

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language has an important thing for people as a mean of communication, which help the members of community in the society, to communicate and interact with the one another. Communication and interaction can be successful when they can get meaning what the other said or explain in verbal or nonverbal communication. Verbal communication is the sharing of information between each other by using speech. Nonverbal communication is usually understood as the process of communication through sending and receiving wordless message. Some message can be communicated through gesture, body language and posture; facial expressions and eyes contact; object communication such as clothing hairstyle or even architecture; symbol and into graphic; feature or speech such as intonation and stress and other paralinguistic feature of speech such as voice quality, emotion and speaking style.

According to (Abdul Chaer, 2012:32) Language as system of arbitrary vocal symbol use for human communication, for work together and for identifies the self. Language has an important part in human life because it is a means of communication. People need to communicate with others. Language is a mediator used by people to transfer what they have in the mind to others. They use language to avoid misunderstanding and miscommunication.

Human being lives in this world has a role as an individual creature, but also has a role as social creature. People have a role as social creature which means people cannot live alone. They need other people to fulfill their need and help them solve their problems. To communicate with others they need language as a means communication. By using language people can express idea, experiences, thought, wants, hopes, feeling and so on to other. When two or more people communicate with each other in speech we can call the system of communication that they employ a code, in most cases that code will be something we may also want to call language. (Wardhaugh, 2006:1)

People use the language that they have to communicate with others. To some extent, people know more than one language. It means that they use more than one language while they are speaking or singing. In this kind, they sometimes speak by mixing language or code, which they know. However, code mixing could not only be seen from written language only such as: novel, newspaper, magazine, tabloid, etc. but also in spoken language such as: radio program, television program, teaching process, film and song.

Today, Indonesian song is having a rapid growth in many aspects, for example the genre and the technique of making a song which are used by the song writer. The development of those aspects makes Indonesian song become more various. The variety of Indonesian song is also supported by the creativity of song writers who are able to make a good song, including bilingual song which is using mixing technique in to the song. A phenomenon of code switching and code mixing has already spread in Indonesia. Not only in spoken language, the

phenomenon also occurs in written language, such as in lyrics of songs. Some musicians put other language in the lyrics of their songs, such as English, Japanese, and Korean. But the most common switching or mixing is with English language.

The variety of language in Indonesia includes code mixing and switching. The use of code switching and code mixing in the song makes a kind of phenomenon. The phenomenon is the occurrence of bilingualism. The bilingualism itself also encourages the use of code switching and code mixing between singers. Code switching and code mixing becomes a habit in the song lyrics even it also happens in many fields of this modern world.

As far as, code mixing is concerned the writer is going to analyze code mixing used in Indonesian pop song lyrics. Since there are only fewer detailed studies about how code mixing is formed. It is interesting for the writer to make analyzed entitled **“AN ANALYSIS OF INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE MIXING IN INDONESIAN POPSONG LYRICS”**

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Based on explanation in the background above, the researcher identified some problems. The first, some musicians put other language other language in the lyrics of their song, such as English, Japanese and Korean. This is useful for entertaining listeners who heard the song and also to make him more familiar with the lyrics of the song. The second, the variety of language in Indonesia includes code mixing and code switching. The use of code switching and code mixing in

the song makes a kind of phenomenon. The phenomenon is the occurrence of bilingualism.

1.3 Research Questions

From the explanation above, there are some problems, which can be analyzed as follows:

1. What are the types of code mixing found in Indonesian pop song lyrics?
2. What are the purposes of code mixing found in Indonesian pop song lyrics?

1.4 Objective of the Research

Based on explanation above, the writer wants to describe the purpose of study as follows:

1. To classify the types of code mixing that found in Indonesian pop song lyrics.
2. To classify the purposes of code mixing found in Indonesian pop song lyrics.

1.5 Significant of the Research

The purpose research is hoped to:

1. Academic benefits
 - a) This research can be used as an additional reference for sociolinguistic study especially in code mixing.
 - b) Are able to know the types of code mixing that used in Indonesian pop song lyrics.

2. Practically

- a) Can be student additional information of code mixing from Indonesian pop song lyrics.
- b) Will help the student increasing the knowledge about code mixing especially in the song lyrics.

1.6 Theoretical Theories

1. **An Analysis** : Analysis is an activity that contains a number of activities such as parsing, differentiating, sorting something to be classified and regrouped according to certain criteria then searched for its relation and estimated its meaning (Wiradi , 2013)
2. **Code** : Code is language or variety of language (Whardhaugh, 1986: 86). In this study means that variety of the use of language in people communication.
3. **Code mixing** : Someone sometimes use two or more languages, they mixed their language from one language with another language. In sociolinguistic is called code mixing.

- According to Judy Woon Yee Ho cited by The International Journal of Language Society and Culture (2007) said Code mixing is the change of one language to another within the same utterance or in the same oral/written text. It is a common phenomenon in societies in which two or more languages are used.

- According to Bokamba (1989) cited by Nordic Journal of African Studies 15(1): 90–99 (2006) said code mixing is the embedding of various linguistic units such as affixes (bound morphemes), words (unbound morphemes), phrases and clauses from a co-operative activity where the participants, in order to infer what is intended, must reconcile what they hear with what they understand.

4. **Insertion** : Material (lexical items or entire constituents) from one language to other language (Musyken, 2000:3). More, insertion is similar to (spontaneous) lexical borrowing, which is limited to one lexical unit. In this study means that the insertion which occurred in Indonesian pop song.

5. **Alternation** : view the constraint on mixing in terms of the compatibility or equivalence of the languages involved at the switch point (Musykeen, 2000:4). In this study means that the alternation which occurred in Indonesian pop song.

6. **Congruent lexicalization**: underlines the study of style shifting and dialect/standard variation (Musyken, 2000:4). In this study means that congruent lexicalization which occurred in Indonesian pop song.

7. **Code switching** : According to Olagunju Robert Modupeola (2013: 1) Code switching is regarded as a communicative phenomenon of constantly switching between two languages”. Code switching is the transition from one code to another code. For example, Indonesian

speakers switch to using the Java language. Code switching also one aspect of language dependence in a multilingual society.

8. **Discourse analysis:** Discourse analysis is generally an umbrella term for the many traditions by which discourse may be analyzed (Dr Angela Morgan:2010). Discourse analysis is a study that examines or analyzes the language used by their nature, either in the form of written and spoken to the user as an element of society.
9. **Bilingualism** : According to Bloomfield (1933:56) cited by (Anthony Liddicoat National Languages Institute of Australia: 1991) “bilingualism as 'native-like control of two languages'. However, this definition excludes many people who speak more than one language but do not have 'native-like' control of one or both of their languages.
10. **Linguistics** :Linguistic is the study of human’s language (Made Iwan Indrawan Jendra: 2012). Linguists traditionally analyze human language by observing an interplayed between sound and meaning.
11. **Indonesian pop song:** Indonesian pop music today is heavily influenced by trends and recordings from America, Britain, Japan, and Korea; however, in return the Indonesian style of pop music has influenced the regional pop culture in Southeast Asia, especially the Malaysian pop scene that began to imitating the Indonesian style of pop music in late 2000s.

1.7 Source of the Data

Source of the data that used in this study are a pop song that exist in Indonesia. The researcher analyzed song lyrics contained in the mixing code. Some pop songs that are used as data in this study are: Saykoji (followback) Project pop (I will survive), Cinta Laura (You say aku), ST12 (Lady sky), Ussy sulistiawati (Klik) and Cinta Laura (let me go).

1.8 Research Methodology

1.8.1 Research Design

This research is a descriptive research. Therefore, the writer conducts the Qualitative method. Seno (2001) in (an analysis of Indonesian-English code mixing used in marmut merah jambu novel: 2015 p28) stated that Qualitative research is a kind of research concerning with acquiring the data in the field which does not need the use of numbers (statistical analysis).

The writer investigates and analyzes the linguistic of code mixing in Indonesian pop song lyrics with refereeing to the analysis regarding the insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization and also the factors of using code mixing that used in Indonesian pop song lyrics.

1.8.2 Population and Sample

Population of this research is Indonesian pop song lyrics. In this research, the writer uses purposive sampling technique. It means the writer only takes the sample that related or relevant with the subject of the research. Here, the writer

uses all of lyrics or sentences containing Indonesian-English code mixing that used in Indonesian pop song lyrics.

1.8.3 Instrument of the Research

Because this is a kind of documentary research, the instrument of the research is Indonesian-English code mixing in lyrics that related or relevant in Indonesian pop song. And for the instruments for this research, the writer takes the lyrics and also the sentences of the song or the written text in Indonesian pop song. Indonesian pop song which is uses mixing languages both Indonesia and English as the following below;

Song lyrics by : Saykoji

Title : Followback

Follow kanan kiri sambil mention sana sini

Aku minta followback, aku minta followback

Pikir siapa lagi orang yang bisa ditagih

Aku minta followback minta followback

Eskis, pestise

Di dunia online, atleast

Pilih id yang necis

Tentuin twitteraddress

Semoga banyak yang follow

Kalo cuma dikit hati galau

Suruh sodara pacar atau

Cek temen belum follow, halow?

*Berharap mention, **reply** dm*

Sekali keracunan susah direm

Komputer, hape kayak dilem

Dari sule sampe eminem

*Wow, ini **trend** jaman sekarang*

Susah tidur sering begadang

*Cek **timeline** twitter terkadang*

Gak bisa berhenti makin meradang

Follow kanan kiri sambil mention sana sini

Aku minta followback minta followback

Pikir siapa lagi orang yang bisa ditagih

Aku minta followback minta followback

Cpt q ska bgt

Nm kk cpa? capedeh

Disingkat singkat bikin bebete

Pusing bacanya sampe gue mememle

Cuma seratus empat puluh

Karakter tertulis dipikir dulu

*Asal **tweet** keterusan melulu*

Follower pada gak pandang bulu

Yah... curhat lupa no mention

*Kritik sambil cari **attention***

*Timeline jadi panas **full tension***

Kayak sampah kebakar bensin

*Jadi **trending topic** asik*

*Sebar gosip sensasi **klasik***

*Mau **ngetweet** pacar cantik*

Salah tulis acar cantik

Follow kanan kiri sambil mention sana sini

Aku minta followback minta followback

Pikir siapa lagi orang yang bisa ditagih

Aku minta followback minta followback

Lagi di mana lagi makan apa

Sama siapa lagi ngapain

Semua harus tau kegiatanku

Bangun mandi kelas kerja

*Makan **shopping** nguping ngiler*

Nonton bengong baca nyanyi

Jalan duduk tidur kentut

Dari abg sampe politisi

Timeline selalu perlu mau di isi

***Update** status berita kondisi*

Sampai ngiklan ku dapat komisi

*Bikin **trend** dunia atau lokal*

***Posting** sekali langsung global*

Mention gak bales dibilang congkak

Please kakak, followback dong kak

Follow kanan kiri sambil mention sana sini

Aku minta followback minta followback

Pikir siapa lagi orang yang bisa ditagih

Aku minta followback minta followback

Song lyrics by : Project Pop

Title : I will survive

Song: I will survive

*Kusuka lagu I Will Survive
Apalagi ketika ku hidup without you by my side
After so many nights dengerin I will survive song
I think I'm wrong, please come back dong*

*Kau datang from the outer space
Dengan baju astronot kau membuatku impress
You have that stupid look and I look stupid too
Kita cocok, kita cocok*

*Tapi kau pergi walk out the door
Tinggalkan diriku yg sedang belajar ngebor
Gak permisi gak bilang yuk dadah yuk byebye
Ku jadi crumble geram dan sebels*

*Reff:
Yes I know, I will not survive
Tanpa dirimu di sisiku I won't stay alive
And I don't have a lot to leave, a lot to give
I will not survive, I will not survive*

Song lyrics by: Cinta Laura

Title : You Say Aku

You say aku, seperti Barbie

You look so pretty, menarik hati

You say aku, layaknya peri

Tebarkan cinta diatas bumi

Baby please..please.

Don't play on me

Baby please..please..

Love me, love me

Beibeh beibeh my beibeh

You drive me crazy

Beibeh beibeh my beibeh

Song lyrics by: ST12

Title : Lady Sky

Kau forever to me

Kau kau to me

And kau my lover to me

Kau kau to me

Kau look into my eyes

Kau look into my heart

And kau always in my dream

Song lyrics by: Ussy Sulistiawati

Title : Klik

Apa kau menantangku

Untuk menjadikanmu

Citacita hatiku

I will do it..I will do it

Terus terang kamu incaran hatiku

Terus terang ku akan dapatkan

Cintamu itu

Well...

*Ku memang punya **trick***

*Buat kau **click** dengan diriku*

*Bukan dengan **magic** cuma asik*

Saat denganmu...

Saat denganmu...

Itulah aku

Itulah aku

Song lyrics by : Cinta Laura

Title : Let Me Go

Sudah dua mingguan kamu ngga datang datang

Masih sabar aku dirumah nungguin kamu

*Lama lama kupikir jadi gak **worth** gini*

*Lebih baik aku **hang out** bersama temanku*



Reff

Tak lama aku mendengar kabar tak menyenangkan

*Kamu **cheating-in** aku yang setia dengan mu*

Awas awas kau nanti lihat ku beraksi

*Tunggu pembalasan **you will gonna pay for it***

Cupu kamu kok jadinya tangisi aku

Yang putus darimu

Let me go now

You're not just the only one for me

1.8.4 Data Collection Technique

In collecting the data from the sample, the way the writer used observing the data that is related to the linguistic analysis. The writer analyzes texts with three types of code mixing and also the writer analyzed the purposes of code mixing that used in Indonesian pop song lyrics. The three types of code mixing such as;

1. Insertion

From the definition in types of code mixing in chapter II, there are characteristics of insertion such as lexical items (lexical items are a single word, a part of a word, or a chain of words that are the basic elements of a language's lexicon (vocabulary). Lexical items are those, which can be generally understood to convey a single meaning, such as a lexeme, but are not limited to single words. Lexical items are like seems in that they are "natural units" translating between languages, or in learning a new language. In this last sense, it is sometimes said that language consists of grammatical lexis, and not lexicalized grammar. In insertion also mentioned of the elements, e.g noun versus noun phrase.

2. Alternation

Conjunctions and appositions are incorporated through adjunction to a helping verb. Language alternation is a normal, common, and important aspect of bilingualism. In alternation, the process is frequent and structurally intrusive.

3. Congruent lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization refers to a situation where the participating two languages share a grammatical structure which can be filled lexically with elements from either language. This kind of code mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people says an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure.

1.8.5 Data Analysis Technique

Because the analysis of code mixing have three types, that is those related between insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. In this process, the writer classifies the text include in insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. In this, steps can see the dominant elements of each type that include in text.

The data analysis as follows:

1. The writer reads the song of Indonesian pop song lyrics.
2. The writer finds the insertion, alternation or congruent lexicalization in the song.
3. The writer classifies the purposes of code mixing that used in Indonesian pop song.

1.9 Time and Place of the Research

1.9.1 Time of the Research

This research was conducted on March until the end of June 2017.

1.9.2 Place of the Research

This research was conducted in Pekanbaru, Riau but the data will be taken from the song lyrics that found by access via internet in our smart phone.