

An Analysis of Code Switching in Song Lyrics “Never Leave Ya, Jangan Parkir and Cinta”  
by GAC

YUNIKE

[mepiyunike96@gmail.com](mailto:mepiyunike96@gmail.com)

NI NYOMAN SARMI

Abstract

The study aims to investigate the code switching phenomena found in lyrics of Never Leave Ya, Jangan Parkir and Cinta songs. There are two research problems in this study, 1) what kinds of code switching in the lyrics of Never Leave Ya, Jangan Parkir and Cinta songs and 2) what are the functions of code switching in the lyrics of Never Leave ya, Jangan Parkir and Cinta songs. The research used qualitative research because it analyzes the data from of word descriptive. It also kind of sociolinguistics study, because the researcher wants to investigate how the way language is switch between two languages. The data was taken from lyrics of Never Leave Ya, Jangan Parkir and Cinta songs. In analyzing the type of code switching, the researcher used Romaine’s theory, while the researcher used Bloom & Gumperz’ theory in analyzing the function of code switching. The results of this study are: (1) There are three type of code switching used by the lyrics of Never Leave Ya, Jangan Parkir and Cinta songs: tag switching, Inter-sentential code switching, and Intra-sentetial code switching. Finally, the researcher hopes that this thesis will be usefull for others. And it can give suggestion to the next researcher in improving the same researcher with some different things. For example in social media such as Facebook, Instagram, Line, and so on.

## A. INTRODUCTION

Language is a means of communication since it is very important in our life. People are able to know each other because they have language, and people know how to use and manage it by creating and developing it. It cannot deny that by using language people can express their ideas, feelings, and opinions. It is difficult to understand the other people if there is no language. So, it has the main role in the society (Jonathan,1995) . And the language is an important part of our live. It is impossible if we do not use language to communicate with the other as a social person.

We have many languages in the world. People have varieties of their languages, for examples English, Indonesia, Korean, French, Arabic, Japanese, Mandarin, and so on. English is an international language, almost people from all over the world use English for their communication that is why English is very important language. For that reason, in Indonesia English is regarded as a foreign language taught at formal schools starting from kindergarten level to the university one. Therefore, mastering English is something very essential for everybody who wants to increase his or her knowledge and technology.

The people who understand more than one language, usually they master English language as one of the languages that they master. It is caused by the fact that English is the universal language, that is commonly understood by most people in the world, as the languages of education the others fields. But in fact, some people find it is not that easy when they should talk only in English all the time.

The phenomenon of code mixing usually use to communicate in process of speaking. It can be effected by the internal and external case. The internal factor can defined such as the songwriters know that the some of listener have low the ability to talk only in English all the time, and the external factors can defined such as the listeners have the low ability in mastering speaking English, lack of vocabulary, nerves when they talked in English, most of them are still confused when using English all the time.

Based the experience of the songwriter, the use of code switching is effected to give the influence in interesting of communication faced by listeners so that listeners are able to speak English (Country Music Hall of Fame,2009). Instructional as a tool for listeners to manage in speaking process and the as facilitator the listeners should master English in order to conduct instructional activities to facilitate. In reality, using of code switching highly can give a use full thing related to listeners languages development (Stephenson,2001). Obviously one of the strategy that we can apply in speaking process to enhance the conversation material.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher conducted a study titled “An Analysis of Code Switching on The Song Lyrics Never Leave Ya, Jangan Parkir and Cinta By GAC”.

## **B. METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH**

The method which is used by the writer is descriptive qualitative method. The data source is taken from the sentences of the abstracts on the song lyrics "Never Leave Ya, Jangan Parkir and Cinta" by GAC. The data collecting technique is by underlying an lyrics that switching into two languages between English and Indonesian on song lyrics "Never Leave Ya, Jangan Parkir and Cinta" by GAC. After that, She categorized the kinds of code switching and analyzed them in descriptive explanation. Stewart (1990;5) said the Descriptive qualitative research is a way to look into a problem based and the quality of the data.

### C. ANALYSIS

In this part, the researcher analyzes the type of code switching. The type of code switching analyzed by the researcher such as: tag switching, inter-sentential code switching and intra-sentential code switching, which each of is presented as follows:

**Table 4.1** The type of code switching in the song lyrics of “Never Leave Ya, Jangan Parkir and Cinta” by GAC.

Song Title	Total Data	Type Of Code Switching		
		Tag Switching	Inter-sentential CS	Intra-sentential CS
Never Leave Ya	3	-	-	3
Jangan Parkir	8	3	3	2
Cinta	3	-	3	-
Total	14	3	6	5

**Table 4.1** explained the total number of code switching in the lyrics of “Never Leave Ya, Jangan Parkir and Cinta” by GAC: the first is tag switch there is three datum, the second is inter-sentential code switching there are six data, and the last one is intra-sentential code switching there are five data. For each data which is mention of the type was showing on table 4.2.

**Table 4.2** the data of the type code switching in the lyrics of “Never Leave Ya, Jangan Parkir and Cinta” by GAC.

No	Type of Code Switching	Data
1.	Tag Switching	Sekali digoda langsung kleper (eww)
		Hey boy bukan berarti kaya jadi lebay

			bergaya kau bisa semau-maunya
			Kalau gue sih Mickey
2.	Inter-sentential switching	code	Jangan cari parkir disini yup, yea I'm not that type of girl
			Kau dekatiku trus trus, but I say no no no
			Yeah terus menerus , baby... sudah kubilang na op op baby
			Senyummu detak jantungmu don't want to let you go
			Hey girl what to do on me? Kau buatku tak mengerti
			Hey girl what to do on me? Tak pernahku ragu lagi
3.	Intra-sentential switching	code	Memang kau tak di sisiku (yup)
			Melihat fotomu (yes it helps a little)
			Telepon darimu makes me so much better
			Kau pikir kau siapa, girl?
			Sexy sih memang sexy

### 1. Tag Switching

There is an example of tag switching found in the lyric of “Never Leave Ya, Jangan Parkir and Cinta” by GAC songs. Three example of tag switch is given :

Data 1

“ Sekali digoda langsung kleper (eww) ”

(Sekali digoda langsung terbang)

(one tempted immediately fly)

Data 1 is taken from the song entitled “Jangan Parkir” the lyric switch from Indonesian languages “Sekali digoda langsung ...” to Sundanese languages kleper means terbang.

Data 2

“Hey boy bukan berarti kaya jadi lebay bergaya kau bisa semau-maunya”

(Hey boy doesn’t mean that you’re rich so you can be stylish, you can do whatever you want)

Data 2 is taken from the song entitled “Jangan Parkir” the lyric switch from English languages “Hey boy ...” to Indonesian languages bukan berarti jadi... switch to modern languages “lebay” it’s mean berlebihan and come back to Indonesian languages “kau bisa semau-maunya”

Data 3

“Kalau gue sih Mickey” (Kalau aku sih Mickey) (If I was Mickey)

Data 3 is taken from the song entitled “Jangan Parkir” the lyric switch from Indonesian kalau to Chinese “gue...” means aku to Indonesian language and switch again in English with Mickey.

## 2. Inter-sentential Code Switching

There are many Inter-sentential CS examples found in the lyric of “Never Leave Ya, Jangan Parkir and Cinta.” six examples of inter-sentential CS are given:

#### Data 4

“Jangan cari parkir disini yup, yea I’m not that type of girl”

(Don’t look for parking here yup, yea I’m not that type of girl)

Data 4 is taken from the song entitled “Jangan Parkir”. in this data above included inter-sentential CS type because this song switched from Indonesian to English between two sentence. That is, “Jangan cari parkir disini...” and switch into English Yup, yea I’m not that type of girl which means Yup, ya aku bukan tipe cewek seperti itu.

#### Data 5

“Kau dekatiku trus trus, but I say no no no”

(You keep me close, but I say no no no)

Data 5 is taken from the song entitled “Jangan Parkir”. in this data is called inter-sentential code switching because this song switch in the middle of the sentence. The lyrics switch from Indonesian “Kau dekatiku trus...” the meaning is you keep me close into English “but I say no no no” here is the type of code switching in inter-sentential CS.

#### Data 6

“Yeah terus menerus , baby... sudah kubilang na op op baby”

(Yes continously, baby ... I said na op op baby)

Data 6 is taken the song entitled “Jangan Parkir”. The utterances above included inter-sentential CS type because in the last word can classified inter- sentential CS. The lyrics switch the language from Indonesian, English and Indonesian back to English.

#### Data 7

“Senyummu detak jantungmu don’t want to let you go”

(Your smile your heart beat don’t want to let you go)

Data 7 is taken the song entitled “Cinta”. In this data switch from Indonesian into English, there called inter-sentential CS because that happen switch between sentences. The lyrics in Indonesian is “Senyummu detak jantungmu ....” means that your smile your heart beat. and switch into English, “don’t want to let you go”.

Data 8

“Hey girl what to do on me? Kau buatku tak mengerti”

(Hey girl what to do on me? you make me not understand)

Data 8 is taken the song entitled “Cinta”. In this data switch from English to Indonesian. The English lyrics “Hey girl what to do on me?...” into Indonesian lyrics “Kau buatku tak mengerti” means that you make me not understand. This one also called inter-sentential CS.

Data 9

“Hey girl what to do on me? Tak pernahku ragu lagi”

(Hey girl what to do on me? I never doubt again)

Data 9 is taken the song entitled “Cinta”. In this data switch from English to Indonesian. The English lyrics “Hey girl what to do on me?...” into Indonesian lyrics “Tak pernah ku ragu lagi” means that I never doubt again. This one also called inter-sentential CS.

### 3. Intra-sentential code switching

There are five examples of intra-sentential CS found in the lyrics of “Never Leave Ya, Jangan Parkir and Cinta” by GAC songs.

Data 10

“Memang Kau tak di sisiku (Yup)” (You’re not by my side(yup))

Data 10 is taken from the song entitled “Never Leave Ya”. The lyrics as intra-sentential code switching because they include switches from Indonesian and English language or vice versa that

occured within a sentence. The data “Memang kau tak di sisiku” in this utterance the lyric switch from Indonesian to English (Yup) means that, Ya.

#### Data 11

“Melihat fotomu (yes it helps a little)” (see your photo (yes it helps a little))

Data 11 is taken from the song entitled “Never Leave ya”. in the different lyric there was also intra-sentential CS because the data switch within sentence. The lyric switch Indonesian into English language. The data from Indonesian “Melihat fotomu” means that see you photo into English Yes it helps a little.

#### Data 12

“Telepon darimu makes me so much better”

(Called from you makes me so much better)

Data 12 is taken from the song entitled “Never Leave ya”. The lyrics switch from Indonesian and move to English language in the end a sentence. The data was classified as intra-sentential code switching since the switch occurred within a sentence. In data it was said, “Telepon darimu” means that, called from you move to makes me so much better.

#### Data 13

“Kau pikir kau siapa, girl?” (who do you think you are, girl?)

Data 13 is taken from the song entitled “Never Leave ya”. The lyric switch from Indonesian to English. The lyric in Indonesian “Kau pikir kau siapa” means that, who do you think you are to English lyric girl. This also called as intra- sentential CS.

#### Data 14

“Sexy sih memang sexy” (sexy is really sexy)

Data 14 is taken from the song entitled “Never Leave ya”. The lyric switch from English to



indonesian and back to English. This data was classified as intra- sentential CS because they switch the language in one sentence. The data said in English “sexy” move to Indonesian “memang” means that really and back to English again “sexy”.

#### **D. CONCLUSION**

The conclusion is drawn based on the data analysis and discussion of the research. This study has two research questions; what types and functions of code switching in the lyrics of “Never Leave Ya, Jangan Parkir and Cinta” song. This research was analyzed and discussed in chapter IV. based on the research question and discussion of the data presentation and analysis, the following conclusion can be describes related to the type of code switching in the lyric of “Never Leave Ya, Jangan Parkir and Cinta” song. The first type of code switching in the lyric of “Never Leave Ya, Jangan Parkir and Cinta” song were tag switching, inter-sential and intra-sential code switching. All of the types were found in three songs of “Never Leave Ya, Jangan Parkir and Cinta”.

#### **Bibliography**

Country Music Hall of Fame (2009)

Jonathan, Crowter. (1995) Oxford Advanced Learners’ Dictionary of Current English, England:Oxford University Press.

Stephenson J (2001). Teaching & Learning Online: Pedagogies for New Technologies. Stylus Publishing, Inc., 22883 Quicksilver Dr., Sterling, VA 20166-2012.

Steward, K. (1990) Qualitative research in dentistry. Academic Unit of Primary Care, University of Bristol, Bristol, BS8 2AA.

