CODE-SWITCHING AND CODE-MIXING ANALYSIS IN INDONESIAN SONGS LYRICS BY UN1TY

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Abstract
This research analyzed the language codes used in the song lyrics of an Indonesian group called *Un1ty*. The purposes of this research were to identify the types of code-switching and code-mixing and the reasons for using the codes in the lyrics of the songs. This research used descriptive qualitative method and the data were analyzed using the theory of Hoffman (1991) to investigate the types of code switching and code mixing and to find the reasons of using the codes in the song lyrics. The results of this research indicated that there were 31 data points. For the type of code-switching, the researchers found that there were 21 data, namely 5 types of intra-sentential switching, 15 inter-sentential switching, and 1 tag switching. Meanwhile, there were 9 data for code-mixing, 8 for intra-sentential mixing and 1 for change pronunciations. Furthermore, for the reasons, there are 13 being empathic about something (express solidarity), 4 talking about particular topic, 1 expressing group identity, 8 intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutors, 1 repetition used for clarification and 3 interjection (insert sentence fillers or sentence connectors).

Keywords: Code-switching, code-mixing, reasons, song lyrics

1. INTRODUCTION

In Indonesia, mixing languages or changing languages from one language to another is something that often happens when people communicate. Usually, people who have the ability to use two languages when speaking are bilingual. Aba (2020) mentioned that the causes of a person's being bilingual are interested in other languages, migration, geography, and religious reasons. It can be concluded that the environment is one of the factors of bilingualism. A bilingual person is able to use 2 languages effectively when communicating, and this is an advantage for the individual because it can facilitate good communication. A person can be said to be bilingual if he/she can receive speech in another language well. Koktruk et al (2016) stated that bilingualism means someone who is able to communicate in two languages and apply

code-switching and understanding as well as reading and writing. Grant & Gottardo (2014) mentioned that most bilinguals have stronger skills in one language, namely their dominant language, and their dominant language does not have to be their first language. For example, they use their first language at home and their second language at work. It can be concluded that bilingualism is closely related to the use of two languages in communication. Bilingualism is often done by the community. For example, they use Indonesian and regional languages interchangeably. A bilingual person usually mixes or changes their language when speaking to express what they want to convey in a particular language. When a bilingual speaks, consciously or not, he/she must carry out the process of code mixing or code

switching, and this is a phenomenon that often occurs in communication between people.

Code-mixing is the mixing of words in one language into another in one sentence. Wirhayati & Safitri (2020, p.115) in Muysken (2000) said that "code-mixing is the process of mixing languages or various languages in an act of language without anything in the language situation which demands the mixing of languages." For example, the sentence *"**Honestly**, kemarin aku nonton konser musik bersama **my best friend**."* This is a type of intra-sentential mixing code as the utterance contains foreign phrases in Indonesian speech. Meanwhile, code-switching is a language change that is done by the speaker, which usually occurs due to a change in the situation or a change in topic. For example, when speaker A and speaker B are communicating, suddenly speaker A wants to clarify the intention of his speech, then changes the language, which initially used to be Indonesian, to Javanese because speaker B was Javanese. This is the practice of code-switching. Code-mixing and code-switching have several benefits, one of which is increasing knowledge of other languages and being able to interact with other people from different languages. Mixing languages in communication is something unique. Apart from looking cool, this is done for a specific purpose or for a specific reason. In general, code mixing and code switching in communication have increasingly taken place in different language communities. This happens because of environmental factors and technological advances. In the study of linguistics, this phenomenon is discussed in sociolinguistics studies.

Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between language and society. In general, the term sociolinguistics is used to study the relationship between language and society through language and culture studies as well as through research on roles in an organization or group (Yule, 2010). In addition, Holmes (2013, p. 1) stated that, "sociolinguistics interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning." In other words, sociolinguistics aims to make people understand the structure of language well and the function of language in communication. Therefore, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics tries to explain people's ability to use language rules appropriately in different situations. Because if you use the wrong choice of words or language in communicating with others, it will interfere with your ineffectiveness in communicating and the message conveyed is not clear, therefore it can cause misunderstandings.

The phenomenon of mixing or language changes in communication often occurs, causing many songs in Indonesia to have a mixture of other languages in the lyrics. Therefore, the reason the researchers chose this object is because it is in accordance with the material chosen, namely a mixture of languages, and the lyrics use 2 languages, namely Indonesian and English, where in this era the phenomenon of mixing languages in song lyrics is very common. This proves that the use of two or more languages does not only occur in communication between people but also in song lyrics. Besides, many people also like Un1ty songs, especially young people. This is proven by the large number of viewers who watch Un1ty videos and followers on social media. Besides, this is also because Un1ty's songs are easy to listen to. Un1ty fans can also learn English through song lyrics to increase the listeners' knowledge, for example, by increasing vocabulary, pronunciation, and knowing when the

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words can be used. The results of this research are expected to identify the various types of code-switching and code-mixing as well as possible reasons for their inclusion in the song lyrics.

The data of this research are the song lyrics of a boy group named Un1ty. The data were taken from the sentences in the lyrics containing mixing and switching codes. The songs entitled "No Mellow," "Friendzone," and "So Bad." Un1ty is an idol group from Indonesia. This group debuted in 2019 and has 8 members, including Farhan, Shandy, Ricky, Gilang, Fenly, Zweitson, Fajri, and Fiki. This group was produced by Patrick Effendy. The name Un1ty is an abbreviation of "Unity in Diversity", which has different meanings but is still one which is also the motto of the Indonesian state, namely "Bhinneka Tunggal Ika". Then the proudest achievement that was achieved by Un1ty was that they succeeded in making Indonesia proud in the international arena by getting an award as *"Top Requested Artist"* on MTV America in 2020 (as quoted from the article Dreamers.id, 2020). Although this group is from Indonesia, there are some songs from Un1ty that are mixed with English. The songs they bring are mainly aimed at the younger generation. This is evidenced by the meaning of their songs, which are about love, friendship, and the spirit of achieving dreams or living life. In addition, as quoted by Manggalla (2022) in his article, Un1ty members also hope that they can be an inspiration for young people to continue working to advance the country's creative industry. In addition, this is also done to give a new color to the song and as a promotional trick. This research focuses on the mix between Indonesian and English.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

This is an interesting topic because this is a phenomenon that often occurs in communication. Therefore, there are researchers who have analyzed the same issue. The first research was conducted by Luthfiyani (2014). She used the theory of Janet Holmes to analyze the types and influential factors of code-mixing and code-switching. Then the next research was carried out by Ria (2016), who also analyzed types of code-switching and code-mixing using the theories of Hoffman and Saville-Troike, which contain the forms and reasons for the occurrence of code-switching and code-mixing. Furthermore, Jocelin and Tryana (2019) also analyzed and found types of code-mixing and code-switching using the theories of Crystal (2008) and Wardhaugh (2006). Based on the theories of Crystal (2008) and Wardhaugh (2006), the researchers found that the types of code-mixing contained in the lyrics of the song *"Taste"* by Red Velvet were intra-sentential mixing and involved a change in pronunciation. While for code-switching, the types found were intra-sentential switching, emblematic switching, and establishing continuity with the previous speaker. This research has the same problem to analyze. The difference between the three previous research projects and this research is in the object and focus of the research. This research used song lyrics from the Un1ty group as its object and focuses on types of codes and reasons as additions. This research also only used the theory of Hoffman (1991) as a reference.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

The sources of data in this research were the sentences contained in the lyrics of an Indonesian music group called Un1ty. In collecting the data, the researchers analyzed the languages used in the song lyrics by doing several steps, starting from choosing the songs which have 2 languages of English and Indonesian in the lyrics, then grouping the lyrics based on the codes. After that, the data were analyzed in accordance with the

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theory of code mixing and code switching used, namely using theory from Hoffman (1991). In addition, in order to find the reasons, the researchers added the background of the singers as additional information which is expected to answer the problem of this research. For the reasons of using codes, the researchers also implemented the theory of Hoffman (1991). After the data were collected, they were described into paragraphs. The researchers used qualitative method in this research. A qualitative method was used in this research because, in this research, the researchers conducted an analysis to obtain in-depth data by identifying the language used in the song lyrics. Williamson et al (2018) explained that a qualitative method is a method used by researchers to obtain data by systematically sorting and categorizing notes and interview transcripts to obtain certain findings or results.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

There are thirty one data found from 3 Un1ty song lyrics based on the types of code-switching and code-mixing along with the reasons, with details the type of code-switching, the researchers found that there are 21 data, namely 5 types of intra-sentential switching, 15 inter-sentential switching, and 1 tag switching. Meanwhile, there are 9 data for code-mixing, 8 for intra-sentential mixing and 1 for change pronunciations. Furthermore, for the reasons, there are 13 being empathic about something (express solidarity), 4 talking about particular topic, 1 expressing group identity, 8 intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutors, 1 repetition used for clarification and 3 interjection (insert sentence fillers or sentence connectors). These data were analyzed using Hoffman's theory.

4.1 Results

Based on the theory of Hoffman (1991) there are four types of code-switching: intra-sentential code-switching, inter-sentential code-switching, tag switching and establishing continuity with the previous speaker. While, for code-mixing that there are three types of code-mixing, namely, intra-sentential code-mixing, intra-lexical code-mixing, and involving a change of pronunciations. Below are the findings from the analysis of song lyrics.

Tabel 1 "No Mellow" song

No Mellow by UN1TY		
Types of Code-Switching	Intra-sentential switching	4
	Inter-sentential switching	6
	Tag switching	1
	Establishing continuity with the previous speaker	0
Types of Code-Mixing	Intra-sentential mixing	3
	Intra lexical mixing	0
	Involving change pronunciations	0

From Table 1, it can be seen that in the lyrics of the song "No Mellow," there were 11 code-switching found from 14 data points, with inter-sentential switching totaling 6 data points, intra-sentential switching totaling 4 data points, and tag switching totaling 1 data point. While for code-mixing, only 3 data points were found for the type of intra-sentential mixing. Thus, it can be concluded that in the lyrics, the most widely used code-switching and the most used reason was being empathic about something (express solidarity).

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Table 2 "Frienzone" song

Friendzone by UN!TY		
Types of Code-Switching	Intra-sentential switching	1
	Inter-sentential switching	5
	Tag switching	0
	Establishing continuity with the previous speaker	0
Types of Code-Mixing	Intra-sentential mixing	3
	Intra lexical mixing	0
	Involving change pronunciations	1

From Tabel 2, it can be seen that in the lyrics of the song "Friendzone" there are 10 data points, with the number of code-switching as much as 6 data points and the number of code-mixing as much as 4 data points. Thus, it can be concluded that in the lyrics, code-switching was most commonly found with the type of inter-sentential switching that is widely used. While for the reason, being empathic about something (express solidarity) is the most common reason found.

Table 3 "So Bad" song

So Bad by UN!TY		
Types of Code-Switching	Intra-sentential switching	1
	Inter-sentential switching	4
	Tag switching	0
	Establishing continuity with the previous speaker	0
Types of Code-Mixing	Intra-sentential mixing	2
	Intra lexical mixing	0
	Involving change pronunciations	0

From table 3, it can be seen that in the lyrics of the song "So Bad" there were 7 data points, with the number of code-switching amounting to 5 data points and code-mixing totaling 2 data points. Therefore, in the lyrics, code-switching was the most widely used code with the type of inter-sentential switching that was mostly found, with a total of 4 data points. Then, the most common reason found in the lyrics is intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor.

4.2 Discussion

This section explains the types of codes and the reasons found in the lyrics of the song from Un1ty. Of the three songs, the researchers found 31 data points that had different types of codes.

Apart from that, there is also a reason the codes changed in the lyrics of the songs.

Lyrics	*Hey, yo mate* *What's up?!* *Why don't you tell 'em* *how we fellin' right* *now?* *That's right* *You know what I mean* *U N one T Y* *Hit it!*
Type of Code	Inter-sentential Switching
The Reason	Expressing group identity

Table 4.1 Datum 1

The sentence above is the intro part of Un1ty's song "No Mellow." The

song "No Mellow" invites listeners to stay enthusiastic about living life, not to be sad, and not to listen to other people's words. Because we live our own lives, we have nothing to do with other people, are quite confident, and always take care of ourselves. In the intro section, there is a process of code switching because the speaker used English, and then when entering the next section, the speaker changed his language to Indonesian. Then there is inter-sentential code-switching, which is used in this section. Where the process that occurs in this section is the transition process between sentences. Then, for reasons, the term used in this section is expressing group identity." Because in the sentence above there is the word *"U N one T Y"*, which is an expression for speakers to express the identity of the group. In this intro part, there are two people who speak English, namely Gilang and Farhan. Gilang can speak English because some of his friends in one group can speak English, so he learns from his friends. In addition, Gilang also learns English to increase his knowledge. Farhan was born in Sydney, Australia but grew up in Jakarta. This allows him to be fluent in English. In addition, factors from his friends also affect his English.

Lyrics	Apa pun yang buat kamu *feeling blue* Jangan hanyut, jangan jadi nggak asik gitu
Type of Code	Intra-sentential Mixing
The Reason	Talking about particular topic

Table 4.2 Datum 2

In the data above, the dominant speaker speaks Indonesian, but in the middle of the sentence the speaker inserts the English phrase *"feeling blue"*. Therefore, the type of code mixing used is intra-sentential mixing. As previously explained, intra-sentential mixing is marked by the presence of phrases or clauses in the dominant language. Then, when the speaker says, *"Apa pun yang buat kamu feeling blue,"* it is an expression that the speaker says to the listener not to dissolve in sadness. This is also seen from the next lyrics, namely *"Jangan hanyut, jangan jadi nggak asik gitu"*. Therefore, the reason for this section is to talking about a particular topic. This part is also sung by Gilang. As a member who gets a position as a rapper, Gilang is used to mixing foreign languages in his rap lyrics. One example is in the rap lyrics above. Gilang uses foreign languages to talk about certain topics. If we look at the phenomenon in the current generation, there are indeed many people who insert foreign languages into their sentences, especially when talking about a topic. Another example is "Paling enak kita hang out kemana ya?".

Lyrics	Kita harus *take it slow* Sedih hati *let it go*
Type of Code	Intra-sentential Switching
The Reason	Being empathic about something (express solidarity)

Table 4.3 Datum 3

In the subsequent data, it was found that there was a change of language, namely from Indonesian to English, *"Kita harus take it slow, sedih hati let it go!"*. Therefore, the lyrics are code-switching using the Intra-sentential Switching type because usually code-switching can be in the form of phrases or clauses. Furthermore, the possible reason for the lyrics is being emphatic about something (express solidarity). Because usually, when speakers want to emphasize something, they will change their language to another language. According to the lyrics, the speaker is

telling someone not to be sad. This is the speaker's caring attitude towards someone who is to stay relaxed and always happy. This part of the lyrics is sung by a member of Un1ty named Sandy. In the lyrics, he changed the language from Indonesian to English. This is due to Sandy's environmental factors and also Sandy's experience as a member of a group where he must learn a foreign language to communicate with his fans.

Lyrics	**Wake up, wake up, wake up** *Happy*-mu ga diatur mereka
Type of Code	Inter-sentential Switching
The Reason	Being empathic about something (express solidarity)

Table 4.4 Datum 4

In the data above, there appears to be a change of language from English to Indonesian. Therefore, the code used is code-switching and belongs to the category of inter-sentential switching. Then, the reason for the sentence above is being empathic about something (express solidarity). Because in this section, the speaker tells people to realize that our happiness is not regulated by other people, so there is no need to be influenced by people who don't like us. It's an expression of care for someone. In the part above, there are English words used by Un1ty. Where the word is, indirectly, the word is often used or has become an absorption word by the Indonesian people, especially the word "happy". Indonesian people often use the word as a substitute for the word "Senang" or "Gembira".

Lyrics	*Wake up, wake up, wake up* Jangan sedih nggak guna

Type of Code	Inter-sentential Switching
The Reason	Being empathic about something (express solidarity)

Table 4.5 Datum 5

The same as the previous data, in this section, the researchers finds code-switching because there is a language change. In the lyrics of *"Wake up, wake up, wake up,"* which is English, and then the next lyrics, the speaker changes the language to Indonesian, *"Jangan sedih nggak guna."* Then the type of code-switching is inter-sentential switching. Being empathic about something (express solidarity) is a reason used in this section, because the sentence is an expression of concern. *"Wake up, wake up, wake up"* which means the speaker makes someone wake up and face reality. Then the next sentence is an affirmation from the speaker, who reminds us that lamenting too much sadness is not good and useless.

Lyrics	Hapus sedihmu dan nyanyikan na-na-na-na-na ***No mellow! no mellow!***
Types of Code	Intra-sentential Switching
The Reason	Interjection (Inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

Table 4.6 Datum 6

In this part, there are Indonesian clauses and then English phrases. Therefore, part of it is included in the code-switching. Then the type of this part is intra-sentential switching because it is in accordance with the notion of intra-sentential switching, namely the change of language that occurs in sentences or clause boundaries. *"Hapus sedihmu dan nyanyikan na na na na na*

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na na no mellow! No mellow!" In these words, the speaker tries to cheer someone up by inviting them to sing together to get rid of the sadness they feel. In the lyrics above, there is an interjection mark (!) after the word "No mellow". Therefore, it can be said that the reason for this expression is interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors). Un1ty is a group that is trained in foreign languages to make it easier for them to communicate with fans from abroad, and their experience of going abroad makes them learn and gain knowledge about foreign languages.

Lyrics	Angkat wajahmu dan nyanyikan na-na-na-na-na *No mellow! No mellow!*
Types of Code	Intra-sentential Switching
The Reason	Interjection (Inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

Table 4.7 Datum7

Then, in this part, the researchers found code-switching with an Intra-sentential Switching type. Where there is an Indonesian clause which is followed by an English phrase, namely "No mellow!, no mellow!". As with the previous data, this section also includes interjections (insert sentence fillers or sentence connectors) as the reason for using code-switching. Where the word has no grammatical value and is often used when speaking to express emotions. The speaker wants someone to lift their face and sing to them to not be sad anymore, and the sentence "No mellow" as an affirmation to not be sad. With the knowledge of English that the members know, this makes them mix their song lyrics into languages other than Indonesian. This is also done so that their songs look varied.

Lyrics	*We're stuck in friendzone Don't mind that at all* Asalkan kita bersama
Type of Code	Inter-sentential Switching
The Reason	Being empathic about something (express solidarity)

Table 4.8 Datum 8

The data above is the pre-chorus of Un1ty's song "Friendzone." The song "Friendzone" is about a boy who likes his girlfriend. However, her feelings are not reciprocated, as women only see men as friends and nothing more. Or in other words, this song tells a love story in the friend zone. But that's how it is. The man doesn't mind if his love is not reciprocated because, for him, friendship is more meaningful than a love relationship. In the data, it is found that speakers use code-switching in their speech. The first sentence is *"We're stuck in the friendzone, don't mind that at all,"* which is an English sentence, and then the speaker continues his speech by changing the language to Indonesian, *"Asalkan kita bersama."* When viewed from the type, this is a process of inter-sentential switching. In this utterance, the speaker emphasizes to a woman he likes not to care about their relationship status; they are trapped in friendship, but one of them has feelings of being more than just friends. The speaker, that doesn't matter. What matters is that they can still be together regardless of their relationship status. Then, it can be said that the possible reason for this part is being empathic about something (express solidarity). Because of the expression, the speaker aims to maintain their relationship so

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that it remains fine. Fajri is the member who sings this part. Fajri can speak English, other than because she studied at her school before. This is also because of environmental factors and also her group of friends. In addition, when he joined Un1ty, he was increasingly focused on learning foreign languages in order to communicate with his fans from abroad.

Lyrics	*No matter if you and me* tidak sehati Kau s'lalu punya tempat di hati
Type of Code	Intra-sentential Mixing
The Reason	Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

Table 4.9 Datum 9

Then, from the data above, taken from the chorus of the song, it was found that the utterance contained an English clause and then continued with Indonesian. But the clause has a relationship with the next utterance. Or it can be said that the clause is still in the same context as the next utterance. This process includes code-mixing using the intra-sentential mixing type. In that utterance, the possible reason is the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, because there is an intention to clarify the speech for the interlocutor. The chorus part is sung by all Un1ty members. Their English is influenced by their experience and the environment. Therefore, mixing the language in the lyrics of the song can give a different impression.

Lyrics	*Talking 'bout friendzone and I don't mind* Jangan takut, ku takkan menuntut

Type of Code	Inter-sentential Switching
The Reason	Talking about particular topic

Table 4.10 Datum 10

In the data above, there are two clauses with different contexts. The first clause uses English, then the next clause the speaker uses Indonesian. When viewed from the process, this is a process of code-switching. Because this happens between clause boundaries, the type of the code is Inter-sentential. The possible reason for the utterance is talking about a particular topic. Because the utterance *"Talking 'bout friendzone and I don't mind"* has the possibility that the speaker does not mind if his girlfriend talks about the friendzone. Because when people talk about a topic, sometimes they are more comfortable and free to use another language. The part of the English words above is part of Farhan. As previously mentioned, Farhan was born in Sydney, Australia, so he can speak English. Then another member named Gilang continued Farhan's statement using Indonesian as an explanation of the previous sentence.

Lyrics	Meski dalam *zona* teman tetap aku sambut
Type of Code	Involving change Pronunciacions
The Reason	Being empathic about something (express solidarity)

Table 4.11 Datum 11

In the data above, the writer finds that there is an English word that is located between Indonesian words in the utterance *"Meskipun dalam zona teman, tetap aku sambut."* The word *"zona"* is an Indonesian word borrowed from English, namely "zone". However, the pronunciation of "zona" is considered

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more comfortable to use. Because the English word is in the Indonesian language structure, it is included in the code-mixing category and the utterance is included in involving change pronunciations type. The possible reason for this part is being empathic about something (expressing solidarity), where the speaker expresses that even though he is still in a friendship status, in another sense, his feelings have not been reciprocated, but the speaker believes that he is still fine and will remain friends with the girl he likes. The lyrics above are the next lyrics sung by Gilang to clarify the statement from the previous lyrics.

Lyrics	Ke ujung dunia pun akan ku jalani *It's been so bad, yeah it's that bad But with you I'm fine*
Type of Code	Inter-sentential Switching
The Reason	Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

Table 4.12 Datum 12

In the next data, which is the chorus part of the Un1ty song entitled "So Bad," The song "So Bad" tells the story of a man who likes a woman, even if he is willing to do anything to get her love. The man really hopes that the woman he likes reciprocates his feelings and becomes his. The writer finds that in the lyrics part it is code-switching where the speaker initially uses Indonesian speech and then changes it. The language becomes English to answer the previous speech. From the standpoint of the process, this is an example of inter-sentential switching. In the lyrics, the speaker states that even though he has to go to the end of the world and there are many things he has to go through, he

will be fine as long as he is with someone he likes. The speaker's intention is clear in the lyric fragment, which includes the phrase *"But with you, I'm fine."* Then, the possible reason is the intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutors. In the part above, Farhan, who is a rapper from the group Un1ty, answers the previous lyrics using English. As previously explained, Farhan, who was born in Sydney, Australia, knows more or less English. In addition, after joining the Un1ty group, his English skills were continuously honed. Because, as the leader of the group, Farhan is required to be active in speaking, especially when they are filling out events abroad.

Lyrics	Apapun yang terjadi harus malam ini *No I won't stop, no I won't stop 'Cause I'll lose my mind*
Type of Code	Inter-sentential Switching
The Reason	Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

Table 4.13 Datum 13

In the data above, Code-switching is found in the lyrics. Where speakers change their language from Indonesian to English in different contexts, it can be said that this type is inter-sentential switching. The possible reason for the utterance is the intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutors. In the phrase *"Apapun yang terjadi harus malam ini",* the possibility that the speaker wants the opponent to make a decision that night and continues on the final phrase *"'Cause I'll lose my mind,"* where the phrase is the reason or explanation of the speaker in the previous statement. The

same as the previous datum that the part above is still with Farhan answering the previous lyrics in English.

Lyrics	Tolong balas bilang *I love you*, uh-ooh
Type of Code	Intra-sentential Mixing
The Reason	Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

Table 4.14 Datum 14

In the data above, it is found that the intra-sentential mixing process is code-mixing between clauses but still in the same context. From the utterance, it can be seen that the speaker mixes the codes because it makes it clear that he wants his interlocutor to say that she also loves him. Then, the possible reason for the code is the intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutors.

5. CONCLUSION

As in the object of this research, where the researchers uses 3 song lyrics entitled "No Mellow," "Friendzone," and "So Bad" by Un1ty with the aim of finding the types of code switching and code mixing and the reasons for that. Based on the analysis that has been done, the researchers found that there were 31 data points. There are 4 types of code switching and 3 types of code mixing according to the theory of Hoffman (1991) used in the lyrics of the song. The types are: inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, tag switching, establishing continuity with the previous speaker, intra-sentential mixing, intra-lexical mixing and involving change pronunciation. Of the four types of code switching, the most widely used is Inter-Sentential Switching. Because this is a song from a group, more language changes are carried out as member change who sings the lyrics. For example, if the previous member was in English, then the next member would be in Indonesian to continue the previous lyrics. While intra-sentential mixing is the most common type of code mixing found in song lyrics. As in general conversation, people usually insert one or two foreign language words into one sentence. As well as song lyrics, it is common for writers to insert foreign languages into their lyrics. Usually, foreign words inserted are words that are often used by people or foreign words that are common, such as the word "happy". Whereas, Intra-Lexical is a type of code mixing that is not found in this object because Intra-Lexical usually occurs in conversation. For example, by adding Indonesian affixes to English words either at the beginning or at the end.

Each lyric fragment has a possible reason for the speaker in the sentence. Based on the theory by Hoffman (1991), there are seven reason, namely talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being empathic about something (express solidarity), interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors), repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, and expressing group identity. On this object, the researchers finds that "Quoting somebody else" is a reason not found in the lyrics. Because the song lyrics are the expression of the song writer through words, the sentences used are usually lighter, more poetic, and use the words of their own imagination. While, the most common reason is "Being empathic about something (express solidarity)." Because these songs are songs that relate to young people, the meaning of the song is more inviting to care for each other, both in terms of achieving dreams or special relationships.

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