ANALYSIS OF BLACK PINK SONGS' LYRICS USING CODE MIXING

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Abstract

As a language that labeled as an international language, the existence of English is really common in almost all aspects. The purpose of this study is to find out the existence of this language in songs' lyric in code mixing matter. This study use qualitative method to analyze the data. The result of this study shows that three types of code mixing occur in the songs chosen. The frequency of the existence of these types as follow: insertion for 22 times, alternation for 12 times and congruent lexicalization for 15 times.

Key words: Code Mixing, language, songs' lyric

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country in which there are so many languages used in it (Pranoto & Afrilita, 2019), (Kardiansyah & Qodriani, 2018), (Adelina & Suprayogi, 2020). That is why people in Indonesia often speak in more than one language and even mastered more than one language (Gulö, 2018), (Al Falaq et al., 2021). We can see this in their daily life (Qodriani & Kardiansyah, 2018), (Samanik, 2019). Mom speaks in Batak language, dad speaks in Lampung language and the kids speak in national language (Ivana & Suprayogi, 2020), (Suprayogi & Pranoto, 2020). This also can be found in their social life (Kuswoyo et al., 2020), (Septiyana & Aminatun, 2021), (Fakhrurozi et al., 2022). It is normal to see people speak in their local language when they work (Agustina et al., 2021), (Yulianti & Sulistiyawati, 2020). The reason why this is happen can be caused by the family background whose came from different tribes or even the society in which the people in it came from different culture (Ngestirosa et al., 2020), (Mandasari, 2020).

(Mertania & Amelia, 2020) stated that *"language is one of communication systems which is used by people in the life. Without using language, people will get difficulty to communicate each other".* In Indonesia, the national language is called Bahasa Indonesia (Al Falaq & Puspita, 2021), (Suprayogi et al., 2021), (Afrianto & Restika, 2018). Because of the variety of the tribes and the different language that used in Indonesia (Kardiansyah, 2019), it is common to see people speak not only in Bahasa Indonesia but also other

language (Fithratullah, 2021), (Qodriani, 2021). Moreover, the existing of international language label makes people in Indonesia must be able to mastered or at least speak in one more language (Kasih et al., 2022), which is English due to its importance in global communication instead of only speak in Bahasa Indonesia and their local language (Fakhrurozi & Puspita, 2021), (Qodriani & Wijana, 2021), (Puspita & Pranoto, 2021). The ability to speak in more than one language is called Bilingualism and the people who have this ability to speak in two languages called as bilingual (Journal et al., 2022), (Maulana & Suprayogi, 2022). The other term is Multilingualism in which this is the ability to speak in more than two languages (Yulianti & Sulistyawati, 2021), (Gulö & Nainggolan, 2021).

(Suprayogi & Eko, 2020), (Pranoto & Suprayogi, 2020) *stated that "bilingualism is popularly the ability to speak two languages equally or most equally well, it is used technically to refer to any degree of knowledge of two languages by the same person. Then multilingualism simply means a comprehension of more two languages by an individual or speech community".* There are lots of definitions related to bilingualism (Candra & Qodriani, 2019), (Fithratullah, 2019). One of them argues that Bilingualism divided into two types, active and passive bilingualism (Wardaniningsih & Kasih, 2022), (Kuswoyo et al., 2022). Active bilingualism is when one person speaks and uses both languages while passive bilingualism is where one person is completely fluent in one language but only able to understand to the other (Novanti & Suprayogi, 2021), (Fakhrurozi & Adrian, 2021). This definition fit the best to describe the condition of people in Indonesia. Some people might fluent in both language that they mastered in it but some other just understands one of the language but a bit hard to speak in other (Mandasari & Aminatun, 2020). This is why people often combine the language.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In multilingual community, speaker tends to mix and switch one language to the other language. Trudgill as cited in Udoro, (2008) defines *"Code Mixing as the process whereby speakers indulge in code switching between languages of such rapidity and density, even within sentences and phrases that are not possible to say at any given time which language they are speaking".* According to Bokamba cited in Analysis of Code-Switching and code-Mixing among Bilingual Children: Two Case Studies of Serbian-English Language Interaction by Jelena Brezjanovic-Shogran (2011), *"code mixing refers to embedding of*

various linguistic units such as affixes (bound morphemes), words (unbound morphemes, phrases and clauses that participant in order to infer what is intended, must reconcile what they hear with what they understand". Code switching is the condition in which the speaker changes one language to another one. Hamidah, (2015) said that "*code switching is the speakers switch their language to totally other language in order to make the addressees understand what their saying to others".* Wardaugh, 2015) stated that code switching is divided into two types. First is situational code-switching and the second is metaphorical code- switching.

Muysken as cited in Ahmad, (2007) said that there are three types of code mixing. The first is Insertion. Ahmad, (2007) stated *"insertion occurs when there are lexical items from one language incorporated with the other language in a sentence or utterance".* The second pattern according Muysken is Alternation. Ahmad, (2007) stated *"Alternation occurs when the structures of two languages are alternated indistinctively, even the grammatical of the sentence or lexical level".* The third type is congruent lexicalization. Ahmad, (2007) stated *"it occurs refer to the situation where two languages appear in one grammatical structure that lexically can be filled with elements from those languages. In other words, congruent lexicalization shares language structure with words from different languages. In congruent lexicalization, the words insertion is more and less randomly".*

METHOD

How the researcher find out the data for this study was by using qualitative method design in which this method design fit the best with the aim of this study which was to analyse the existence of code mixing and switching song lyrics. In this study, the researcher used the data from song lyrics and analyse them by doing the analysis on them. In this study, the researcher collects the data that was taken from the script of song lyrics. There were some steps the researcher used to collect the data.

    a) Choosing the songs lyric needed
    b) Make the transcript of the songs lyric
    c) Read and analyse the transcript

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this part, the researcher display the finding of code mixing that found in the songs' lyric. The data was taken from Blackpink songs. The focus of the writer just in the types of code mixing founded in the lyric chosen. The result of the finding as follows:

Ddu Ddu Ddu Ddu

No.	Lyric	Type
1.	가녀린 몸매 속 가려진 volume 은 두 배로	Insertion
2.	Black 하면 Pink 우린 예쁘장한 savage (Blackpink)	Alternation
3.	두 손엔 가득한 Fat check	Alternation
4.	궁금하면 해봐 Fact check	Alternation
5.	좀 독해 난 Toxic	Alternation
6.	You 혹해 I'm foxy	Insertion
7.	아직은 잘 모르겠지 굳이 원하면 test me	Insertion
8.	Blackpink four way 사거리	Alternation
9.	동서남북 사방으로 run it	Congruent Lexicalization
10.	너네 버킷리스트 싹 다 I bought it	Congruent Lexicalization
11.	널 당기는 것도 멀리 밀치는 것도 제멋대로 하는 bad girl	Congruent Lexicalization
12.	좋건 싫어하건 누가 뭐라 하던 when the bass drop it's another banger	Congruent Lexicalization
13.	굳이 원하면 test me	Insertion
14.	뜨거워 뜨거워 뜨거워 like fire	Insertion
15.	뜨거워 뜨거워 뜨거워 like fire (hey)	Insertion
16.	뜨거워 뜨거워 뜨거워 like fire (fire)	Insertion

Forever young

No.	Lyric	Type
1.	떠나지 마 just stay	Alternation
2.	너와 eh 함께라면 난 I could die in this moment	Congruent Lexicalization
3.	은하수로 춤추러 갈래 let's go	Insertion
4.	지금 let go	Alternation
5.	지금처럼 너와 함께라면 tonight	Congruent Lexicalization
6.	내 diamond 처럼 we'll shine together	Alternation
7.	달이 뜨고 별이 뜨면 춤추는 body	Insertion
8.	끝이 없이 달려보자 we like to party	Congruent Lexicalization

Really

No.	Lyric	Type
1.	If you really really love me 말해줘	Alternation
2.	나 없이 하루도 버틸 수 없다고 really really	Insertion
3.	집착할 만큼 원한다고 really	Insertion
4.	If you really really want me 말해줘	Alternation
5.	너 절대 잠시도 한눈 안 판다고 really really	Insertion
6.	다른 남자와는 다르다고 really	Insertion
7.	그렇다고 함부로 들이대면 no no	Insertion
8.	외로웠던 지난날은 너로 인해 no more	Insertion
9.	술은 마셔도 연락은 씹지마 yeah	Insertion
10.	이제 끝이란 내 말은 믿지마 yeah	Insertion
11.	복잡한 게 아니야 쉽게 생각해 one, two, three	Insertion

See u later

No.	Lyric	Type
1.	너란 남자 딱 그 정도 내 마음 다 줬지만 no	Insertion
2.	빈 깡통 같은 니 sorry	Alternation
3.	널 버려줄게 recycle	Insertion
4.	Hold up 영원할 거라 했어?	Congruent Lexicalization
5.	근데 결론은 또 you messed up	Congruent Lexicalization
6.	왔다 갔다 가벼운 넌 ping pong	Congruent Lexicalization
7.	난 지금 너를 차는 거야 ding dong	Insertion
8.	이제는 you ain't got no best friend	Congruent Lexicalization
9.	외로울 거야 weekend	Congruent Lexicalization
10.	그래 넌 loser 외톨이 못된 양아치 ha	Congruent Lexicalization
11.	빈 깡통 같은 니 sorry	Alternation
12.	내가 누군지 까먹었니 똑바로 기억해 I'm a boss bitch	Congruent Lexicalization
13.	설렘을 향해 다시 심장의 시동을 걸고 booming	Insertion
14.	Goodbye baby 내가 니 곁에 있었을 때 잘하지 왜	Congruent Lexicalization

Based on the tables above, the use of code mixing is quite visible and many. The existence of three types of code mixing also can be seen in the tables which indicates that code mixing usage is exist in the Blackpink' songs' lyrics that being analyzed. The frequency of the existence of those types as follow: insertion for 22 times, alternation for 12 times and congruent lexicalization for 15 times. From that statement, it can be seen that insertion

existence is more than the other types which indicates that this kind of type is needed more than the other to express the song.

For the first song, insertion existence is much more than other butt the usage is only to give the satisfaction on the words before. It has no special needs, it just to strengthen the words that are made in Korean. The second song has same portion for the existence of alternation and congruent lexicalization. This shows that the need of code mixing in the second song is more than just to strengthen the words that are made in Korean. This indicates that the usage of both alternation and congruent lexicalization are to complete the word. For the third and the fourth song insertion has big portion in the third song and the frequency of congruent lexicalization is the most visible in the fourth song.

CONCLUSION

The existence of language is really important in peoples' life. Language is a tool for people to communicate to each other. The form of this communication is an expression of someone to someone else. There are lots of languages that being used all over the world. Because of this, it is common to see people speak in more than one language or mastered more than one language. This phenomenon caused the condition called code mixing in which this happens when people with the ability to speak in more than one language often mix the languages in order to express their thought. This code mixing only can be found in conversational matter but also in daily life such as song lyric like what was described above. The purpose of this code mixing mostly is to strengthen the point that being told. Nothing wrong with this phenomenon as long as it does not breaks any rule of any languages.

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