

CODE SWITCHING IN THE SONGS MISSING AND SPECIAL KISS BY NANIWA DANSHI

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe code-switching in the lyrics of the songs Special Kiss and Missing. The subject of this research is the song entitled Special Kiss and Missing Song by Naniwa Danshi. The object of this research is the code-switching contained in these two songs. The qualitative method was employed in the study is descriptive, Specifically, referring to research utilizing descriptive analyses presented through song lyrics. The songs "Special Kiss" and "Missing" exhibit instances of external code-switching from Japanese to English. The findings of this study highlight distinct characteristics that emerge from analyzing these two songs: 1. The analysis reveals the utilization of two types of code-switching in the two songs. 2. In "Special Kiss," intra-sentential code-switching is frequently employed, whereas in "Missing," inter-sentential code-switching is more prevalent 3. In these two songs, intra-sentential code-switching predominates, with 12 instances compared to inter-sentential code-switching, which only occurs 7 times.

Keywords: Sociolinguistics, bilingual, code-switching, song lyrics

INTRODUCTION

Language mixing is a phenomenon that often appears in society. For some people in this world, mixing one language with another, especially English is part of everyday life. English has exerted a profound influence on numerous languages worldwide owing to its dominance as an international language in various domains such as business, science, and popular culture. Consequently, the manner in which people speak and write in other languages has been significantly impacted (Margaretta and Rangkuti 2024). Changing one language from another is called code-switching. Code-switching can be understood as a transition event from one linguistic code to another. This transition can occur between languages, between different language variants (including regional and social varieties), between religious dialects, or between different stylistic forms of language. (Warisman 2014). Songs are one of the many types of media that can take advantage of code-switching. Therefore, it can be said that songs can be a medium for code-switching (Dwiyanto, Nuraeni, and Tiana 2023). The phenomena of code-switching and code-mixing manifest in various forms across electronic and print media. Upon closer examination, we frequently encounter instances of code-switching and code-mixing between speakers and interlocutors in our daily interactions, encompassing both written and spoken communication. (Mustikawati 2015). Apart from appearing in society, language mixing is also used in popular song lyrics. In Indonesia itself, many songs use language mixing. One of the bands that uses language switching in Indonesia is Zivillia. The Zivillia band's song was written using Indonesian and Japanese subtitles, the song is entitled Aishiteru (Dewi, Suartini and Hermawan 2019). This was done to expand their

band's marketing, especially in Japan. Apart from Indonesia, Japan also has many songs that have experienced language changes. Japan is one of the countries that utilizes mixing English in the lyrics of their popular songs by inserting words or phrases into the song lyrics.

Previously, much research on code-switching had been carried out. The data that has been analyzed concludes the type of code-switching in the lyrics of the songs "Better" and "Still Here" (Oktafiany 2022). Code-switching in the lyrics of the song "Better" can be categorized as external code-switching. This happens because there is a language switch between English and Japanese in the song's lyrics. The code-switching in the lyrics of the song "Still Here" is also included in the external code-switching category. This is caused by the language change that occurs in the song lyrics, namely from English to Japanese or vice versa. After that, based on the results of the analysis carried out on Aimer's albums, namely DAWN and Sleepless Night, all of them were external code-switching (Yuana 2020). Then, "Code Switching in the Song Share The World Ost One Piece" (Fitrotunnaja 2010). The issues addressed involve identifying the types of code-switching present in the song "Share the World" and exploring the factors that lead to code-switching within it. The analysis of the song lyrics, specifically the OST from One Piece, reveals the presence of one type of code-switching: external code-switching between Japanese and English. The occurrence of code-switching and code-mixing has garnered the attention of several researchers, prompting analysis in various written texts, including code-mixing found in advertising (Rosmiaty, Ratnawaty, & Muhri, 2020).

Numerous prior research has indicated that intersentential code-switching is more prevalent in song lyrics compared to intrasentential code-switching and tag switching. For instance, Daoh's (2016) investigation delves into code-switching within the lyrics of 'Bird Thongchai McIntyre.' Daoh (2016) notes that intersentential code-switching was the most common form observed in the song, followed by intrasentential code-switching and tag switching. The utilization of code-switching served various functions, including serving as an interjection, expressing personality and objectification, simplifying messages, identifying the intended recipient, reinforcing ideas, and fulfilling a referential role.

In another investigation conducted by Ria (2016), the phenomenon of code-switching within the lyrics of 'Bondan Prokoso', featuring Fade 2 Black as one of the singers, was examined. Ria (2016) determined that intersentential code-switching was more prevalent than intrasentential code-switching in this context as well. According to Ria (2016), code-switching served purposes such as clarifying speech, quoting someone's words, engaging the audience, and emphasizing particular information.

Oktafiany (2022), only found external type code switching, while Yuana (2020) also found only external type code switching, then Fitrotunnaja (2010) also only found external type code switching in his research. In this research, no one has examined the songs Special Kiss and Missing using the theory of Dwiyanto, Nuraeni, Tiana (2023)

LITERATURE REVIEW

Exactly, code-switching is indeed the phenomenon where individuals switch between languages within a conversation or communication context. This adaptation of language use can be influenced by various factors such as social roles, situational contexts, or the presence of different interlocutors (Astuti 2020). According to Alegado et al (2021), developing the attraction of two or more languages allows someone to utilize and mix two (or more) different languages in the same utterance; This is called code-switching. This means that code-switching is the exchange of more than one language in a conversation, while code mixing is the use of different languages without changing the topic or state of words or phrases in a sentence. In the social grouping called bilinguals, code-switching may occur from one language variety to another. Heriwati (2019) said that In a bilingual society, when code-switching happens from one language to another, the meaning often aligns with the intended meaning within the target language.

According to Chaer and Leoni (2010), Indeed, several factors can contribute to the occurrence of code-switching, including the identity and preferences of the speaker, the linguistic background of the interlocutor, the presence of additional individuals in the conversation, changes in the situational context, and shifts in the topic being discussed.

These factors will be explained as follows:

1) Speaker

Absolutely, a speaker may intentionally code-switch based on specific purposes, such as emphasizing a point, expressing solidarity with a particular group, demonstrating proficiency in multiple languages, or conveying a certain tone or attitude. For example, to change the atmosphere from official to informal or vice versa. Code-switching is often used to achieve certain benefits, such as increasing familiarity in conversations by using regional languages instead of Indonesian.

2) Interlocutor

The interlocutor plays an important role in triggering code-switching. Speakers tend to adapt their language to the person they are speaking to so that communication runs smoothly. In a multilingual society, speakers can switch codes in line with the language used by the interlocutor.

3) Change of Situation

Changing situations can influence code-switching events. For example, switching from formal to informal language depends on the situation being experienced. A speaker may use Indonesian in formal situations at the office but switch to informal language in more relaxed settings.

4) The presence of a third person

Certainly, the presence of a third person with a different language background can indeed influence code-switching. This can occur as speakers adapt their language use to accommodate the linguistic diversity of the group or to ensure effective communication with all participants. For example, speakers who initially use a regional language may switch to Indonesian when there is a third person who is not familiar with the regional language.

5) Change of Topic of Discussion

Changing the topic of conversation can also trigger code-switching. The speaker will choose a language code that suits the topic being discussed. For example, in talking about office work, the speaker may use formal language such as Indonesian but can switch to more informal language when the topic changes to a relaxed atmosphere. Thus, these factors, namely the speaker/speaker, interlocutor/opponent speech, changes in the situation, the presence of a third person, and changes in the topic of conversation are the main drivers for code-switching. Investigation of the background of code-switching can be done by linking the conversation to the context of the language situation.

Based on Poplack Theory, Code-switching is divided into 3 types, namely, Inter-Sentential Code-Switching, Tag-Switching, and Intra-Sentential Code-Switching (Dwiyanto, Nuraeni, Tiana 2023).

1) Inter-Sentential Code-Switching

Inter-sentence code-switching involves switching between languages at sentence boundaries, where one sentence is in one language and the following sentence is in another language. This type of code-switching is typically employed by speakers who are proficient in both languages. It is commonly observed in contexts such as song lyrics. For example: *Kemarin saya pergi ke pasar dan beli sayur-mayur. After that, I went to the bank to withdraw some money.*

In the example above, there is code-switching from Indonesian to English in the second sentence. This may happen because the person speaking wants to show their ability in English and perhaps also because the situation or context of the conversation is different. However, the use of English in this second sentence does not affect the structure or grammar of the previous Indonesian sentence, so it is still included in the category of code-switching between sentences.

2) Tag-Switching

Tag switching, also known as tag code-switching, refers to the insertion of tags from one language into an utterance predominantly in another language. These tags can be inserted at various points within the utterance without altering the syntactic structure, purpose, or meaning. Tag code-switching commonly occurs at the end of a sentence. For example, I'ma get you what you need, "yaa" wash your dish masak mie "yaa"

In the example above, the tag transition occurs in the word "yaa" which is a tagphrase from Indonesian that is placed at the beginning and end of a sentence using English. This tag phrase is used to indicate approval or agreement with a previous statement. However, the tag phrase "yaa" is not part of the English language and has no direct equivalent in English, so it falls into the category of tag switching.

3) Intra-sentential code-switching

Intra-sentence code-switching involves the use of different languages or language varieties within a single sentence or phrase. In this type of code-switching, words or phrases from one language or language variety can seamlessly coexist with those from another within the same sentence or phrase.

Example: When I see you, I got glow "di mataku".

In the example above, there is a code switch from English to Indonesian for the words "in my eyes". This may happen because the singer wants to show or emphasize that the word related to the previous word is considered more specific. However, the singer still uses English grammar and sentence structure, so that this intra-sentential code-switching can still be understood contextually.

Indeed, code-switching involves the utilization of multiple languages, varieties, or styles by speakers within speech or discourse, or between different interlocutors or situations. According to this definition, individuals employ code-switching when they aim to engage with specific cultures and communities. Communication extends beyond using a single language or dialect; individuals may switch between languages or dialects based on their requirements or preferences.

METHODOLOGY

In this research, data analysis is conducted using a qualitative descriptive method, which involves selecting the necessary data for analysis. First, the researchers chose several Japanese songs whose lyrics contained code-switching on the Oricon website, namely the song Special Kiss, Missing by Naniwa Danshi. The data source for this research was taken from the lyrics of Naniwa Danshi's song entitled Special Kiss, Missing. As for the data analysis used in this research, the researcher took several steps, namely selecting research data, selecting and categorizing data on types of code-switching in lyrics, and then analyzing the types and reasons why songwriters use codeswitching in their song lyrics. One example is in the song Special Kiss, Missing by Naniwa Danshi, Special Kiss, Missing is a new song that appeared in 2023 and entered the Oricon chart in 2023, in the song Special Kiss, Missing there is a language switch from Japanese to English. This is what the writer pays attention to when examining the code-switching contained in the lyrics.

DISCUSSION

This study's outcomes corroborate earlier research findings. Specifically, it underscores that intra-sentential mixing was the most commonly utilized form of code-mixing by Maudy Ayunda and Tasya Kamila, as demonstrated in research conducted by Auliabella (2022).

The song lyrics serve as the primary data for this thesis. Specifically, sentences featuring bilingual elements, blending Indonesian and English, were collected for analysis. Within this research framework, three distinct types of code-switching were identified: Intra-Sentential Code-switching, Inter-Sentential Code-switching, and Tag-Switching. A more comprehensive elucidation of these categories follows.

IESS: Inter-Sentential Code-Switching

IASS: Intra-Sentential Code-Switching

TS: Tag Switch

Table 1 : The Lyrics of Intra-Sentential Switching Missing Song

No	Findings	Types of Code-Switching		
		IESS	IASS	TS
1	Hey guys, what do you thinking about? 取りとめない一言でも	✓		
2	「多分」なんて 野暮でズルいフレーズだね So difficult, uh really really yup	✓		
3	空白に潜む 息遣いこそ重要さ Oh, I wanna get to know	✓		
4	願望が創り出した 外面(そとづら)を疑って Turn off the light now	✓		
5	理由だけ求める Tell me why? Tell me why? Let's go	✓		
6	泣くように笑って I don't give up yet	✓		

From the song lyrics above, there is code-switching used. The code-switching used above is categorized as Inter Sentential Code Switching because one sentence is in one language and the other sentence is in another language.

Table 2 : The Lyrics of Inter-Sentential Switching Missing Song

No	Findings	Types of Code-Switching		
		IESS	IASS	TS
1	Like a seamless (It's a secret) 未来を描く		✓	

From the lyrics above, there is code-switching used in the lyrics. Because in these lyrics there is a transition in the middle of the sentence from one language to another. Although other statements are found in other languages, the first statement appears in a completely different language.

Table 3 : The Lyrics of Intra-Sentential Switching Special Kiss Song

No	Findings	Types of Code-Switching		
		IESS	IASS	TS
1	You are only one, my special きっかけはいつも突然過ぎて	✓		

From the song lyrics above, there is code-switching used. The code-switching used above is categorized as Inter Sentential Code Switching because one sentence is in one language and the other sentence is in another language.

Table 4 : The Lyrics of Intra-Sentential Switching Special Kiss Song

No	Findings	Types of Code-Switching		
		IESS	IASS	TS
1	結んでいく love story		✓	
2	僕らだけの Special love		✓	
3	君の笑顔ずっと (そう Next to you)		✓	
4	独り占めだってこと想像 (Thinking about you)		✓	
5	あふれる想い I love you		✓	
6	結んでいく love story (Love story)		✓	
7	初めて感じた (You're my sunshine)		✓	
8	この想いは君がくれた (So precious one)		✓	
9	消せない想い I need you		✓	
10	紡いでゆく love story (Love story)		✓	
11	トキメキは Precious one		✓	

From the lyrics above, there is code-switching used in the lyrics. Because in these lyrics there is a transition in the middle of the sentence from one language to another. Although other statements are found in other languages, the first statement appears in a completely different language.

The information above is taken from the song lyrics from the songs Special Kiss and Missing by Naniwa Danshi. In each song, code-switching was found. The lyrics above are divided into several categories of code-switching. In the data that the author presented previously, the author found that the lyrics were in Japanese and English. The author provides the percentage of which type is most often used in each song lyric in the table below

Table 5 : The Most Frequently Using Code-Switching Missing Song

No	Types of Code-switching	Most Frequently	Percentages
1	Inter-Sentential Code-Switching	6	85.71%
2	Intra-Sentential Code-Switching	1	14.29%
3	Tag Switch	0	0%

Table 6 : The Most Frequently Using Code-Switching Special Kiss Song

No	Types of Code-switching	Most Frequently	Percentages
1	Inter-Sentential Code-Switching	1	8.33%
2	Intra-Sentential Code-Switching	11	91.67%
3	Tag Switch	0	0%

Based on the data above, the author found two types of code-switching found in the songs Special Kiss and Missing by Naniwa Danshi. The author identified 7 instances of Inter-Sentential Code-Switching and 12 instances of Intra-Sentential Code-Switching. Interestingly, in the song "Missing," Inter-Sentential Code-Switching is more prevalent than Intra-Sentential Code-Switching, whereas in "Special Kiss," the opposite is observed, with Intra-Sentential Code-Switching being more common. Remarkably, neither song exhibits Tag Switch code changes.

The theory provided by Dwiyanto, Nuraeni, Tiana (2023) regarding the types of code-switching helps in understanding the observed phenomena. Inter-Sentential Code-Switching occurs between sentence boundaries, while Intra-Sentential Code-Switching occurs within one sentence or phrase. This type of transition can be understood through the context and purpose of the speaker. However, Tag code switching was not found in both songs.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

After analyzing and presenting the lyrics of the songs Special Kiss and Missing by Naniwa Dashi which contain code-switching, based on the analysis described in the previous chapter, the researcher concludes as follows,

The analysis reveals that there are two predominant types of code-switching used in the two songs, "Special Kiss" and "Missing." "Special Kiss" primarily utilizes intra-sentential code-switching, whereas "Missing" relies more heavily on inter-sentential code-switching. In terms of frequency, intra-sentential code-switching is more prevalent, with 12 instances compared to 7 instances of inter-sentential code-switching across both songs. Suggestions for further research, it would be better to research with more songs so that the data obtained can be more accurate.

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