

## ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH CODE SWITCHING IN THE LYRICS OF SAYKOJI'S BOOYAH SONG

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### Abstract

The existence of language variety is a certain society, for example in Indonesia, as the result of globalization could influence the way people communicate in their daily life. For instance, people who masters know more than two languages could speak with other by using code switching, such as when Indonesian who such as also speak in Bahasa Indonesian in their work or job might mix the language in their communication. This phenomenon of code switching does not only occur in daily conversation but also used in other things such as some programs on television, radios, advertisement, and song lyric. This research in the entitled An Analysis of Code switching in Saykoji – Booyah Song Lyrics discussed about what are the types of code switching which used by the singer Saykoji in this song. This research used qualitative descriptive method to analyze the data. The data were taken from Booyah song lyrics. The result of this research shows that types of code switching which found in this song lyrics are : 1) tag switching, 2) intersentential switching, 3) intrasentential switching.

**Key words:** Analysis, code switching, English, Saykoji, song

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### INTRODUCTION

Language is the most important part in society (Nurmalasari & Samanik, 2018), (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020). Society use language to communicate each other, whether in the same language or using pidgin (Novanti & Suprayogi, 2021), (Journal et al., 2022). The differences of people's ethnic, region, background and even country can cause the variety of the language itself (Al Falaq et al., 2021). There are so many languages in this world. A language users, masters at least one language known as his/her mother tongue (Purwaningsih & Gulö, 2021), (Aminatun & Oktaviani, 2019), (Istiani & Puspita, 2020). Some people know more than one language beside his/her mother tongue (Fakhrurozi et al., 2022). the ability to speak one language is called monolingual (Kuswoyo, Sujatna, et al., 2022), (Mandasari & Aminatun, 2020). The ability to speak two languages is called bilingualism and the ability to use more than two languages is called multilingualism (Kardiansyah & Qodriani, 2018), (Amelia & Dintasi, 2019), (Yulianti & Sulistyawati, 2021). The concept of bilingualism, on the other hand, includes that of bilinguality (or individual bilingualism) but refers equally to the state of a linguistic community in which

two languages are in contact with the result that two codes can be used in the same interaction (Choirunnisa & Mandasari, 2021), (Suprayogi & Pranoto, 2020), (Lestari & Wahyudin, 2020) and that a number of individuals are bilingual (societal bilingualism) their totality, determining what count as communicative events, and their components (Amelia, 2021), (Qodriani & Kardiansyah, 2018), (Arpiansah et al., 2021).

In bilingual or multilingual community people will be forced to be able to speak in at least two different languages (Kasih et al., 2022), (Cahyaningsih & Pranoto, 2021). For instance, Chinese can speak out Chinese, their mother tongue, and Indonesian as their second language (Yulianti & Sulistiyawati, 2020), (Fithratullah, 2019). Code switching has been commonly used in communication either in conversations or songs (Aminatun et al., 2019). The use of code switching in conversations and song lyrics are very different (Asia & Samanik, 2018). Unlike in the use of code switching in conversations that occurred spontaneously, the use of code switching in song lyric has a specific purpose because it is edited and recorded (Gulö & Rahmawelly, 2019), (Qodriani & Wijana, 2020), (Puspita, 2019), it does not occur spontaneously. Nowadays, there is a new trend to switch Indonesian to English in some Indonesian songs (Setri & Setiawan, 2020), (Journal et al., 2021). This research give information to the reader about an analysis of code switching which used by the singer Saykoji in his song entitled Booyah.

Through the song "So What Gitu Loh" on the first album, the name Saykoji began to be known to the public in 2006. At that time, Saykoji was one of the rappers who was quite calculated after the era of Iwa K faded (Maulana & Suprayogi, 2022), (Wardaniningsih & Kasih, 2022). After being quite successful with the first album, Saykoji also released a second album with the singles "Jomblo" and "Ulangan Dadakan" which were successful in the younger generation (Fakhrurozi & Puspita, 2021). After that, Saykoji also participated in the compilation of the album released by EMI and released the single "Kecoa Ngesot". BOOYAH! is a song written and sung by rapper Saykoji (Kuswoyo, Budiman, et al., 2022), (Mandasari et al., 2022). This song is a collaboration of Saykoji with the Free Fire game (by Garena Indonesia), a battle royale survival game that is loved by young people who use it (Candra & Qodriani, 2019). This song tells about Saykoji who was waiting backstage while playing the Free Fire game (Afrianto & Ma'rifah, 2020). He also entered the world of the game. The creative development process was carried out intensively between Garena, Studio Antelope, and Anggun Priambodo as directors (Puspita, n.d.), (Fakhrurozi & Adrian,

2020). Anggun, who throughout his career has directed more than 50 clips of music videos, also asked Igor (Saykoji) to share his experiences collecting this song while providing input for this video clip.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Song lyrics are a set of words that make up a song. Song lyric derives via Latin Lyricus from the Greek Λυρικός (lyrikós), the adjectival form of lyre. The song lyric consists of several stanzas which are components of a song. The most commonly known components of a song are verse part and chorus part. The lyrics of a song often contain a significant message about the society. The message can be explicit, or implied through metaphor or symbolism.

In this research, the researchers discussed about types of code switching which found in Saykoji song lyrics entitled Booyah. There are three types of code mixing that might occur in song lyrics. Code switching happens in bilingual society. Code switching occurs when people use a particular code and suddenly change to another code. Apple (in Chaer 1995: 141) states code switching is the change of one code to another. Wardhaugh (1986: 103) also gives definition of code switching occurs when the language used, changes according to the situation in which the conversant find them selves. The speakers here switch one code to another code or they speak in one language to another language.

## **METHOD**

The researchers used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data in this research. The data are Booyah song lyrics by Saykoji which taken from the online sources. The researcher analyze some of the lyrics which indicates code switching inside of the lyrics. All data which successfully analyzed by researcher were into tables.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Types of code switching**

There are some types of code mixing that might possible occur in song lyrics, such as follows:

#### **1. Tag Switching**

Poplack (1988: 223) states that tag switching is component of content words which may be inserted almost anywhere within the sentence without violating any grammatical rules. So,

tag switching is allowed to use as long as it does not break the grammatical rules of the main language in that communication.

## **2. Intrasentential Switching**

Intrasentential switching occurs within a sentence. “A sentence is a group of words containing a subject and a predicate and expressing a complete thought.” (Eggenchwiller, 2001: 63). A sentence is allowed to have more than one main language, but the use of that different languages restricted by punctuation and other factors.

## **3. Intersentential Switching**

Intersentential switching occurs from one language to another language in the different sentences. This implies one sentence is in a one language while the other sentence or sentences is in a totally different language. “Intersentential code switching, that is, the alternation in a single discourse between two languages, where the switching occurs after a sentence in the first language has been completed and the next sentence starts with a new language.

### **The Reason For Using Code switching**

According to Kim (2006) as cited in Pasaribu, Pardede and Debora (2017) there are some factors, that cause people do code switching, they are :

1. Bilingualism : it cannot be avoided that the ability to use to speak more than one language is a basic factors of code switching. Most of the world`s population is bilingual or multilingual.
2. Speaker and partner speaking : communication is the process of expressing ideas between two participants of conversation. Speakers needs partner speaking to communicate and code switching could appear if both use and understand it well.
3. Social Community : an individual lives and cooperates in one community either in monolingual or bilingual community. Now most communities are bilingual that use two

languages in their interactions. In this case, an individual will be influenced by social community directly.

4. Situation : usually code switching occurs in relax or informal situation. This situation is closer with daily conversation and for writers is also describe as their habitual communication.

5. Vocabulary : there is not appropriate word or when there is a lack of vocabulary in one language. The inability to find an appropriate word or expression in one language makes people change the word or phrases from one to another and it can be combined together.

6. Prestige : globalization era has lad people must able to speak more than one language, especially english. For many young people code switching becomes awn style which is hoped to be modern and educational one. The people mix language because prestige.

Bellow are the tables containing Saykoji – Booyah song lyrics which indicate using code switching.

1.	I'm just wasting my time di belakang panggung	I'm just wasting my time at th backstage
2.	When the jump button is on gue terjun langsung	When the jump button is on I jump on directly
3.	player lain lagi lengah jalan lambat lambat	Another player is walking slowly
4.	bertahan hidup as i try not to die	Survive as I try not to die
5.	limabelas menit lagi baru gue on stage	I will be on stage in 15 minutes
6.	jadi gue tambah fokus otomatis on rage	So I being focus automatically on rage
7.	safe zone mengecil dan gue masih di luar	the safe zone shrinks and I'm still outside
8.	biar aman sprint berputar walaupun lebih sukar	so that the sprint is safe even though it's harder
9.	drone melintas showing my position	the drone crosses showing my position
10.	langsung prone tiarap merayap with a precision	directly prone down crawling with a precision

11.	tap tap pake m empat belas <b>bye homie</b>	tap tap using fourteen bye homie
12.	tapi bunyi <b>make a choice</b>	but the sound of make a choice
13.	buat apa banyak <b>kill</b> kalo mati duluan	why kill a lot if you die first
14.	<b>survival</b> sampai akhir yang gue dahulukan	survival until the end that I put first
15.	Naik level demi level bukan lagi <b>beginner</b>	Level up by level is no longer beginner
16.	tinggal sisa tiga <b>player safe zone</b> setitik	only the remaining three players have a safe zone
17.	<b>then i saw that player</b> lagi jalan mundur	then I saw that player again walked backwards
18.	mati digranat gagal booyah <b>oh well</b>	the grappling failed to break oh well

### Tag switching

<b>player</b> lain lagi lengah jalan lambat lambat	Another player is walking slowly
limabelas menit lagi baru gue <b>on stage</b>	I will be on stage in 15 minutes
biar aman <b>sprint</b> berputar walaupun lebih sukar	so that the sprint is safe even though it's harder
buat apa banyak <b>kill</b> kalo mati duluan	why kill a lot if you die first
<b>survival</b> sampai akhir yang gue dahulukan	survival until the end that I put first
<b>safe zone</b> mengecil dan gue masih di luar	the safe zone shrinks and I'm still outside

From the data in the table above, it shows there are some of the lyrics which are indicated using tag switching. In the datum 1 the singer use word “player” rather than “pemain in Indonesian language. In the datum 2, the singer use “on stage” to represent that he will perform later on the stage. In the datum 3 the singer use word “sprint” as the term in a game rather than using it in Bahasa Indonesia. In the datum 4 the singer use word “kill” as

the term in a game. In the datum 5 the singer prefer to use word “survival” and in the last datum the singer change “zona aman” and use “safe zone”.

### Intersentential switching

I'm just wasting my time di belakang panggung	I'm just wasting my time at th backstage
When the jump button is on gue terjun langsung	When the jump button is on I jump on directly
bertahan hidup as i try not to die	Survive as I try not to die
tap tap pake m empat belas bye homie	but the sound of make a choice
tapi bunyi make a choice	but the sound of make a choice

Intersentential switching occurs in the beginning or the ending of the sentence. Here researcher found some lyrics which indicated use intersentential switching. In the datum 1 the singer mention “I’m just wasting my time” in the beginning of the lyric, and then continue by “di belakang panggung” which is Bahasa. In the datum 2, it is similar with datum 1, the singer use English in the first lyric which is “when the jump botton is on” and then continue with bahasa “gue terjun langsung”. In the datum 3 the singer use Bahasa in the first lyric “bertahan hidup” and then continue by English “as I try not to die”. In the datum 4 in the first lyric the singer use Bahasa “tap tap pake m empat belas” and the continue by “bye homie” and in the last lyric the singer use Bahasa in the beginning of the lyric “tapi bunyi” and the continue by “make a choice”.

### Intrasentential switching

langsung prone tiarap merayap with a precision	directly prone down crawling with a precision
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The researchers found only one lyric in the song Booyah – Saykoji which indicated as intrasentential code switching which the lyric begin with Indonesian word “langsung” and then continue by English word “prone” and then Indonesian phrase “tiarap merayap” and ended with English phrase “with a precision”.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, from the song Booyah by Saykoji, researcher found some types of code switching, there are tag switching, intersentential switching and intrasentential switching. For tag switching, researcher analyzed there are 6 lyrics which indicated as intersentential switching. For intersentential switching researcher found 5 lyrics which are indicated as intersentential switching. Last, for intrasentential switching, researcher found only 1 lyric which indicated as intrasentential switching. From the data analysis and the findings above, researcher can conclude that the singer or the song writer mostly use tag switching in the song Booyah by Saykoji. It can be shown through the findings which is tag switching is the most found in Booyah song lyrics.

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