

**LANGUAGE ATTITUDES ANALYSIS OF NCT 127 ON
YOUTUBE PODCAST VIDEO**

THESIS

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG
2023**

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YOUTUBE PODCAST VIDEO**

THESIS

Presented to
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in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.)

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I state that the thesis entitled “**Language Attitudes Analysis of NCT 127 on YouTube Podcast Video**” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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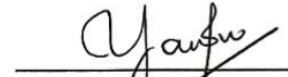
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MOTTO

“Something good can only be obtained in a good way”

DEDICATION

I proudly dedicate this thesis to my parents, *Bapak* Ahmad Yani and *Ibu* Rita Herawati. As well as my brother and my beloved friends, who always support me in doing research and writing this thesis.

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Alhamdulillah Rabbil 'alamin, all praise and thanks are for Allah, the lord of all creations. All effort, time, opportunity, are coming from no other than His grace, blessings, and willing, and I am so thankful for that, *Alhamdulillah tsuma Alhamdulillah*. Also, *salawat* and *salaam* always be granted to the Prophet Muhammad *salla Allahu alayhi wasalaam*, peace be upon him and to his progeny. I expressed my gratitude to the people who helped me in achieving this thesis. Mazroatul Ishlahiyah, M.Pd, the most important person in my college journey, my advisor, and my lecturer. My beloved mother and father who have provided full support for me all this time from a house far away in Bima my birthplace. Without their struggle and sacrifice, I would not be where I am now. Ayu, Dita, Idan, Baya, Leny, and my other Bima friends who support each other to finish the thesis together. Last but not least, to all people that I cannot mention, thank you for the support and pray.

With its shortcomings, I am fully aware that this thesis is still far from perfect. Hence, all critics, suggestion, and any other things that can improve this work, I would gladly welcome it. In all probability, I personally hope this thesis would give noteworthy benefit to whoever reads it, including other researchers.

Malang, 21 Juni 2023



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ABSTRACT

Fathaniah, Fatilah (2023) Language Attitudes Analysis of NCT 127 on YouTube Podcast Video. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Mazroatul Ishlahiyah, M. Pd.

Key words: Positive Language Attitude, Negative Language Attitude, Sociolinguistics

NCT 127 are one of the K-Pop boy groups famous among teenagers in various countries. The researcher looks at the presence of members in the use of English. This research analyzes positive and negative language attitudes toward English of NCT 127 on YouTube video podcast on the Amazon Music YouTube channel. The video is an interview with NCT 127, which directly shows their language attitude in public speaking. This research only analyzes the seven of nine members of NCT 127 because this research examines attitudes towards English as a second language. They are Taeyong, Jaehyun, Doyoung, Jungwoo, Taeil, Haechan, and Yuta, who are from Korea and use Korean as their mother tongue. The main theory in this study, Language Attitudes by Garvin and Mathiot (1968) theory, applies three characteristics, namely language loyalty, language pride, and awareness of norms, where each characteristic has a positive and negative. An additional theory of code switching by Hoffman (1991) to determine the influence of code switching on language attitudes. This research was conducted through a descriptive qualitative case study. As a result, positive language loyalty displays 20 utterances, consisting of 10 from Taeyong and 10 from Jaehyun. Negative language loyalty displays 21 utterances, consisting of 6 from Doyoung, 5 from Taeil, 2 from Haechan, 3 from Jungwoo, and 5 from Yuta. Furthermore, positive language pride displays 4 utterances, consisting of 2 from Taeyong, 1 from Jaehyun, and 1 from Jungwoo. Positive awareness of the norm displays 10 utterances, consisting of 5 from Taeyong and 5 from Jaehyun. Negative awareness of the norm displays 2 utterances from Doyoung. Thus, the dominant characteristics that emerge are positive language loyalty, negative language loyalty, and positive awareness of the norm. Intrasentential switching has more influence on negative attitudes.

ABSTRAK

Fathaniah, Fatilah (2023) Analisis Sikap Bahasa NCT 127 Melalui Video Podcast YouTube. Skripsi Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing Mazroatul Ishlahiyah, M. Pd.

Kata kunci: Sikap Bahasa Positif, Sikap Bahasa Negatif, Sociolinguistik

NCT 127 merupakan salah satu grup vocal pria yang berasal dari Korea Selatan yang terkenal di kalangan remaja di berbagai negara. Peneliti melihat keberadaan anggota grup dalam penggunaan bahasa Inggris. Penelitian ini menganalisis sikap bahasa positif dan negatif terhadap bahasa Inggris NCT 127 pada video podcast YouTube di kanal YouTube Amazon Music. Video tersebut merupakan wawancara dengan NCT 127 yang secara langsung menunjukkan sikap bahasa mereka dalam berbicara di depan umum. Penelitian ini hanya menganalisis tujuh dari sembilan anggota NCT 127 karena penelitian ini mengkaji sikap terhadap bahasa Inggris sebagai bahasa kedua. Mereka adalah Taeyong, Jaehyun, Doyoung, Jungwoo, Taeil, Haechan, dan Yuta, yang berasal dari Korea dan menggunakan bahasa Korea sebagai bahasa ibu mereka. Teori utama dalam penelitian ini, teori Language Attitudes oleh Garvin dan Mathiot (1968), menerapkan tiga karakteristik, yaitu loyalitas bahasa, kebanggaan bahasa, dan kesadaran akan norma, dimana masing-masing karakteristik memiliki positif dan negatif. Tambahan teori alih kode oleh Hoffman (1991) untuk mengetahui pengaruh alih kode terhadap sikap berbahasa. Penelitian ini dilakukan melalui studi kasus deskriptif kualitatif. Hasilnya, sikap loyalitas bahasa positif menampilkan 20 ucapan, yaitu 10 dari Taeyong dan 10 dari Jaehyun. Sikap loyalitas bahasa negatif menampilkan 21 ucapan, yaitu 6 dari Doyoung, 5 dari Taeil, 2 dari Haechan, 3 dari Jungwoo, dan 5 dari Yuta. Selanjutnya, sikap kebanggaan bahasa positif menampilkan 4 ucapan, yaitu 2 dari Taeyong, 1 dari Jaehyun, dan 1 dari Jungwoo. Sikap kesadaran positif terhadap norma menampilkan 10 ucapan, terdiri dari 5 dari Taeyong dan 5 dari Jaehyun. Sikap kesadaran negatif terhadap norma yaitu 2 ucapan dari Doyoung. Dengan demikian, karakteristik dominan yang muncul adalah sikap loyalitas bahasa positif, sikap loyalitas bahasa negatif, dan sikap kesadaran norma positif. *Intrasentential switching* lebih berpengaruh pada sikap negatif.

مختلص البحث

فنتانية، فانتلة. (2023). *تحليل الموقف اللغوي NCT 127 من خلال بودكاست الفيديو يوتيوب*. أطروحة جامعية. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج.

المشرف : مزرواتول إسلامية، الماجستير.

الكلمات المفتاحية : الموقف اللغوي الإيجابي، الموقف اللغوي السلبي، علم اللغة الاجتماعي

NCT 127 هي واحدة من مجموعات فتيان K-Pop التي تحققت نجاحا كبيرا بين المراهقين في مختلف البلدان، نظر الباحثون في وجود أعضاء في استخدام اللغة الإنجليزية. حللت الدراسة المواقف اللغوية الإيجابية والسلبية تجاه NCT 127 على مقاطع فيديو بودكاست على قناة يوتيوب أمازون ميوسيقى. الفيديو عبارة عن مقابلة مع NCT 127 توضح بشكل مباشر موقفهم اللغوي في التحدث أمام الجمهور. حللت الدراسة سبعة فقط من الأعضاء التسعة في NCT 127 وهم تايونج، جايهيون، دويونج، جنوا، تيل، حيشان ويوتا لأنهم كوريون ويستخدمون الكورية كلغتهم الأم. كنظرية رئيسية لهذه الدراسة، غارفين وماثيوت (1968) يطبق ثلاث خصائص، وهي الولاء اللغوي، والفخر اللغوي، والوعي بمعايير اللغة، حيث يكون لكل خاصية إيجابية وسلبية. نظرية إضافية لتبديل الكود بواسطة هوفمان (1991) لتحديد تأثير تبديل الكود على مواقف اللغة. تم إجراء هذا البحث من خلال دراسات الحالة النوعية. نتيجة لذلك، تضمنت مواقف الولاء اللغوية الإيجابية 20 كلمة، وهي 10 من تايونج و 10 من جايهيون. تضمن موقف الولاء اللغوي السلبي 21 خطابا، وهي 6 من دويونج، و 5 من تيل، و 2 من حيشان، و 3 من جنوا، و 5 من يوتا. علاوة على ذلك، تضمن موقف فخر اللغة الإيجابي 4 أقوال، وهي 2 من تايونج، و 1 من جايهيون، و 1 من جنوا. تضمن موقف الوعي الإيجابي تجاه معايير اللغة 10 كلمات، وهي 5 من تايونج و 5 من جايهيون. موقف الوعي السلبي تجاه معايير اللغة يتميز بأقوال 2 من دويونج. وبالتالي، فإن الخصائص السائدة التي تظهر هي مواقف الولاء اللغوي الإيجابية، ومواقف الولاء اللغوي السلبي، ومواقف الوعي الإيجابي تجاه معايير اللغة. التحويل الداخلي له تأثير أكبر على المواقف السلبيّة.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains the background of the study, research questions, significance of the study which contain of doing this study practically, scope and limitation, and the last one is definition of key terms.

A. Background of the study

Language has an important role in fulfilling one of the social needs, namely as a means of communication between humans. Through language, humans as subjects who use language can show their views, origins, nation, and level of education, even human nature itself (Amin 2020). It follows that language has evolved beyond the original concept of a method of communication to the point where it describes basic important aspects of human nature. Hence, from this review it can also represent the attitude of human language in communicating.

Judging from the language attitude, the use of language is very easy to apply in everyday life so that without realizing it there are people who easily mix the use of their language into other languages. This is considered inappropriate because there is no sense of unity with the language that should be used. Related to this, the determining factors for language attitudes are the social position of a particular language in a multilingual community and the perspectives of other speakers (Menggo & Suastra, 2020). Language attitude can give positive or negative meaning. As in Cortès-Colomé's research (in Karima 2022), many of them combine or emphasize two elements of language and culture, which often

results in favorable or negative attitudes or emotions when trying to understand what is being said. A positive attitude can be seen through positive actions and vice versa. Hence, one of the interpretations of language attitudes can be seen through language attitudes from NCT 127 as the object of this research.

NCT 127 is one of the world's leading K-Pop boy groups, with fans spread across various countries. They are from Seoul, South Korea and their unit name is a mix of the abbreviation Neo Culture Technology and the number "127" which stands for the Longitude of Seoul. NCT 127 has nine members, all of whom are male. The members are not all from Seoul, South Korea, but some are from Japan, Chicago, and Canada. Those from Korea include Taeyong, Taeil, Doyoung, Jaehyun, Jungwoo, and Haechan. The one who came from Japan is Yuta. Those who come from Korea and Japan are not all fluent in English so here it is known their language attitude towards English. Then from Chicago is Jhonny, and from Canada is Mark. If we look at the origins of the members, the ones whose mother tongue is English are Jhonny and Mark. As a result, Jhonny and Mark are excluded because the purpose of this research is to examine language attitudes toward English as a second language. Based on that, English as a means of global communication causes almost all countries in the world to use it (Aini & Nohantiya, 2020). So English is very influential in cross-country communication. NCT 127 has been invited to various YouTube channels to be interviewed about various things in English.

This research takes objects from one of the YouTube channel video by Amazon Music because that channel has uploaded a video interview of NCT 127

on September 24, 2022 so it is still very relevant to be used as an object of research. Listeners or viewers are interested and enjoy the information and entertainment broadcasts that are presented because they always provide the latest (Novia & Simbolon, 2019). Then, something that is new can provide a special interest, which is why it is relevant for research. The video is a podcast type video which contains the full interview of NCT 127.

This research used YouTube video podcast because it can provide access to public space to convey the message of NCT 127. Using good language will also have a good effect on the audience, especially when the audience is watching a video podcast in a public place (Geoghegan and Klass, 2006). With public speaking, NCT 127 can build engagement or relationships with the audience when communicating in public. Public speaking provides an opportunity for the speaker to convey information according to his style in his own way because the main thing in public speaking is conveying information properly. According to the podcast video, the members not all fully speak English. Two of them often speak in English, than the rest switch their mother tongue into English and some don't speak English at all. From here, the language attitude assessment can be seen, how the members represent their positive and negative language attitudes during the interview on the podcast.

This research focuses on sociolinguistics, a branch of linguistics that examines the connection between language development and society (Devaki 2022). This study will use the theory of language attitudes by Garvin and Mathiot (1968) and the theory of code switchng by Hoffman (1991). The language

attitudes theory can see positive and negative language attitudes through three characteristics, namely language loyalty, language pride, and awareness of the norms, which of these three things is a positive attitude. If none of those three characteristics then it can be stated that the result is a negative attitude of NCT 127 personnel. In Hoffman (1991) that Code switching is the changes over sentences. Code switching can occur during the same conversation. It contains the switch that occurs within a clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in one or other language. Therefore, it can be seen how language attitudes can be influenced by the use of code switching according to the theory of Garvin and Mathiot (1968).

Until now, Garvin and Mathiot's theory is still very relevant in research because can be seen some research from (Khatimah, 2021) the results show that the language attitude of teen's Kolaka has shown positive language attitude factors in situations and conditions that are appropriate to the circumstances. Then, (Mustikasari & Purwani, 2022) the results show that PBI UNU Purwokerto students have positive language attitudes in using good and correct language.

Another is from Fitri (2019) the results show that AKTV broadcasters have a positive language attitude toward Sundanese. Then Williandani & Silalahi, (2020) the results showed that from ten participants, eight Indonesian workers showed negative language attitudes and the others had positive attitudes toward Indonesian language on cruise ship holland America line. Furthermore, in Fauziah and Sa'bani's research (2022) the results show that university students like Indonesian with the belief that Indonesian is the unified language and will

not be replaced. That is why the theory is still relevant and this research also uses this theory which is formulated three characteristics of language attitudes that are (a) Language Loyalty, (b) Language Pride, (c) Awareness of the norm.

The research that has similarities is from Vebrina & Hamzah, (2019) the research findings reveal that the most prominent aspects of the attitude element are appreciation, and the most prominent aspects of the graduation element are intensifiers and metaphors. Although different theories are used, the similarity of research by Vebrina & Hamzah, (2019) with this research lies in the object, namely examining language attitudes on YouTube. Other research is from Filia, (2022) the result shows that most of the informants showed a positive attitude towards English in drink names at Clayton Café & Resto in Padang City. Similarity with this study is found in examining language attitudes toward English.

Another one that has similarity is from Adawiyah & Syahfitri, (2022) who examine 'students' language attitudes towards Indonesian: a case study at SMA Negeri 1 Batangtoru. The results show that the language attitude towards Indonesian is positive. The similarity is case study as a method used.

There are several studies on language attitudes that are different from this research that still need to be explored further, including in the research of Dewantara et al. (2019) the results show that the insertion of language attitudes in teaching materials is effective in cultivating positive language attitudes towards Indonesian. Then in Nur & Nasution's research (2020) the results show that Rohingya teenagers realized their language attitude in three ways: they use

Rohingya language at home, they use Rohingya language at religion domain and they use Rohingya language in friendship domain. Next, in Aprizal, (2020) the results show that visual designers tend to give a positive language attitude towards English loan words because English is an international language. The difference between the three studies above lies in the object. Meanwhile, this research focuses on language attitudes towards the use of English as a second language on NCT 127.

The research that still needs to be explored further is in research by Karima, (2022) The results show that mostly appear among students of English Institutions at Darul Lughah Wal Karomah Islamic Boarding School are language loyalty and awareness of the norm. The research uses the theory of Garvin & Mathiot (1968) with a case study qualitative method. Hence, the similarity of this research lies in the theory, method used, and language attitude toward English. Then the difference is in the research object where that research examines the language attitude toward English of English Institutions at Darul Lughah Wal Karomah Islamic Boarding School. While this research examines the language attitudes influence by the use of code switching towards English of members of NCT 127 on YouTube. So there are still need for further exploration on language attitudes and code switching towards the use of English of NCT 127 through YouTube media.

The aim of this research is to determine the positive and negative language attitudes of NCT 127 personnel through YouTube podcast video. This research chose language attitudes because people are free to communicate their feelings

about using a particular language in a positive or negative way. This is related to the theory by Garvin and Mathiot (1968) which sparked three characteristics of language attitude, namely language loyalty, language pride, and awareness of the norm. From the three characteristics that can be seen as positive and negative. Positive language attitudes are followed by positive actions, while negative language attitudes are followed by negative actions. Including the influence of code switching which affects positive and negative attitudes toward English. Judging from the country of origin, English as a second language can describe NCT 127's language attitude towards English.

B. Research Questions

Based on the explanation mentioned in the research background, the research questions posed are as follows:

1. How does NCT 127 show positive and negative language attitudes on YouTube podcast video?
2. How are language attitudes influenced by the use of code switching of NCT 127 on YouTube podcast video?

C. Significance of the study

This research has practical significance for readers and other researchers. Hopefully this can be used as a reference regarding attitude toward language, seeing as there are many people who are able to speak or master more than one language, both local and international.

D. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is language attitudes in sociolinguistics. This research is limited to Garvin and Mathiot's (1968) theory, which consists of language loyalty, language pride, and awareness of norms. Through a YouTube video podcast, that theory yields both positive and negative results for NCT 127 members. The limitation is that NCT 127 was only examined by focusing on the words and utterances of seven of the nine members.

E. Definition of Key term

The key terms are to avoid misunderstandings about the meaning of some of the terms used in this study. The researcher provides the definitions below:

Sociolinguistics is one of the sub-fields of linguistics. The sociolinguistics study in this research aims to show the language attitudes of NCT 127 towards English.

Language attitude that attitude occurs when an interaction is taking place. Individuals respond to interlocutors using attitudes based on NCT 127 perspectives because language attitudes are evaluative responses to specific languages, especially English, and their state of mind or feelings about their language and English as a global language.

Positive language attitude is attitude towards English of the actions given in communication. This can be seen through the context of utterances and words that are in accordance with the value of attitudes towards language.

Negative language attitude is attitude towards English of the actions given in communication. This can be seen through the context of utterances and

words that are not in accordance with the value of attitudes towards language.

NCT 127 are from 7 of 9 members should communicate using English in the YouTube podcast video. So that attitudes towards the use of English can be seen with the final results representing positive and negative attitudes towards English.

Public speaking is a form of communication that will be heard by many people. Public speaking provides space for sources to speak according to their perspective.

Code switching consists of two types based on the point or scope where the language is located namely intrasentential switching (occurs within sentences) and intersentential switching (occurs between sentences).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher describes the theoretical framework related to this research. This section will discuss the main theme, namely language attitudes in the scope of sociolinguistics.

A. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is a part of linguistics that deals with language as a social and cultural phenomenon (Trudgill, 2010). Language can represent the social and cultural phenomena of society through the speech of a language. Language and social collaboration are bound to each other to produce meaning in social interaction. Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal of better understanding the structure of language and how language functions in communication (Wardhaugh, 1986). Because a view of language studies emphasizes the relationship between language and social life in interaction, the structure and function of language in communication can be known.

According to Labov (1972) that individual attitude towards linguistics cannot be separated from its influence on the situation and condition of the group in which they are. Situations and conditions greatly affect the way each individual or group communicates. Language speakers will follow the rules and values that apply to the language used according to the conditions and situations when the speech act takes place. Situation and condition factors include who speaks what language, who speaks to, where, when, what to talk about, and the

purpose of the speaker as in (Nababan, in Mislikhah, 2020). Sociolinguistics is interdisciplinary with regard to sociology as “Sociolinguistics is a linguistic discipline that is interdisciplinary and related to sociology, focusing on the interaction between language and social elements in a community of speakers” (Chaer and Leonie, 2004, P.4). Society is the main object in investigating language, how language is used, and how language represents social meaning.

According to Wardhaugh (2011) Sociolinguistics is based on the assumption that it is possible to use the concept of ‘speech community’ with our much difficulty. That sociolinguistics aims to refer to theories that explain how language is used in communities and about the choice of language used. The choice of language used can give meaning to the attitude of the speaker himself about how he uses his choice of words so that the meaning of the utterance can be understood. The following section is about language attitude, how each speaker's utterance is interpreted to be an attitude towards the use of a language.

B. Language Attitude

According to Garvin and Mathiot (1968), language attitude are includes the relationship between society and language because the language used depends on the conditions wherein the language is used. Language is an area that pays great attention to attitudes toward language use and how attitudes toward language can influence the interpretation of social meaning. Language attitudes are attitudes held by both bilingual and multilingual language users. A bilingual person is generally someone who can speak two languages fluently like a native speaker. It is often said to be the ideal type in language because it is quite difficult to be at

that level. So, that a person with bilingualism is able to position himself anywhere with his language skills. It's the same with bilingualism, it's just that multilingualism is the ability of a person to speak more than two languages.

The linguistic constructs that promote, oppose, or undermine the preservation of local variation. Given the relationship between attitudes and language, the study of attitudes firmly joins the field of sociolinguistic research (Albury, 2020). In this case, the role of the relationship between attitude and language in sociolinguistics is not as bad as has been described, which can damage the preservation of local variants. In fact, the relationship between attitude and language will improve the quality of the language used if speakers represent a positive attitude towards language.

Language attitudes to see psychological phenomena are usually manifested in attitudes in the form of action or behavior. Something that is good or loved usually has a positive attitude, but when something is considered cruel or hated, it usually has a negative attitude (Nopus & Riandi, 2021). Therefore language attitudes are based on positive and negative attitudes towards language.

Thus, language attitude represents social and cultural phenomena through language. Language and social cannot be separated. Therefore, the investigation of a language can be known through the speech of the community with the aim of gaining a better understanding of the structure of language and how language functions in communication. In this way, language attitudes present as one of the areas of sociolinguistics that discusses the relationship between attitudes and language, which will be examined in this study. Which language attitude serves

to discover psychological phenomena that usually occur in the form of intentional action. Language research is in high demand today because language is a subject of ever-changing attitudes, so there is a high demand for research on language attitudes today.

In language attitude, the reaction that is seen when the language is used can be in the form of feelings of pride (language pride), mocking, rejecting, or accepting, which language attitudes can be either positive or negative. Garvin and Mathiot as a whole formulated three characteristics of language attitudes, namely language pride, language loyalty, and awareness of the norm.

C. Positive Language Attitudes

Language attitude reveals the level of appreciation of speakers towards the language they use. According to Anderson (in Chaer, 1995: 200), a person's tendency to respond in the way he likes is caused by his language attitude, namely beliefs that have long been held about language and language objects. As a result, attitudes are usually positive (if considered good or liked) towards the language used.

Following the three characteristics by Garvin & Mathiot (language loyalty, language pride, and awareness of the norm), it can be said that language attitudes are positive if these three characteristics are present in speakers of the language. Positive language is the use of language in accordance with linguistic conventions and linguistic conditions. The positive language will encourage the use of language with good and correct attitudes (Dewi & Setiadi, 2018). Positive language attitude can also be seen by how speakers force themselves to maintain

the use of English under certain conditions and at certain times, so that it can be seen in what way they encourage themselves to show a positive attitude towards the use of English.

The similarities of these three characteristics include the use of language forms, grammar rules, choice of words, and careful awareness of linguistic norms (Purba, 1996). That is, if the form of language, structure of language, choice of words, and awareness of the existence of linguistic norms are carefully contained in these three characteristics, then this is a positive attitude towards language because the speaker holds linguistic values as long as he uses them. Therefore, positive language attitudes are forms of representation of language attitudes used in certain conditions. The use of language in conformity with linguistic norms and circumstances is known as positive language.

The examples:

a) Language loyalty

Referring to this study examines the attitude of English (second language) as the world's unifying language. Language loyalty it can be seen from the loyalty of speakers of a language in maintaining the use of English without being influenced by their mother tongue, which motivates the speakers of a language to keep using it and, if necessary, to stop other languages from affecting it (Aprizal, 2020). Speakers can use English as a second language in interactions so that they can see their loyalty in using language by looking at what language often comes out in their speech.

For example:

Presenter: "Anything more jucier?"

Doyoung: “다른 건?” (Anything else?)

Jaehyun: “*I think the seal was like the juiciest*”.

Presenter: “so what do you like most about Japan?”

Jaehyun: “*I also like the calm streets and also I like the point where there’s lots of stores and restaurants where the owners like there’s only one owner and he like, he or she decorates it with its own style and your own vibes and I really like those stores and restaurants*”.

The context above between the interviewer, Doyoung, and Jaehyun is discussing something they like. From Jaehyun's answer “*I think the seal was like the juiciest*”. Next, the Interviewer asked about something they liked most about Japan. Then Jaehyun's answer “*I also like the calm streets and also I like the point where there’s lots of stores and restaurants where the owners like there’s only one owner and he like, he or she decorates it with its own style and your own vibes and I really like those stores and restaurants*”. Based on the conversation, Jaehyun has positive language loyalty because he maintains his use of English and is not affected by Doyoung's previous sentence in Korean.

b) Language pride

In this section, people usually take great pride in using the language and use it to represent or define themselves (Williandani et al., 2020). Language pride can be seen in language users how they use the language with pride so that it can motivate other language users to maintain the use of English while at the same time using English as a sign of individual or collective identity. Through the second characteristic, it can be seen how speakers maintain the use of their language and are not easily influenced by other languages.

For example:

Doyoung : “*Sea dog?* 저게 뭐야” (What is it).

Taeyong : “*Sea dog* 라고 하지 않나요?” (*Isn't it sea dog in English?*)

Jaehyun : “That’s a seal!”

Interviewer: “Jhonny’s is a whale and you hug a seal”

Doyoung : “I had a seal, but now just a body pillow.”

Taeyong : “*Ok, it's not a sea dog, it's a seal.*”

In the context above, discussing fun facts about the members that are not known by the fans. Then Taeyong said that Jhonny and Doyoung liked to hug stuffed ‘*a sea dog*’. Then Doyoung asked them what is ‘*sea dog*’ where the mention of ‘*sea dog*’ in English is not quite right, which makes the other members confused about what it means. Then Taeyong asked, “*Sea dog라고 하지 않나요?*” (*Isn't it sea dog in English?*). After he got the answer from Jaehyun, then he continued “*ok, it's not a sea dog, it's a seal*”. The existence of an English-Korean sentence switched by Taeyong here is solely to question the meaning of vocabulary into English, which he doesn't know yet, so that there is an attitude of pride in English, also supported by the next sentence, which is full English after he knows the meaning of the vocabulary.

c) Awareness of the norm

Then awareness of the norm encourages people to speak respectfully and attentively (Nurulanningsih et al., 2022). How speakers use English carefully and wisely according to the norms and rules of English. The use of English according to the rules of the language is important in researching language attitudes because if speakers forget the rules and norms of the language, it is easy to say they lack awareness of language norms.

For example:

Presenter: “so are there any secrets amongst you guys that the fans don't know about that?”

Taeyong: “*I have one secret. Jhonny and Doyoung when they sleep, they hug the dolls. It's really cute doll*”.

The context above discusses secrets between members that are not known by fans that appear through interviewer questions in English. Then answered by Taeyong “*I have one secret. Jhonny and Doyoung when they sleep, they hug the dolls. It’s really cute doll*”. Judging from Taeyong's sentences which are full English with correct grammar, it is said that Taeyong has an awareness of the norm toward English.

D. Negative Language Attitudes

Negative language attitude occurs when speakers do not pay attention to language loyalty, language pride, and awareness of the norm. Speakers usually speak according to their own point of view and are not influenced by linguistic values towards the use of English. So if one or all three of these attitudes are not seen in speakers of that language, it is certain that the attitude to language is negative (Suandari, 2020). Thus, speakers are unable or unwilling to pay attention to loyalty, pride, and awareness of rules in English such as language forms, grammar rules, choice of words, and careful awareness of linguistic norms.

Negative can occur if individuals or groups do not adhere to the three characteristic. These three are a positive attitude which if violated it will become a negative attitude towards language. By not paying attention to the form of language, grammar rules, choice of words, and awareness of the existence of language norms, it can represent a negative attitude towards language (Purba, 1996). In addition, if an individual feels insecure in using English so that the individual chooses to be silent, then this represents a negative attitude towards the language because he is unable to imply English in his interactions. There is

no pride in English which is used as a requirement for self and group identification so that mixing with the mother tongue and its dialect is said to be using the language incorrectly and not in accordance with the circumstances.

Negative language, that is, does not care about the loyalty and norms of language attitudes. People have unfavorable attitudes toward languages because they think they don't like or need them (Mbato & Kharismawan, 2018). Speakers do not want to follow the rules of the language and tend to be easily influenced by other languages, so it can be said that there is no loyalty and pride in the language.

a) Language Loyalty

It can be seen in the disloyalty of speakers of a language to maintaining the use of English. Speakers are easily influenced by their mother tongue or other languages. Thus, there is nothing to motivate speakers of a language to stick with it. So it can be said that speakers have negative language loyalty.

For example:

Jaehyun: "I also like the calm streets and also I like the point where there's lots of stores and restaurants where the owners like there's only one owner and he like, he or she decorates it with its own style and your own vibes and I really like those stores and restaurants".

Presenter: "Anybody else about Japan that you like?"

Doyoung: "There are *많은 맛있는 음식*" (*many delicious foods*).

The context above is still discussing something they like most about Japan. Before entering the interviewer's question there was the sentence jaehyun full in English, which the interviewer then asked again in English, namely, is there anything else you like about Japan. Then answered by Doyoung "*There are 많은 맛있는 음식*" (*many delicious foods*) Doyoung switched his sentence from

English to Korean to answer the interviewer's question. So it is said that Doyoung has a negative language loyalty toward English.

b) Awareness of the norm

It does not encourage people to speak respectfully and attentively. In this case, it is seen how speakers use English carefully according to the norms and rules of the language. If speakers forget the rules and norms of language, it is easy to say that they lack awareness of language norms.

For example:

- Interviewer : “Alright if you could introduce yourselves.”
 Yuta : “アマゾンミュージックをご覧の皆様こんにちは、ユウタです。4枚目、11ヶ月ぶりのアルバムなので楽しんでいただければ幸いです”。(Hello everyone watching Amazon music this is Yuta. This is our fourth album, and our first one in 11 months, so I hope you enjoy it).
 Doyoung : “*Hello, my name is Doyoung. こんにちは、ドヨンです 楽しみにしています*”。(Hello, I am Doyoung, I am looking forward to this).
 Interviewer : “What do you think your fans love most about you guys?”
 Doyoung : “*I think I love fans, so fans love me. それだけ*” (I am done).

From the context above, the interviewer asked to introduce themselves one by one. It can be seen that Doyoung switch English-Japanese at the beginning of the interview “*Hello, my name is Doyoung. こんにちは、ドヨンです 楽しみにしています*”。(Hello, I am Doyoung, I am looking forward to this). In another minute, when the interviewer asked about what the members' fans love, Doyoung replied and switch again English-Japanese, “*I think I love fans, so fans love me. それだけ*” (I am done). It could say Doyoung made the English-Japanese switch on purpose because he was influenced by Yuta as the previous speaker.

E. Code Switching

Hoffman (1991: 112) suggests two types of code switching based on the

point or scope where the language is located. Intersentential switching (occurs between sentences), and intrasentential switching (occurs within sentences). Hoffman (1991: 113) explains that code-switching can occur quite frequently in informal conversations between people who are intimate and have the same educational, ethnic, and socio-economic background. It is avoided in situations of formal speech between people that are specific to them having little in common in terms of social status, and level of formality. Code-switching can occur in conversation between speakers' turns or within a single speaker's turn. Code-switching can arise from individual choice or be used as a major identity marker for a group of speakers who must deal with more than one language in their common pursuits.

F. Public Speaking

According to Paharudin (2020), public speaking is the process of speaking to a group of people in a structured manner that is intentional and intended to inform, influence, or entertain the audience. The public speaking that NCT 127 does through podcast can take the form of the things that have been mentioned because there are a large number of people who have watched the podcast video so that it can provide information and entertain the audience. Use of English by NCT 127 in Public speaking requires courage as well as good and correct language skills according to the rules of the language used so that information is conveyed correctly. Public speaking is not an easy task to do haphazardly without any preparation, and experience is one of the main assets of courage when speaking in public.

According to Zarefsky (2008), public speaking strategy is that people must learn how to develop and apply speaking strategies during the situations they face. In implementing one of the most important strategies in public speaking, NCT 127 personnel as speakers must know and understand exactly what will be conveyed so that speakers can appear according to their understanding with their own expressions and ways.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter contains of research design, data and data sources, research instrument, data and data collection, and data analysis was the process of data processing.

A. Research Design

The researcher used a case study because it was compatible with language attitude research, which means it can solve problems through an in-depth approach and the stages of observation used to find out the causes of the problem. Hamilton & Corbett (2012): A case study is a three-part method that includes exploratory, descriptive, and explanatory. Exploratory was simply characterized as the collection of data and subsequent looking for patterns in the data. After that, the descriptive considers the possible theories to frame the research and the research questions to focus it.

B. Data and Data Sources

The researcher took the data from a YouTube podcast video from the Amazon Music YouTube channel and had duration of 35.26 minutes. The video was uploaded on September 24, 2022. The researcher took the video from the YouTube channel because the video is still the latest, so it was relevant for research, and the video is a video podcast of NCT 127 interacting using English, so through the video podcast, we have been able to see NCT 127's language attitude in public speaking.

The data was from video transcriptions done by the researcher with the help of English subtitles from the video. The data was the form of utterances and words from seven members of NCT 127, namely Taeyong, Taeil, Doyoung, Jaehyun, Jung Woo, Yuta, and Haechan.

C. Research Instrument

The researcher was the main observer in the process of collecting data. The researcher collected the data to make the research process done easily. Besides, the researcher used some tools to support the research process such as internet used to browse some related previous studies.

D. Data Collection

The researcher did several stages of data collection. Firstly, the researcher searched on YouTube with the keyword "NCT 127 interview in English." Secondly, the researcher obtained a video titled "Amazon Music Live: NCT 127" from the Amazon Music YouTube channel. Here is the link (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nx5GP8kN8IM&t=405s>). Thirdly, the researcher has watched the video and transcribed the conversation with the help of English subtitles. The researcher only transcribed the conversations of seven members, which are Taeyong, Taeil, Doyoung, Jaehyun, Jung Woo, Haechan, and Yuta. The researcher has validated the transcript data by used the Google Translate application.

E. Data Analysis

The researcher went through several stages to analyze the data and answer research questions. For two research questions, the researcher answered them all at once in each type, which means that the answers were not separated according to the numbering of the research questions. Firstly, the researcher has looked at Garvin and Mathiot's (1968) theory of language attitudes. Then the researcher classified the data from video transcription for seven members of NCT 127 into three characteristics: language loyalty, language pride, and awareness of the norm. Secondly, the researcher has separated positive and negative categories for each characteristic: positive-negative language loyalty, positive language pride (no data was found in the form of negative language pride), and positive-negative awareness of the norm. Thirdly, the researcher elaborated on the data, which has been categorized as positive - negative based on the theory of Garvin and Mathiot (1968), into a type of code switching based on the theory of Hoffman (1991). Fourthly, the researcher connected code switching with language attitudes. Fifthly, the researcher concluded the exposure results of the two research questions. Therefore, it can be seen that the members of NCT 127 had positive and negative attitudes, which are characteristics according to the theory of Garvin and Mathiot (1968).

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the findings and discussion. The first is the presentation of data findings, followed by an analysis of the data on the characteristics of language attitudes. The second is the discussion section.

A. Findings

In this part, the data findings from the transcription of the YouTube podcast will be presented to make it easier for researchers to answer research questions. The data consisted of three characteristics, namely language loyalty, language pride, and awareness of the norm, which consisted of positive and negative characteristics, except for language pride, which found only positive attitudes. There were 57 responses in the form of utterances from the conversation transcripts of 7 of the 9 members of NCT 127 who showed their language attitudes during the interview in a video podcast on YouTube, as mentioned in Data and data sources. The data analysis was processed in a qualitative case study using the theory of Garvin and Mathiot (1968). In answering the two research questions, the researcher answered them all at once in each type, which means that the answers were not separated according to the numbering of the research questions. The following is a representative example of each type, with an explanation below the data and for more data in the Appendix.

a) Language Loyalty

Language loyalty is the speaker's loyalty to maintaining the use of English without being influenced by their mother tongue or other language. The speaker has a sense of responsibility and belonging, and there is an attitude of respect for the language used (positive). If speakers violate the rules, it can be said that there is no language loyalty (negative). In this section, there are 41 responses that represent positive and negative language loyalty. 2 out of 7 members have a positive, while 5 out of 7 members have a negative.

1) Positive

Positive can encourage speakers of one language to continue using it and, if possible, resist the influence of other languages. Here, 20 positive language loyalty responses were found from two members, namely Taeyong and Jaehyun. Taeyong responded 10 times, and Jaehyun responded 10 times too. This reveals how often the members respond to all utterances, both in the form of questions from the interviewer and from the utterances of the members who reply to each other.

Datum 1

- Interviewer : "Alright if you could introduce yourselves."
Taeyong : *"Hi guys this is Taeyong, from NCT 127. We are come back with the fourth album. Thank you."*
 Interviewer : "So I'm sure you've been to Japan many, many times. How's your visit this time?"
Taeyong : *"In this time, this time, I am, I was shopping a lot in Ginza. Yeah, and then I visited in the Inazaya, Inakaya? Yeah, it was really good."*
 Interviewer : "That's where Trump went to have his dinner."
Taeyong : *"yeah, is really good. Something like chicken and crab, Really good."*

Interviewer : “so are there any secrets amongst you guys that the fans don’t know about that?”

Taeyong : *“I have one secret. Jhonny and Doyoung when they sleep, they hug the dolls. It’s really cute doll.”*

From the conversation between the interviewer and Taeyong above, still at the beginning of the interview. Starting with the interviewer inviting the members to introduce themselves, as seen in the next conversation from Taeyong, *“Hi guys, this is Taeyong from NCT 127. We are coming back with the fourth album, thank you.”* The conversation was an interview to introduce themselves. Then Taeyong answered the Interviewer's question again who asked about how their visit to Japan was and Taeyong answered *“In this time, this time, I am, I was shopping a lot in Ginza. Yeah, and then I visited in the Inazaya, Inakaya? Yeah, it was really good.”* then the interviewer continued to say that the place they visited was where Trump had dinner. Taeyong continued to say *“yeah, is really good. Something like chicken and crab, Really good.”* Then Taeyong still maintained his English until the next interviewer's questions were seen from his full English answers *“I have one secret. Jhonny and Doyoung when they sleep, they hug the dolls. It's really cute doll.”*

In this situation, there is no code switching in Taeyong's sentence. He is able to position himself anywhere with his English. He answered the interviewer's questions calmly and confidently. He doesn't hesitate in his words. His positive attitude can encourage him to continue using English if possible to reject the influence of other languages. With him focusing on his English as an international language, it represents his caring attitude so that the message can be conveyed

clearly to the audience, even the fans who are watching from various countries. Thus, Taeyong has a positive language loyalty by maintaining the use of English and trying to minimize the use of his mother tongue or other languages.

Datum 2

- Interviewer : “What do you think your fans love most about you guys?”
 Doyoung : “다양한 매력을 갖고 계시네요.” (You have various charms).
Jaehyun : ***“I would like to say I’m not good at like keeping something secret in front of a camera because my ears get easily red and you know those honest moments I think that’s what my fans like.”***
 Taeyong : He’s turning red.
Jaehyun : ***“Like being shy, you know talking about myself.”***
 Tael : “아마존 뮤직에 처음 와보죠? 이렇게 해외에서 멋진 아마존 뮤직으로 NCT 127의 컴백 기념 촬영을 할 수 있어서 너무 즐거웠어요. 다음에 돌아올 때는 영어를 더 공부하고 더 잘 말할 수 있도록 최선을 다하겠습니다. 감사합니다!” (This is our first time to come to Amazon Music, right? it was a lot of fun to be able to shoot a comeback announcement for NCT 127 with the wonderful Amazon Music overseas like this. By the next time we come back, I will study English more and try to my best to speak better. Thank you guys!)
Jaehyun : ***“Amazon music thank you for having us and thank you for watching NCTzens! And I hope you all go straight forward and accomplish you wanna do with our song ‘2 Baddies’ and our album. Thank you.”***

The conversation above can be seen in the interviewer's question in English, who asked about what the fans loved. From a number of responses, Doyoung's response was seen in Korean. But this didn't affect Jaehyun, so he still responded in English ***“I would like say I’m not good at like keeping something secret in front of a camera because my ears get easily red and you know those honest moments I think that’s what my fans like,”***. Then Taeyong said that his ears immediately turned red. Then Jaehyun answered ***“Like being shy, you know talking about myself.”*** Which Jaehyun maintained until the end of the interview, as seen from his closing remarks, which were in full English ***“Amazon music***

thank you for having us and thank you for watching NCTzens! And I hope you all go straight forward and accomplish what you want to do with our song '2 Baddies' and our album. Thank you.'

From the context above, there is no code switching in Jaehyun's sentence. Jaehyun responds in English fluently and is not affected by the Korean language used by other members before entering his turn. It can be seen that Jaehyun's language attitude rejects the influence of other languages and pays close attention to his use of English. Because he is fluent in English, it makes him confident enough to continue to use English during the interview. Like Taeyong, Jaehyun focuses on using his English and represents a caring attitude towards the audience and fans from various countries who will watch the video interview. It can be said that Jaehyun has a sense of responsibility and belonging, and there is an attitude of respect for the language used.

2) Negative

Negative cannot encourage speakers of one language to continue using them and are easily influenced by other languages. Accordingly, the speaker does not care about loyalty. In this section, found 21 responses from 5 of 7 members. Doyoung responded 6 times, Taeil 5 times, Haechan 2 times, Jungwoo 3 times, and Yuta 5 times.

Datum 3

Jaehyun : "I also like the calm streets and also I like the point where there's lots of stores and restaurants where the owners like there's only one owner and he like, he or she decorates it with its own style and your own vibes and I really like those stores and restaurants".

Presenter : “Anybody else about Japan that you like?”
 Doyoung : “*There are 많은 맛있는 음식(many delicious foods)*”

In the conversation you can see Jaehyun's sentence in full English saying that he likes walking and places filled with shops and restaurants. After that the interviewer asked again in full English about what the members like about Japan. Which was then answered by Doyoung “*There are 많은 맛있는 음식(many delicious foods)*”.

Doyoung did code switching English – Korean intrasentential switching in one sentence. He did this consciously to clarify the meaning of his words. He chose to switch to his mother tongue because he is not fluent in English. There is no consistency in his use of English. If he tries to use English during the interview, there will be fears that the message will not be conveyed properly due to a lack of ability to speak English according to the vocabulary and grammar rules. Whereas in this condition, the attitude of language loyalty occurs when speakers are loyal to maintaining the use of English properly and correctly under certain conditions without being influenced by their mother tongue or other languages.

Datum 4

Interviewer : “What do you think your fans love most about you guys?”
 Jhonny : “One by one, let’s start from Taeil”
 Taeil : “*I’m supposed to tell you 나의 매력 포인트는?*” (*What my charm points are?*)
 Taeil : “각자 옆에 있는 멤버 이야기를 해볼까요?” (Why don’t we talk about the member next to each of us?)
 Doyoung : “너자신에 대해 말해봐, 태일.” (Talk about yourself, Taeil)
 Taeil : “너에게 나에 대해 말할 수 있는 건 끝이 없을 것

같아". (I am afraid there's no end to what I can tell you about myself).

The interviewer was still asking in English in the context of what fans liked about the members, which was then followed up by Jhonny with English which said starting with Taeil. Then Taeil responded *"I'm supposed to tell you 나의 매력 포인트는?"* (*What my charm points are?*) After that he continued his full Korean sentence by saying to take turns speaking. Then respond to Doyoung's words by saying he's afraid there's no end when talking about himself.

Just like Doyoung, Taeil does code switching English – Korean intrasentential switching in his sentences. This happened because he is not fluent in English and was only active in his mother tongue. Supported by the next sentences that speak in Korean, he followed his inner comfort and stuck with Korean. It cannot encourage speakers of one language to continue using it and is easily influenced by other languages. Speaker should represent an attitude of concern for conveying the message properly by using English as the applicable international language. It can be ascertained that Taeil has a negative language loyalty towards English.

Datum 5

- Jungwoo : “저는 개인적으로 웃음 라인이 매력적이라고 생각해요.”
(I personally think my laugh lines are attractive).
- Haechan** : “**You have 사랑스러운 미소.**” (a lovely smile).
- Interviewer : “Now, what is your favorite tune?”
- Taeil : “2 baddies”
- Inteviewer : “Anybody else?”
- Haechan** : “*I like the song ‘Designer’ because 전에 들어본 적 없는 외국 팝 느낌이 난다. 멤버들이 즐기고 그루브 할 수 있는 곡이라 많이 들었다.*”
(*It has a foreign pop feel that I have heard before. I listened to it a lot because it is a song that the members can enjoy and*

groove to).

In the conversation above, Haechan responded to Jungwoo and the interviewer's questions. Jungwoo said in Korean that his laugh line was very attractive then Haechan chimed in said, *“You have 사랑스러운 미소.” (a lovely smile)*. Furthermore, in another context, the interviewer asked what their favorite tune was in English, which Haechan answered *“I like the song ‘Designer’ because 전에 들어본 적 없는 외국 팝 느낌이 난다. 멤버들이 즐기고 그루브 할 수 있는 곡이라 많이 들었다.” (It has a foreign pop feel that I have heard before. I listened to it a lot because it is a song that the members can enjoy and groove to).*

In this context, with Haechan who did the English-Korean intrasentential switching in his sentences, it can be seen that Haechan is not confident in using English and prefers to speak in Korean because just like the others, Haechan is not fluent in English. English should have been used at that time so that the message was conveyed properly considering their audience came from various languages. Accordingly, the attitude of language loyalty is not represented, namely the loyalty of speakers to maintaining the use of English without being influenced by their mother tongue or other languages. Hence, Haechan has negative language loyalty.

Datum 6

- Jungwoo** : “저는 개인적으로 웃음 라인이 매력적이라고 생각해요.” (*I personally think my laugh lines are attractive*).
- Haechan** : “You have 사랑스러운 미소.” (a lovely smile).
- Jungwoo** : “Thank you... 팬들이 항상 웃는 얼굴이 예쁘다고 해서 그게 매력인

것 같아요.” (My fans always tell me that I have a beautiful smile so I think that is my charming point).

In the context that discusses something that fans love from the members, Jungwoo spoke fully in Korean which said that his laugh lines were interesting. After that, Haechan replied in switch English-Korean to Jungwoo's words by saying that Jungwoo had a lovely smile. To which Jungwoo replied to Haechan, with switch English-Korean too in his sentence *"Thank you... 팬들이 항상 웃는 얼굴이 예쁘다고 해서 그게 매력인 것 같아요."* (My fans always tell me that I have a beautiful smile so I think that is my charming point).

When Haechan spoke English-Korean, Jungwoo was consciously influenced to use even one word of English. So he did intrasentential switching because Jungwoo was not fluent in English then switched to Korean to convey his message. That is why he prefers to speak with his mother tongue rather than English as an international language. This attitude does not represent loyalty to the English supported by his words before that which were full Korean, it became even stronger that Jungwoo did not master English that should be used under certain conditions, namely during the interview.

Datum 7

- Mark : “I would say that I am pretty easy to get along with I guess and I like, I have a good reaction to pretty much a lot of things, a lot of easy things and so it’s pretty easy for me to be friendly with anyone.”
- Yuta : “そうですね、このチームはとてもユニークですが、みんなで写真を撮るとフォトジェニックに見えるのは事実だと思います。たとえば、あなたは私を区別することができます。カメラはどこ？そこに彼がいます。” (Well, let me see, this team is

- Interviewer : “As the member if you’re going to pick a single member. Who fits the latest album? Who do you think that would be?”
- Yuta : “このアルバムみんなは本当にスタイリッシュだと思います。ミュージックビデオを見れば分かります。ミュージックビデオはメンバーそれぞれの魅力が引き出されているので、そういう意味では個人ではなくメンバー全員の個性だと思います。” (I think everyone on this album is really stylish. I think you can tell from the music videos. The music video features each member brings out everyone’s individual charms, so in that sense, I think it is not about anyone person, but about all the members as a whole personalities. While showing each one of our different personalities).

In Mark and Yuta's conversation, it's still in the context of what fans like about the members. In this situation, the members take turns answering. Mark, in his long answer, explains himself in English. Then it was Yuta's turn to explain for so long full in Japanese as his mother tongue “そうですね、このチームはとてもユニークですが、みんなで写真を撮るとフォトジェニックに見えるのは事実だと思います。たとえば、あなたは私を区別することができます。カメラはどこ？そこに彼がいます。” (Well, let me see, this team is very unique, but I think it's the fact that when we take a picture with all 9 of us, I look photogenic. For example, you can distinguish me. Where's the camera? There is it) (in Japanese). In another context, the interviewer again asked who suits their latest album in English, which Yuta answered with a long answer in Japanese “このアルバムみんなは本当にスタイリッシュだと思います。ミュージックビデオを見れば分かります。ミュージックビデオはメンバーそれぞれの魅力が引き出されているので、そういう意味では個人ではなくメンバー全員の個性だと思います。” (I think everyone on this album is really stylish. I think you can tell from the music videos. The music video features each member brings out everyone's individual charms, so in that sense, I think

it is not about anyone person, but about all the members as a whole personality, while showing each one of our different personalities).

There is no type of code switching in Yuta's sentence. It was clear that Yuta was very comfortable with his mother's tongue and he was not affected by the previous speaker's English. This can also happen because Yuta is not fluent in English, so he violates the value of language loyalty. As a result, Yuta does not represent an attitude of loyalty to English. The attitude of language loyalty itself is the loyalty of the speaker in maintaining the use of English without being influenced by the mother tongue or other languages. Therefore, Yuta is certain to have a negative language loyalty towards English.

From the results of the analysis above, Taeyong and Jaehyun have positive language loyalty, while Doyoung, Taeil, Haechan, Jungwoo, and Yuta have negative language loyalty. Taeyong and Jaehyun confirmed that there is a sense of loyalty to the English language. This happened because they are always answering and responding in English, they are fluent in English, and they realized the importance of using English at that time. This represents the attitude of those who care, so that the message is conveyed clearly to the audience and even the fans who are watching from various countries. Then Doyoung, Taeil, Haechan, Jungwoo, and Yuta confirmed their lack of language loyalty. This shows that they lack English proficiency and do not master vocabulary like Taeyong and Jaehyun. It is supported by intrasentential switching in their sentences. Instead, they often use their mother tongue to respond during the interview.

b) Language Pride

Language pride can be seen in language users' use of the language with pride, which can motivate other language users to maintain the use of English while at the same time using English as a sign of individual or group identity. In this section, there are 4 responses that represent positive language pride. 3 of the 7 members are Taeyong, Jaehyun, and Jungwoo. Meanwhile, there is no evidence of negative language pride in the form of specific remarks from the members.

1) Positive

Positive inspire people to grow in their language and use it to represent their individuality and their community together. The effect of code switching on language pride from Taeyong and Jungwoo can be a positive type based on the context or intent of the speaker's utterances that contain the characteristics of language pride. That means motivating a language community to separate itself from other individuals or groups while using their language as a sign of personal or group identity. In this positive attitude, 4 responses were found, namely 2 responses from Taeyong, 1 response from Jaehyun, and 1 response from Jungwoo.

Datum 8

Doyoung	: “ <i>Sea dog?</i> 저게 뭐야” (What is it).
Taeyong	: “ <i>Sea dog</i> 라고 하지 않나요?” (<i>Isn't it sea dog in English?</i>)
Jaehyun	: “That's a seal!”
Interviewer	: “Jhonny's is a whale and you hug a seal”
Doyoung	: “I had a seal, but now just a body pillow.”
Taeyong	: “ <i>Ok, it's not a sea dog, it's a seal.</i> ”

In the context of the conversation above, discussing fun facts about the members that are not known by the fans, Taeyong said that Jhonny and Doyoung

liked to hug stuffed 'a sea dog'. Then Doyoung asked them what is 'sea dog' where the mention of 'sea dog' in English is not quite right, which makes the other members confused about what it means. Then Taeyong asked, "**Sea dog라고 하지 않나요?**" (*Isn't it sea dog in English?*). After he got the answer from Jaehyun, then he continued "*ok, it's not a sea dog, it's a seal!*".

Even though Taeyong fluent in English, he doesn't rule out the possibility of him making mistakes in vocabulary. He chose to do intrasentential switching in his sentences. This happened because in his previous response he often used English, so he didn't think that the word 'sea dog' was wrong and confused the other members with what he meant. But this did not make him doubt. In fact, it represented his language pride because he quickly asked the other members what the correct word for 'sea dog' in English should be. This reflects his attitude of being careful when using language so that there is no miscommunication, but it also reflects his efforts to increase knowledge about it. His attitude has influenced Doyoung as a member to speak after him in English, like "I had a seal, but now just a body pillow." Taeyong's attitude is based on language pride, which inspires to grow in their language and use it to represent their individuality and their community together. It is certain that Taeyong has a positive language pride toward English.

Datum 9

- | | |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Doyoung | : "Sea dong? 저게 뭐야" (What is it). |
| Taeyong | : "Sea dog라고 하지 않나요?" (Isn't it sea dog in English?) |
| Jaehyun | : "That's a seal!" |

Doyoung : "I had a seal, but now just a body pillow."
 Taeyong : "Ok, it's not a sea dog, it's a seal."

From the conversation above, it is still the same as the context of the previous conversation, namely regarding the fun facts of the members. Taeyong asked about the exact meaning of the word 'sea dog' in English, which Jaehyun then told him by saying, "*That's a seal!*" by correcting the use of words that turned out to be a mistake.

There is no code switching in Jaehyun's sentence. Jaehyun was able to correct Taeyong's wrong words because he mastered the vocabulary, so it is clear that the word 'a seal' is the right one to use. This attitude had an effect on Taeyong and Doyoung's use of the word 'a seal' in their sentences. This can be seen from his willingness to foster and develop English as an international language during the ongoing interview. Jaehyun's attitude represents the value of language pride, which can motivate other language users (Koreans) to maintain the use of English while at the same time using English as a sign of individual or group identity.

Datum 10

Interviewer : "Alright if you could introduce yourselves."
 Jungwoo : "*Hello, guys, I'm Jungwoo, very exciting Amazon music and '2 baddies'. "기대해 주시오"를 영어로 어떻게 말합니까?*" (*How do you say "kidae hae jooseyo" in English?*).
 Jhonny : "Look forward"

From the conversation above, it can be seen that in the first second of the interview, they were asked to introduce themselves one by one, and Jungwoo got the last turn. The other members who had their turn before him, some of whom introduced themselves not in English but differently from Jungwoo, at the

beginning of the interview, he seemed enthusiastic enough to try using English *“Hello, guys, I’m Jungwoo, very exciting Amazon music and ‘2 baddies’. 기대해 주시오”*를 영어로 어떻게 말합니까? (*How do you say “kidae hae jooseyo” in English?*). Then answered by Johnny *"look forward"*.

It can be seen that Jungwoo has done intersentential switching English – Korean in his sentence. There are three words in Korean (kidae hae jooseyo) that he doesn't know the meaning of in English. That's why he switches to clarify his mean. With Jungwoo asking the members who know the meaning of what he said, it shows that there is motivation within himself to improve in English and a sense of caution in using language for fear it will give a different meaning. Jungwoo represents the value of positive language pride, which can motivate him to develop and at the same time use English as a sign of individual identity.

From the results of the analysis above, those who have a positive language pride include Taeyong, Jaehyun, and Jungwoo. They have a sense of caution when using language, trying to increase knowledge with the language, and paying attention to suggestions, instructions, or opinions from experts. So that there is a sense of courage to try to speak English in the interview and their attitude can also motivate other members to try to speak English.

c) Awareness of the Norm

How speakers use English carefully and wisely according to the rules of English. In this section, there are 12 responses. 2 out of 7 members responded

with as many as 10 positive attitudes. Then 1 member responded 2 times with a negative attitude.

1) Positive

One aspect that is very influential on action that is related to language is to encourage people to use their language wisely and politely. That related to language form, language structure, choice of word, and awareness of the existence of linguistic norms carefully, such as not switching one language with another. That way code switching does not apply in positive awareness of the norm. In this positive attitude, found 10 responses. Taeyong responded 5 times, and Jaehyun also responded 5 times.

Datum 11

Interviewer	: “Can you give a message to your fans, watching this live stream?”
Haechan	: “NCT 127이 오랜만에 컴백하게 되어 너무 기쁘다. 오랜 시간 떨어져서 열심히 만든 곡인 만큼 최선을 다하겠습니다. 팬 여러분의 성원을 부탁드립니다. 여러분 고마워요.” (I am very happy that NCT 127 is making a comeback after a long time. We will do our best because this song was made with hard work after a long time away. I would like to ask all of our fans for their support. Thank you for your patience).
Taeyong	: <i>“I really want to talk a lot to our fans, but at this time I just want to show them our performance. So, please look forward to our "2 baddies"—the 4th Album" and NCT 127. Thank you very much, and Amazon Music, thank you.”</i>

In the context of the conversation above, the interviewer asked the members to convey their messages one by one to the fans who were watching their video interview at that time. Starting with Haechan, who conveyed it in full in Korean. Then continued by Taeyong, ***“I really want to talk a lot to our fans, but at this time I just want to show them our performance. So, please look forward***

to our "2 baddies"—the 4th Album" and NCT 127. Thank you very much, and Amazon Music, thank you." Until the end of the video interview, he was still trying to speak English, even though there were several times he used his mother tongue.

Taeyong looked so confident with his skills in using English. He was very concerned about the language rules in their speech by not switch other languages into English and paying close attention to grammar rules. This happened because he realized how important English was, which should have at that time, namely during the interview, which their fans from various languages would later watch, and also because Taeyong was a leader member of NCT 127, where the leader's position was indeed the center of attention during the interview. Therefore, Taeyong has a positive awareness of the norm.

Datum 12

- Interviewer : "How did the paint feel on your body?"
 Jhonny : "So we are shirtless but we put paint on and the paint was all in neon so we had blue light on as well at the same time. So it's really colorful and it's very pop, the color is very poppy; it's cool in the dark. So there were only a few members who did it so not a lot of members know like how it looks but when we filmed it we knew like this is gonna look dope on the music video. A thumbnail material right there."
- Jaehyun** : "*And we also had a set where the car is hanging on a roof, and it was like hanging the whole car structure like a naked car was hanging, and we did the dancing part in front of that stage. I think that was nice.*"

In the conversation above, the interviewer asked about the paint on their bodies. After that, Jhonny answered in sufficient detail in full English, which was then continued by Jaehyun's explanation "*And we also had a set where the car was hanging on a roof, and it was like hanging the whole car structure like a*

naked car was hanging, and we did the dancing part in front of that stage. I think that was nice.”

Jaehyun is the only one of the seven members, from the beginning of the interview to the end, did not speak another language other than English. He looks very confident with his English skills according to grammar rules, doesn't switch it with other languages, and uses language wisely and politely. Jaehyun mastered vocabulary and paid attention to sentence structure. He also realized the importance of using English at that time. The main important thing is that the fans who will watch their video interview will come from various languages, as mentioned. It is also another important thing that the interviewer asked the members to use English and how to respect it, namely by respecting the language used, especially English, which is an international language applicable.

2) Negative

Speakers do not pay attention to awareness of the norm, speakers usually speak without being influenced by linguistic values toward English. Speakers also usually switch one language with another so the use of code switching in this type is very influential. There is no language form, language structure, choice of words, or awareness of the language used. In this section, 1 out of 7 members, namely Doyoung, found 2 responses.

Datum 13

Interviewer	: “Alright if you could introduce yourselves.”
Yuta	: “アマゾンミュージックをご覧の皆様こんにちは、ユウタです。4枚目、11ヶ月ぶりのアルバムなので楽しんでいただければ幸いです”。(Hello everyone watching Amazon music this is Yuta. This is our fourth album, and our first one in 11 months, so I hope you enjoy it).

- Doyoung** : “*Hello, my name is Doyoung. こんにちは、ドヨンです楽しみにしています*”。 (*Hello, I am Doyoung, I am looking forward to this*).
- Interviewer : “What do you think your fans love most about you guys?”
- Doyoung** : “*I think I love fans, so fans love me それだけ*” (*I am done*).

From the context above, the interviewer asked to introduce themselves one by one. It can be seen that Doyoung switch English-Japanese at the beginning of the interview “*Hello, my name is Doyoung. こんにちは、ドヨンです楽しみにしています*”。 (*Hello, I am Doyoung, I am looking forward to this*). In another minute, when the interviewer asked about what the members' fans love, Doyoung replied and switch again English-Japanese, “*I think I love fans, so fans love me それだけ*” (*I am done*).

Doyoung can be seen doing intersentential switching, namely switching between sentences in his first speech. Then he does intrasentential switching in one sentence. This illustrates his attitude that he does not pay attention to language rules because he easily switch other languages into the main language. He should use English at that time. This could happen because Doyoung was influenced by the previous speaker, namely Yuta, who spoke in Japanese. So at the beginning of the interview, Doyoung tried to use English because the interviewer asked in English, then he switch it with Japanese. Thus, Doyoung represents a negative attitude. He doesn't push himself to use full English. speaker switch one language with another and don't even use the applicable language that he should use, so that there is no language form, language structure, choice of word, and awareness of the language used.

From the results of the analysis above, it is known that Taeyong and Jaehyun show a positive language attitude by motivating themselves to grow in

English and by being consistent so that it is not easy to switch other languages into English, so this is included in an attitude that pays attention to the rules of language. Then Doyoung is known to have a negative attitude because he easily switches other languages into English, so he doesn't follow the rules of language.

Table 1. The characteristics of language attitude

NAME	LL		LP		AWN		TOTAL
	P	N	P	N	P	N	
Taeyong	10	-	2	-	5	-	17
Jaehyun	10	-	1	-	5	-	16
Doyoung	-	6	-	-	-	2	8
Taeil	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
Haechan	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Jungwoo	-	3	1	-	-	-	4
Yuta	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
TOTAL	20	21	4	0	10	2	57

LL: Language Loyalty / LP: Language Pride / AWN: Awareness of the Norm / P: Positive / N: Negative

Table 1 shows a total of 57 responses from seven members of NCT 127 on the YouTube podcast video. It shows that the positive language loyalty displays 20 data consisting of 10 from Taeyong and 10 from Jaehyun. Negative language loyalty displays 21 data consisting of 6 from Doyoung, 5 from Taeil, 2 from Haechan, 3 from Jungwoo, and 5 from Yuta. Furthermore, positive language pride displays 4 data, consisting of 2 from Taeyong, 1 from Jaehyun, and 1 from Jungwoo. Positive awareness of the norm displays 10 data, consisting of 5 from Taeyong and 5 from Jaehyun. Negative awareness of the norm displays 2 data from Doyoung. According to Garvin and Mathiot (1968), negative language pride is an attitude that lowers motivation not to use a language by individuals or groups. Therefore, there is no response in the form of words from members

showing negative language pride. This can happen because there are no members who directly influence others through speech not to use English during the interview. It is because that attitude all occurs naturally in each member.

B. Discussion

From the finding data above, we found the characteristics of the language attitude of 7 of the 9 members of NCT 127 on a YouTube podcast video on the Amazon Music YouTube channel. The total number of responses found was 57 from the conversation transcript data. The researcher found the most characteristics of language attitude in language loyalty, namely 41 responses. There are 20 positive responses and 21 negative responses.

Taeyong and Jaehyun have positive language loyalty because they answer and respond more in English than the others. As Koreans use English as a second language because it is an international language, this happens because they have the ability to speak English, such as knowing more vocabulary and sufficiently understanding grammar rules. In this case, their positive attitude can occur because they are fluent in English so that they feel confident to speak in English and are able to maintain their use of English until the end of the interview. Their attitude represents a positive attitude of language loyalty. Garvin & Mathiot (1968) that language loyalty is the speaker's loyalty to maintaining the use of English without being influenced by their mother tongue or other language. According to this theory, the positive attitude of speakers can encourage speakers of one language to continue using it and, if possible, resist the influence of other languages.

Positive language loyalty can be seen in Datum 1 and Datum 2. Datum 1, where the interviewer asked in English successively and Taeyong continued to answer using English without being affected by his mother tongue, like the question the interviewer asked about what the fans didn't know then answered by Taeyong. In Datum 2, namely Jaehyun, he always answered the interviewer's questions in English, even though there were several previous speakers who responded in other languages. Like the interviewer's question in English about what fans love about you, which Doyoung later respond in Korean, say that you have various charm. But Jaehyun was not affected and started answering questions in full English.

In this case, they represent a positive attitude in certain situations and conditions, namely during the interview, which will be watched by many people so that it will illustrate their abilities in public speaking. This has similarities with research by Khatimah (2021), which shows that the language attitude of Kolaka teens has shown positive language attitude factors in situations and conditions that are appropriate to the circumstances.

Negative language loyalty is owned by Doyoung with 6 responses, Taeil with 5 responses, Haechan with 2 responses, Jungwoo with 3 responses, and Yuta with 5 responses. Negative language loyalty can be seen in Datum 3, Datum 4, Datum 5, Datum 6, and Datum 7. In Datum 3, when the interviewer asked in English whether there were other things he liked while in Japan, Doyoung answered switches English-Korean meaning he did intrasentential switching in his sentence. Datum 4 Taeil, who is not affected by the use of English, was asked

what the members thought when the fans liked them so much. After that, Jhonny spoke in English. With two people speaking English before that, it didn't affect Taeil. He responded in English - Korean. It could be said that he also did intrasentential switching.

Datum 5, namely Haechan, shows a negative attitude towards English because he slightly responds and there are two sentences which he switches English – Korean which is included intrasentential switching. Jungwoo spoke before that in Korean, and then the interviewer asked again in English what their favorite tune was, and Haechan only answered in switches English-Korean. Datum 6 Jungwoo initially spoke full Korean but after that Haechan responded in English – Korean so that Jungwoo was influenced to switch also his sentences which included intrasentential switching. Datum 7 Yuta was not affected by Mark's long speech, who spoke before it was his turn, and without hesitation, Yuta answered the interviewer's question at length too, but in full Japanese according to his mother's tongue. It was clear that Yuta was very comfortable and proud of his mother tongue and didn't care about the English spoken by the previous speaker because he really didn't speak English at all.

In negative language loyalty, Intrasentential switching carried out by Doyoung, Taeil, Haechan, and Jungwoo occurs because they are not fluent in English like Taeyong and Jaehyun. The English they put into the sentences is not enough to complete the message they want to convey. So to continue and clarify their speech, they switch to Korean as their mother tongue. They don't hesitate to do code switching because the situation is informal or too relaxed during the

interview. This is related to the theory by Hoffman (1991) that code switching can occur quite often in informal conversations between people who are quite familiar. The NCT 127 members are very familiar with each other and likewise with the interviewer plus it's also because the podcast show which contains NCT 127 interviews is not a formal event.

They tend to respond and answer questions using their mother tongue because they are more comfortable and confident. In this case, their tendency to use their mother tongue is not something wrong. However, what was emphasized was their attitude under certain conditions, that speaking English during the interview as their public speaking. Related to the theory of language attitude by Garvin and Mathiot (1968), this shows that they are not ready for English, which should be used during interviews where their audience consists of various countries.

In addition, there is no internal or external pressure. The internal intention is that there are no demands from the NCT 127 group, which requires members to interact in English. Then the external intention is that there is no obligation to interact with English on the Amazon Music YouTube channel itself. However, what is emphasized here is their awareness of using English as an international language as a K-Pop boy group that has fans from various countries. They should use English during interviews so that the intended message can be conveyed properly.

Whereas in this condition, based on Garvin and Mathiot (1968), language loyalty occurs when speakers are loyal to maintaining the use of English properly

and correctly under certain conditions without being influenced by their mother tongue or other languages. By paying great attention to attitude toward language use and how it can influence the interpretation of social meaning, namely something related to the process and results of social activities.

Negative attitudes cannot encourage speakers of a language to continue using it, and if possible, they are easily influenced by other languages. So Doyoung, Taeil, Haechan, Jungwoo, and Yuta have negative language loyalty towards English. Judging from the research by Fitri (2019), the results show that AKTV broadcasters have a positive language attitude towards Sundanese, where the tendency for positive language loyalty is higher. In contrast to the higher results of this study, negative language loyalty can be seen in the number of members who represent it. This is also different from research by Filia (2022) showing that most of the informants showed a positive attitude towards English in drink names because consumers stated that they understood the meaning of the English name of the beverages at Clayton Café & Resto in Padang City. Which 5 of the 7 members who meant the most and were examined in this study showed negative language loyalty. 5 of the 7 members who had negative language loyalty had differences with research by Williandani & Silalahi (2020) that showed results from ten participants, eight Indonesian workers showed negative language attitudes because workers tended to be negative towards Indonesia and English language influenced into friendship and place domains, whereas in this study negative attitudes were not influenced by the environment but by their own self-awareness.

From the analysis results, it has differences with the results of research by Karima, (2022) the results show that mostly appear among students of English Institutions at Darul Lughah Wal Karomah Islamic Boarding School are language loyalty and awareness of the norm. The students still maintain the required language even though they admit that their English skills are not prominent. It's different from this research, where some NCT 127 members are not fluent in English, so it's easy to do code switching, thus showing a negative language loyalty.

Next is language pride. The positive language pride is 3 out of 7 members. In this positive attitude, 4 responses were found, namely 2 responses from Taeyong, 1 response from Jaehyun, and 1 response from Jungwoo. It can be seen in Datum 8, Datum 9, and Datum 10. In Datum 8, Taeyong said that Jhonny and Doyoung liked to hug stuffed '*a sea dog*'. Where the mention of '*sea dog*' in English is not quite right, which makes the other members confused about what it means. Then Taeyong asked in Korean so he did intrasentential switching. Intrasentential switching can affect positive language pride because it is seen from the context of sentences that try to maintain English by asking the meaning of vocabulary in English. After he got the answer from Jaehyun, he continued in English. It showed an attitude of language pride because he immediately asked the other members about the correct word for '*sea dog*' in English that he should say. His attitude has influenced Doyoung, a member who speaks after him, to speak in English.

In Datum 9, Jaehyun showed his language pride when Taeyong asked about the exact meaning of the word 'sea dog' in English, which Jaehyun then told him by saying, *"That's a seal!"* by correcting the use of words that turned out to be a mistake. This attitude had an effect on Taeyong and Doyoung's use of the word 'a seal' in their sentences. In Datum 10, Jungwoo seemed enthusiastic enough to try using English *"Hello guys, I'm Jungwoo, very exciting Amazon music and '2 baddies'... How do you say 'kidae hae jooseyo' in English?"* With him doing intrasentential switching, namely speaking in two English – Korean sentences, it shows the attitude he is trying to speak in English. Then answered by Johnny *"look forward"* and Jungwoo continued, *"Look forward, let's do this."* This is motivation himself to improve in English, and there is a sense of caution in using language for fear it will give a different meaning.

Their language pride appears when there is a careful attitude in using language, Taeyong and Jungwoo asked other members if they faced language problems, and Jaehyun warned and corrected the language if it turned out to be a mistake. Their attitude can be seen in their attitude toward fostering and developing English as an international language during the interview because English makes it easier to communicate with other people who have language differences. Of course, because of its universal nature, English is one of the languages most used by people in the world. If you speak English, you can easily communicate with people from different countries.

The similarity of this positive attitude can be seen in the use of English as an international language. Similar to research by Aprizal (2020), the results show

that visual designers tend to have a positive language attitude towards English loan words because English is an international language. Apart from that, there are also similarities in Fauziah and Sa'bani's research (2022), where the results show that university students like Indonesian, with the belief that Indonesian is the unified language and will not be replaced. That's the same with Taeyong, Jaehyun, and Jungwoo here, believe that the use of English as an international language, namely the unifying language of the world, will not be replaced, and they uphold the value of this language by trying to pay attention to language rules during the interview.

There are similarities and differences in the results of research from Vebrina and Hamzah (2019) the research findings reveal that the most prominent aspects of the attitude element are appreciation, and the most prominent aspects of the graduation element are intensifiers and metaphors. There are similarities in the appreciation section, namely the attitude of Jaehyun and Taeyong, who appreciate English as an international language by knowing more vocabulary and sufficiently understanding grammar rules. Then the differences in the results of aspects of the graduation element are intensifiers and metaphors. This research did not examine this matter but rather grammar rules, this is due to differences in the use of theory.

Their attitude arose because of their concern for conveying messages well to their audiences, who come from various countries. So, they showed their public speaking skills during the interview which in public speaking requires courage as well as good and correct language according to the rules of the language used so that information is conveyed correctly. Their attitude reflects their pride in English

and motivates one another. Inspire people to grow in their language and use it to represent their individuality and their community together (Garvin & Mathiot, 1968) evidenced by Doyoung, who immediately spoke in English afterwards. That way, there are similarities with the results of research by Adawiyah and Syahfitri (2022). The results show that the attitude towards Indonesians is positive in SMA Negeri 1 Batangtoru because it shows students speak Indonesian confidently during learning activities. Similar to this result, Taeyong, Jaehyun, and Jungwoo showed their positive pride with their level of confidence during the interview, although language pride is not so dominant.

Positive language attitudes in awareness of the norm, There are 10 responses. Taeyong's 5 responses and Jaehyun's 5 responses can be seen in Datum 11, Datum 12, and Datum 13. In Datum 11, Taeyong's positive attitude starts with Haechan, who conveys it in full in Korean. Then, continued by Taeyong in full English, he kept trying to speak in English until the interview was over. He was very concerned about the language rules in their speech by not switching other languages into English and paying close attention to grammar rules.

In Datum 12, Jaehyun's explanation was full of English with correct grammar and didn't switch with other languages. Jaehyun is the only one of the seven members who became the object of this research who, from the beginning of the interview to the end, did not speak another language other than English. He looks confident with his English skills according to grammar rules, doesn't switch it with other languages, and uses language wisely and politely.

Taeyong and Jaehyun always use good and correct English in accordance with language rules, such as grammar rules, and don't switch with other languages. This is the same as the results of research by Mustikasari and Purwani (2022), where the results show that PBI UNU Purwokerto students have positive language attitudes in using good and correct language. Also Jaehyun, who really looks like he never spoke another language, they do that because they realize how important English is with correct grammar. By mastering grammar, speaking becomes more directed in terms of rules and language. Of course, this has made it easier to speak in public. Because it was done at that time, namely during the interview, which was watched by their fans who came from various languages. Another reason is because Taeyong is a leader member of NCT 127, where the leader's position is indeed the center of attention during the interview.

Taeyong and Jaehyun had a positive awareness of the norm in the circumstances during the interview. In contrast to Nur & Nasution's research (2020), the results show that Rohingya teenagers realize their language attitude in three ways: they use Rohingya at home, they use Rohingya in the religion domain, and they use Rohingya in the friendship domain. Taeyong and Jaehyun have a positive attitude, motivate themselves to grow in English, and also pay attention to language rules, namely not easily switching other languages into English. As in Garvin & Mathiot (1968), things that influence actions related to language include encouraging people to use language wisely and politely.

The negative awareness of the norm from Doyoung has 2 responses. What can be seen in Datum 13 is that Doyoung did intrasentential switching English -

Japanese at the beginning of the interview. Then he did it again in answering the interviewer's question about what fans love about the members. His attitude does not pay attention to language rules because he easily switched other languages into the main language. He should use English at that time. Doyoung switched the languages because he was influenced by the previous speaker, Yuta, who spoke in Japanese at the beginning of the interview and likewise at the next question by the interviewer. Apart from that, Doyoung is also lacking in his English skills. That's why it's easy to switch other languages into English.

It has a negative attitude because he unhesitatingly switches other languages into English by adding endings to complete the meaning of his words. Thus, Doyoung represents a negative awareness of the norm because he is not fluent in English. He also easily switches to other languages which in his sentences do not contain the context to develop with English (Garvin & Mathiot, 1968). Speakers do not pay attention to awareness of the norm, speakers speak without being influenced by linguistic values toward English. Speakers also switch one language with another and don't even use the applicable language that they should use, so there is no language form, language structure, choice of words, or awareness of the language used (Garvin & Mathiot, 1968). Doyoung lacks awareness of the existence of applicable language norms.

From the results of existing research, there is no negative language pride from the seven members. There was no response in the form of words from members who showed negative language pride. This happened because none of the members influenced one another by saying not to use English during the

interview. Although some showed a negative language loyalty, they did not show their attitude directly which persuaded other members not to use English. Because of positive and negative attitudes, everything happens naturally to every member without coercion.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter covers conclusion and suggestions. Here, the researcher concludes all the discussions that have been written in the previous chapters, as well as the results of the findings and discussion in Chapter IV.

A. Conclusion

In summary, the aim of this research is to determine the positive and negative language attitudes of 7 of the 9 members of NCT 127 through YouTube podcast videos from the Amazon Music YouTube channel. Language attitudes have three characteristics, including language loyalty (which encourages people to maintain their language), language pride (which encourages people to develop their language and utilize it as a sign of identity and community unity), and awareness of the norms (which encourages individuals to use their language correctly, wisely, and politely).

From the data finding and its analysis, the characteristics of language attitudes are positive and negative language loyalty, positive language pride, and positive and negative awareness of the norm. However, what often appears are positive and negative language loyalty, and positive awareness of the norm. Positive language loyalty only owned by Taeyong and Jaehyun. Positive awareness of the norm is only owned by Taeyong, Jaehyun, and Jungwoo, who very often respond during interviews, except Jungwoo. While negative language loyalty is owned by Doyoung, Taeil, Haechan, Jungwoo, and Yuta.

The positive language attitude of Taeyong and Jaehyun occurred with attitudes that maintained their English until the next interviewer's questions were seen from their full English answers. They answered the interviewer's questions calmly and confidently, either because the previous speaker was using English or another language such as Korean. This is because they have language skills, including fluency in English, mastery of vocabulary, and a sufficient understanding of grammar. Hence, that creates confidence in their public speaking to continue to try and maintain the use of English during the interview.

Therefore, that conversation in English takes place between them. It can be said that they encourage themselves to maintain their language, have a sense of responsibility and belonging, and have an attitude of respect for the language used. They were very concerned about the language rules in their speech by not switching other languages into English, paying close attention to grammar rules, and using language wisely and politely.

Negative language attitude by Doyoung, Taeil, Haechan, Jungwoo, and Yuta occurs when they receive questions from the interviewer or from the responses of other members who use English or other languages. But they do it by code switching. Like Doyoung, Taeil, Haechan, and Jungwoo who do intrasentential switching in their sentences. This happens because they are not fluent in speaking English so they choose to use their mother tongue to continue their sentence. It can be seen that they do not focus on using full English as an international language as a K-pop boy group whose audience comes from various countries. This shows that they lack English proficiency, do not master

vocabulary. So that creates a feeling of insecurity in their public speaking when they use English. Instead, they often use their mother tongue to respond during the interview.

In this case, their tendency to use their mother tongue is not something wrong because the situation during the interview was informal. However, what is emphasized here is their awareness of using English as an international language as a K-Pop boy group that has fans from various countries that require them to use English during the interview.

B. Suggestions

Based from the results of this research, further similar research is needed, especially in the field of second languages. The researcher suggested researching interlanguage in Second Language Acquisition (SLA), which focuses on the concept of interaction in SLA and its application in second language learning and factors that influence language acquisition such as motivation, attitude, personality factors, and cognitive factors. In contrast to this research, it is advisable to conduct research in the scope of education, such as at universities, schools, language learning centers, and other places. It is suggested to use the same descriptive-qualitative case study method as this study as well as using relevant research theory in SLA.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



Fatilah Fathaniah was born in Bima, West Nusa Tenggara on June 05, 2001. She graduated from SMAN 4 Kota Bima on 2019. Through her studies during senior high school, she became a finalist for the top 20 tourism ambassadors for Kota Bima on 2016. She has participated in student council and Paskibra. Through that, she successfully passed the selection for Paskibraka Kota Bima on 2017. After graduating from high school, she continued her education at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang with an English Literature study program.

During college she joined regional organizations (HMB and Imkobi). Finally, she secured her bachelor degree with this thesis in 2023.

APPENDIX

A. Language Attitude

Transcript Source:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nx5GP8kN8IM&t=693s>

Acronyms:

LL: Language Loyalty

LP: Language Pride

AWN: Awareness of the Norm

Table 2. The whole podcast transcription of NCT 127 on Amazon Musik YouTube channel

Conversation
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Presenter: “Alright if you could introduce yourselves”.2. Taeil: “Hi guys I’m Taeil. Nice to meet you”.3. Taeyong: “Hi guys this is Taeyong from NCT 127. We are come back with the fourth album. Thank you”.4. Jaehyun: “Hi Amazon music listeners and NCTzens, this is Jaehyun back with ‘2 baddies””.5. Haechan: “Hi guys, I am Haechan. Let’s get it!”6. Yuta: “アマゾンミュージックをご覧の皆様こんにちは、ユウタです。4枚目、11ヶ月ぶりのアルバムなので楽しんでいただければ幸いです”。(Hello everyone watching Amazon music this is Yuta. This is our fourth album, and our first one in 11 months, so I hope you enjoy it).7. Doyoung: “Hello, my name is Doyoung. 고마워(thank you). こんにちは、ドヨンです 楽しみにしています”。(Hello, I am Doyoung , I am looking forward to this).8. Jungwoo: “Hello, guys, I’m Jungwoo, very exciting Amazon music and “2 baddies”. “기대해 주시오”를 영어로 어떻게말합니까?” (How do you say “kidae hae jooseyo” in English?)9. Presenter: “So I’m sure you’ve been to Japan many, many times. How’s your visit this time?”10. Taeyong: “In this time, this time, I am, I was shopping a lot in Ginza. Yeah, and then I visited in the Inazaya, Inakaya? yeah, it was really good”.11. Presenter: “That’s where Trump went to have his dinner”.12. Taeyong: “yeah, is really good. Something like chicken and crab. Really good”.

13. Presenter: “so are there any secrets amongst you guys that the fans don’t know about that?”
14. Taeyong: “I have one secret. Jhonny and Doyoung when they sleep, they hug the dolls. It’s really cute doll”.
15. Doyoung: “A body pillow”.
16. Taeyong: “Him hold body pillow and then him hug is like, what is it?”
17. Presenter: “When is the last time you hugged your whale?”
18. Jhonny: “I mean it was probably like two years ago maybe”.
19. Jaehyun: “That’s a long time”.
20. Taeyong: “not a secret anymore though”.
21. Jhonny: “There was a time”.
22. Taeyong: “But I though he still hugs the doll”.
23. Presenter: “what kind of a doll is it?”
24. Taeyong: “당신은 어디에 있습니까*Sea dog*?” (Where is your sea dong?)
25. Doyoung: “*Sea dong*? 저게 뭐야”(What is it)
26. Taeyong: “*Sea dog*라고 하지 않나요?” (Isn’t it *sea dog* in English?)
27. Jaehyun: “That’s a seal!”
28. Presenter: “Jhonny’s is a whale and you hug a seal”
29. Doyoung: “I had a seal. But now just a body pillow”.
30. Taeyoung: “Ok, it’s not a sea dog, it’s a seal”.
31. Presenter: “Anything more jucier?”
32. Doyoung; “다른 건?” (Anything else?)
33. Jaehyun: “I think the seal was like the juiciest”.
34. Presenter: “so what do you like most about Japan?”
35. Jhonny: “I mean, I’d have to say, well definitely we really enjoy coming to Japan because of the fans here. I think the word ‘Yasashii’ goes really well with like the fans here and we keep saying it too but I mean, one of the biggest reasons we always like to come back is because of our fans. A side from our fans, I’d have to say my favorite thing to do while in Japan and what I really enjoy doing is drinking ‘namabiru’ (Draft beer). ‘namabiru’ is very, very good”.
36. Jaehyun: “I also like the calm streets and also I like the point where there’s lots of stores and restaurants where the owners like there’s only one owner and he like, he or she decorates it with its own style and your own vibes and I really like those stores and restaurants”.
37. Presenter: “Anybody else about Japan that you like?”
38. Doyoung: “There are 많은 맛있는 음식(many delicious foods)
39. Presenter: “What do you think your fans love most about you guys?”
40. Jhonny: “One by one, let’s start from Taeil”
41. Taeil: “내 매력 포인트가 뭔지 알려줄까?” (I’m supposed to tell you what my charm points are?)
42. Taeil: “각자 옆에 있는 멤버 이야기를 해볼까요?” (Why don’t we talk about the member next to each of us?)
43. Doyoung: “에 대해 이야기하다 yourself 태일”(Talk about yourself,

Taeil)

44. Taeil: “너에게 나에 대해 말할 수 있는 건 끝이 없을 것 같아”. (I am afraid there’s no end to what I can tell you about myself).
45. Taeil: “What is there? 내 매력 포인트..내 매력 포인트는 절대 변하지 않는 것 같아.” (What is there? My charm point...I think my charm point is that I never change).
46. Doyoung: “You 다양한 매력을 가지고.” (You have various charms).
47. Jaehyun: I would like say I’m not good at like keeping something secret in front of a camera because my ears get easily red and you know those honest moments I think that’s what my fans like.
48. Taeyoung: 이미 얼굴이 붉어지기 시작했습니다. (He’s turning red).
49. Jaehyun: Like being shy you know talking about myself.
50. Haechan: My eye, eyes.
51. Jhonny: Nice
52. Mark: Nice eyes.
53. Jhonny: I’d have to say it would be my positivity and confidence. Yeah, I just like giving off good vibes to the people around me, to the people watching. And to be able to do that, I think I’d have to have a lot of confidence and I think I try to do that most of the time.
54. Mark: I would say that I am pretty easy to get along with I guess and I like, I have a good reaction to pretty much a lot of things, a lot of easy things and so it’s pretty easy for me to be friendly with anyone.
55. Yuta: そうですね、このチームはとてもユニークですが、みんなで写真を撮るとフォトジェニックに見えるのは事実だと思います。たとえば、あなたは私を区別することができます。カメラはどこ？そこに彼がいます。(Well, let me see, this team is very unique, but I think it’s the fact that when we take a picture with all 9 of us, I look photogenic. For example, you can distinguish me. Where’s the camera? There is it).
56. Doyoung: I think I love fans, so fans love me. *それだけ* (I am done).
57. Teayoung: I loved. 이동할 수 있습니다. “I love you” 라고 말하려고 했어요. (Can move. I was gonna say “I love you”).
58. Jungwoo: “I personally think 내 웃음 라인이 매력적이야” (I personally think my laugh lines are attractive).
59. Haechan: “You have 사랑스러운 미소.” (a lovely smile).
60. Jungwoo: “Thank you... 팬들이 항상 웃는 얼굴이 예쁘다고 해서 그게 매력인 것 같아요.” (My fans always tell me that I have a beautiful smile so I think that is my charming point).
61. Presenter: You guys like the title “2 baddies”?
62. Jaehyun: I like when you say “2 baddies,” because it sounds more like more bad.
63. Presenter: Is there any new venture that you’re kind of like tried something

new on this album that you hadn't tried previously?

64. Jaehyun: While performing, I think we have like more natural smiles on stage because, like, it's not only performing but it's also having a vibe that we all can enjoy during the performance. I think that's kind of new for us.
65. Presenter: Now, what is your favorite tune?
66. Taeil: 2 baddies
67. Presenter: Anybody else?
68. Haechan: "I like the song 'Designer' because 전에 들어본 적 없는 외국 팝 느낌이 난다. 멤버들이 즐기고 그루브 할 수 있는 곡이라 많이 들었다." (It has a foreign pop feel that I have heard before. I listened to it a lot because it is a song that the members can enjoy and groove to).
69. Presenter: So how did your recording go? did it go well or was there some challenging moments?
70. Doyoung: "NCT 127 항상 새로운 음악을 찾아 해매는 그룹, and this is music and 한 번도 해본 적 없는 장르라서 우리 나름대로 도전이다." (NCT 127 is a group that is always looking for new music, and this is music and a genre that we have never done before, so that is a challenge for us in our own way).
71. Presenter: How do the video shoot go?
72. Taeyoung: Me, and Jungwoo, and Yuta, and Jhonny. We were shirtless and we had paint on our body and there is like the paint is neon. So that really really fancy and cool. We are wise.
73. Presenter: How did the paint feel on your body?
74. Taeyoung: just our self. It's just paint. 어떻게 (What is it). 회원은 아직 보지 못했지만 네온 불빛이 있습니다. (Members have not seen it yet, but there is a neon glow).
75. Jhonny: So we are shirtless but we put paint on and the paint was all in neon so we had blue light on as well at the same time. So it's really colorful and it's very pop, the color is very poppy; it's cool in the dark. So there were only a few members who did it so not a lot of members know like how it looks but when we filmed it we knew like this is gonna look dope on the music video. A thumbnail material right there.
76. Jaehyun: and we also had a set where the car is hanging on a roof and like it was like hanging the whole car structure like naked car was hanging and we did the dancing part in front of that stage. I think that was nice.
77. Presenter: How did the album cover shoot go?
78. Mark: I feel like the main aesthetic for most of the visuals, including the music video, and the photos is with a cool dope looking car. So I feel like the attitude comes from that as well. And everyone was pretty eager to look cool and charismatic. But it wasn't just us being strict. It was us being kind of like, and cool. Like as if this car was ours and that was a type of vibe we were all striving for. So the check like for the photo shoots and everything, we were all pretty dope looking.

79. Jaehyun: Actually, this is our outfit for a jacket in the video.
80. Taeyoung: How we look?
81. Presenter: You guys look great, awesome.
82. Taeyoung: ありがとうございます。(Thank you).
83. Presenter: As the member if you're going to pick a single member. Who fits the latest album? Who do you think that would be?
84. Yuta: このアルバムのみんは本当にスタイリッシュだと思います。ミュージックビデオを見れば分かると思います。ミュージックビデオはメンバーそれぞれの魅力が引き出されているので、そういう意味では個人ではなくメンバー全員の個性だと思います。(I think everyone on this album is really stylish. I think you can tell from the music videos. The music video features each member brings out everyone's individual charms, so in that sense, I think it is not about anyone person, but about all the members as a whole personalities. While showing each one of our different personalities).
85. Doyoung: 裕太が一番似合ってる (Yuta looks the best).
86. Yuta: やさし (You're too kind).
87. Doyoung: “ユウタは公開された映画に出演していました。映画での彼の演技力が発揮されている in the music video for the first time彼の気持ちはどちらでも同じです。” (Yuta was in a movie which was released. His acting skills in the movie are on display in the music video for the first time. He feeling is the same in both).
88. Yuta: 監督がネオコンセプトで、「頭文字D」のような日本の素晴らしいアニメなどをコンセプトに取り入れていたので、少し雰囲気合わせたのかもしれませんが (The director had a neo concept, incorporating concept such as amazing Japanese anime like “initial D”, so maybe I matched the atmosphere a bit).
89. Presenter: can you give a message to your fans, watching this live stream?
90. Haechan: NCT 127이 오랜만에 컴백하게 되어 너무 기쁘다. 오랜 시간 떨어져서 열심히 만든 곡인 만큼 최선을 다하겠습니다. 팬 여러분의 성원을 부탁드립니다. 여러분 고마워요. (I am very happy that NCT 127 is making a comeback after a long time. We will do our best because this song was made with hard work after a long time away. I would like to ask all of our fans for their support. Thank you for your patience).
91. Taeyoung: I really want to talk a lot to our fans, but at this time I just want to show them our performance. So, please look forward to our "2 baddies"—the 4th Album" and NCT 127. Thank you very much, and Amazon Music, thank you.
92. Taeil: “아마존 뮤직에 처음 와보죠? 이렇게 해외에서 멋진 아마존 뮤직으로 NCT 127 with the wonderful Amazon Music 이렇게 해외. 다음에 돌아올 때는 영어를 더 공부하고 더 잘 말할 수 있도록 최선을 다하겠습니다. 감사합니다!” (This is our first time to come to

Amazon Music, right? it was a lot of fun to be able to shoot a comeback announcement for NCT 127 with the wonderful Amazon Music overseas like this. By the next time we come back, I will study English more and try to my best to speak better. Thank you guys!)

93. Yuta: Amazon Musicをご覧の皆様、久しぶりのアルバムリリースです。NCT 127の真骨頂がさらにパワーアップしたアルバムになっているので、楽しんでいただければ幸いです。(To everyone watching Amazon Music, it's been a while since we've released an album like this. It's an album that shows the true essence of NCT 127, and has been further enhanced, so I hope you enjoy it).

94. Jungwoo: “열심히 준비한 네 번째 앨범인 만큼 여러분의 마음을 향해 전속력으로 달려가겠습니다! Please take care of yourselves. 오늘은 아마존 뮤직과 함께 즐거운 시간을 보냈습니다! 최선을 다하길 바랍니다!” (As this is the fourth album that we have worked hard to prepare, we will be going full speed ahead to your hearts! Please take care of yourselves. I had a great time today with Amazon Music! I wish you all the best!)

Table 3. Positive language loyalty, language pride, and awareness of the norm

Positive				
No.	Name	LL	LP	AWN
1.	Taeyong	<p>“Hi guys this is Taeyong from NCT 127. We are come back with the fourth album. Thank you”.</p> <p>“In this time, this time, I am, I was shopping a lot in Ginza. Yeah, and then I visited in the Inazaya, Inakaya? Yeah, it was really good”.</p> <p>“Yeah, is really good. Something like chicken and</p>	<p>“<i>Sea dog</i>라고 하지 않나요?” (Isn't it <i>sea dog</i> in English?)</p> <p>“Ok, it's not a sea dong, it's a seal.”</p>	<p>“Hi guys this is Taeyong from NCT 127. We are come back with the fourth album. Thank you”.</p> <p>“I have one secret. Jhonny and Doyoung when they sleep, they hug the dolls. It's really cute doll”.</p>

		<p>crab. Really good”.</p> <p>“I have one secret. Jhonny and Doyoung when they sleep, they hug the dolls. It’s really cute doll”.</p> <p>“Him hold body pillow and then him hug is like, what is it?”</p> <p>“Not a secret anymore though”.</p> <p>“But I though he still hugs the doll”.</p> <p>“Me, and Jungwoo, and Yuta, and Jhonny. We were shirtless and we had paint on our body and there is like the paint is neon. So that really really fancy and cool. We are wise.”</p> <p>“How we look?”</p> <p>“I really want to talk a lot to our fans, but in this time I just wanna showing our performance. So, please look forward to our “2 baddies – The 4th Album” and NCT 127. Thank you very much and Amazon music, thank you.”</p>	<p>“Ok, it’s not a sea dog, it’s a seal”.</p> <p>“How we look?”</p> <p>“I really want to talk a lot to our fans, but at this time I just want to show them our performance. So, please look forward to our "2 baddies"—the 4th Album" and NCT 127. Thank you very much, and Amazon Music thank you.”</p>
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2.	Jaehyun	<p>“Hi Amazon music listeners and NCTzens, this is Jaehyun back with ‘2 baddies’”.</p> <p>“That’s a long time”.</p> <p>“I think the seal was like the juiciest”.</p> <p>“I also like the calm streets and also I like the point where there’s lots of stores and restaurants where the owners like there’s only one owner and he like, he or she decorates it with its own style and your own vibes and I really like those stores and restaurants”.</p> <p>“I would like say I’m not good at like keeping something secret in front of a camera because my ears get easily red and you know those honest moments I think that’s what my fans like.”</p> <p>“Like being shy you know talking about myself.”</p> <p>“I like when you say “2 baddies”, because</p>	That’s a seal!	<p>“Hi Amazon music listeners and NCTzens, this is Jaehyun back with ‘2 baddies’”.</p> <p>“I like when you say “2 baddies,” because it sounds more like more bad.”</p> <p>“While performing, I think we have like more natural smiles on stage because, like, it’s not only performing but it’s also having a vibe that we all can enjoy during the performance. I think that’s kind of new for us.”</p> <p>“And we also had a set where the car is hanging on a roof and like it was like hanging the whole car structure like naked car was</p>
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3.	Jungwoo	<p>it sounds more like more bad.”</p> <p>“While performing, I think we have like more natural smiles on stage cause like, it’s not only performing but it’s also having vibe where we all can enjoy during the performance. I think that’s kind of new from us.”</p> <p>“And we also had a set where the car is hanging on a roof and like it was like hanging the whole car structure like naked car was hanging and we did the dancing part in front of that stage. I think that was nice.”</p> <p>“Actually, this is our outfit for a jacket in the video.”</p>	<p>“Hello, guys, I’m Jungwoo, very exciting Amazon music and “2 baddies”. “기대해 주시오”를 영어로 어떻게말합니까?” (How do you say “kidae hae jooseyo” in English?)</p>	<p>hanging and we did the dancing part in front of that stage. I think that was nice.</p> <p>“Actually, this is our outfit for a jacket in the video.</p>
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Total	20	4	10
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Table 4. Negative language loyalty, language pride, and awareness of the norm

Negative				
No.	Name	LL	LP	AWN
1.	Doyoung	<p>“There are 많은 맛있는 음식(many delicious foods)</p> <p>“에 대해 이야기하다 yourself 태일”(Talk about yourself, Taeil)</p> <p>“You 다양한 매력을 가지고.” (You have various charms).</p> <p>“NCT 127항상 새로운 음악을 찾아 해매는 그룹, and this is music and한 번도 해본 적 없는 장르라서 우리 나름대로 도전이다.” (NCT 127 is a group that is always looking for new music, and this is music and a genre that we have never done before, so that is a challenge for us in our own way).</p> <p>“裕太が一番似合ってる” (Yuta looks the best).</p> <p>“ユウタは公開された映画に出演していました。映画での彼の演技力が発揮されている in the music video for the first time彼の気持ちはどちらでも同じです。” (Yuta was in a movie which was relased. His acting skills in the movie are on display</p>		<p>“Hello, my name is Doyoung. こんにちは、ドヨンです楽しみにしています” 。 (Hello, I am Doyoung, I am looking forward to this).</p> <p>“I think I love fans, so fans love me. それだけ” (I am done).</p>

		<p>in the music video for the first time. He feeling is the same in both).</p> <p>“I personally think 내 웃음 라인이 매력적이야” (I personally think my laugh lines are attractive).</p> <p>“Thank you... 팬들이 항상 웃는 얼굴이 예쁘다고 해서 그게 매력인 것 같아요.” (My fans always tell me that I have a beautiful smile so I think that is my charming point).</p> <p>“열심히 준비한 네 번째 앨범인 만큼 여러분의 마음을 향해 전속력으로 달려가겠습니다! Please take care of yourselves. 오늘은 아마존 뮤직과 함께 즐거운 시간을 보냈습니다! 최선을 다하길 바랍니다 !” (As this is the fourth album that we have worked hard to prepare, we will be going full speed ahead to your hearts! Please take care of yourselves. I had a great time today with Amazon Music! I wish you all the best!)</p>		
2.	Jungwoo			
3.	Yuta	<p>“アマゾンミュージックをご覧の皆様こんにちは、ユウタです。4枚目、11ヶ月ぶりのアルバムなので楽しんでいただければ幸いです”。 (Hello everyone watching Amazon music this is Yuta. This is our fourth</p>		

		<p>album, and our first one in 11 months, so I hope you enjoy it).</p> <p>“そうですね、このチームはとてもユニークですが、みんなで写真を撮るとフォトジェニックに見えるのは事実だと思います。たとえば、あなたは私を区別することができます。カメラはどこ？そこに彼がいます。” (Well, let me see, this team is very unique, but I think it’s the fact that when we take a picture with all 9 of us, I look photogenic. For example, you can distinguish me. Where’s the camera? There is it).</p> <p>“このアルバムのみんなは本当にスタイリッシュだと思います。ミュージックビデオを見れば分かると思います。ミュージックビデオはメンバーそれぞれの魅力が引き出されているので、そういう意味では個人ではなくメンバー全員の個性だと思います。” (I think everyone on this album is really stylish. I think you can tell from the music videos. The music video features each member brings out everyone’s individual charms, so in that sense, I think it is not about anyone person, but about all the members as a whole personalities. While showing each one of our different personalities).</p> <p>“監督がネオコンセプトで、「頭文字D」のような日本の素晴らしいアニメなどをコンセプトに取り入れていたので、少し雰囲気合わせたのかもし</p>		
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4.	Taeil	<p>れません” (The director had a neo concept, incorporating concept such as amazing Japanese anime like “initial D”, so maybe I matched the atmosphere a bit).</p> <p>“Amazon Musicをご覧の皆様、久しぶりのアルバムリリースです。NCT 127の真骨頂がさらにパワーアップしたアルバムになっているので、楽しんでいただければ幸いです。” (To everyone watching Amazon Music, it’s been a while since we’ve relased an album like this. It’s an album that shows the true essence of NCT 127, and has been further enhanced, so I hope you enjoy it).</p> <p>What my charm points are “각자 옆에 있는 멤버 이야기를 해볼까요?” (Why don’t we talk about the member next to each of us?)</p> <p>“너에게 나에 대해 말할 수 있는 건 끝이 없을 것 같아”. (I am afraid there’s no end to what I can tell you about myself).</p> <p>“What is there? 내 매력 포인트..내 매력 포인트는 절대 변하지 않는 것 같아.” (What is there? My charm point...I think my charm point is that I never change).</p> <p>“아마존 뮤직에 처음 와보죠? 이렇게 해외에서 멋진 아마존 뮤직으로 NCT 127 with the wonderful Amazon Music</p>		
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5.	Haechan	<p>이렇게 해외. 다음에 돌아올 때는 영어를 더 공부하고 더 잘 말할 수 있도록 최선을 다하겠습니다. 감사합니다!”</p> <p>(This is our first time to come to Amazon Music, right? it was a lot of fun to be able to shoot a comeback announcement for NCT 127 with the wonderful Amazon Music overseas like this. By the next time we come back, I will study English more and try to my best to speak better. Thank you guys!)</p> <p>“You have 사랑스러운 미소.” (a lovely smile).</p> <p>“I like the song ‘Designer’ because 전에 들어본 적 없는 외국 팝 느낌이 난다. 멤버들이 즐기고 그루브 할 수 있는 곡이라 많이 들었다.” (It has a foreign pop feel that I have heard before. I listened to it a lot because it is a song that the members can enjoy and groove to).</p>		
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