

Chapter II

Code Switching and Code Mixing in Song Lyrics

2.1 Language

Language is a society that talks about the object of an event that is open around speakers or within the same culture, stated by Chaer and Agustina (2014: 11) that language is a system that means language is formed by a number of components that are patterned permanently and ruled. Language as a symbol system is studied in three ways, depending on the focus of concentration. If the focus of attention is on the relationship between symbols and meaning, it is called semantics; if the focus of attention is only on symbols, it is called syntax; and pragmatics if the focus of attention is on the relationship between symbols and speech. (Morris in Chaer 2010: 3).

Chaer and Leonie (2010: 12-14) classify language characteristics into six categories, which are as follows.

1. **Arbiter:** The relationship between the symbol and the symbolized is optional, can change, and cannot explain why the symbol can have a particular meaning.

2. **Conventional:** Every speaker of a language will accept the symbol's relationship to what it represents.

3. **Productive:** A language with a limited number of elements that can be combined to create nearly infinite speech units.

4. Dynamic: The language is inextricably linked to the many possible changes that can occur at any time.

5. Diverse: Even if a language has the same rules or patterns as another, if it is used by heterogeneous speakers with different social backgrounds and habits, then the language is diverse, both at the phonological, morphological, syntactic, and lexicon levels.

6. Humane: Language as a means of verbal communication that only humans possess.

2.1.1 Language Meaning

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (in Pateda,2001:82) the word meaning means: (i) meaning: it pays attention to the meaning of each word contained in the ancient writing, (ii) the meaning of the speaker or writer, (iii) the meaning given to a form language. The meaning is the relationship between language and the outside world that has been mutually agreed upon by the users of language so that it can be understood by one another (Aminuddin, 1988: 53).

It can be seen that there are three main elements included in it. First, the meaning is the result of the relationship between language and the outside world. Second, relationship determination occurs because of the agreement of the users. Third, authorization and meaning can be used to convey information so that they can be mutually understood. According to Geoffrey Leech (1981: 8),

meaning can be learned as a linguistic phenomenon itself, not as something outside of language. However, the scope of linguistics that studies about meaning does not only consist of one field of science.

2.2 Sociolinguistics

Apple in Aslinda and Syafyahya (2007: 6), argues sociolinguistics views language as a social system and communication interaction and is part of society and culture while in sociolinguistics language is not seen internally but as a means of communication in society. While C.Criper and H.G. Widdowson (in Chaer and Agustina, 2014: 4) suggest sociolinguistics is a language study whose use is to examine the use of language conventions related to aspects of social behavior.

According to Kridalaksana in Chaer and Agustina (2010:3), sociolinguistics is generally defined as the study of the characteristics and different variations of language, as well as the connection between linguists and the characteristics of the function of language variations in a language society. Sociolinguistics derives from two English terms, socio and linguistic. Sociology is the objective and scientific study of humans in society, as well as the institutions and social processes that occur in society. Linguistics, on the other hand, is a branch of science that examines language. According to Fishman in Wijana and Rohmadi (2013:7), a sociolinguistic expert whose position is very important in sociolinguistic studies, "who speaks what language to whom and when."

In addition, Fishman also said that sociolinguistic studies are more qualitative in nature. As a result, sociolinguistics is more concerned with the specifics of real language use, such as descriptions of patterns of language or dialect use in a particular culture, the choice of language or dialect use by speakers, subjects, and conversation settings.

According to Chaer and Agustina (2010: 7), sociolinguistics has several advantages, including: (1) being helpful in communication or interaction activities, (2) playing a significant part in the language teaching process in schools, and (3) overcoming political tensions caused by language issues. As a result, sociolinguistics can be defined as a branch of linguistics that relates sociology and linguistics and concentrates on language use and social factors that occur in people's lives.

2.3 Bilingualism

Mackey and Fishman in (Chaer and Agustina 2010: 84) stated bilingualism in a sociolinguistic view is the use of two languages interchangeably. Several linguists in the book *Sociolinguistics: Early Introductions* (Chaer and Agustina 2010: 84-87) have expressed their own opinions about the meaning of bilingualism. In Bloomfield's opinion, bilingualism is the ability of a speaker to use two variations of the language equally well, meaning that when someone uses a first language and a second language with equal ability, then the person is called bilingual.

Meanwhile, Bloomfield in Chaer and Agustina (2010:85-86) says that bilingualism is the ability of a speaker to use two languages equally well. Meaning that when someone uses the first language and second language with equal abilities, then that person is called bilingual. Bilingualism is a psychological state individuals who have access to more than one linguistic code as a means of communication.

According to Robert Lado, it does not matter what the level is, the important thing is if a speaker has knowledge of two languages, then it is called bilingualism. Then based on Haugen's opinion, a bilingual does not need to use two languages actively, by understanding it is enough to be called bilingualism. From some of the opinions of the experts above, it can be concluded that bilingualism is the practice of using two languages by a speaker alternately.

2.4 Code Switching

Code switching can occur when multiple languages are used in speaking. Several factors impact language use, including interlocutors, topics, and atmosphere. (Sumarsono 2002: 201). According to Cheng in (Moser 2016: 64), code switching can be used for a variety of purposes, including: (1) attracting the educated, (2) appealing to the illiterate, (3) conveying more precise meaning, (4) facilitating communication; use the shortest and easiest route, (5) negotiating with greater authority, (6) attracting attention, (7) repeating a point, (8) communicating more

effectively, (9) identifying with certain groups, (10) closing the status gap, and (11) building goodwill and support.

Meanwhile, the causes of code switching are numerous, if traced deeper, different results will be obtained. Apart from all that, the use of code switching also has a certain purpose so that each speaker will get an understanding. In general, the causes of code switching include:

1. Speakers : Someone who can speak various languages, will always use that ability. Speakers deliberately switch from one language to another. This can happen because speakers have certain goals and intentions. In addition, the speaker also wants a response back from the interlocutor.
2. Listeners or interlocutor: In addition to the speaker factors above, there are interlocutor factors that influence the use of language. Speakers who are able to speak foreign languages, one day must want to speak in a foreign language. At first, the speaker speaks using the same mother tongue as the interlocutor, but when speaking foreign languages there are interlocutors who cannot understand it. So, the speaker must switch codes.
3. Change of situation with the presence of a third person: The presence of a third person present in the conversation will affect the language switch.
4. Changes from formal to informal or vice versa: When someone wants to talk, sometimes they have to pay attention to the

position of the interlocutor. For example, a young person talking to an older will use formal language. In a different situation, when someone is talking to a close friend, they will use informal language. So, the conversation against the interlocutor will feel comfortable.

5. Change of subject : Conversations that take place between two or more people will inevitably talk about a variety of things. various things. Topics of conversation also vary, which are formal or informal. informal. Formal topics include politics, economics, education, and so on. etc. Informal topics include friendship, kinship, and so on. etc. Conversations with these various topics will make the speaker adjust the use of language.

In conclusion, code switching is the use of more than one language, variety, or style by a speaker within an utterance or discourse, or between different interlocutors or situations. From that definition, code switching is used when people want to communicate with the societies and communities. People do not only communicate in one language or dialect to otherpeople, but they can switch it to other language or dialect, depending on their needs.

2.4.1 Type of Code Switching

Poplack in (Arrizki, Mutiarsih, and Sopiawati 2020: 191) divides code switching more specifically into three, namely:

1. Tag switching (tag code switching): The insertion of tags in one language in an utterance into another language. It can be inserted in many different places in an utterance without changing syntactic order, purpose, and meaning or speech. Tag code switching usually occurs at the end of a sentence.
2. Inter-sentential Code-Switching: Switching between sentence boundaries, where one sentence is in one language and the other in another language. This type of code switching is usually done by speakers who are proficient in using both languages. This type of code switching is often found in song lyrics.
3. Intra-sentential Code-Switching: Switching that occurs in the same clause or sentence, which contains elements of both languages. This type of code switching is usually done by a high level bilingual.

And then Hoffman (Wibowo, Ida Yuniasih and Fera Nelfianti 2017:16) also suggests that code switching is divided into three, namely:

1. Inter-sentential Code Switching: Inter-sentential code switching is a language switching event that occurs between sentence boundaries which means that language switching occurs after a sentence has been completed and the next sentence uses another language. This type of code switching is often found in song lyrics.

2. Emblematic Code Switching: This code-switching event is in the form of inserting tags, exclamations, and certain sets of phrases in one language.
3. Establishing Continuity Code Switching: This code switching usually occurs in order to continue the previous speaker's speech. For example, when having a conversation, when speaker I uses mixed Korean and English code, then speaker II continues their discussion by switching to the language previously used by speaker I, then speaker II has using establish continuity code switching.

2.5 Code Mixing

According to Nababan in Cut (2017:144), code mixing is a language situation that occurs when two (or more) languages or various languages are mixed in a language situation that requires mixing the languages.

The difference between code mixing and code switching is also explained by Thelander (in Chaer and Agustina 2010:115). Code switching is the transition from one clause of a language to another language clause, while code mixing is a speech event in which clauses or phrases are mixed or hybrid, both clauses and the phrases no longer support their respective functions. Code mixing can occur because of

some factors. According to Suwito (in Modokompit 2018: 9) there are three factors that cause code mixing in general, namely:

1. Role factor : There are several forms of roles such as social status, education, and also the group of speakers is the cause of code mixing.
2. Variety factor : Variety is a variety of language according to usage, which varies according to the topic being discussed, according to the relationship between the speaker, the interlocutor, and the person being discussed, as well as according to the medium of conversation.
3. Desire factor : Code-mixing can occur because of the speaker's own desire in an effort to interpret or explain so that meaning can be channeled more easily. easier.

In conclusion, code mixing is a mixing of two codes or languages, usually without a change of topic. Code mixing often occurs within one sentence. In code-mixing sentences, pieces of one language are used while a speaker basically using another language.

2.5.1 Types of Code Mixing

According to Hoffman (Novedo and Linuwih 2018: 6) code mix is divided into three which include the following:

1. Intra-sentential Code-Mixing: In English intra means 'within' or 'between', while sentential or sentence means sentence, so the

meaning of intra-sentential is 'located in a sentence'. Intra-sentential code-mixing is code mixing that occurs in one sentence or clause.

2. Intra-Lexical Code Mixing: Intra-lexical code mixing means a code mix that occurs in a lexical component. This code mix usually occurs in one word.
3. Involving Change Pronunciation: Involving Change Pronunciation or involving a change in pronunciation, this code mix event occurs because it involves aspects of phonology. As there are many Korean words that are English words, many Koreans use English with Korean pronunciation. For example, cellphone becomes hendeupon.

While Suwito (1983:78-80) divides the form of code mixing based on linguistic elements, The form of code mixing is divided into six types, namely:

1. Insertion in the form of words: Words are units of language that can stand alone and occur from a single morpheme or a combination of morphemes (Kridalaksana in Suwito 1996:92). According to Djajasudarma, a word is a unit of language that can stand alone and is open or can experience affixation in a morphemic process. (Sholiha, Suprani and Juansah 2019:98).
2. Insertion in the form of a phrase: Harimurti (Suwito 1996:92) explains the meaning of a phrase, namely a combination of two or more words that are unpredictable in nature. The

combination of words can be tight and can also be tenuous. Meanwhile, according to Kridalaksana in (Sholiha, Suprani and Juansah 2019:98), a phrase is a linguistic unit consisting of a combination of two or more words. Phrases are not predicative and can occupy a function in one sentence.

3. Insertion in the form of a clause: A clause is a grammatical unit in the form of a group of words which at least consists of a subject and predicate and has the potential to become a sentence (Harimurti in Suwito 1996:92). Chaer (in Sholiha, Suprani and Juansah 2019:99) defines a clause as a syntactic unit that is above a phrase unit and below a sentence unit, a clause that is in the form of a series of predicative constructed words.
4. Insertion in the form of baster: Based on Harimurti's opinion, baster is the result of a combination of two different language elements and then forms one meaning (Suwito 1996:92).
5. Insertion in the form of repetition of words: Word repetition or reduplication according to Chaer (in Sholiha, Suprani and Juansah 2019:99) is a morphemic process that repeats the basic form, either as a whole, in part, or with a change in sound
6. Insertion in the form of an idiom: Idioms are units of language whose meaning cannot be predicted or predicted from the lexical meaning of the elements as well as the grammatical

meaning of the unit (Chaer in Sholiha, Suprani and Juansah 2019:99). Idioms can be words, phrases or sentences.

2.6 Song Lyrics

The song is a contexture of pitch or sounds in the thread, composite, and tentative relation (usually accompanied by musical tools) to result in musical contexture that has entity and repercussions containing rhythm. Song lyrics text as a creative work like poetry is formed by several integrated elements. Pradopo (2007:7) said that the poem expresses thoughts that evoke feelings, which stimulate the imaginations of the five senses rhythmic arrangement.

All of that is something important, which is recorded and expressed stated in an interesting and giving impression. Poetry is an important record and interpretations of human experience, composed in its most memorable form.

2.7 About Treasure

TREASURE (트레저) is a South Korean boy group under YG Entertainment. The group consists of 10 members. Formerly known as TREASURE 13, was formed under the

show YG Treasure Box. The group was intended to have 13 members with two subunits: Magnum and Treasure. However, in December 2019, Yoonbin, the thirteenth member, announced that he would leave the group due to personal reasons.

In the following month, it was announced that the group will promote as one group of 12 members. In 2022, members Bang Yedam and Takata Mashiho announced their departure and the group continued as a 10 member. The 10 members left are, Choi Hyunsuk, Park Jihoon, Kim Junkyu, Kanemoto Yoshinori, Hamada Asahi, Yoon Jaehyuk, Kim Doyoung, Watanabe Haruto, Park Jeongwoo, and So Junghwan. The group itself has a fandom namely Treasure Maker, since they were made from the survival YG Treasure Box so the fans are the maker of Treasure that makes Treasure exists.

The group debuted on August 7th, 2020 with the single, "BOY". The group went on to release two more singles, "사랑해 (I Love You)" and "음 (MMM)" before releasing their full-length album, THE FIRST STEP: TREASURE EFFECT. The group's debut was one of the most successful debuts of 2020, as they sold, 700,000 copies of their First Step single album series.

2.8 Previous Research

Previously, the author has found several similar studies regarding code switching and mixing codes in song lyrics, here are some previous studies related to this research, including:

Febrian Francisco Mokodompit (2018) in his research entitled "Mix Codes in Saykoji Song Lyrics". Aims to identify, analyze and describe the form of mixed codes in Saykoji song lyrics. The author uses a descriptive method with the data source used are Saykoji's songs.

The results of this study were the discovery of 63 cases of insertion code mixing, 118 cases of alternation code mixing, and 25 congruent lexicalization code mixes (Mokodompit, 2018) .

Ashya Fatihardani Galan Pusaka (2022), with her research entitled "Code Switching and Code Mixing in Song Lyrics in the Anime "Kami No Tou"". This study examines "Code Switching and Code Mixing" in song lyrics contained in the anime "Kami no Tou". The purpose of this study is to explain the types of code switching and code mixing and explain the form of code switching and code mixing. The data in this study is in the form of code-switching words and mixed codes in the lyrics of Stray Kids songs entitled TOP and SLUMP on the anime soundtrack "Kami no Tou".

This research uses a sociolinguistic approach with qualitative descriptive research methods. Based on the results of the analysis that has been done, it was found that in the lyrics of TOP and SLUMP songs there are types of external code-switching and outer codemixing. In addition, it

was also found to transfer codes in the form of sentences and mix codes in the form of words, phrases, clauses and word loops.

The reason for using code switching is to harmonize the rhythm of the song and just prestigious. While the reason for using code mixing is to harmonize the rhythm of the song, there is no right expression in Japanese, and the speaker wants to show off his learning (Pusaka, 2022).

The differences between the previous research with this research are the source of the data and the technique of analysis data. Mostly previous research used full album for the data or only one single. In this research the writer only choose the hits song from Treasure, and divided the data into two sections.

