CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses about background of study, statement of problems, purposes of study, significance of study, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of study

Sociolinguistics research is used to analyze some exciting aspects in the field of social linguistics. It includes the aspects of linguistics and the connections between language and society and the way people use language in different social situations. Wardhaugh (1986:1) states that sociolinguistics is the study of the language in its social context and the study of social life through linguistics, so the study of sociolinguistics cannot be separated from language and social interaction. People use it to communicate. It represents the social function of language and it can figure out as a mirror of society.

According to Trudgill (1983:13) language is not simply a means of communication, it is a very important means of establishing and maintaining relationship with other people. In this case, language cannot be separated from society. By using language, people can express opinions, ideas, suggestions and make our communication easier. From that definition, language also has another function that is to maintain our relationship with our environment. Practically, language is
different from one another but still has the same function as a communication tool in our daily life.

Many Indonesians people are bilingual and some are even multilingual. Since Indonesia is an archipelagic country, the emergence of vernaculars or local languages, such as Javanese, Sundanese, Madurese, Balinese, Banjarese, etc. is inevitable among tribes in Indonesia. Local languages are used in communication among people in certain areas to hold their social affairs, whereas to communicate with other people who come from different tribes, another language is needed that is national language that unites them, Indonesian language. It means that Indonesians are at least bilinguals since they master two languages, vernacular and Bahasa Indonesia.

Moreover, it is not surprising if some Indonesians are bilingual or multilingual at the same time because of the foreign language learning, such as English, Mandarin, German, Japanese, etc. that enable them to master more than one language and Bahasa Indonesia. Among those foreign languages, English is the most popular because it is not only an international language, but also a compulsory subject of foreign language learning in Indonesia beginning from elementary school to university.

In speaking, people usually use a symbol or sign to convey their intention. They use code. They usually use it when they need codes for both transactional and interactional purpose. Wardhaugh (1986: 86) states code can be used to refer to any kind of system that two or more people employ for communication. The more people
master languages, the more their ability to code switch and code mix from one language into another language because of the repertoire in their minds. Therefore, the phenomenon of code switching happens not only between local language and Bahasa Indonesia, but also among local language, Bahasa Indonesia and English.

Recent research on code switching was done by Prasongko (2003) who conducted a study on code switching used by Baby Blue in Belahan Jiwa movie finds out 47 code switchings and three kinds of code switching. First, Intra-sentential code switching, those were 14, the switch occurred within a sentence. Second, Inter-sentential code switching; the switch used by Baby Blue occurred between sentences, those were 25. The last was Emblematic switching, the switch that occurred with involving the tags or exclamation serving as an Emblem of the bilingual character, those were 8. And the most dominant kind of code switching was Inter-sentential code switching because it was most frequently used by Baby Blue.

From those previous studies, it can be concluded that the code switching used in movie and song is different, such as the most dominant of code switching used by Baby Blue in “Belahan Jiwa” movie is inter-sentential code switching, while in Cinta Laura’s songs mostly used intra-sentential code switching. The writer wants to delve deeper about the code switching especially in song. It is hoped that this study will expand the picture of the Sociolinguistics field.
In the light of the above previous research, and especially in the bilingual country, code switching is inevitably used. Furthermore, because of the development of language itself, code switching is not only used in daily conversation or academic activity but also in song. In some Indonesian songs, code switching is also used.

Recently, some Indonesian songs contain English phrases and sentences in their lyrics. Take for example, Rini Wulandari’s song entitled “Over Protective” which ends with “Over, over protective, buatku pusing gila” which was popular in 2009. Though Rini Wulandari has been producing several songs which involve language switching, she is not the only Indonesian composers who does it. There are several other composers who produce songs which contain language switching, such as Cinta Laura. In her album “Cinta Laura” which contains ten songs, and there are seven songs which used code switching.

In this study, the writer studies about code switching used in Cinta Laura’s songs as the topic of discussion. It is still new because it has not been researched yet by other researcher. Besides, Cinta Laura is one of the most popular artists in Indonesia, whose song lyrics are full of switching language.

1.2 Statement of Problems

1. What kinds of code switching are found in Cinta Laura’s songs?

2. What is the most dominant code switching employed in Cinta Laura’s songs?
1.3 Purpose of Study

In accordance with the statement of the problems mentioned previously, the objectives of the study are stated as follows:

1. To know the kinds of code switching are found in Cinta Laura’s songs.
2. To know the most dominant code switching employed in Cinta Laura’s songs.

1.4 Significance of Study

Theoretically, this study is expected to enrich the study of Sociolinguistics, especially in terms of code switching. Practically, this study is hoped to broaden English department students’ understanding about the phenomenon of code switching Indonesian songs.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

Based on the research objective above, the writer wants to make the limitation of the study. The scope of the study focused on the use of code switching only in lyric of Cinta Laura’s songs “Cinta Atau Uang, Shoot Me, You Say Aku, We Can Do It, Oh Baby, Guardian Angel and Let Me Go”. This analysis is limited on the songs taken from the first album that is “Cinta Laura” that was released in 2010.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

The key terms in this research are defined as follows:

- Code switching is the alternate use of two languages or linguistic varieties within the same utterance or during the same conversation (Hoffman, 1991:
110).

- **Intra-sentential code-switching** is the switch occurring within a sentence (Hoffmann, 1991).

- **Inter-sentential code-switching** is the switch occurring between sentences (Hoffmann, 1991).

- **Emblematic switching** is switch occurs with involving tags or exclamation serving as an emblem of the bilingual character (Hoffmann, 1991).