

# CODE MIXING AND CODE SWITCHING IN A KOREAN-SONG LYRIC

Eliza Jocelin<sup>1</sup>, Tryana<sup>2</sup>

Universitas Pamulang  
*elizajocelin@gamil.com*

## Abstract

In social life, language is crucial where all people use it as the way to communicate each other. As one of the ways to communicate, song is a means to convey expression. The objectives of this study are as follows; (1) to identify code mixing and code switching in the every lyric of Red Velvet's song entitled *Taste*; (2) to classify the types of code mixing as well as code switching found in the lyric of *Red Velvet's song Taste*. This is a descriptive qualitative study that describes the significance of code mixing and code switching stated in the lyric of *Red Velvet's song Taste*. The results of this study are (1) there are 9 code mixing and 11 code switching in Korean song lyric *Taste* by Red Velvet (2) the kinds of code mixing, 8 intra-sentential mixing and 1 involving a change of pronunciation. Also The kinds of code switching 8 inters-sentential switching, 1 emblematic switching, and 2 establishing continuity with the previous speaker. So, the theory of code mixing and code switching analysis from Crystal (2008) and Wardhaugh (2006) is stick with the result of code mixing and code switching found in Korean song lyric *Taste* by Red Velvet.

**Keyword:** *Communication, Code mixing, Code Switching, Red Velvet, Song Lyric,*

## INTRODUCTION

In social life, language is one of the most important factors because with language we can communicate with each other and express your feelings. In this global era, language skills are very important, because language is a benchmark for someone in society. Languages that focus on the social layer of society is called sociolinguistics. According to Wardhaugh (2006) Sociolinguistics is the relationship between language and society, or of the various functions of language in society. Also in this era, many people can speak more than one language. This makes people combine or mix the language they know in one sentence. The

ability of people who can combine two languages is called bilingualism. Base on Myers-Scotton's book (2006) bilingualism is the term for speaking one or more languages.

Nowadays, the phenomenon of mixing two or more languages, not only can be found in a conversation between people but also can be found in a song where there is a conversation between the singers and the listener. Many of songs that come from countries that the L1 is not English such as China, Japan, Korea and Thailand who use some words, clause, sentence or phrase in English in their song in order to make their song more expressive and active because of the use of English. Sometimes the use of English

words or phrases included in the song is not only in the chorus or rap part but also in the beginning or end of the song. The reason is to explain the main idea of the song, to make sure the listeners understand about the meaning of the song. Other than that, it makes the song writers easier to express their feeling without any language limitation, since English has been known by almost all the music lovers. According to Tiara Pasaribu, Pardede, Debora (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.

Based on Wardaugh (2006), he stated that language is a code, it can be imply as a system used for communication between two or more parties. 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. Base on this study, the writer will discuss about code mixing and code switching found in the lyric of Red Velvet's song Taste. In Linguistics term, there are some theories which explain about code. First is code mixing, according to Crystal (2008), 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. From the explanation, it can be revealed that code mixing is one of condition where two languages or more is used in the same sentence and time. 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. 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.

Second is code switching, when code mixing occurs when interlocutors use more than one languages together, change it from one language to another language within single utterance. While code switching happens when people intentionally change language and does it for specific purposes. According to Wardaugh (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 it.

There are some researchers having done their research about code switching and code mixing. Teeratorn Likhithongsathorn and Pattama Sappapan and Teeratorn Likhithongsathorn (2013) from Thammasat University, Thailand. They are portraying the current phenomenon of English code-mixing and code-switching in Thai pop songs. They also try to find about English units typical in Thai pop songs and classifying them as some types, and explain about the data that they have found. The similarity between this journal and the journal what I will make is we researched

about code mixing and switching that found in song's lyric, but we have different object. This journal using Thailand song and I using Korean song.

A study by Tiara Pasaribu, Debora, Pardede (2017) from Nommensen HKBP University. They are analyze the code mixing Found in Batak Song Lyrics of Siantar Rap Foundation. From the study, the writer is interested in discussing about the Batak songs, because nowadays, where the era is more sophisticated and the kind of the music that is diverse. From this study, the writers want the young generation to develop and introduce the Batak songs to the other countries, so that it will not disappear. The similarities between this journal and the journal what I will make are both journal using code mixing as research material and researched about song. The differences between this journal and the journal what I will make are this journal just using code mixing as research material but my journal using code mixing and code switching. Our object research also different, this journal using Batak song while I use Korean song.

A study by Alaa Hussein Samhan (2017) from Zarqa University, Jordan. He is analyzed the tweets that refer to the code mixing or code switching existences. From the study he obtained age and education could firmly influence the participant language while gender could not affect it. The similarity and difference between this journal and the journal what I will make is we researched about code mixing and switching, but different object. This journal using Twitter to see how Social Aspects in Social Media trough code mixing and code switching while I want to research the code mixing and code switching trough song's lyric.

The writer was interested to analyze a song that used two languages within it, and the writer chose Korean song popularized by Red Velvet entitle Taste as the object of the study. The reason why the writer chooses Korea itself is because nowadays people all over the world have been affected by Korean, or know as Korean wave. Not only song but K-drama, K-movie, K-make up or fashion already spread in

all over the world. The fans of Korean song now not only from teenager but the Korean song has influenced people starts from the children, teenagers, adolescents even the elderly. Base on the reason the writer wants to explore and more understand about the meaning and the theme of the songs.

## **METHOD**

The writer uses the descriptive qualitative method to describe the phenomenon of code switching and code mixing by using Moleong's book. Descriptive research is a type of research which does not use calculation or numerating. This method is implemented to reach the objectives of the study (Moleong, 2007). This study only describes the words or sentences that contain with code mixing and code switching. While for collecting the data the writer uses library research. The data is taken from you tube and google search as the source of the data.

## **DISCUSSION**

Code mixing and code switching are phenomenal that influence many people in their language even culture. The use of code mixing as well as code switching eventually changes their native language and foreign language. This phenomenon also occurs in Korea especially in Korean entertainment industry. Korean wave make all most teenager around the world listening to the Korean song or watching Korean TV show. This study will further explain about the phenomenon of code mixing and code switching by analyzing a song lyric sang by Red Velvet, based on the types of code mixing and code switching that occur in this song entitle *Taste*.

After listening to the Red Velvet's song, *Taste*, the writer found some English utterance as follow in Table 1.

**Table 1 Code Mixing and Code Switching in the Korean Song**

Part	No.	Lyric	English Translation	Types
Intro	1	There are many different tastes in the world But you know what? Um.. Listen!	idem	Switching
Verse 1	2	좀 달달한 커피? jom daldalhan keopi?	A sweet coffee?	Mixing
	3	Look 오른쪽을 고르면 (또 또 난) Look oreunjjogeul goreumyeon (tto tto nan)	Look if your choose the right (Again, I).	Mixing
Refrain 1	4	처음 만나는 Taste Cheoem mannaneun Taste	First time meeting this taste.	Mixing
	5	Taste taste taste taste taste	Taste taste taste taste taste.	Switching
	6	예상도 못 한 Taste yesangdo mot han Taste	Didn't expect this taste.	Mixing
	7	Taste taste taste taste taste	Taste taste taste taste taste.	Switching
Verse 2	8	그 시트콤의 가족처럼 매일 (Yeah every day every day) geu shiteugome gajokcheoreom maeil (Yeah every day every day)	(Yeah every day every day).	Switching
	9	Look 톡 하루를 연 순간 (또 또 봐) Look tok harureul yeon sungan (tto tto bwa)	Look the minute I open a day (I look again).	Mixing
Verse 2	10	김빠진 날도 있는 걸 (So so so what) gimppajin naldo inneun geol (So so so what)	There are days where the fizz is gone (So so so what).	Switching
	Rap 1	11a	Hold up! 폰을 꺼내 사진첩을 둘러봤을 때	Hold up! I take out my phone and look through my gallery.

		Hold up! poneul kkeonae sajincheobeul dulleobwasseul ttae		
	11b	우리에겐 딱히 필요 없는 Hashtag uriegen ttaki piryo eomneun Hashtag	A hashtag that's unnecessary for us	Mixing
Rap 2	12	신경 쓰고 싶지 않아도 I can't stop shingyeong sseugo shipji anado I can't stop	Even if I don't want it to bother me I can't stop	Switching
		Keep it on 걱정 안 해도 돼 Don't stop Keep it on geokjeong an haedo dwae Don't stop	Keep it on, you don't have to worry, don't stop	
Rap 3	13	어때 What you think eottae What you think	So what? What you think	Switching
		미소를 짓고 Say hello to the world misoreul jitgo Say hello to the world	Smile and say hello to the world	
Refrain 2	14	내가 고른 이 Taste naega goreun i Taste	The one I chose, this taste	Mixing
	15	Taste taste taste taste taste	Taste taste taste taste taste	Switching
	16	달라지는 내 Days dallajineun nae Days	Something is changing my days	Mixing
	17	Days days days days days	Days days days days days	Switching
	18	나를 기다릴 Taste nareul gidaril Taste	Waiting for me this taste	Mixing

	19	Taste taste taste taste taste	Taste taste taste taste taste	Switching
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After knowing about the code which occurs in Red velvet’s song lyric *Taste*, now this study will continue to analyze the type of the code. Base on the data finding at table 1, the writer found nine English utterances as code mixing and eleven utterances as code switching. The result of the writer’s analysis can be shown in this explanation below:

From the table data 1, the writer found intra-sentential mixing in the song lyric number 3, 4, 6, 9, 11b, 14, 16 and 18 as seen in Table 2.

Table 2 Intra-sentential mixing

Look	오른쪽을	Look if your choose the right (Again, I).
고르면 (또 또 난)		
Look	oreunjjogeul	
goreumyeon (tto tto nan)		

In this part of the lyric, there is phrase form of English utterance, “*Look*” within the Korean sentence. Based on the types of the code, it is assign the phrase as a code mixing, or the speaker try to mix the Korean code with English in the first line of the Korean sentence without changing the topic of the speaking. This code mixing is including into types of intra-sentential mixing, because the mixing code is occurring in the middle of the base language, and it is in a form of phrase. Not only for number 3, but also the rest of type of intra-sentential mixing found in this song is mixing either the phrase or the clause and it is discovered in the first, middle or the last part of the line. The piece of one language that smaller than clause can happen within boundary of any sentence.

The writer also found involving a change of pronunciation type in this song. From the table 1 it is number 2 as seen in Table 3.

Table 3. Change of Pronunciation

좀 달달한 커피?	A sweet coffee?
jom daldalhan keopi?	

The analysis in this part is when the speaker said “*Keopi*” In this part, the speaker

use English word “*coffee*” but with Korean pronunciation. based on the types of the code, it define the phrase as a code mixing or the speaker try to mix the Korean phonological structure code with English in the end of the Korean sentence. This code mixing is including into types of involving a change of pronunciation. Usually it is used Korean pronoun because the Korean “*coffee*” sound more enjoyable for us to enjoy it.

This song also used kinds of code switching such as inters-sentential switching in the table 1 number 1, 5, 7, 8, 10, 15, 17 and 19. As seen in Table 4.

Table 4 Inter-sentential switching

There are many different tastes in the world But you know what? Um.. Listen!	idem
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The analyzed lyric is in the intro part, the speaker speak in English but when it turn into the first verse the speaker switch the English with Korean. In this part of lyric, the writer found a process of switching a code from English to Korean, in another word this is where code switching process occurs. Accordingly, based on the code switching types, it is kind of inter-sentential switching, where the speaker change the English code into Korean clause. The other example of this type is from number 5 in table 1. When it said “*Taste taste taste taste taste*” Previously, the speaker use Korean mixed with English, but then when the song move to the chorus or refrain, the speaker switch the Korean with English.

This song also used emblematic switching in the lyric. It is seen from table 1 number 11a. as seen in Table 5.

Table 5 . Emblematic switching

Hold up! 폰을 꺼내	Hold up! I take out my phone and look through my gallery.
사진첩을 둘러봤을 때	
Hold up! poneul kkeonae	

sajincheobeul dulleobwasseul ttae	
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In this part, when the speaker said an English phrase with an exclamation tag at the end of the English part then switch into Korean. This type of code switching, it belongs to emblematic switching where the speaker add some exclamation, tags, and certain set phrases in one language are included into an utterance. In this case, exclamation tag is being added into English utterance then switch with Korean to affirm and completed the Korean sentence.

The last code that is found in this song's lyric is establishing continuity in table 1 number 12 and 13. As seen in Table 6.

Table 6 Establishing continuity

신경 쓰고 싶지 않아도 I can't stop shingyeong sseugo shipji anado I can't stop	Even if I don't want it to bother me I can't stop
Keep it on 걱정 안 해도 돼 Don't stop Keep it on geokjeong an haedo dwae Don't stop	Keep it on, you don't have to worry, don't stop

At first, the speaker speak in Korean then switch with English it is the type of inters-sentential switching, but after that the other person speak in English first to answer the first speaker then switch with Korean then switch again to English. The types of code switching itself is including into establishing continuity. Where there is a switched code in a form condition where the speaker continues the utterance of the previous speaker, but she changes the code after she continues it.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis, two and three types of consecutively code mixing as well as code switching were employed in the Red velvet song's lyric "taste". They are: Intra-sentential mixing that involves pronunciation

change in code mixing, also Inters-sentential switching, continuity establishment and Emblematic switching in code switching. In this song lyric, there is no foreign language (English phrase or clause) that include into types of Intra-lexical mixing. It is because there is no phrase or clause that whether occurs within a word boundary. From the analysis of types of code mixing and code switching in this study, intra-sentential mixing and inter-sentential switching is the most frequent in use.

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