ANALYSIS OF CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING ON THE ALBUM GREETINGS BY HARIS J

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Keywords	Abstract
	This research aims to investigate the forms and factors of code switching and code mixing in the songs on the Salam album by Haris J. This research method using descriptive methods with a qualitative approach. Data collection technique in this research, the field document technique was used. Song lyric data containing code switching and code mixing are explained based on theory Poedjosoedarmo (1976) and Suwito (1983). Factors causing code switching and code mixing the explanation is based on Fishman's theory (1972) and Hoffman (1991) & Troike (1986. The results of data analysis show a form of code switching in song lyrics the Salam album is temporary code switching, while the forms of code mixing are: 1) words, 2) clause, 3) phrase, 4) reword. The code-switching factors found were speaker, listener, and situation change. Code mixing factors foun namely: 1) Talking about a topic, 2) Efficiency conversation, 3) lexical needs, 4) fillers and sentence connectors
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INTRODUCTION

Humans in their daily activities will certainly never be separated from the use of language as a tool for communication. As time goes by, language continues to develop to meet communication needs. To develop a language, especially in a speech, one way can be done, namely changing the language which can result in code switching and code-mixing events. In a multilingual society, people in their daily communication use two or more languages, and of course it cannot be avoided by changing a language or language variety. According to Suwito (1983:80), code switching is an event where there is a transition from one language to another. The language switch in question is a transition from the speaker's native language to a foreign language or regional language, for example the speaker changes to Indonesian Mandarin or changing Mandarin to Indonesian. Sumarsono and Paina (2002:202) explain that code mixing is an event where a speaker, when speaking using a certain language, suddenly inserts elements of another language into it. The meaning of this definition is that code mixing occurs due to the insertion of foreign language elements into the speaker's native language. From the opinion above, it can be concluded that the difference in code switching occurs when the speaker's native language switches to a foreign or regional language, while code mixing is the insertion of another language which is only a fragment of the original language used by the speaker. According to Endriani (2018), code switching and code-mixing events can generally be found in multilingual communities using several languages in

language contact so that these events become commonplace in the daily conversations of multilingual communities.

It can be concluded that code switching and code mixing in a song's lyrics can occur if the song's creator is part of a multilingual community, so he is able to write the song's lyrics using a mixture and transition from the language of the song's native speakers to a foreign language. This phenomenon can be found in the songs sung by singers Haris J. Harris J is an English singer and actor. Harris J is a Muslim singer who has recently become the talk of the town among young women in Indonesia. He became famous through the single Salam Alaikum. The background to this research is that the author found the songs in the album regards Haris J 's work contains elements of Arabic and English. Apart from that, Haris J's work is also famous among Teenagers, aside interesting in facet meaning, the author is also interested study it past linguistic studies. Based on this, the author has an interest in studying the songs on the Salam album in the realm of code switching and code-mixing studies entitled "Code Switching and Code-Mixing Song Lyrics in the Salam Album by Haris J ". The use of two languages in communication can give rise to the phenomenon of switching from one language to another, which is commonly called code switching. Junming (in Zhonghua, 2015) suggests that code switching refers to the use of two or more languages in the same conversation.

Code switching is usually one of the two languages used, namely the basic language and the other is the auxiliary language. From Junming's opinion, it can be concluded that code switching occurs in the same conversation when the speaker uses two or more varieties of language, one of which is the basic language and the other is the auxiliary language. The basic language in question is the main language used by the speaker in conversation, while the auxiliary language is another language mastered by multilingual communities to help convey meaning. Code switching according to Kridalaksana (1982:7) occurs when speakers use variations of another language, so that speakers can adapt to roles, other situations and the presence of other participation. From this understanding, there are three key words in the code-switching event, namely adapting to the role, a change in situation and the presence of other participation. Apart from that, Suwito (1983:68) mentions code switching, namely the phenomenon of switching from one language to another, for example the speaker initially uses language A which is English, then the speaker changes language A to use language B which is Mandarin. The phenomenon of language switching is a code-switching event.

A manifestation of code switching is often found in multilingual communities by switching from one language to other languages. The purpose of changing one language to another is generally in the form of sentences per sentence which contain complete elements and can support the pattern of a sentence. According to Poedjosoedarmo, (1976:15) forms of code switching are divided into permanent forms of code switching and temporary forms of code switching. Permanent code switching can be seen when the speaker changes the foreign language until the end without returning to the main language, while temporary code switching can be seen when the speaker changes the main language to the foreign language and then returns to the main language. Fishman (in Chaer & Agustina, 2010: 108) states that the causes of code switching include: 1) Speaker, 2) Opponent, 3) Change in situation, 4) Change from formal to informal or vice versa, 5) Change in topic of conversation. In multilingual communities, the phenomenon of code mixing is often found to enrich variations in language styles.

This understanding is in line with the opinion stated by Kridalaksana that code mixing is the use of other language elements in the speaker's native language which aims to expand the language style or variety of the speaker's language in the form of words, clauses, idioms, greetings and so on (in Malabar, 2015:48). Chaer and Agustina (2010:114) state that when speakers use the main code in code mixing events, the main code has its own function and autonomy, while the other codes are just pieces without their own function

or autonomy. The pieces referred to in code mixing are mentioned by Muysken (in Xiaodong, 2017) as having the meaning of code mixing referring to vocabulary (fragments) that appear in a sentence. From this opinion, it can be concluded that code mixing is when a speaker inserts elements of another language into an utterance of the speaker's dominant language where the insertion occurs in one utterance. A form of code mixing can be found in the presence of a speaker's main language inserted with elements of another language, so that the languages have been mixed. Suwito (1983:78) states that the other language elements involved or infiltrating consist of several types, namely as follows: 1) code mixing in the form of words, 2) code mixing in the form of phrases, 3) code mixing in the form of clauses, 4) code mixing in the form of baster, 5) code mixing in the form of idioms, 6) code mixing in the form of repeated words. Things that cause code mixing according to Hoffman and Troike (in Trilipita, 2016) include: 1) Talking about a topic, 2) Imitating other people's speech, 3) Emphasizing something, 4) Filling in and connecting sentences, 5) Repetition for clarifying, 6) Clarifying the content of the conversation to the other person, 7) Showing group identity, 8) Refining and emphasizing requests or orders, 9) Lexical needs, 10) Efficiency of a Conversation the appearance of song lyrics containing code mixing. Based on the above background, the problem of this research is formulated as follows:

1) What is the form of code switching in Haris J's album 'Salam'?
2) What is the form of code mixing in Haris J's album 'Salam'?
3) What is the form of code mixing in Haris J's song 'Salam Album'?
4) What factors caused the code-switching in the lyrics of Haris J's song "Salam Album"?

METHOD

This research method uses descriptive methods with a qualitative approach using data in the form of lyrics of Haris J's album 'Salam'. The Research selected text data in which code switching or code-mixing phenomena occur. The data collection method in this study is SBLC method (*Simak bebas Libat Cakap*) by Sudaryanto, (1993: 136). The researchers are very interested in data arising from linguistic events that exist outside of themselves, and note-taking technique with the steps: 1) Listening to the song from Haris J's album "Salam" and 2) Comparing the song with the existing lyrics 3) Analyzing the lyric data according to the problem formulation. Data collection in this study included the steps of 1) data retrieval, 2) data recording, and 3) code assignment to lyrics, including code switching and code mixing. This study uses the following data reliability testing procedures: 1) text transliteration validation testing, 2) triangulation of lyric data including code-switching and code-mixing forms and elements.

RESULT

Forms of Code Switching of the Song Lyrics of the Salam Album by Haris J.

In the data, the forms of code switching were only found to be temporary, the researchers did not find code switching to be permanent. The following is a table with an explanation of the results of the data found regarding the form of code switching according to Poedjosoedarmo (1976:15) in the lyrics of the song album Salam by Haris J:

1. In the song Assalamualaikum, let's just have a real good time, Assalamualaikum, alaikum yeah! Reality and dreams allow me to find as much justice as I want, and there is no time or space for playing around. Based on this data, code switching occurred because there was an English sentence which then changed to Arabic " Assalamualaikum, alaikum yeah!". The lyrics of the song are a temporary code switch because after the Arabic lyrics "Assalamualaikum, alaikum yeah!" the speakers return to using their main language, namely English.
2. In the song Assalamualaikum, lyrics peace on the earth every day, Assalamualaikum, alaikum yeah! Reality and dreams allow me to find as much

justice as I want, and there is no time or space for playing around. Based on this data, code switching occurred because there was an English sentence which then changed to Arabic " Assalamualaikum, alaikum yeah!". The lyrics of the song are a temporary code switch because after the Arabic lyrics " Assalamualaikum, alaikum yeah!" speakers return to using their main language, namely English.

3. In the song Assalamualiakum , Lyrics Assalamualaikum, alaikum yeah! Reality and dreams allow me to find as much justice as I want, and there is no time or space for playing around Based on this data, code switching occurred because there was an English sentence which then changed to Arabic "Assalamualaikum, alaikum yeah!". The lyrics of the song are a temporary code switch because after the Arabic lyrics "Assalamualaikum, alaikum yeah!" speakers return to using their main language, namely English, with use the phrase 'yeah'

Forms of Code-Mixing Lyrics for the Album Greetings by Haris J
The forms of code mixing are divided into six including code mixing in the form of words, in the form of clauses, in the form of idioms, in the form of phrases, in the form of repeated words and in the form of baster. Of all the data of the forms of code mixing, researchers only found code mixing in the form of words, phrases, clauses, idioms and repeated words. In this album, researchers did not find any baster form. The following is a table with an explanation of the results of the data found regarding forms of code mixing according to Suwito (1983:80) in the song lyrics of the Salam album by Haris J.

Table 1. Forms of Code-Mixing

No	Forms of Code Mixing	Amount of data
1	Say	3 (three)
2	Phrase	1(one)
3	Clause	1(one)
4	Bastard	(No There is)
5	Idiom	(No There is)
6	Rephrase _	2(two)
The amount of data in the form of code mixing		7(seven)

Code Mixing in the Form of Words:
1. **in the lyrics of the song Assalamualaikum , " Assalamualaikum, alaikum yeah!" Based on data, the song's lyrics are code mixed in the form of words because there are sentences that are dominated by Arabic and then inserted with the English word " yeah ".**
2. **in the lyrics of the song Assalamualaikum , " Assalamualaikum, alaikum yeah!" Based on data, the song's lyrics are code mixed in the form of words because there are sentences that are dominated by Arabic and then inserted with the English word " hey ".**
3. **in the lyrics of the Eid Mubarak song, " chalo chalo sab Eid manayin " Based on data, the song's lyrics are a code mix in the form of words because there are sentences that are dominated by Hindi and then inserted with the English word " Eid ".**

Code Mixing in the Form of Phrases
In the lyrics of Rasulullah's song, "Rasulallah Habiballah your light is always showing me the way" Based on this data, it is code mixing in the form of phrases because there is the English sentence " your light is always showing me the way " then the previous Arabic phrase " rasulallah Habiballah " is inserted. on this data,

the song lyrics are code mixed in the form of phrases because there is the English sentence " Eid Mubarak" and then the Hindi phrase "bole sabko" is inserted .

Code Mixing Takes the Form of Clauses
In the lyrics of the Eid Mubarak song, "Eid Mubarak bole sabko " Based on this data, it is code mixing in the form of clauses because there is an English sentence "Eid Mubarak" which is inserted with a Hindi clause. after that " bole sabko "

Code Mixing in the Form of Repeated Words
1. In the lyrics of the song Assalamualaikum , " Assalamualaikum, alaikum yeah!" Based on the song lyrics data, there is code mixing in the form of repeat words in the English lyrics which are inserted with Arabic repeat words " alaikum alaikum".
2. In the lyrics of the song Assalamualaikum , " Alhamdulillah alhamdulillah such a great day for everybody " Based on the song lyrics data, there is code mixing in the form of repeat words in the English lyrics which are inserted with Arabic repeat words " Alhamdulillah alhamdulillah ".

Code Switching Factors for the Song Lyrics of the Album Salam by Haris J.
The following is a table with an explanation of the data results regarding the factors where the code-switching phenomenon occurs according to Fishman (Chaer & Agustina, 2010: 108) in the lyrics of the song album Salam by Haris J.

Table 2. Code Switching Factors

NO	Code Switching Factors	Amount of data
1	Speaker or Speaker	1(one)
2	Listener or Opponent Tutu r	2(two)
3	Change of Situation	3 (three)
Number of code switching factor data		6 (six)

Code Switching Factors based on the Speaker
When the speakers use languages other than their original language, or they use a foreign language, the switching of the code by returning to original language of the speakers occurs. In the lyrics of the song Assalamualaikum, "Assalamualaikum alaikum yeah!", the code-switching factor is caused by code switching based on the speaker. In the previous lyrics, Arabic is used, then the speakers return using the word "yeah" in which speaker return using original language that is English.

Code Switching Factors based on the Listener
When the speakers change their language to the language spoken by the listener, the mixing of the codes happens.
1. In the lyrics of the Eid Mubarak song, " Eid Mubarak bole sabko!", the code-switching factor is caused by code switching on the listener. In the previous lyrics, the speaker uses Hindi, then the speaker uses the words " Eid Mubarak " in which the speaker uses the language spoken by the listener namely English. _
2. In the lyrics of the Eid Mubarak song, " chalo chalo sab Eid manayan!", the code-switching factor is caused by code switching based on the listener. Previously, the Hindi language is used, then the speaker uses the word " Eid ", the speaker uses the language spoken by the listener namely English.

Code Switching Factors based on Change of Situation

1. In the lyrics of the song Assalamualaikum , " Assalamualaikum, alaikum yeah!", the code switching factor is caused by a change in situation. The lyrics "Assalamualaikum " is a greeting hope to someone we meet, and it is used to align our goal so that there are elements of religion or message preaching delivered with use of the Islamic phrase.

2. In the lyrics of Rasulullah's song, " Alhamdulillah alhamdulillah such a great day for everybody ", the code switching factor is caused by a change in situation. The lyrics " Alhamdulillah alhamdulillah" is a sentence meaning I'm grateful to God which is used to align the speaker's goal so that there are elements of religion or message delivered with use the Islamic phrase.

3. In the lyrics of the song Assalamualaikum , Assalamualaikum, alaikum yeah!", the code switching factor is caused by a change in situation. The lyrics "Rasulullah Habiballah" is a greeting to a leader /prophet of the Muslims. It also gives values of affection.

Code Mixing Factor in the Song Lyrics of Salam Album by Haris J

The following is a table presenting the data regarding the factors in which the code-switching phenomenon occurs referring to Hoffman (1972) and Troike (1986) in the song lyrics of the in Salam album by Haris J.

Table 3. Code Mixing Factor

No	Code Mixing Factors	Number of data
1	Talking About Topics	2
2	Imitating Other People's Conversations	-
3	Emphasize Something	-
4	Sentence fillers and connectors	2
5	Loop to Clarify	-
6	Intended to clarify the speaker's content to the	-
7	Showing the Identity of a Group	-
8	Refine and Emphasize Requests or Orders	-
9	Lexical Requirements	2
10	Efficiency of a Conversation	2
Number of code-mixed factor data		8

Sentence fillers and connectors

1. In the lyrics of the song Assalamualaikum , " Assalamualaikum, alaikum yeah!", the phrase " yeah " inserted in the yes phrase are used to connect sentences in the lyrics.

2. In the lyrics of the song Assalamualaikum , " Assalamualaikum, alaikum yeah!" Lyrics with the phrase " yeah " inserted in the yes phrase are used as filler between sentences in the lyrics.

Efficiency of a Conversation

1. In the lyrics of the song Assalamualaikum , " Assalamualaikum, alaikum yeah!" Lyrics with the phrase " yeah " inserted, namely Arabic sentences, is followed by sentences with English lyrics. The selection of phrases using English is more efficient and can harmonize the tone.

2. In the lyrics of the song Assalamualaikum , " Assalamualaikum, alaikum yeah!" Lyrics with the phrase " hey " inserted, that is Arabic sentences, is followed by sentences with English lyrics. The selection of phrases using English is more efficient and can harmonize the tone

Lexical Requirements

1. In the lyrics of the song Assalamualaikum , Assalamualaikum, alaikum yeah!" Lyrics with the phrase " yeah " is inserted. The code-mixing factor is because there is no equivalent right in Arabic. In the lyrics the speaker uses the phrase " yeah "

2. In the lyrics of the song Assalamualaikum , " Assalamualaikum, alaikum yeah!" Lyrics with the phrase " yeah " is inserted. The code-mixing factor is because there is no equivalent right in Arabic. In the lyrics the speaker uses the phrase " hey

DISCUSSION

Researchers have analyzed code-switching and code-mixing from the song lyrics on the Salam album by Haris J. The results of the analysis found are in accordance with the problem formulation that has been formulated, namely regarding the form and factors of code switching and code mixing. The form of code switching in the lyrics of the album Salam by Haris J was analyzed using Poedjosoedarmo's theory (1976), while the form of code mixing in the lyrics of the album Salam by Haris J was analyzed using Suwito's theory (1983). Analysis of song lyric data was carried out by classifying song lyrics according to the forms of code switching and code mixing. From the results of the data classification, it can be seen about the forms of code switching and code mixing, then describe the forms of code switching and code mixing according to the existing data. In the first problem formulation regarding the form of code switching, this research has proven the theory according to Poedjosoedarmo regarding the form of code switching, only 1 of the 2 forms of code switching was found in the song lyrics on the album Salam by Haris J, namely temporary code switching. Of the 16 forms of code-switching data found, all of them were temporary code switching because generally permanent code switching rarely occurs in a song.

Meanwhile, in the second problem formulation, the results of the analysis of the forms of code mixing in this research have proven Suwito's theoretical opinion regarding the forms of code switching, namely that there are four forms of six forms of code mixing in the song lyrics on the album Salam by Haris J. Of the seven code mixing data provided It was found that the most were in the form of words with three data, then in the form of phrases with one datum, repeated words with two data, clauses with one datum. It can be concluded that the code switching and code mixing in the lyrics of the song Salam album by Haris J occur and have various forms.

In the third problem formulation regarding the factors that code switching occurs, it is analyzed using Fishman's theoretical opinion (in Chaer & Leoni, 2010) which is proven in this research to have found three of the five code switching factors in the song lyrics on the album Salam by Haris J. The code-switching factors are the most frequently found was a change in situation of three data, then a change in topic of conversation factor of one datum, and a listener factor as many as two data.

Next, there is a fourth problem formulation regarding code mixing factors analyzed based on the theoretical opinion of Hoffman (1972) and Troike (1986). It has been proven that in this research there are four of the ten code mixing factors that have been mentioned. The code-mixing factors found were filler and connector factors between

sentences with two data, then discussing the topic with two data, lexical requirements with two data, refinement and efficiency of a conversation with two data. This research obtained quite satisfactory results, the same as previous relevant research. The results of this research and relevant research certainly have different results. This is because the research object and data sources used are different from this research. The results of this research prove that many code switching and code-mixing events were found in the lyrics of the song Salam album by Haris J with a total of eight data.

CONCLUSION

This study explores the code-switching and code-mixing in Salam album by Haris J. In the lyrics of the song album Salam by Haris J, a form of code switching has been found, namely temporary code switching of seven data. In this album, no permanent code switching was found. This is because songs are not a communication tool that humans use in the long term, therefore the code switching found is temporary. Further, in the lyrics of the song album Salam by Haris J, six forms of code mixing have been found, including code mixing in the form of words, in the form of clauses, in the form of phrases and in the form of repeated words. In this album, there is no code mixing in the form of baster and idioms. In regards to factors that cause code switching to occur in the lyrics of the album Salam by Haris J, they include speaker factors, listener factors, and the presence of situation change. Meanwhile, factors that cause code mixing to occur in the lyrics of the album Salam by Haris J, namely discussing a topic, namely an informal topic, emphasizing the lyrics, for efficiency of conversation, lexical need factors, and as Sentence fillers and connectors.

Research on lyric data from the album Salam by Haris J was studied in the sociolinguistic realm regarding code switching and code mixing. Researchers hope that the research entitled "Code Switching and Code-Mixing Song Lyrics in the Album Salam by Haris J " will be able to add insight and related references. research in the field of linguistic studies regarding the topic of code switching and code mixing. In this research, the data source is only limited to one album, namely the album Salam by Haris J , so the researcher realizes that this research still has shortcomings in the data because the research data found does not meet all existing classifications. Therefore, it is hoped that the field of further research can be developed by researching album songs belonging to other artists on the topic of code switching and code mixing or studied in a different field of study, for example research on pragmatic studies.

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