

## Code-Mixing on *Ecko Show* Song Lyrics

Ramdhani Said

<sup>1</sup>English Literature Study Program, Language and Literature Department  
Faculty of Humanities, University of Halu Oleo  
Corresponding Email: [ramdanisaid0852@gmail.com](mailto:ramdanisaid0852@gmail.com)

### Abstract

This research was conducted by a researcher in order to determine the types of code mixing in *Ecko Show* song lyrics based on Muysken and Hoffman Theory. There are two research questions in this research. The first is “what kind of code mixing does *Ecko Show* use” and the second is “what is the reason *Ecko Show* uses code mixing” the objectives of this research are to find the types of code-mixing in *Ecko Show* song lyrics and to find out the reason of code mixing by using Muysken and Hoffman Theory. The researcher used descriptive qualitative as a research method. Sources of data in this research were taken from primary data, namely *Ecko Show* song lyrics. Data collection is done by watching videos, reading, checking lyric video scripts, making memos, underlying data, reviewing data, re-checking data, capturing, encoding, and reducing data. Data analysis is done by presenting the data, describing the data, interpreting the data, and concluding the data. Based on the findings and discussion, the writer concludes that there are three types of code mixing found in *Ecko Show* song lyrics: insertion, substitution and congruent lexicalization and the reasons: talking about certain topics, pride and repetition. and code mixing that is often used is insertion and the reason for talking about certain topics is the reason that is often used in this research.

**Keywords:** *code mixing, ecko show, lyrics video*

### INTRODUCTION

In everyday interaction, people usually choose different codes in different situations. People must use a specific code to describe their feelings when they wish to communicate with one another. It is a nationalist sign that individuals use to speak or phrase in a particular language, dialect, register, accent, or style on various occasions and for other purposes. As a result, communication and programming are inextricably linked.

When studying human language, they approach what they call human embodiment. It makes people not the same as different creatures. Humans need substances with which they can connect. By being a framework in which sound and implication connect, people use language to talk to one another. They use thoughts and correspondence between people communicating in the same language and imaginable. People share such information; it is

shared, and even how it is obtained is unknown. Apart from being very broad to be studied, language in the academic field concentrates on ecolinguistics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, and semantics. Sociolinguistics is the investigation of the relationship between society and language. The main critical examination is how language is used in multilingual discourse. It centers around the full range of subjects identified with social associations of language behavior (Wardhaugh, 2006).

Everyone uses a code to talk or communicate in a specific language or dialect, an accent, and even a style of speech, at different times, in different situations, and for other purposes. The two types of code are code-mixing and code-switching (Stockwell, 2002). Code mixing occurs when someone combines two languages between the mother and the other. According to Nababan (1993), code-mixing is more common in casual conversations. The speaker applies certain words or phrases from a foreign language they have heard or studied, whereas the other language employed is the mother tongue. Both languages are used simultaneously in one context in this discussion. This code is used in the conversation context and various aspects, such as poetry, films, and song lyrics

The development of an increasingly advanced era, makes linguistic events that may occur experience a development called bilingualism. The term bilingualism in Indonesian is also called bilingualism. Bilingualism refers to the use of two languages or language codes. Code switching and code mixing are forms of bilingualism. Code-mixing events have occurred in all languages, including English. Code mixing may occur when a speaker who uses a language dominantly supports an utterance inserted with other language elements. However, it can also occur due to language limitations, expressions in that language have no equivalent, so they use another language. Even if it only supports one function. Along with the times, many Indonesian songs are inserted with English lyrics.

Song lyrics are literary works (poetry) sung containing personal experience or the experience of others who want to convey to his listeners and Songs (song lyrics) have a significant influence on society that is described as a force that can change behavior people's behavior without being hindered by any point because the lyrics are of the song not only conveys poetic verses to sing but also has the function of conveying information and moral

messages from events or circumstances that are poured into a song lyric. This is so that the reader or listener can absorb the statement given in a song lyric.

Humans like to listen to music because music is entertaining and makes our soul feel peaceful even in music, psychology can be used as psychological therapy. Imagine if the language used in a song lyric makes the listener confused and not understand the song being listened to because the lyrics do not use language correctly and adequately. Primarily when a song is heard in public whose listeners are limited only among educated people but from small children to adults who do not necessarily understand the foreign words inserted into the song. Indonesian composers or singers still often use chaotic Indonesian, which blends in with the language and foreign terms that are sometimes used inappropriately and even redundant. They use bits of language foreign to Indonesian in the songs they sing with specific goals. Code-mixing is often found in all sectors of life, without exception in song lyrics. Songwriters usually insert 2 different languages into song lyrics, for example, "*Pengen gaya hype tapi muka beast.*" Some people may not understand this mixing of languages, due to the limited knowledge of code-mixing.

In this research, the researcher is interested in examining a hip-hop singer named Ecko Show. Ecko 's real name is Istianto Eko Poernomo. Born in Gorontalo, Sulawesi, on September 17, 1986. This musician has gone viral in recent years thanks to his songs that raise viral issues in social media and criticize the government with a piece. There are insertions of foreign words in his songs that make the song more interesting to listen to. However not all song lovers know for sure the mixing code that occurs in the lyrics of their songs.

This research is fundamentally essential to answering the research question related to the types and reasons for code-mixing in Ecko Show song lyrics. The Types and causes are based on Muysken and Hoffman's theory. [Muysken \(2000:3\)](#) explained three types of code mixing: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. [Hoffman \(1991:116\)](#) explained that there are several reasons why someone does code mixing talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, interjection, repeating, and pride. This research is also

essential to all song listeners because they can understand the occurrence of code-mixing in a song lyric and its reasons.

This research focused on code-mixing in song lyrics. Especially in the song's lyrics, Ecko shows because in the lyrics, there are several language mixes that listeners may not know about. Therefore, the researcher examines the types and reasons for using code-mixing in Ecko Show song lyrics. When doing previous research, research on code-mixing has been done a lot, but from the few studies that have been done, none of them have discussed the lyrics of the Ecko Show song. In the song's lyrics, there are many uses of code-mixing between English and Indonesian.

This research focused on song lyrics performed by Ecko Show. *Jomblo, Selera tak sesuai salary, kids jaman now*. A researcher is interested in studying the problem of code-mixing in the lyrics of the song Ecko Show because the first in the song's lyrics, there is quite a lot of language code-mixing compared to other pieces. The second is because research on code-mixing has never been used in the lyrics of the Ecko Show song. Third, researchers know and understand this object better than other objects. The researcher chose the topic of code-mixing because many people still don't understand the phenomenon of multi-languages used in direct and indirect interactions. Therefore, it still needs to be investigated and studied further. where the object of the researcher is interested in analyzing code-mixing by Ecko Show on his song lyrics.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research. The researcher used the approach because the data and research question model are all descriptive research, namely, to determine the types and reasons for the code-mixing approach. It focused on code-mixing by *Ecko Show* song lyrics. The research design of this study is descriptive qualitative. This research would show the nature of the situation as it exists at the time of the study, as stated by [Maykut and Morehouse \(2002\)](#).

The results of qualitative data research are not to describe the results of statistical data but to describe the results of the data using descriptions and interpretations from a researcher. Therefore, a researcher used visual data and scripts to support qualitative data. With this method, a researcher can ensure the results of the research that were carried out described on the object of ongoing research.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### Data 1

*Ngikutin gaya artis luar negeri  
Tapi selera tak sesuai **salary***

**Types of code-mixing** : insertion (**salary**)  
**Reasons of code-mixing** : talking about particular topic

In the data above, *Ecko Show* uses "**salary**" to talking about particular topic, where he alludes to someone who wants to follow the lifestyle of foreigner who is all luxurious and full of wealth but in reality, that person only has a lower salary than the style of foreigner they want to follow. *Ecko Show* insert a word "*salary*" on a lyric sentence so this type code mixing 1 or insertion because he inserts a word in lyric sentence

### Data 2

*Pengen gaya **hype** tapi muka **beast***

**Types of code-mixing** : insertion (**hype, beast**)  
**Reasons of code-mixing** : pride

In the data above, *Ecko Show* uses "**hype** and **beast**" to show his pride using a foreign language to show someone he offended by inserting the words "*hype* and *beast*". These words are included in code mixing type 1 or insertion because he inserts words into the lyric of the song.

### Data 3

*Mau hidup **high** dompet tipis*

**Types of code-mixing** : insertion (**high**)  
**Reasons of code-mixing** : talking about particular topic

In the data above *Ecko Show* uses "**high**" to talk about a particular topic, in this lyric he insults someone who wants to live in luxury or high but their wallet is thin or in other words

he insults poor people who want to look like they are rich. Ecko Show inserts a word "high" in the lyric sentence so this type code mixes 1 or insertion, because he inserts a word in the lyric sentence.

**Data 4**

*Tuhan tolong miskiniku di **uninstal***

**Types of Code-Mixing** : insertion (**uninstal**)  
**Reasons of Code-Mixing** : talking about particular topic

In the data above Ecko Show uses "uninstall" to talk about a particular topic. In the lyric, he asks God to lift his poverty by replacing the word "install". This word is type code mixing 1 or insertion because he inserts the word "install "

**Data 5**

*Mati nanti yang ngendorse cuma kain kafan*

**Types of Code-Mixing** : congruent lexicalization (ngendorse)  
**Reasons of Code-Mixing** : talking about particular topic

In the data above Ecko Show uses "ngendorse" to talk about particular topic. In this lyric he alludes to someone who when he dies later, he will not wear branded clothes but only a shroud. It can also be said that he tells us that no matter how rich we are, no matter how much we can, if death comes it's only a shroud we will bring to the grave. This word is code mixing type 3 or congruent lexicalization because this word has often been repeated in the realm of society and has been embedded in daily activities. These words are usually used by Indonesian celebgram to promote products that they recommended.

**Data 6**

*Total harga outfit loe itu berapaan?*

**Types of Code-Mixing** : congruent lexicalization (outfit)  
**Reasons of Code-Mixing** : talking about particular topic

In the data above Ecko Show uses "outfit" to talk about a particular topic. In this lyric he asks how much someone's outfit cost. This word is code mixing type 3 or congruent lexicalization because this word has often been repeated in the realm of society and has been embedded in daily activities.

**Data 7**

*Ngikutin gaya ala **hype** beast biar mirip kaya artis*

**Types of Code-Mixing** : insertion (**hype beast**)  
**Reasons of Code-Mixing** : to talking about particular topic

In the data above Ecco Show uses "**hype beast**" to talk about a particular topic. In this lyric the word "*hype beast*" refers to the way someone looks who uses an expensive and branded outfit. He alludes to the way other people dress who want to resemble artists. This word is code mixing type 1 or insertion, because he inserts the word "**hype beast**" in the lyric sentence.

#### **Data 8**

*Posting story dalam mobil yang punya dianggap supir pribadi*

**Types of Code-Mixing** : congruent lexicalization (posting story)  
**Reasons of Code-Mixing** : talking about particular topic

In the data above Ecco Show uses "posting story" to talk about a particular topic. He alludes to the behavior of someone who looks like a rich person by posting a story on social media. He has a private driver, but in reality, he only took online transportation that he ordered from the application. This word is code mixing type 3 or congruent lexicalization because this word has often been repeated in the realm of society and has been embedded in daily activities.

#### **Data 9**

*Beli barang branded walau nggak original*

**Types of Code-Mixing** : congruent lexicalization (branded, original)  
**Reasons of Code-Mixing** : talking about particular topic

In the data above Ecco Show uses "branded and original" to talk about particular topics. In this lyric he alludes to the behavior of someone who buys branded things but not the original. He seems angry in this lyric because someone does not support the original brand. He hopes that everyone can advance the original brand industry by buying the original instead of imitation. This word is code mixing type 3 or congruent lexicalization because this word has often been repeated in the realm of society and has been embedded in daily activities.

#### **Data 10**

*Ey, jomblo itu **free, free** hatin*

**Types of Code-Mixing** : insertion (**free**)  
**Reasons of Code-Mixing** : Repetition

In the data above *Ecko Show* uses "**free**" as a repetition to clarify the meaning of the word so he mixed 2 languages at once so that the meaning can be understood. This word is type code mixing 1 or insertion because he inserts the word "**free**" in the lyric sentence.

**Data 11**

*Mari kita bernyanyi, I say one two three, let's go!*

**Types of Code-Mixing** : alternation (*I say one two three let's go*)  
**Reasons of Code-Mixing** : Pride

In the data above *Ecko Show* uses "*I say one two three let's go*" as a pride, he proudly changed his native language to his foreign language to show someone that he mastered the foreign language more than anyone. This word is code mixing type 2 or alteration because he changed his language from native language to foreign language.

**Data 12**

*Kids, kids, kids, kids jaman now*

*Ki-ki-kids, kids, kids, kids jaman now, eh, dasar*

**Types of Code-Mixing** : insertion (**kids, now**)  
**Reasons of Code-Mixing** : talking about particular topic

In the data above *Ecko Show* uses "**kids, now**" to talk about a particular topic. He explained how the circumstances or situations experienced by the young generation today may be different from the old generation. The words "**kids, now**" are type code mixing 1 or insertion because he inserts a word in the lyric sentence.

**Data 13**

*Sok jadi sosialita, password WiFi masih minta.*

**Types of Code-Mixing** : congruent lexicalization (password)  
**Reasons of Code-Mixing** : talking about particular topic

In the data above *Ecko Show* uses "password" to talk about a particular topic. In this lyric he wanted to mention the behavior of today's young generation who want to look like a socialite but in reality, themselves are still asking other people for the WIFI password. In this lyric sentence, the word "password" is a type of code mixing 3 or congruent



lexicalization because this word has often been repeated in the realm of society and has been embedded in daily activities.

At various times, in multiple contexts, and for various reasons, codes are used to talk or communicate in particular dialects, accents, or speech styles. Code-switching and code-mixing are the two forms of regulation (Stockwell, 2002). When a person merges his native tongue with another language, they mix codes. Nababan (1993) asserts that code-switching occurs more frequently in everyday communication. While speaking in their native tongue, speakers occasionally employ words or phrases they have heard or learned in a foreign language. One conversation setting simultaneously uses both languages.

People typically use multiple codes for various interactions in daily life. They have to employ a certain code to express their emotions when speaking to one another. It is a nationalist symbol that people use to talk or express themselves in a certain language, dialect, register, accent, or style in different situations and for different purposes. As a result, programming and communication are tightly connected.

The researcher found 13 data from three songs used as research objects in this research. All of this data contained the types of code mixing and the reasons for using code mixing because the Ecko show song used a lot of mixed Indonesian and English. This is what makes these three songs contain a lot of meaning code mix elements.

Based on Muyken's theory, 2000, there are 13 types of code mixing found by the researcher. The insertion type is the most dominant, and this is because Insertion is the Insertion of another language into the original language but does not damage the original meaning of the sentence. The second type is Congruent Lexicalization, where there are 4 data. This is because when two languages have grammatical structures that can include lexical material from other languages, the situation is said to be like this. It is possible to mix code using words or expressions with well-known implications in the language of the general public. The last one is Alternation i.e., there is one data that indicates that the structure of another language has changed. Changes in terms of linguistic compatibility or equivalence at the

time of Alternation reveal the limitations of mixing. The reason for code-mixing in this study is based on the theory of Hoffman, there are 13 data where the reason for talking about a particular topic is the most dominant because a speaker feels free and more comfortable expressing his emotional feelings in a language that is not his everyday language, especially in a song where an artist must create works that are not only emotional for him but also for the listener. Then the reason for repetition is because in one code, it is repeated in another code literally. Repetition not only serves to clarify what was said but also to strengthen or emphasize a message.

For more detailed explanations and motives of the multilingual phenomena, code mixing has to be researched. Code-switching and mixing are influenced by a number of elements, including grammatical, lexical, and social aspects. Social factors will have the most impact on why bilinguals change and mix their languages out of all of these. The sociolinguistic phenomena of code-switching also reveal that participants, settings, or topics i.e., variables external to the speakers determine language choice among bilingual speakers. Occasionally, speakers will only use one language. They could switch to another language if their situation changes. Additionally, the macro sociolinguistic paradigm is another reason why people mix their codes. It focuses on how the broad sociolinguistic setting affects language use. The motivations behind code mixing have shifted to become more ideological. Power, authority, status, and gender are just a few of the terms used to describe why and how bilinguals transition between languages. Social considerations have a significant impact on code mixing.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

From the data analysis and discussion above, it can be concluded that based on the types and reasons for the use of code-mixing in the song lyrics, especially the Ecko Show song lyrics, there are characteristics related to the types and reasons for using code-mixing in the song. Lyrical. Based on the sample data, the researcher found out why people started code mixing in Song Lyrics, especially Ecko Show Song on the statements in Muysken and Hoffman theory. Describe the types of code mixing according to Muyskens theory, and the reasons for

code mixing according to Hoffman's theory. The use of code mixing in everyday life to talk about certain topics, as pride for mastering 2 or more languages in conversation, repetition so that speech is more understandable by repeating the topic using 2 languages.

Based on the results of research conducted regarding the types and reasons for using code mixing in the lyrics of the Ecko show song, it can be concluded that there are 3 types of code mixing, namely insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization code mixing. Insertion code mixing is code mixing type 1 where in this type the speaker enters words in sentences, Alternation is code mixing type 2 where speakers change their initial language into another language, the last one is congruent lexicalization is code mixing type 3, namely speakers enter words that are usually familiar in the speaker's environment. When first talking about a particular topic, the speaker talks about a particular topic so he inserts a word in a sentence to talk about a particular topic. more able to use 2 languages at once compared to other people. In this research, the researcher gets 2 data about pride. Repetition is the repetition of words by speakers so that the topic of the conversation or word can be understood by others. In this research, the researcher gets 1 data. about repetition. Attitude background is a trigger point for code mixing because there is a relationship between the social background of speakers who use foreign languages more often in their social scope and the speaker's education level also affects the use of foreign languages or code mixing in songs. As linguistic background becomes an important point of code mixing due to language limitations that require speakers to mix foreign languages into the song so that the core of the song can be understood more.

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