CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Language is a way of how people expressing their feeling and mind. It means that, language is a tool for people to communicate with others for several purposes, such as feels angry, sad or happy. So that, language can make people know what the other people mean. Language use symbolically represents fundamental dimensions of social behavior and human interaction. The scientific study of language is called Linguistics.

Linguistics is the science of language, including the sounds or signs, words and grammar rules. Linguistics the scientific study of language and its structure including the study of morphology, syntax, phonetic and semantics. Specific branches of linguistics include sociolinguistics, dialectology, psycholinguistics, computational linguistics, historical-comparative linguistics, applied linguistics and involves an analysis of language form, language meaning and language in context. There are many people who are interested in study in linguistics and it produced many branches of linguistics. Such as : sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, semantics, semiotics, pragmatics.

Sociolinguistics is the study of all aspect of linguistics applied towards the connections between language and society; and the way use it in different language situations. Sociolinguistics is concerned with the relationship between language and context in which it is used (Holmes, 2000:1).Examining

the way people use the language in different social contexts provides a wealth information about the way language works, as well as about the social relationship in a community and the way people signal of their social identify through the language. Field of the study of sociolinguistics : Language varieties, social variables affecting language (ethnicity, religion, status, gender, level of education, age), rules creation for social or socioeconomic classes, dialects (usage of language from place to place), grammar, phonetics and vocabulary of language variations among special classes (sociolect), bilingualism and multilingualism, slang, style of language, language change, politeness, language maintenance.

In a bilingualism or multilingualism community people will be forced to be able to speak in at least two different languages. In some areas, there will be a society in one certain community want to have relationship with others with different language. This case will cause the change of one language to another which in turn can cause someone know more than one language beside his/her mother tongue. The ability to speak two language is called bilingualism and the ability to use more than two language is called multilingualism. In bilingual and multilingual societies, people may produce certain codes.

A code is a system that is used by people to communicate with each other. Code is a term for any variety of language. There are two kinds of code namely code mixing and code switching. code switching and code mixing is different(Jendra, 2010:10). If utterance is switched from one language to another language supporting by a distinctive function, it is called as 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.

Code mixing has three types which are found in bilingual speech communities. They are insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization(Muysken, 2000:7). In insertion types, the lexical item or constituent from one language takes place of a comparable item in the other language; but it is inserted into the structure of the other language. In alternation pattern, both language can occur alternately with their structure. Congruent lexicalization concern with mixes where lexical material from their occurs in a shared grammatical structure. According to writer code mixing is ixing of two or more language in a sentence consisting of multiple language within a sentence or conversation in our daily life.

The writer is interested in discussing about the Batak songs. Because nowadays, where the era is more sophisticated and the kind of the music that is diverse. So, the young generation should develop and introduce the Batak songs to the other countries, so that it will not dissapear. And According to the writer, it is important to know more and study that.

Based on the statement above, the writer to interest*Code Mixing Found in Batak SongLyrics of Siantar Rap Foundation*.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

The problems of this study :

1. What types of code mixing is used in Batak songs lyrics of Siantar rap foundation?

2. What types of code mixing is dominantly used in Batak songs lyrics of Siantar rap foundation?

3. How are the code mixing used in Batak song lyrics of Siantar rap foundation?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems, the objectives are :

1. To identify types of the code mixing used in Batak songs lyricsof Siantar rap foundation.

2. To find out types of code mixing which is dominantlyused inBatak songs lyrics of Siantar rap foundation.

3. To describe types of code mixing used in Batak song lyrics of Siantar rap foundation.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

The writer focused her study on the use of code mixing in Batak songs lyrics of Siantar rap foundation from Youtube.

There are 3 albums :

1. The album Batak Ethnic Swag (4 songs)

2. The album Tobanese (4 songs)

3. The album Sada Dua Tolu (4 songs)

The scope of the study limited in analyzing of code mixing Bataknese in Batak songs lyrics of Siantar rap foundation in form Insertion, Alternationand Congruent Lexicalization (Dialect). The classification of the types of Code Mixing based on Pieter Muysken (2000:1).

1.5 The Significances of the Study

The significances of this study :

1. Theoretically, the findings of the study :

   1) Can enrich theories of sociolinguistics related to the use of code mixing give more information about code mixing found in Batak song lyrics of Siantar rap foundation.

   2) Can be useful for further studies practically, the findings will give more informationabout code mixing in Batak song lyrics of Siantar rap foundation.

2. Practically, the writer will be useful for :

   1) For English Department Students, this research result is expected can help the student to learn more about communication, especially in using code mixing based on appropriate situational context.

   2) For Reader, this writer will give more information about code mixing in Batak songs lyrics of Siantar rap foundation.

   3) People who are interested in studying code mixing, this writer result can be used as guidance for learning about code mixing especially when the code mixing is used in songster purposes.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the study of the language function in a social context and the development of language in society. It is aimed in explaining why people speak differently in sosial contexts and it also concerned with identifying the social function of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning (Holmes, 2001:1).

Sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society (Wardaugh, 2002:12). He also adds that sociolinguistics is when people learn about the society, the culture and language. Because its influences the forming of a language. The way of someone to speak out has a big relationship with his culture and also his environment.

Related to the explanation, sociolinguistics is the study of the development and the level of use of language in a society in which there is a discussion about bilingual and multilingual discussion of incorporation language in accordance with the rules and are not in accordance with the rules but is used by community and accepted by society well studied in the code switching and code mixing.

2.2 Bilingualism

A speech community that has a relationship with another community, it will pass language contact. Bilingualism is defined as the use of two languages either by an individual or by a group of speakers, such as the habitual of a particular region or nation (Siregar,2002:9).

The phenomenon of people having more than one code (language) is called bilingualism and multilingualism (Wardaugh, 2006:101). This phenomenon also happens in Indonesia. Most Indonesian people can speak more than one language. They also can speak Indonesian language. So, if they speak with other person, they can choose language in another situation.

In sociolinguistics, bilingualism is using two different languages. Now a lot of people around the world speak more than one language. It has been estimated that half of the world is bilingualism. In many cases, people also speak three language,their native language, second language and sometimes with one or more foreign languages, especially in big cities. In addition if the language, belong to the society.

2.3 Code

In everyday interaction, people usually choose different codes in different situation. When people want to talk each other they have to choose a particular code to express their feeling. It is symbol of nationalism that is used by people to speak or communicate in a particular language, or dialect, or register, or accent, or style on different occasion and for different perpose

of communication.

A code is a symbol of nationalism that is used by peole to speak or communicate in a particular language or dialect or register or accent or style on different occasion and for different purposes (Stockwell, 2002:-9).

In Sociolinguistics, Code refer to a language or a is a variety language. It is a set of linguistics form used specific social circumstance, i.e with distinctive social distribution. The term code can not be separated from two phenomenal terms namely code mixing and code switching.

Code-switching is a situation where the speakers deliberately change a code being used, by switching from one to another. Among several definitions of Code-Switching, the following definitions should give clarity needed to understand the concept and Code Mixing is the change of one language to another within the same utterance or in the same oral written to understand the context. The same of code switching and code mixing is that they commonly occur in a multilingualism society in using two language or more.

From those opinions of the code given by many linguistics above the code is a form of the language variation that is used by a society to make communication with other people.

2.3.1 Code Switching

Code switching is a changing from one language or dialect to another language or dialect in conversation. Code switching and other related language use phenomenon occur in all linguistics situations, monolingual and bilingual situation.

A code switching is a convesational strategy used to establish, cross or destroy group boundaries; to create; to evoke or change interpersonal relations with their rights and obligationaccording to Wardaugh (1986:100). Code switching happens when there is a situation where speaker deliberately change a code being used.

While code switching, speakers change the language used to code the others (including diversity) for consideration (1) the other person, (2) speakers themselves, (3) the presence of three speaker (e.g, between Javanese keep coming third of Sumatra, they transfer the code to Indonesian language), (4) create a sense of humor, (5) increase the prestige. The code switching occurs between the language used is an autonomous individual, a conscious and deliberate specific causes.

2.3.1.1 Types of Code Switching

The grammatical classification result in three types of code switching (Jendra, 2010:75-77), namely:

1) Tag code switching

A tag code switching happens when a bilingual inserts short expression (tag) from different language at the end of his/her utterances.

Example : it is okay, no problem, *ya nggak* ?

(an indonesian bilingual switches from English to Indonesian)

2) Inter sentential code switching

An inter sensential code switching happens when there is a complete sentence in a foreign language uttered between in a base language.

Example : *Ini lagu lama, tahun 60an.* It is oldies but goodies, they say. *Tapi masih enak kok didengerin.*

(an Indonesian bilingual switches from Indonesian to English)

3) Intra sentential code switching

An intra sentential code switching is found when a word a phrase, or a clause, of a foreign language is found within the sentence in a base language.

Example : *Mudah-mudahan juga kalo dibilang cantik nggak cuma* physically *semoga hatinya juga*.

2.3.2 Code Mixing

Code mixing is the mixing of a word or phrase from a language into another language in a bilingualism or multilingualism. Code mixing refers to all case where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence (Muysken, 2000:1). there are three main types of code mixing: insertion, alternation and lexicalization.

Code mixing is the use of two languages or more, language varieties in relaes situations between the speaker and other people who have a close

relationship to each other (Nababan, 1993:32).

Code mixing is the change of one language to another within the same utterance or in the same oral written. It is common phenomenon in societies in which two or more languages are used studies of code mixing enchance our understanding of the nature, process and constraint of language and the relationship between language use and individual values, communicative strategies, language attitudes and function within particular socio-cultural contexts.

Code mixing happens when two people speak in one situation by using one language, but in the middle of the sentence they often use other language. For example, there are two people speak in one situation by using Batak language, but in the middle of the sentence they sometimes use Indonesian words in the sentence, not all of sentence.

2.3.2.1 Types of Code Mixing

The realization of code mixing can be in form of code mixing is typically divided into three types (Muysken, 2000:1), namely :

1) Insertion

   In this type, the lexical or constituent from one language takes place of a comparable item in the other language; but it is inserted into the structure of the other language.

   Example : *Tergantung* leader, *terus juga tergantung* situation.

   (Indonesian -English).

Insertion tends to be :

1. Content words rather than function words

   Contents words carry lexical meaning in themselves, such as beautiful, slowly. The content words are those traditionally nouns, personal pronouns, verbs, adjectives and adverb.

   Example : *kamu gak usah deh, terlalu* possesive *banget sama pacar kamu,*slow *aja kali* ! (Indonesian-English).

2. Nested

   Nested is the fragment preceding te insertion and the fragment following are grammatical related.

   Example : *Anda sebaiknya menggunakan* safety belf *supaya membuat anda lebih nyaman.*

3. Selected elements

   Selected elements are object or complement rather than adjuncts.

   Example : *Iya sih, hari ini aku sibuk cari* partner *buat usaha.* (partner as an object).

4. Single constituents

   A constituent is letter groups of sentences. In some cases, a single constituent in inserted while in other cases prepositional phrases inserted. There is considerable variation in what can be inserted; in some languages, this consists mostly of adverbial phrase in order mostly single nouns.

Example :

A : *ngapain kamu disini*

B : *pesawatnya perlu di* run up *dan* landing gear

2) Alternation

In alternation pattern, both language occur alternately each with their structure.

Example of alternation (English-Indonesian) : You mean, *ganti ke kata laen.* (You mean, change it to another word).

There are some of characterizing alternation pattern, they are :

1. Several consituent : it means the mixing consist of some group of words.

Example : *bagi anda si pemuja penampilan,* bad hair day *bisa membuat anda uring-uringan.*

2. Doubling : repetition of code mixing structure in bot languages in mixed clause. Doubling applies where the semantic value of the mix is the same as that of another morpheme in the original language. Example : assumption is what we think or *pandangan kita akan suatu masalah.*

3. Self correction : it means mixing that involves repetition of similar material in the other language.

Example : *ini dia lagu pilihan saya* and check it out.

3) Congruent lexicalization

   Congruent lexicalization is see to more likely when two language are typologically similar, when the word order of the sentence is same.

Example of Congruent Lexicalization (Indonesian-English) :

A : Software *gua buat* convert file mav *jadi* mp3 *gua udah* expired.

(My software for converting mav files to mp3 has expired).

The congruent lexicalization characteristized by :

1. Content words and function words : contents words carry meaning in themselves such as beautiful, slowly. The content words are those traditional labeled nouns, personal pronouns, verbs,, adjunct and adverb.

   Example : a, and, the, but, what

   Dia memang anak orang kaya and *cantik* but *hatinya tidak seperti wajahnya*.

2. Homophonous Dimorphs : is pairs of words which are phonetically similar in both varieties.

   Example : I will not *scream* for *ice cream*

3. Linear Equivalence : receives a positive value where there is word order equivalence between the two languages on either side of the switch.

   Example: (Indonesian-English)

   Vicky Shu disini reminds me of Dolly Parton versi brunette !

   (Here, Vicky Zhu reminds me of Dolly Parton in brunette version

4. Mixed collocation : in mixed collection two elements of an idiomatic collocation from one of the languages are from different languages.

Example :

Maka mulailah genk Fellowship of the Ring *melakukan perjalanan antara hidup dan mati dengan Frodo yangh bulak-balik kesandung akar pohon.*

Types of code mixing can be divided into two types (Suwito, 1985:76), namely :

1) Outer code mixing is occurs because of elements insertion stemming from foreign language *(Campur kode keluar adalah campur kode yang berasal dari bahasa asing atau dapat dijelaskan bahasa asli yang bercampur dengan bahasa asing).*

   Example : *Saya sedang tidak bisa berpikir, otakku* blank. (the speaker mixes English language with Indonesian language)

2) Inner code mixing happens because elements insertion from original language with all its variation (*Campur kode ke dalam adalah campur kode yang bersumber dari bahasa asli dengan segala variasinya..*

   Example : *Setelah ku lihat ternyata* ito *itu cantik.*

   The writer uses types of code mixing based on Pieter Muysken (2000:1) theory to analyzes the data.

2.3.2.2 The Reason For Using Code Mixing

There are some factors, that cause people do code mixing (Kim , 2006:43), they are :

1. Bilingualism : it cannot be avoided that the ability to use to speak more than one language is a basic factors of code mixing. Most of the world`s population is bilingual or multilingual.

2. Speaker and partner speaking : communication is the process of expressing ideas between two participants of conversation. Speakers needs partner speaking to communicate and code mixing could appear if both use and understand it well.

3. Social Community : an individual lives and cooperates in one community either in monolingual or bilingual community. Now most communities are bilingual that use two languages in their interactions. In this case, an individual will be influenced by social community directly.

4. Situation : usually code mixing occurs in relax or informal situation. This situation is closer with daily conversation and for writers is also describe as their habitual communication.

5. Vocabulary : there is not appropriate word or when there is a lack of vocabulary in one language. The inability to find an appropriate word or expression in one language makes people change the word or phrases from one to another and it can be combined together.

6. Prestige : globalization era has lad people must able to speak more than one language, especially english. For many young people code mixing becomes awn style which is hoped to be modern and educational one. The people mix language because prestige.

2.4 The Differences Between Code Mixing and Code Switching

Code switching and code mixing are well-known traits in the speech pattern of the average bilingual in any human society. Both occur in bilingual communication by using more than one language. In sociolinguistics study, code switching and code mixing are often discussed inseparably although those are hard to differentiate.

The differences of code mixing and code switching divided into two (Chaer & Agustine (1995:141). First, in code mixing bilingual speakers seem to apply some word phrase from foreign language (code) function as the base language. Second, bilingual speakers are said to mix codes when three is no topic that changes or does the situation.

A different view proposed to separate the two said that if it involves changing into a foreign clause or a sentence, it should be defined as a code switching but if it involves the use of foreign phrases or group of words it is identified as a code mixing.

Another view about how to define between code mixing and code switching is related to the formality of the situation, in code mixing is said to be found in the less formal situation, while in code switching is possibly done in a formal one.

2.5 Batak Song

Song is a composition for voice, performed by singing, however in colloquial English song may refer to any piece of music. A song may be accompanied by musical instrument, or it may be unaccompanied as in the case of a capella songs. The lyrics (words) of songs are typically of a poetic, rhyming nature, although they may be religious verses or free prose.

2.6 Siantar Rap Foundation

Siantar Rap Foundation or SRF is a group rap from the Pematang Siantar city. SRF was formed on August 16, 2013. Siantar Rap Foundation which consists of 4 talented rapper, namely:

1. Alfred Klinton Manurung known as Alfred Phobia

2. Diknal Sitorus or known by D.I.C

3. Alfred Reynaldo Sitanggang known as Alfred Rey

4. Peter Simarmata or known by P.N.Si

The albums Siantar Rap Foundation :

1. Batak Swag Ethnic

   Siantar Rap Foundation, which was released in March 2014.

   List songs Batak Swag Ethnic : *Taradigadindang, Sinanggar tullo, Siantar City Swagga, Holan ho do (ft.Pitta Rosse).*

2. Tobanese

   On August 15, 2015, Siantar Rap Foundation (SRF) released a second album entitled Tobanese.

   List songs Tobanese : *Dalihan na tolu, Rege Rege (ft. Pitta Rosse), Ingot do au, Hapogosonta (ft. Pitta Rosse).*

3. Sada Dua Tolu

   In July 2016, Siantar Rap Foundation released a trio album with the title Sada Dua Tolu.

   List songs Sada Dua Tolu : *Sapele-sapele, Latteung, Gabe sega, Mulak maho.*

   The writer interest to analyzes code mixing in lyrics of Siantar Rap Foundation batak songs according to Pieter Muysken (2000:1)

2.7 Previous Study

There are some researchers who have conducted the study of code mixing. The first research is study area has been investigated by some university students, but presented using different perspective.

Numalia Gandura (2013): "An analysis of Indonesian-English

Code Mixing on Economic and Education Column of The Gorontalo post Newspaper". English department, Faculty Letters and Culture, Gorontalo State University. This objective of the study to find out the kinds of code mixing in newspaper. The problem of the study words and phrases contained of code mixing that found in newspaper of Gorontalo Post. The research was conducted by using quantitative descriptive method. There are 58 words and 22 phrases include to phenomenon of code mixing and used in Gorontalo Post. The findings show that all the types of code mixing insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization. it is hoped that the result of this study is useful to everyone who want to study about code mixing.

Nurhayati, Siti. Code Mixing in break out music program on net.tv. English department, Faculty of Language and Arts. State University of Medan. The objectives of the study are to find types of code mixing, and the most dominant type. The research on this thesis was carried out on descriptive qualitative design. The data based on Muysken theory (2000:1), there are insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization. The most dominantly type of code mixing used is alternation 59.7%.

Sari, Dorina nur kartika (2016), An Analysis of Code Mixing Applied by the Presenter of Black Spot Segment of Black in News Program on ANTV, Universitas Sebelas Maret. to describe the types of code mixing applied by the presenter of Black Spot segment of Black in News (2) to describe how the presenter applies code mixing (3) to find out
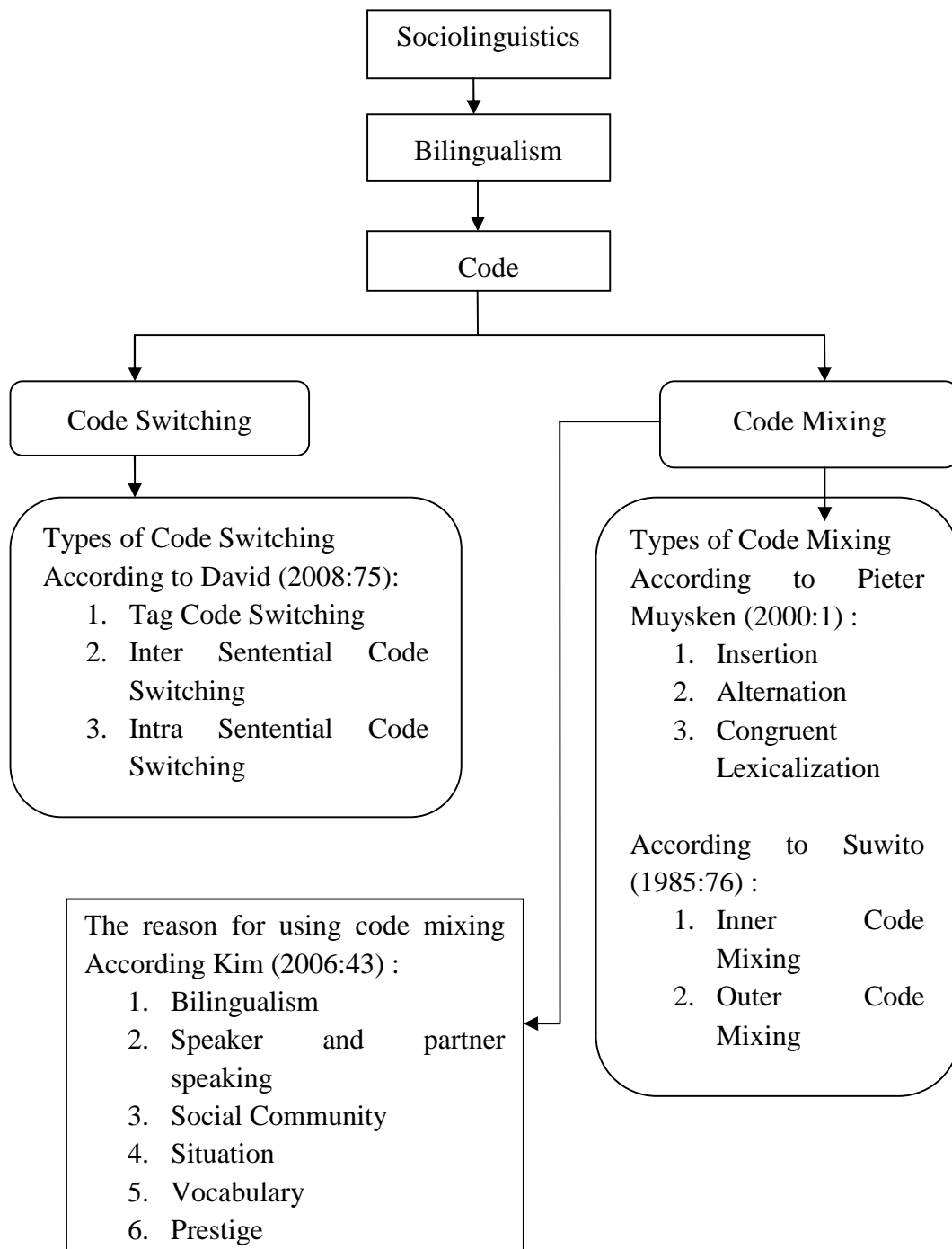
the reasons of the presenter uses code mixing in Black Spot segment. This research is a descriptive qualitative research because it refers to the method of solving problems by collecting, classifying, and interpreting the data. The source of data was the video of Black in News Hong Kong Special Edition episode. There are three types of code mixing applied by the presenter of Black Spot segment of Black in News ANTV, they are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization.

2.8   Theoretical Framework

Based on the above explanation the writer analyzed the type of code mixing used in the study and what form is code mixing used in Batak song lyrics of Siantar rap foundation, to find out types of code mixing is dominantly used in Batak songs lyrics of Siantar rap foundation and to describe types of code mixing used in Batak song lyrics of Siantar rap foundation.

As for the main types of code mixing based on Pieter Muysken (2000:1). While for its own object, the writer used in Batak song lyrics of Siantar rap foundation, which have been analyzed on the types of code mixing based on the data.

2.9   Conceptual Framework

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                    │      Sociolinguistics     │
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                    │        Bilingualism       │
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                    ┌──────────────────────────┐
                    │           Code            │
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Code Switching

Code Mixing

Types of Code Switching
According to David (2008:75):
1. Tag Code Switching
2. Inter Sentential Code Switching
3. Intra Sentential Code Switching

Types of Code Mixing
According   to   Pieter
Muysken (2000:1) :
1. Insertion
2. Alternation
3. Congruent Lexicalization

According   to   Suwito
(1985:76) :
1. Inner   Code Mixing
2. Outer   Code Mixing

The reason for using code mixing
According Kim (2006:43) :
1. Bilingualism
2. Speaker   and   partner speaking
3. Social Community
4. Situation
5. Vocabulary
6. Prestige

The writer uses Pieter Muysken (2000:1) theory to analyzes the data, where the types of Code Mixing as follow.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 The Research Method

The research will be conducted by using descriptive qualitative design. Descriptive qualitative research is effort to understand situation and it is used to describe the data (Mirriam, 1986:6). Qualitative research is based on subjective, interprective and contextual data.

Related to the statement above, this study description of code mixing that occurs when the lyrics of Siantar Rap Foundation Batak Songs, by using decriptive qualitative method. It is obtained to find out the types of code mixing in the form of insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization (dialect) based on Pieter Muysken`s theory.

3.2 The Source of the Data

The source of data will take from Siantar Rap Foundation youtube and the data will be take from the lyrics of the songs. In this research, the writer use form of code mixing based on Pieter Muysken in Lyrics Siantar Rap Foundation Batak Songs as the main data to be analyzed.

3.3 Technique of Collecting the Data

For collecting data, used this following steps :

1. Downloading the musics from the youtube.

2. Searching the lyrics from the internet.

3. Collecting the Batak songs lyrics of Siantar rap foundation on 3 Albums.

4. Getting the 12 songs lyrics from the internet than save the lyrics into the document.

5. Listening the Batak Songs Siantar Rap Foundation that have been downloaded.

3.4 The Technique of Analyzing the Data

The data has been analyzed by using these following steps :

1. Identifying and Underlying the code mixing from the written data.

2. Classifying the code mixing into their types.

3. Counting the total types of code mixing that found in the 12 song lyrics.

4. Finding out of dominant the types of code mixing found in the Batak songs lyrics of siantar rap foundation.