THE ANALYSIS OF CODE SWITCHING IN INDONESIAN POP SONG

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Abstract

The objective of this research was to describe the types of code switching found in some Indonesian popular pop songs from 2003 – 2013 and to explain the cause of code switching in Indonesian popular pop songs from 2003 – 2013. The research used content analysis design. The object of the data was the song lyric of seven songs that represented pop songs in 2003 - 2013. Those seven songs considered suitable to be the object of this research due to the variations of code switching in the lyrics and the year of publishing which is within 1 decade precisely from 2003 – 2013. To collect the data, the researcher used content analysis technique. Based on the analysis there were 32 data dealing with types of code switching and its causes. There are three types of code switching based on Poplack's theory that are found. The first types of code switching that were found was tag switching with one data. Second, inter-sentential switching with 26 data which is the types of code switching that is commonly found. The last is intra-sentential switching with 5 data. The cause of code switching found were 5 out of 7 causes of code switching based on Hoffman's theory with the most commonly found was talking about particular topic with 23 data. Quoting somebody else with 2 data, interjection only 1 data, repetition used for clarification with 2 data, and the last was intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor with 4 data. Since this research only investigate the types of code switching and the causes based on relevant theories. Therefore, the researcher suggests for other researcher who interested in this topic to also analyze code mixing or the impact of using code switching for listener. The researcher also suggests for the song writers to pay more attention to the use of code switching in their songs and also the content of the song itself so their song will be more appropriate to their listener which is mostly come from teenagers and young adults. The researcher suggests that the song listeners especially from teenagers/young adults also more selective in their list of music mainly in content of music they will hear.

Keywords: code, analysis, lyrics, impact, type

INTRODUCTION

English becomes more popular in Indonesia and often used by young people. Usually, they use English in social media or even when they speak. People come to know many varieties of languages and this situation causes bilingualism and multilingualism. Bilingualism is a linguistic phenomenon when two languages are related with the result which codes can be used in the same interaction (Hamers & Blanc, 1978). The phenomenon of bilingualism and multilingualism causes code switching to appear. Ersani (2020) states being bilingual is closely related to the use of code switching and code mixing which means that people of bilingual ability alternatively use both languages in a span of interaction. Bilingual or multilingual used more than one language and it cause them to choose certain code in communication and often switch or mix one language to the other depends on the circumstances.

Code switching is utilization of two or more languages, variety, or style by people in

an utterance, conversation, between different speakers, or situations (Romaine, 1992). There are many media that can use code switching, and one of them is songs. So, it can be concluded that songs can be a media to uses code switching, and there are a lot of this kind of songs in Indonesia. So, to help in better understanding of code switching, the analysis of code switching and in Indonesian song must be done.

There are some studies on Code Switching and Code Mixing in songs (Ria, 2016; Daoh, 2016; Shihite, 2016; Rianda, 2017; and Wahyuni, 2018). Those studies also analyze the types of code switching and the cause or reason of code switching in songs, but there are differences in data source of the research. However, this research aims to fill the gap of the previous research by taking the wider data source of some songs in Indonesia because in the previous researches the data only took one song or one album. Also, the researcher classifies the data by year to gain better understanding of code switching that occur in Indonesia.

The song writer of some songs in Indonesia use code switching definitely has a purpose and certain meaning for the listener. Therefore, outside from identifying the form of code switching in Indonesian song, this research also intends to analyze the cause of code switching in Indonesian songs.

Based on the background of this research, the researcher can identify some problems. Those are: Indonesian people often mix or switch their language; there are many song writers in Indonesia that use code switching in their songs; and many song writers not use full English songs or full Indonesian songs. From those problem the researcher conduct the formulation of the problem namely: What are the types of code switching

used in Indonesian popular pop; What are the causes of code switching in Indonesian popular pop songs?

This research is beneficial to portray the condition of language and society in Indonesia and to identify about sociolinguistics matter, especially code switching in Indonesian songs. This research is also beneficial as a character building for teenager and young adult, because the target of pop song is teenager/young adult. This research will help to educate teenager/young adult how to use language properly especially in term of code switching. Therefore, the researcher proposes research to be conducted with the title "The Analysis of Using Code Switching in Indonesian Popular Pop Song in 2003 – 2013".

METHOD

This research used qualitative content analysis design. Content analysis is any technique for making interferences by systematically and objectively identifying special characteristics of massages (Holsti, 1968). The primary data of this research is the lyric of some Indonesian songs, specifically ten songs from 2003 – 2013. The songs are Project Pop – Dangdut is the Music of My Country, Bondan ft. Fade 2 Black – Ya Sudahlah, Smash – Senyum dan Semangat, Cherrybelle – Beautiful, Agnes Monica – Muda, Cherrybelle – Best Friend Forever, Regina – Kemenangan. Meanwhile, the secondary data of this research are taken from any books, researches, journals, internet sources, etc. related to the theory of code switching.

This research analyzed seven songs from 2003 – 2013. The purpose why the data was taken from 2003 – 2013 is because the researcher wanted to know code switching that occur in the decade.

To collect the data, the researcher used content analysis technique. The researcher first chose some Indonesian songs which contain code switching, those are Project Pop – Dangdut is the Music of My Country, Bondan ft. Fade 2 Black – Ya Sudahlah, Smas – Senyum dan Semangat, Cherrybelle – Beautiful, Agnes Monica – Muda, Cherrybelle – Best Friend Forever, Regina – Kemenangan. After that, the researcher categorized the data by following the table:

Table 1

Lyrics	Code Switching		
	Tag Switching	Inter-sentential switching	Intra-sentential switching

The researcher also analyzed the causes of code switching based on Hoffman's theory by following the table:

Table 2

Lyrics	The Cause of Code Switching

The next step after collecting the data is analyzing the data. According to Maxwell (in Astuti, 2017), data analysis is the aspect of qualitative research that distinguishes it from experimental research and survey research. Data analysis is the purposes of the collecting data in order to apply the theories. The data analysis in this research used some following steps:
1. Categorizing, coding and describing the code switching of the data based on Poplack's theory.
2. Classifying and describing the causes of using code switching and code mixing based on Hoffman's theory.
3. Drawing conclusion.

The research underwent some procedures. They are collecting the lyrics of Indonesian songs that have code switching, dividing the lyrics sentence by sentence which have code switching, categorizing the data which contain code switching based on Poplack's theory, identifying the causes of code switching to occur, and the last is verifying the data with validation from the expert in this field. The Expert is Mr. Dhafid Wahyu Utomo, M.A as lecturer of Linguistics in University of Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa.

Findings and Discussion
Findings

The research result show that there are 3 types of code switching and 5 cause out of 7 causes of code switching that are found in 7 songs as seen in table 1.1.

Table 1.1
Type of codeswitching

No.	The types of code Switching	Numbers
1.	Tag Switching	1
2.	Inter-sentential switching	26
3.	Intra-sentential switching	5
Total		32

From the table 1.1, it can be seen that there are 1 types of tag switching, 26 types of inter-sentential switching, and 5 intra-sentential switching. It can be concluded that the highest number of code switching in the lyrics of 7 Indonesian songs is the types of inter-sentential switching attains 26 data. The fewest number of code switching in the lyrics of 7 Indonesian songs is the types of tag switching comprising only 1 data. Five out of 7 causes of code switching can be seen in table 2.1.

Table 2.1
The cause of code switching

No.	The cause of code switching	Numbers
1.	Talking about particular topic	24
2.	Quoting somebody else	2
3.	Express solidarity	-
4.	Interjection	1
5.	Repetition used for clarification	2
6.	Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor	3
7.	Expressing group identitiy	-
Total		32

From table 2.1, it can be seen that out of 7 causes of code switching, there are only 5 causes that are found in this research. The first cause is particular topic which is the highest number with 24 data, quoting somebody else with 2 data, interjection with 1 data, repetition used for clarification with 2 data, and intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor with 3 data.

Discussion

Based on the research finding, the analysis finding can be explained to the answer of the research question in chapter 1. The first research question is what are the types of code switching in Indonesian popular pop songs from 2003 – 2013. To answer the first question the researcher uses Poplack's theory that classifying the types of code switching in three cathegories, namely tag switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching (Poplack, 1994: 178).

This research used seven songs as sample of Indonesian songs which contain morale value as education element in term of code switching. Those seven songs are Project

Pop – Dangdut is the Music of My Country, Bondan ft. Fade 2 Black – Ya Sudahlah, Smash – Senyum dan Semangat, Cherrybelle – Beautiful, Agnes Monica – Muda, Cherrybelle – Best Friend Forever, Regina – Kemenangan.

From the result of this research, the researcher found all of the three types of code switching in seven songs. This study is in line with the studies conducted by (Ria, 2016 & Daoh, 2016). The first types of is tag switching which is found in the song *Yasudahlah* sung by Bondan featuring Fade 2 black. The number of code switching that found is 1 data. In this song, the researcher can identify the types code switching is tag switching because the lyric show sentence *cukup satu waktu* (yes) *untuk satu cinta*. From the part of the lyric above, it is found interjection 'yes' in the middle of lyric and interjection is characteristic of tag switching. So, in conclusion, this part of song lyrics is identified as types of tag switching.

The second type of code switching is inter-sentential switching. This switching found in the all seven songs. This switching is the highest number type of code switching, which counts for 26 data. The researcher can identify the types of code switching is inter-sentential switching because all the part of song lyrics above occurs in different sentence/lyric so this part of song lyrics is categorized as inter-sentential switching.

The third type of code switching is intra-sentential switching which is found in 2 songs, Yasudahlah sung by Bondan featuring Fade 2 black and Senyum dan Semangat sung by Smash. The numbers of code switching which found are 5 data. In the song above, the code switching can be identified because all the parts of song lyrics above occur in one sentence. So, this part of song lyrics is identified as intra-sentential switching.

The second research question is what the cause of code switching in Indonesian popular pop song from 2003 – 2013 based on Hoffman's theory. To answer the question above the researcher used Hoffman's theory and supported by Muysken's theory. Based on Hoffman's theory there are seven causes why code switching appear namely talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, express solidarity: being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, and expressing group identity. In this research, the researcher only found five causes, those are talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, interjection, repetition used for clarification and intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor.

The first cause of code switching found by researcher is interjection. Interjection as explained in chapter 2 is a strong feeling and emotion. Interjection is short exclamation. Example: Look! Hey! Well!, etc. For example, in the data **S2. L5** shows the sentence *cukup satu waktu* **(yes)** *untuk satu cinta*. From the part of the lyric, it is found interjection 'yes' in the middle of lyric and interjection is characteristic of tag switching. So, in conclusion, this part of song lyrics is categorized as types of 3tag switching and the cause of code switching is interjection.

The second cause of code switching is talking about particular topic which is the highest number of causes found. One of the causes of code switching is talking with particular topic. People likely switch code to discuss a particular topic (Holmes, 2000). For example, in the data **S2. L1** shows the sentence *everything's gonna be okay* which is classified as word to comfort or motivate others. Indonesian people tend to use English when they say something about affection, motivated

word and when they comfort others. For example, in the discussion in goodreads.com about 'lebih enak ngungkapin pikiran dalam bahasa Indonesia atau bahasa Inggris? by delete user', most of the users like to use English more than Indonesian language, they feel like what they say become weird and too normative. They are more comfortable to use English when talk about affection, their thinking, or their feeling. So it can be concluded that the word about affection can be categorized as 'talking about particular topic' because the use of English only used when people show affection or feeling.

The third cause of code switching is quoting somebody else. Hoffman (1991: 116) says that sometimes people like to do quoting of a famous expression or word of some renowned figures. The researcher can identify the cause because the lyrics used famous word/expression. For example, in the data **S3. L1** shows the sentence *karena sering di-**bully***. The word *bully* is famous word that commonly used rather than Indonesian language for bully *perundungan*. So, in conclusion, the cause of code switching in this part of song lyric is quoting somebody else.

The fourth cause the is repetition used for clarification. Bilingual people sometimes use both languages that they master in the same utterance if they want to clarify their speech to make their speech understandable for listeners (Hoffman, 1991). That is called as the cause of as 'repetition used for clarification'. For example, in the data **S2. L3** shows the sentence *come on, fly, come fly (whoa-ho…)*. This part of song lyric classified as repetition used for clarification because the intention of code switching above is to clarify the lyrics to make it more understandable. The lyrics before shows the word *melayang jauh,* and repeated in English in the lyrics *come on fly* to make it more understandable for listener by using both

language, English and Indonesia. So, in conclusion, the cause of code switching is repetition for clarification.

The last cause is intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor. 'Intention of clarifying the speech for interlocutor' means code switching can be appear to make the conversation understandable to both speaker and listener (Hoffman, 1991). Rianda (2017 also says that a meaning in one code is repeated in the other code in somewhat modified them. For example, in the data **S1. L1** shows the sentence *dangdut is the music of my country*. The part of the song shows the sentence *salah satunya dengan musik* and followed by lyric *dangdut is the music of my country* which is the second lyrics make the listener more understand that the 'music' in here is 'dangdut'. So, in conclusion, the cause of code switching is intention of clarifying the speech for interlocutor.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS
Conclusion

This research observed the lyrics of Indonesian Popular Pop songs which contain code switching. There are seven songs which is analyzed in this research. The songs are Project Pop – Dangdut is the Music of My Country, Bondan ft. Fade 2 Black – Ya Sudahlah, Smash – Senyum dan Semangat, Cherrybelle – Beautiful, Agnes Monica – Muda, Cherrybelle – Best Friend Forever, Regina – Kemenangan. These seven songs selected based on moral value that contain in the lyrics of the songs and only taken from 2003 – 2013. So, there are two objectives of this study. First this study aimed to find the type of code switching used in Indonesian popular pop songs from 2003 – 2013. Second, this research is aimed to find the cause why code switching used in Indonesian popular pop songs. Based on analysis of song lyrics in Indonesian popular pop songs that was explain in the previous chapter, the researcher

presents the conclusions of the study as follows:

1. The result of analysis shows the three types of code switching that are found in seven songs and the whole number of code switching are 32 data. The highest number types of code switching is inter-sentential switching with 26 data. The types intra-sentential with 5 data and tag switching with just 1 data.
2. The causes of code switching that are found also 32 data. From 7 causes of code switching, only 5 are found in the 7 song lyrics. The highest number of the cause of code switching is talking about particular topic with 24 data. Quoting somebody else with 2 data, interjection only 1 data, repetition used for clarification with 2 data, and the last is intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor with 3 data.

Suggestion

From the result of the research, there are yet many possibilities for further research about code switching topic in the future. Since this research only investigate the types of code switching and the causes based on relevant theories. Therefore, the researcher suggests for other researcher who interested in this topic to also analyze code mixing or the impact of using code switching for listener.

There are many possibilities in taking sample of Indonesian – English code switching research, it cannot not only from songs but also from another media such as television show, radio, social media or even in daily conversation. Thus, there will be some variations in code switching research in the future.

The researcher also suggests for the song writers to pay more attention to the use

of code switching in their songs and also the content of the song itself so their song will be more appropriate to their listener which is mostly come from teenagers and young adults. The researcher suggests that the song listeners especially from teenagers/young adults also more selective in their list of music mainly in content of music they will hear.

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