CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the initial description related to the study. It includes background of the study, statement of problems, purpose and significance of the study, and clarification of key terms.

1.1   Background of Research

The existence of language variety is a certain society, for example in Indonesia, as the result of globalization could influence the way people communicate in their daily life. For instance, people who masters know more than two languages could speak with other by using code mixing, such as when Indonesian who such as also speak in Bahasa Indonesia in their work or job might mix the language in their communication. This phenomenon of code mixing does not only occur in daily conversation but also used in other things such as some programs on television, radios, advertisement, and song lyric. Recently, there are some Indonesian pop songs contain in English phrases or sentences in their lyrics, for example, Sule's song entitled ‒Susis‖.

Code mixing is speech act that speaker or writer mix two code or more languages in a discourse. The code mixing itself can take place as a Noun, verb, Adjective, and Adverb, which refer as word classes. Indonesian people, who speak Indonesian language, sometime, use foreign language such as English, Arabic, and Japanese etc in their conversation. According to (Hoffman 1990:112) the types of code mixing divided into tree types are: Intra- sentential

switching / code mixing this kind of code mixing occurs within a phrase, a clause or a sentence boundary, as when a English-Sudanese bilingual says: ‒*I miss* you ka salira. Intra- lexical code mixing this kind of code mixing which occurs within a word boundary, such as in shoppa (English *Shop* with the Panjabi plural ending).

According to Muysken (2006:1) the term of Code-Mixing refers to all case where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence. The commonly used term code switching will be reserved for the rapid succession for several languages in a single speech event, for reason which will be made clear. He said also that the Code mixing is different from code switching, in the course of time language experience change and grows up, as the use of language mixing the level of growth in the form of language. In other side, Wardraugh (2006:88) said that the variety of language as a code. The term is useful because it is neutral. The term such as dialect, language, style, standard language, pidgin, and creole are inclined to arouse emotion. In contrast, the ‒neutral‖ term code, taken from information theory, can be used to refer to any kind of system that two or more people employ for communication. It can actually be used for a system used by a single person, as when someone devices a private code to protect certain secret.

Indonesia has several languages, such as Indonesian, Javanese, Sudanese, etc. even Indonesian language contact with another language, called foreign language for example English, Arabic, Chinese, and others. Code mixing can be seen in the speaking of Indonesian people that using their mother

tongue at their daily life. Nevertheless, it is usual that people speak more than one language especially at informal situation or in daily conversation. Even, they usually hear, for example ‒*up to me* dong gue yang ngejalani‖, ‒*Gadget* jaman sekarang canggih-canggih bro!‖, ‒pacaran jauh bikin *Mis*Komunikasi‖. It indicated that Indonesian can speak English although not master it all. They want to show their ability in speaking the foreign language such English in their conversation. This phenomenon in linguistic is named code mixing.

Globalization phenomenon is happened in east world especially Indonesia. It becomes ones of country that gets impact of English language imperialism. Its can be seen from factors and indicators of English phenomenon included to Indonesian society. Those are the vocal indicators that can be seen from Indonesia lyrics song that mixed with English.

Now days, the code mixing can be found in lyrics of song. The researcher takes Sule's lyrics song as popular songs. It is an interesting research to be analyzed about the lyrics of Sule's song, because the researcher wants to know a purpose of the writer made the lyrics song. Then, the researcher wants to find out the ability of multilingual people as object in this research in understanding the lyrics that contained code mixing. The last, the writer wants to know the influence of code mixing lyrics to the respondents. The data that are taken contain about Code Mixing in the song lyric by Sule (comedian). Here are some examples of data:

SUSIS

What am I going to do?

But I can't do anything

Tak punya taring, tak punya cakar loh ko takut?

MY DARLING

Oh ...my love oh ...my darling

Aku miss you ka salira..

long long time tos wengi..

I never stop thinking about you

MIMIN I LOVE U

Kala mataku terpejam

Selalu terbayang wajahmu

Di antara mereka ku pilih Mimin karena Mimin seorang wanita

Mimin oh…

Mimin oh…

Mimin *I love you*

The previous study of this research written by Rohmah (2010) entitled

‒*The Analyzing Code Mixing in Gaul Magazine''* she explained the code mixing

trough the result is Semantic analysis on the text as the object. This research

about textual analysis, the other researches by Ria I (2008) entitled ‒*A*

Descriptive Study of Indonesian English Code Mixing Used in Tabloid Olah

Raga June 10 2005 edition‖ she explore about type of Indonesian- English code

mixing and the constructed of English code mixing and the lexical meaning of

English code mixing. In this research the researcher different with previous study analysis before, the researcher will try to analyze the data through the Sociolinguistic approach and will focus on contextual analysis by using media of the reader response method. Describing factors by using of English into Indonesian culture and find out the lexical meaning from Word, phrase, clause, sentence that include on code mixing analysis in song lyric. Refers to Williamson (2009) the goal is to present a coherent essay with clear argument making sure that you deal carefully with each of the issues the question raise somewhere in the paper.

1.2   Statement of Problem

In the research, the researcher will focus on the analysis of code mixing which are taken from lyric of Sule's songs. Recently, code mixing has become burning issue in Indonesia because many television charnels in Indonesia provide many programs that contain code mixing, such as music Chanel, reality show, and soap opera. This phenomenon makes code mixing more common in the society.

In this research, the researcher tries to analyze code mixing in the lyric of song by sule, through the following question:

1.2.1   What are the reasons of the song writer (Sule) by used code mixing in the lyrics of the song?

1.2.2   What are the responses of the reader to the songs having the code mixing in its lyrics?

1.3 Purpose of Research

The purpose of research is mainly related to the problems of study they are:

1.3.1 To find out the reason of writer using the code mixing in his song lyric.

1.3.2 To know the responses of reader (student) into the Sule's song lyrics using code mixing.

1.4 Significance of Research

The researcher hopes that the result of this research will get the benefit both academically and practically.

1.4.1   Academically this research can be used as an additional reference for discussion of sociolinguistic study, especially about code mixing phenomenon.

1.4.2   Practically this analysis would be helping us (student) in knowing and identifying code mixing in the word, phrase, clause, and sentence included to the song lyric. The researchers can learn about the ways to understand and increasing knowledge the literary work.

1.5 Clarification of Key Term

1.5.1 **Sociolinguistic:** study of the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristic of their function, and the characteristics of their speakers as these three constantly interact, changing and change one another within a speech community.

1.5.2 **Code mixing:** speech act that the speaker writer mix two code ore more language in a discourse. The code mixing itself can take place as a Noun, verb, Adjective, and Adverb, which refer as word classes.

1.5.3 **Bilingual:** Using two languages in some proportion in order to facilitate learning by students who have a native proficiency in one language and are acquiring proficiency in the other: bilingual training; bilingual education.

1.5.4 **Multilingual:** of a person able to communicate fluently in multiple languages, or Using or having the ability to use several languages.

1.5.5 **Social status**: Relative rank that an individual holds, with attendant rights, duties, and lifestyle, in a social hierarchy based on honour and prestige. Status is often ascribed on the basis of sex, age, family relationships, and birth, placing one into a particular social group irrespective of ability or accomplishments. Achieved status, on the other hand, is based on educational attainment, occupational choice, marital status, and other factors involving personal effort.

1.5.6 **Intra- sentential code mixing**: This kind of code mixing occurs within a phrase, a clause, or a sentence boundary

1.5.7 **Intra – lexical code mixing:** This kind of code mixing which occurs within a word boundary.

1.5.8 **Involving a change of pronunciation:** This kind of code mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure.

1.5.9 **Initial emotional response**: this response will be strongly influenced by related to concept in long term memory and emotional response may or may not be accompanied by felt sense (concisions experience) for positive or negative feeling, and thus nay or may not be verbally reportable.

1.5.10 **Interpretative**: It's a subjective response that involves the thing that's being interpreted and the person doing the interpreting. A reader might have an interpretive response to a book, a guide will give an interpretative description of a painting for a tour group, and so on.

1.6 Organization of Writing

This thesis is composed into five chapters:

Chapter I : This chapter consist of; introduction which talks about background of problem, statement of problem, purpose and significance of research, methodology and organization of writing.

Chapter II : Consist of; Theoretical foundation; it is explain about Sociolinguistic approach.

Chapter III : Consist of; methodology of research that used in this analysis.

Chapter IV : Consist of; data analysis.

Chapter V : Consist of; Conclusion and Suggestion.

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
SUNAN GUNUNG DJATI
BANDUNG