

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes about the background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the research, significant of the research, scope and limitation, definition of key terms, and the last organization of the study.

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Language is tool to interaction or tool to communication, tool to convey about idea and concept or feeling. According to Wardaugh, language is system of communication which used by two people or more. In most cases that code is something which can be defined as a language (2006:01). Related to Carrol, “communication is a concept whose scope of application is rather flexible” (1964:05). It means communication is a concept which easy to applicated.

Beside that there is also a linguistics theory which describes about language that more detail. Related to Wardaugh,

Linguistics theory is concerned primarily with an ideal speaker-listener, in a completely homogeneous speech-community, who knows its unaffected by such grammatically irrelevant conditions as memory limitations, distractions, shifts of attention and interest, and errors (random or characteristic) in applying his knowledge of the language in actual performance (2006:3).

From Wardaugh's statement, it can be said, linguistics theory is theory which based on an ideal speaker-listener who knows its unaffected by such grammatically irrelevant conditions as memory limitations, distractions, shifts of attention and interest, and errors.

Sociolinguistics is one of branch of linguistics scope. In Hudson's view, "sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society, whereas the sociology of language is the study of society in relation to language". In other words, in sociolinguistics is study about language and society in order to find out about what the use of language (1996:4). Based on Hudson's statement, it can be stated that sociolinguistic is study of language in relation to society but in sociology of language is the study of society in relation to language. So sociology of language is reserve from sociolinguistics.

Code mixing and code switching are the concept of sociolinguistics these situations may occur in bilingual or multilingual area; the term bilingualism can be defined as the ability of speaker to use two languages. And multilingualism can be defined as the ability of speaker to more languages. For instance, now the music in Indonesia often using a language more than one, they combine the lyrics with some languages, and then do mix and switch the language in the lyric. In the *Saranghaeyo's* song the composer makes the lyrics by combining some languages, it may be able to make the hearer easily to get purpose from that song. This study is intended to find out code mixing and code switching in the *Saranghaeyo's* song and also tries to find what the reason use it.

*Saranghaeyo* is a song by two singers' namely Sule and Eru. Sule is multitalented artist; he has some abilities which are seldom to be found among Indonesian artist. He can arrange the music and sing, after that, he invites Eru to duet and to sing a *Saranghaeyo's* song. This song is unique because the lyric combines Indonesian, English, Korean, Sudanese, and Javanese. It makes the researcher interested to analyze; furthermore in the lyrics *Saranghaeyo's* song the researcher often finds mix and switch code. For example "Saranghaeyo aku cinta padamu" these lyrics are from two languages that are Korean and Indonesian. The kind of switching and mixing phenomenon in the *Saranghaeyo's* song gets the researcher attention. Besides that, the researcher is interested in understanding why the singer in this song switches and mixes the language.

As far as the researcher knowledge the study on code mixing and code switching of the song is still difficult to find, indeed this kind of research will offer sociolinguistic study about code mixing and code switching related to sociolinguistics. This researcher therefore is important in term of linguistics study in general and sociolinguistic in particular.

## **1.2 Statements of the Problems**

Based on the background of study, the problems are formulated as follow:

- 1.2.1 What are the types of code mixing and code switching in "Saranghaeyo's" song by Sule feat Eru?
- 1.2.2 How are code mixing and code switching used in "Saranghaeyo's" song by Sule feat Eru?

1.2.3 Why do Sule and Eru switch and mix their song with several languages?

### **1.3 Objective of the Research**

In accordance with the problem of the study, the objectives are formulated as follows:

1.3.1 To find the types of codemixing and code switching used in “saranghaeyo’s” song by Sule feat Eru.

1.3.2 To describe how code mixing and code switching used in “saranghaeyo’s” song by Sule feat Eru are used.

1.3.3 To find out the reason why do Sule and Eru switch and mix their song with several languages.

### **1.4 Significant of the Research**

This study is expected to offer some contribution to the study of sociolinguistics in particular and the study of linguistics in general. In other words, this study hopes to give information to people who are interested in studying code mixing and code switching

### **1.5 Scope and Limitation**

The study is about code mixing and code switching. More detail about types of code mixing and code switching in Saranghaeyo’s song. The researcher will analyze the types and the use of code mixing and codeswitching in “Saranghaeyo’s” song

lyrics based on Savile Troike, and also analyzes the reason of code mixing and code switching.

## **1.6 Defintion of Key terms**

In this discussion, the study will give operational definition that related to the title *An analysis of Code Mixing and Code Switching saranghaeyo's song by Sule feat Eru korean:*

### **1.6.1 Code Mixing**

According to Nababan (in Cakrawarti, 2011:14) said that code mixing is found mainly in informal interaction. In formal situation, the speaker tends to mix it because there is no exact idiom in that language, so it is necessary to use words or idiom from other language. Based on Nababan's statement, it can be concluded that code mixing is a mixing of codes or language without a change of topic.

### **1.6.2 Code Switching**

Related to Gal (in Wardaugh, 2006:101) code switching is a conversational used to establish, cross or destroy group boundaries, to create, evoke or change interpersonal relations with their rights and obligation. Based on Gal's statement, it can be concluded that code switching is an event change from one code to another code like the speaker use Javanese then change to Indonesian.

### **1.6.3 Pop Music**

Pop music is a typed of music, usually played on instrument, that is popular with many people because it consist of short songs with a strong beat and simple tunes that are easy to remember (Rus, 2013).

### **1.6.4 Sule**

According to Dyan (in blogspot) Entis Sutisna or Sule is a comedian successful after follow audition API (Akademi Pelawak TPI) comedian academy TPI and then he became wayang in opera van Java in Trans7 (2014). Based on Dyan's statement, it can be said Sule is a comedian who famous in Indonesia. In this moment Sule became one of wayang in Opera Van Java with Nunung, Aziz Gagap, Andre, and Parto. He is not only the famous comedian but also a person who famous with a song that title is Saranghaeyo and it sang by Sule feat Eru Korean.

### **1.6.5 Eru**

According to Maulana (in blogspot) Eru is someone from South Korean; the original name from Korea is Jo Sung-Hyun. He is a singer origin from Korea, he enters to Indonesia to promote his album and he invites Sule to duet with him because in his opinion Sule have many fans (2014).

## **1.7 Organization of the Study**

The writer arranges the writer system in order to be systematic as follow:

Chapter 1 INTRODUCTION

It present an introduction that consist of background, staement of the problem, purpose, significant of the research, scope, definition of key term and organization of writing.

**Chapter II REVIEW TO RELATED LITERARTURE**

It deals with the review to relted literature that consist of theoretical framework, the reseachers which are almost similar and the theories in doing the research.

**Chapter III METHOD OF THE RESEARCH**

It describes research method that contains the nature of the research, the source of the data, instrument of the study, method of data collection, and procedure for analyzing the data.

**Chapter IV FINDING AND DATA ANALYSIS**

It comprises the data analysis which contain result and discussion.

**Chapter V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

It contains the conclusionn and suggestion of the study.