CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer presents background of this study, statement of problem, research objective, and significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the study

Language has functions for communication and interaction among society. Almost all people have at least two languages; a mother language or local language and also national language. Language is very important to make good relationship with other person. Some people did not use conversation or speech for communication, but they use gesture for communicate each other. Language is a system of arbitrary conventionalized vocal, written, or gesture symbols that enable members of given community to communicate intelligibly with one another and system of arbitrary verbal symbol (Wardhaugh, 1997 in Hidayat, 2006).

According to Weinrich (1982), “The practice of alternatively using two languages is will be called bilingualism, and the person involved bilingual. Unless otherwise specified, all remarks about bilingualism apply as well to multilingualism, the practice of using alternately three or more”. In bilingual or multilingual societies, people may create certain codes because people want to make the communication run well.
Code is a term for any variety of language, usually stressing the linguistic rules that underpin the variety (Mesthrie, 2000:490 in Mardikasari, 2011). Code may be also called a language. It refers to language or variety of a language. There are two kinds of codes. They are code mixing and code switching. Thelander (Cokro, 2008) differentiates code switching from code mixing. If utterance is switched from one language to another language supporting a distinctive function, it is called code switching. Conversely, if an utterance, either phrase or clause, consists of a clause or phrase does not support a distinctive function, it is called code mixing.

The phenomenon of code switching happens not only in local language and national language, but also in another country. In Indonesian, the people are usually bilingual and even multilingual. They use local language in their area. They use national language in other area. In the other hand, they use international language if they speak with foreigners. Sometimes they switch more one language in one conversation. Code switching is the alternate use of two languages or linguistic varieties within the same utterance or during the same conversation (Hoffmann, 1991:110 in Putri, 2009).

Nowadays, the use code switching is very diverse, both in speech or conversation and written form. We can find in conversation or speech such as actors, presenters, singers like Daniel Mananta, Agnes Monica, Cinta Laura, and etc. Meanwhile, the written form we can find in media, for example status in Facebook and twitter, newspaper, text books and lyric of songs.

Songs can be media for listening, because English songs consist of vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation, and literary works, especially code switching. There are a
lot of songs containing code switching. Song’s components such as sounds in rhythm, lyric, and counterpoints, which are sounds and lyric, are famous for any people in this world.

Creating attractive teaching and learning atmosphere is significant to do by a teacher. The objective is making variation in delivering material for the students, so that it can be understandable. In addition, the use of song is helpful to cover limited of the teacher in teaching and attract the students to be focus of material. Furthermore, using the media as a tool to help educational process can improve students’ motivation in study. Moreover, it also can reduce the stress which can disturb education process. A song can be introduced into lesson in order to make the lesson easier to be memorised and understood by the students, so the song can be an alternative education.

The previous research has been done by the students at University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Rahmawati (2011). Shows that 32 of code switching were divided in 3 kinds of code switching. The kinds of code switching are; Intra-sentential code switching found 15 items; Inter-sentential code switching 11 items; and Emblematic found 6 items. The previous research shows that the phenomenon code switching happens in the lyric of songs. And, the most dominant kinds of code switching used by the analysis is intra-sentential code switching. The difference about this previous research with the writer research is the previous research found three kinds of code switching used by Hoffmann (1991), that is, inter-sentential code switching, intra-sentential code switching, and emblematic. Whereas the writer
analysis will find three kinds of code switching used by Poplack (1980), that is, intersentential, intra-sentential, and tag-switching.

The writer wants to analyze code switching employed in super junior song in an album "sexy, free, & single", because this songs is interesting. This songs becomes teenagers favourite songs because it can be enjoyed to listen, it also consist of good dance, good style, and good face. super junior is boy band is the most influential in the world boy band k-pop. Super junior has fans spread evenly across the whole world and all information related to super junior is very interesting for the talks.

1.2 Statements of problems

1. What are the kinds of code switching found in Super Junior songs?
2. What are the meanings of code switching employed in Super Junior’s song?

1.3 Research objective

1. To find kind of code switching are found in super junior songs
2. To find the meaning of code switching employed in super junior songs.

1.4 Significance of the study

Theoretically, this is expected to add the study of sociolinguistics, especially in term of code switching. Practically, this study is hope to increased English department students understanding about the phenomenon of code switching Koreans songs.
1.5 Scope and limitation

Scope: the scope of the study focused on the use of code switching only lyric of super junior song’s, Sexy, Free & Single, From U, Gulliver, Now, Rock star, Butterfly, and Day Dream.

Limitation: this analysis is limited on the songs taken from the third album that is Sexy, Free and Single that was released in 2010. This album consists of ten songs, and the writer focused in the seven songs that related with code switching.

1.6 Definition of key terms

There are several key terms used in this study. The writers define the key terms as follows:

Code is a term for any variety of language, usually stressing the linguistic rules that underpin the variety (Mestrie, 2000)

Code switching is a phenomenon in language usage of a bilingual speaker who speaks a language and then switches to the other one (Sabilah, 2000).

Album is one or more recordings issued together; originally released on 12-inch phonograph record and later on cassette audiotape and compact.

Super junior is the name of a boy band from Korean. Their songs consists of sociolinguistics. Mostly, their song containing code switching.