds on TREASURE songs entitled "Run", "Hello", "VolKno". Clause of song script (lyrics line), Code-switching, Code-mixing and Types Based on the Studied Lyrics

Representation code switching-mixing at TREASURE songs

Table 2.1 “Run” song

Lyrics line	Code-switching	Code-mixing	Types
심장은 SOS without you ain't nobody (The heart is SOS without you ain't nobody)		✓	Intra-sentential mixing
여긴 마치/Dystopia (This place is like Dystopia)		✓	Involving change pronunciations
내 손을 잡고 RUN (Hold my hand and RUN)	✓		Intra-sentential Switching
도망가자 RUN (Let's run away RUN)	✓		Intra-sentential Switching
뭐든 위기와도 Get it (No matter what, even if there is a crisis, get it)	✓		Tag switching
그게 바로 Peace peace so let it go (That's Peace peace so let it go)	✓		Inter-sentential Switching
나만 믿어 Follow 얼른 (Just trust me, follow quickly)		✓	Intra-sentential mixing
When you're low 어깨에 기대고 Yeah (When you're low, lean on my shoulder Yeah)	✓		Inter-sentential Switching
하하호 Can't control (Haha, can't control)	✓		Intra-sentential Switching

Table 2.2 “Hello” song

Lyrics line	Code-switching	Code-mixing	Types
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I don't wanna go back 홀로 외로움 속에 (I don't wanna go back alone in loneliness)	✓		Inter-sentential Switching
어서 내게 건네줘 Tell me hello again (Hurry and hand it to me Tell me hello again)	✓		Inter-sentential Switching
자 이제 뛰기 시작해 심장 소리는 Pump pump (Now it starts beating, the sound of the heart is pump pump)	✓		Tag switching
Whoa- whoa 기적처럼 (Whoa-whoa like a miracle)	✓		Tag switching
원해 가슴 뛰는 Love (I want a love that makes my heart beat)		✓	Intra-sentential Mixing
목숨 걸 수 있는 Girl (A girl I can risk my life for)		✓	Intra-sentential Mixing

Table 2.3 “VolKno” song

Lyrics line	Code-switching	Code-mixing	Types
춤 추지 비트 위에서 마치 Tupac (Dancing on the beat like Tupac)		✓	Involving change pronunciations
All eyes on me, set it to my tempo, 우릴 따라와 (All eyes on me, set it to my tempo, follow us)	✓		Inter-sentential Switching
쓰디쓴 것들 버리고 올라타 new vibe		✓	Intra-sentential Mixing

(Throw away the bitter things and get on the new vibe)			
달달하게 해 줄게, I'ma Willy Wonka (I'll make it sweet, I'ma Willy Wonka)	✓		Involving change pronunciations
이유 있는 근본 overflow 난 당당 (Fundamental reason, overflow, I'm confident)	✓		Intra-sentential Mixing
내 조상은 1TYM, 옆방에 살아 MOBB (My ancestors are 1TYM, they live in the next room MOBB)	✓		Involving change pronunciations
바란 장꾸 "문제아"가, 커서 들어, what a "Good Boy" (The "problem boy" who wants to grow up, listen to what a "Good Boy")	✓	✓	Inter-sentential Switching
모두 짹 다 처리해놔 더러운 rats (Take care of everything, dirty rats)			
당당 무대 위 뒤집어 난 star (I'm a proud star on stage)	✓		Involving change pronunciations
세 얼굴이 셋이 모인, trio (Three man gathered together, trio)	✓		Intra-sentential Mixing
세 얼굴이 셋이 모이면, hangover (When three man get together, hangover)	✓		Intra-sentential Mixing
세 얼굴이 셋이 모이면, no way home	✓		

(When three man get together, no way home)			Intra-sentential Mixing
Freaky, freaky, 비트 위 춤춰, 너넨 미치 미치게 해 (Freaky, freaky, dance on the beat, drive you crazy)	✓	✓	Intra-sentential Mixing
이젠 YG의 세대, 만들어 new wave (Now YG's generation, create a new wave)			Inter-sentential Switching
비슷한 거 같지, 뻘속까지 다른 new kids (They seem similar, new kids who are different to the core)	✓	✓	Intra-sentential Mixing
Triple humble, 이게 우리 셋의 motto right? (Triple humble, this is the motto of the three of us, right?)		✓	
흘리자 땀, 느껴 내 guts, 끝나지 않지 우리의 밤 (Let's sweat, feel it in my guts, our night never ends)	✓		Intra-sentential Mixing
같이 놀 사람, hands up! (Someone to play with, hands up!)		✓	Inter-sentential Switching
본 적 없는 우리의 party (Our party you've never seen before)			Intra-sentential Mixing
따라블러 say la-la (Sing along, say la-la)	✓		

	✓
	Tag switching
✓	
	Intra-sentential Mixing
	Tag switching

The researcher summarizes the results of the data in detail. In order for the reader to understand it easily, the researcher presents the number and percentage of the use of code-switching and code-mixing in each song lyrics in the table.

Table 2.4

Total Code-Switching and Code-Mixing in TREASURE Songs		
Types of Code-Switching	Intra-sentential switching	3
	Inter-sentential switching	8
	Tag switching	5
	Establishing continuity with the previous speaker	0
		Total=16
Types of Code-Mixing	Intra-sentential mixing	14
	Intra lexical mixing	0
	Involving change pronunciations	5
		Total=19
		Total amount=35

Based on the table 2.1,2,2, and 2.3, the writer concludes that there are thirty-five data found from 3 TREASURE song lyrics based on the types of code-switching and code-mixing along with the reasons, with details the type of code-switching, the researchers found that there are 16 data, namely 3 types of intra-sentential switching, 8 inter-sentential switching, and 5 tag switching. Meanwhile, there are 19 data for code-mixing, 14 for intra-sentential mixing and 5 for change pronunciations.

CONCLUSION

As in the object of this research, where the researchers use 3 song lyrics entitled "Run", "Hello" and "VolKno" by TREASURE with the aim of finding the types of code switching and code mixing. Based on the analysis, the research found three types of code-switching and code-mixing used in the TREASURE song lyrics. They are: Inter-sentential code switching, Intra-

sentential code switching, and Tag switching. While, for the type of code-mixing used, namely intra-sentential mixing and involving change pronunciations of the four types of code switching, the most widely used is Inter-Sentential Switching. While intra-sentential mixing is the most common type of code mixing found in song lyrics. The researchers hope that the research will be beneficial to those who read it and provide incentives to other researchers to do research that has similar topics better than researchers from other sources have done.

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