

**A STUDY OF CODE SWITCHING ON MELLY GOESLAW'S
SONG ENTITLED LET'S DANCE TOGETHER**

THESIS

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**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURE STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF BRAWIJAYA**

2010

**A STUDY OF CODE SWITCHING ON MELLY GOESLAW'S SONG
ENTITLED LET'S DANCE TOGETHER**

THESIS

**Presented to
University of Brawijaya
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of Sarjana Sastra**

UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA



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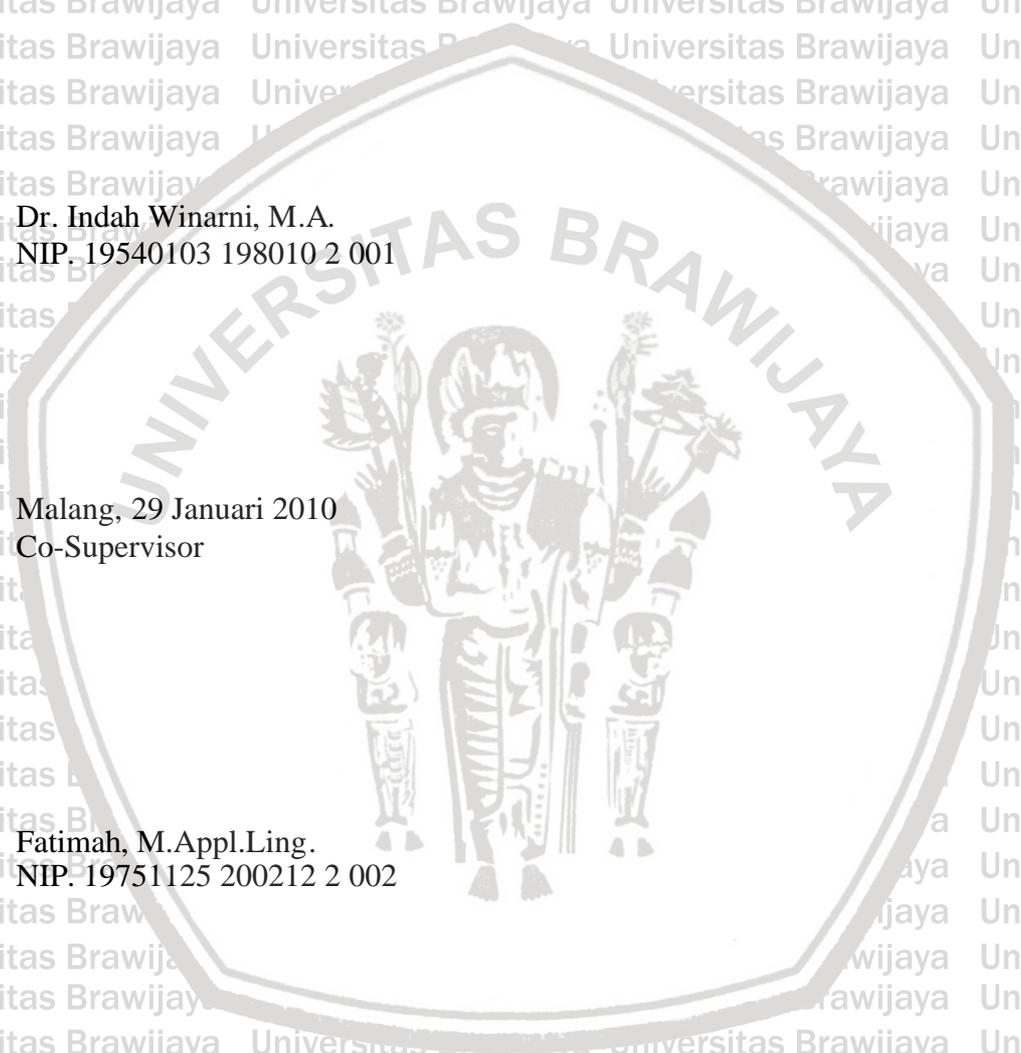
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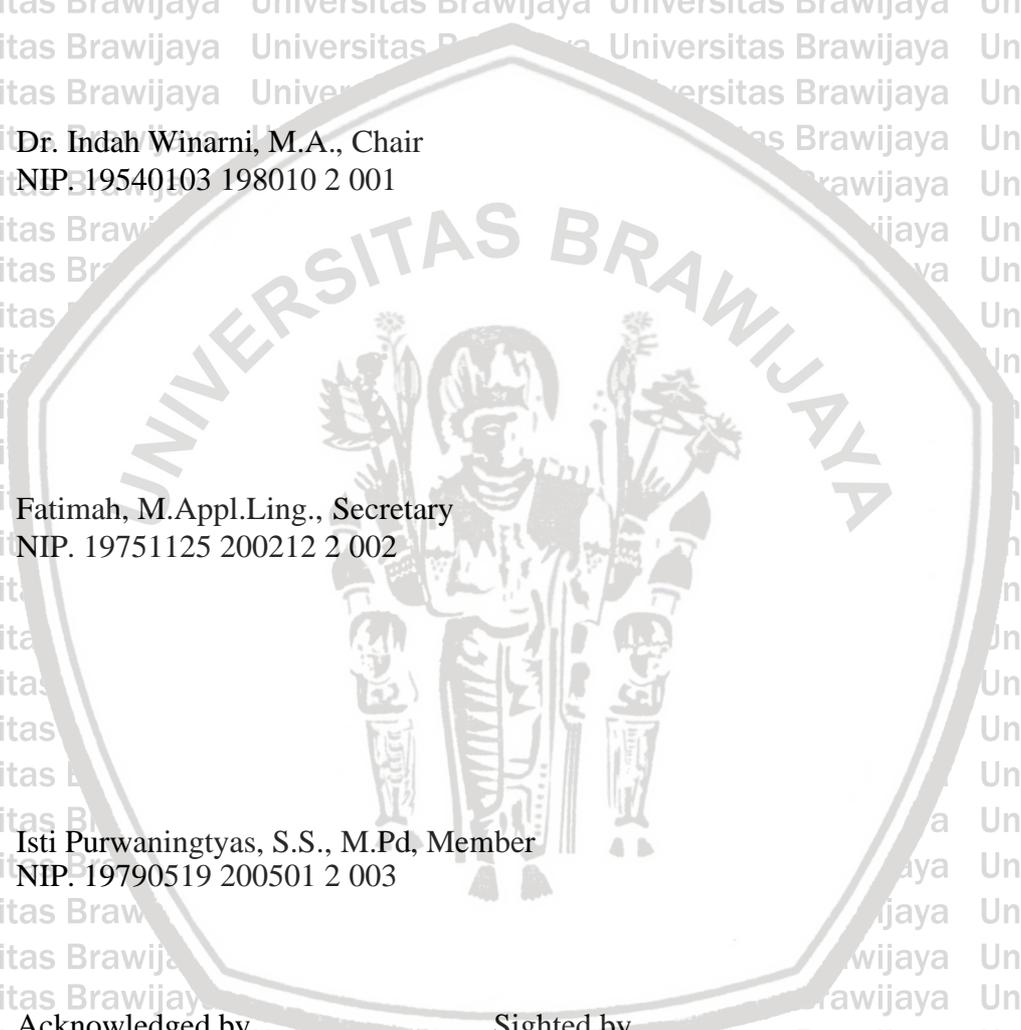
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Alhamdulillahirabbilalamin,

I would like to address my deepest gratitude to The Almighty God, Allah SWT, for all blessing and guidance so that this thesis can finally be composed. This thesis will not be possibly accomplished without the support, motivation and assistance and prayers from a lot of people.

Therefore, I would like to dedicate my gratitude to them.

Prof. Francien H. Tomasowa, Ph.D as the Dean of Faculty of Cultural Studies, I dedicate my gratitude for giving me chance and permission to conduct this study.

Secondly, I also deliver my appreciation to Syariful Muttaqin, M.A., as the Head of Language and Literature Department to give me support and suggestions during the process of finishing this study.

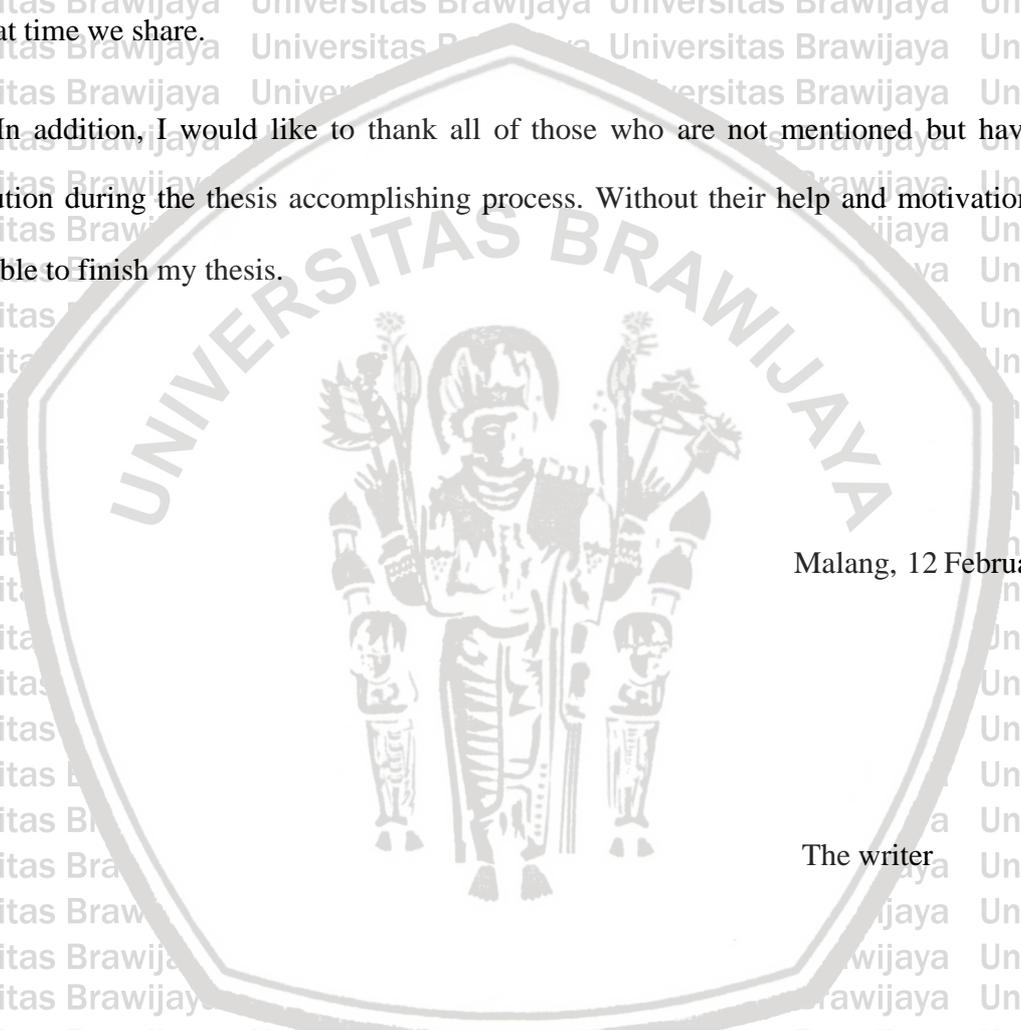
Next, I dedicate my gratitude for the people who contribute much in my thesis writing, Dr. Indah Winarni, M.A and Fatimah, M.Appl.Ling, my supervisors, for their help, guidance, corrections, and suggestions so that I can prepare and complete this thesis. Isti Purwaningtyas, S.S., M.Pd., I also deliver my gratitude for the help and suggestions. For the lecturers and the staff of Faculty of Culture Studies, I convey my deepest thank for all of the help and support during the process of finishing this thesis.

My beloved parents, brothers, and families, I dedicate all my appreciation for giving mental and spiritual support, encouragement and endless love to me. Also the colleagues in BRI

KCP Cileungsi, thank ever so much in giving support and permission for me in completing this thesis.

For the special mates of mine, Entang Hidayat, SKH, Tino Agus Salim,S.S, and Oki Bagus Satrio, S.Pd, I would like to give appreciation for all of their assistance, discussion, help and great time we share.

In addition, I would like to thank all of those who are not mentioned but have given contribution during the thesis accomplishing process. Without their help and motivation, I will not be able to finish my thesis.



Malang, 12 Februari 2010

The writer

ABSTRACT

Caesarinandy, Verdina. 2010. **A Study of Code Switching on Melly Goeslaw's Song Entitled Let's Dance Together.** Language and Literature Department, University of Brawijaya. Supervisor: Indah Winarni, co-supervisor: Fatimah.

Keyword: Sociolinguistics, Code Switching.

Language has a significant function in world of communication. In society, language is an important tool of communication, to show our thought, ideas, feeling, and also emotion to other people. Since the people live among others in this world, they need to master the language used in either culture or bilingualism. The writer conduct a study on Melly Goeslaw's song entitled Let's Dance Together which shows bilingual phenomenon. There is a problem needs solving: what kinds of code switching used in a song entitled "Let's Dance Together" are.

This study reveals that the song lyric of Let's Dance Together contains two kinds of code switching namely methaphorical and intersentensial code switching. Metaphorical code switching happens within a single situation, but adds meaning to such components as the role relationship which is being expressed. The switching occurred in the lyric indicates that the composer wants to add the meaning to the lines which are being stressed by giving the expression in *Bahasa Indonesia* to the second stanza. Intersentensial code switching is switching between the sentences. In the first stanza of the lyric, there are sentences in English and another sentence in second stanza written in *Bahasa Indonesia*.

The writer suggests the students of English study Program to study more on code switching especially in song lyric. Besides, the writer also suggests for next researcher to conduct a more elaborate and also deeper analysis by comparing and combining this research with other research.

ABSTRAK

Caesarinandy, Verdina. 2010. Studi Tentang Alih Bahasa dalam lagu Melly Goeslaw yang Berjudul *Let's Dance Together*. Program Bahasa dan Sastra, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: (1) Indah Winarni, (2) Fatimah.

Kata Kunci: Sosiolingistik, Alih Bahasa.

Bahasa memiliki fungsi yang sangat penting dalam dunia komunikasi. Di masyarakat, bahasa adalah sarana yang penting dalam berkomunikasi, untuk menunjukkan pikiran, ide, perasaan, serta emosinya kepada orang lain. Karena semua orang hidup bermasyarakat di dunia ini, maka mereka perlu menguasai bahasa yang digunakan baik secara budaya maupun dwi bahasa. Penulis melakukan penelitian tentang lagu Melly Goeslaw yang berjudul *Let's Dance Together* yang menunjukkan fenomena dwi bahasa. Ada sebuah permasalahan yang perlu dipecahkan, yaitu *code switching* apa saja yang diterapkan pada lagu *Let's Dance Together*.

Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa dalam lirik lagu *Let's Dance Together* mengandung dua macam *code switching*, yaitu *metaphorical code switching* dan *intersentensial code switching*. *Metaphorical code switching* terjadi pada suatu situasi, tetapi menambah makna terhadap komponen sebagai penghubung sesuatu yang sedang diungkapkan. Perubahan yang terjadi pada lirik tersebut mengindikasikan bahwa penulis lagu ingin menambahkan makna pada lirik dengan memberikan ungkapan dalam bahasa Indonesia pada stanza yang kedua. *Intersentensial code switching* adalah perubahan yang terjadi antar kalimat. Pada stanza pertama ditulis dalam bahasa Inggris, sedangkan pada stanza yang kedua ditulis dalam bahasa Indonesia.

Penulis menyarankan pada mahasiswa jurusan sastra untuk lebih mempelajari tentang *code switching*, khususnya pada lirik lagu. Selain itu, penulis juga menyarankan kepada peneliti selanjutnya untuk melakukan penelitian serupa dengan penjelasan serta analisa yang lebih mendalam dengan cara membandingkan dan mengkombinasikan penelitian ini dengan penelitian yang lain.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, scope and limitation, significance of the study and also definition of key terms. In background of the study, will be stated about the reason of choosing this topic, some general reviews and common information about linguistics, sociolinguistics and the object of the study, which is Let's Dance Together song. Next, in the problem and the objective of the study, the writer states the main problem of the study and the direct answer of the problem. Scope and limitation of the study gives a boundary to the generalization of this topic that is only the analysis of code switching in Melly Goeslaw's song entitled Let's Dance Together. Some significant terms will be defined more in The Definition of Key Terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language has a significant function in communication. In society, language is an important tool of communication, to show our thought, ideas, feeling, and also emotion to other people. As a mean of communication, there are many disciplines which talk about language and communication itself.

Linguistics is the study of language. One of its branches called Sociolinguistics will be discussed in this study. Fishman (1970, p. 4) states that Sociolinguistics is the study of characteristics of language varieties, the

characteristics of their functions, and the characteristic of their speakers as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within one community. In this study, the writer takes one of them, which is code switching, since the writer notices that there are many code switching applied in our society.

Iragiliati and Refnaldi (2007, p. 1.33) state that sociolinguistics concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal of better understanding of structure of language and how language function is used in communication. Since the human society is made up of many related patterns and behaviours, sociolinguistics takes its primary task to maintain relation between language and society, the uses of language and the social structures in which the users of language live.

In communication, a person changes from one variety of languages to another language, such as from national to local language in informal situation. Spanish, for example, is the official language of government and education. Spanish is the language used in formal occasions; it is always used in government business and in most business transactions. Hence, Guarani as the local language in Spain is used by people in talking with friends, servant, and most of casual occasions. Spanish is the preferred language of the cities, but Guarani is preferred in the countryside. So we can see that the choice of Spanish and Guarani depends on some factors: location (city or country), formality, sex, status, intimacy, seriousness, and type of activity.

The choice of one code rather than the other is obviously related to situation

(Wardhaugh, 1986, p. 56-57).

In multilingual society, like Indonesian, code switching normally happens. Actually, switching codes from 2 languages do not disturb or violate the meaning of either language. For example in formal situation in Indonesia, Javanese people speak *Bahasa Indonesia* to communicate in particular places and situations. However, for their daily conversation they prefer to speak with their own local language. It tells that they speak Javanese in their daily communication but when they just meet another Javanese people that they do not know each other, they switch into *Bahasa Indonesia* and after knowing each other they switch again into Javanese.

Another usage of code switching is in songs. Nowadays, many songs are written in more than one language. Many song writers use code switching in their song. Melly Goeslaw, the famous composer and song writer applies it.

The Brief Biography of Melly Goeslaw

Melly Goeslaw was born on 7 January 1974; she is the only daughter of Ersi Sukaesih and Melky Goeslaw. Melly is known as a singer and also a song writer. She has already written so many songs for famous singers and brand new singers. Besides, the wife of Anto Hoed involves actively in writing soundtrack for several movies, such as *Ada Apa Dengan Cinta*, *Eiffel I'm in Love*, *Apa Artinya Cinta*, *Ayat-Ayat Cinta*, *Ketika Cinta Bertasbih*, and so forth. As a great musician, Melly also wants to have a solo concert for her own. Eventually, she can make it by the endorsement of KD Production in the end of August, 2009. However, Melly still

considers that the Indonesian Government has not given her what she is supposed to get. That is why Melly unites some singers and sundanese artists within organization called GASS (Gabungan Artis dan Seniman Sunda).

More than one of her song use code switching for examples Butterfly, My Heart, I'm Sorry Goodbye, Let's Dance Together and the newest hit, Glow. Let's Dance Together is composed by Melly Goeslaw and sung by BBB (Bukan Bintang Biasa). From all of her songs, Let's Dance Together contains bigger amount of code switching than the others like Butterfly, My Heart, I'm Sorry Goodbye, etc. In its fourteen rows, six of them are using code switching. It is about more than 40 (forty) percent code switching applied in its lyric. In fact, during the existence of this song, "Let's Dance Together" won an AMI award for the best disco music in 2008 and was a bundling ring tone for some types of NOKIA cell phone at the same time.

Therefore, the writer wants to conduct research about a study on the use of code switching in Melly Goeslaw's song entitled Let's Dance Together.

1.2 Problem of the Study

This study is concerned with code switching used in song. Therefore, the problems formulated in this study as follows:

- What kinds of code switching are used in a song entitled "Let's Dance Together"?

1.3 Objective of the Study

In line with the statements of the problem, this study, in specific, is purposed at knowing:

- Kinds of code switching used in a song entitled "Let's Dance Together".

1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of this study is a lyric titled "Let's Dance Together" composed by Melly Goeslaw. The lyric consists of 16 lines. It is released in 2009 sung by Bukan Bintang Biasa (BBB) vocal group. As code switching should be applied in interaction as it happened in speech community, this study is limited by the application of the analysis of code switching in a song. Although it does not have a direct interaction as it usually happened in a speech community, a song is still appreciated in term of communication.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This research is useful for the following parties:

1. the researcher

This study is useful for the researcher since it is focused on linguistics, the matter in which the researcher is learning in. This study increases the researcher's knowledge and experience about code switching.

2. the English Department of Brawijaya University

This study is also useful for English Department of Brawijaya University since this study can be additional references of the text study about code switching. Also, it can be an extra data for students' knowledge.

3. the next researchers

This study is useful for the next researchers who want to conduct either the similar research or theme which is related to code switching.

4. the readers

Hopefully this study can emerge ideas and creativities in using code switching in literary works.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

To make the topic in this study clearer, the researcher provides brief definition about some key terms which will help the readers to understand what the researcher means.

1. Sociolinguistics : the study of characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their functions, and the characteristic of their speakers as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within one community (Fishman, 1970, p. 4)

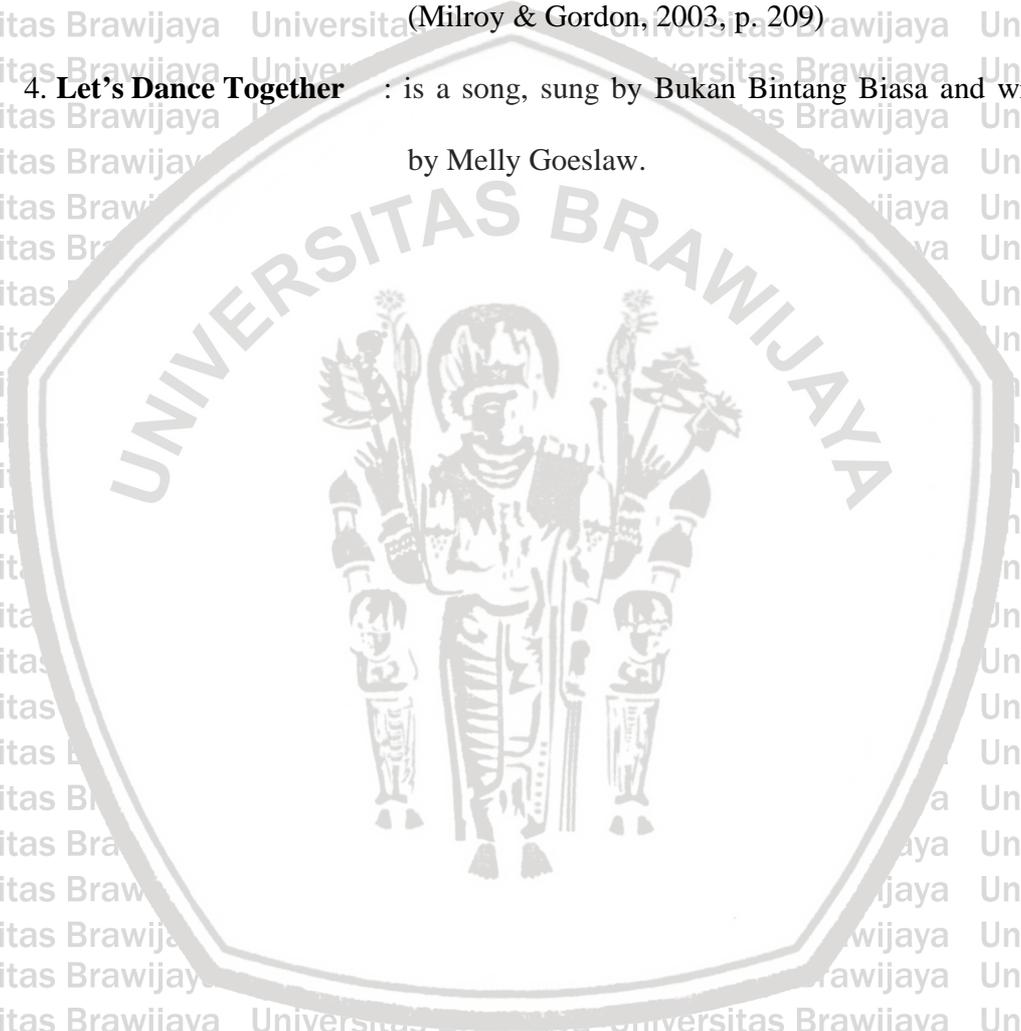
2. Code : is a way to distinguish elements of a system from elements that do not belong to the system. (Ritzer &

Goodman, 1997, p. 328)

3. **Code Switching** : a range of language or dialect alternation and mixing phenomenon whether within the same conversation, the same turn, or the same sentence utterance.

(Milroy & Gordon, 2003, p. 209)

4. **Let's Dance Together** : is a song, sung by Bukan Bintang Biasa and written by Melly Goeslaw.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter covers the review of related literature that give preface about the topic raised. The theories are about language, sociolinguistics, multilingualism, and code switching with its kinds.

2.1 Language

Language is a media in deliver our thoughts, feeling, opinion and it also can be the media how we relate with other people. As a tool of communication, language also has an important role in the society. Without language, people cannot interact and communicate each other.

A language is a system of arbitrary verbal symbols by which members of a speech community used as a means of communication to interact and express their ideas, feeling, and thought. (Wardough, 1986, p. 112). Another definition of language is systematic means of communications idea or feeling by using conventionalized signs, sound, gestures and marks having understood meaning.

We use language to reveal or conceal our personality identity, our character and our background often whole unconsciously that we are doing so. (Elaine Chaika, 1982, p. 43) Almost all of contact, our contact with family and friend, much of contact with strangers, involves speaking and much of that speaking is strongly

governed by rules, rules that dictate not only what we should say, but also how we say it.

Based on the previous definitions, it can be assumed that language is created by human as an instrument of communication. Language is also used to communicate and interact with each other in particular society. By language, human can express their ideas, opinions, feeling, thoughts, emotion, and so on.

2.2 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics, according to Wardhaugh (1986, p. 12) will be concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal of a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages functions communication. For the clearer definition, Hudson (cited in Wardhaugh 1986, p. 12), explained that sociolinguistics is the study of language relation on society.

Sociolinguistics is the study of the effect of any and all aspects of society, including cultural norms, expectations, and context, on the way language is used. It is seen that language and society cannot be separated one another. It influences each other.

In other words, in sociolinguistics we study society in order to find out as much as we can about what kind of thing language is. It is also discussed about language in relation to the language speaker as a member of society language, especially for variation in language.

2.3 Bilingualism and Multilingualism

In bilingual or multilingual society we cannot separate language from its variety which is involved language contact in it. As stated by Wei (2005, p. 3), the usual consequence of language contact is bilingualism, or even multilingualism, which is most commonly found in an individual speaker. Capability in having two or more language by people in society has been a common thing. It is ensured by Edwards (1994, p. 55), competence in more than one language can, as we have seen, be approached at either an individual or a social level.

Many possibilities make multilingual speakers, such as: people with a strong interest in a foreign language, immigrants, children whose parents each speak different language, residents in borders areas between two countries with different languages, etc.

2.4 Code Switching

The communicative competence of speakers in multilingual speech communities includes knowing which of two or more languages, and which varieties of each, to speak to whom, when, about what, and how. Competence speakers must also know the rules governing the possibility of switching language during the same rules concerning code switching; thus specific linguistic function and the social meaning of code switching various in each speech community.

English is significant in Indonesian society today. It is not seen as a strange language anymore because the usage of English for communication is more common

than before. It can suggest implications for understanding language use in socio-culturally. It can also identify, for instance, the constraint on the co-occurrence of English-Indonesian. One of the experts states about the meaning of code switching, that is a range of language or dialect alternation and mixing phenomenon whether within the same conversation, the same turn, or the same sentence utterance. (Milroy & Gordon, 2003, p. 209)

2.4.1 Kinds of Code Switching

In the relation between codes and language, linguists, in this case Wardaugh (2006, p. 104) states that there are two kinds of code switching, that is situational and metaphorical code switching. Situational code-switching occurs when the languages used change according to the situations in which the conversants find themselves: they speak one language in one situation and another in a different one. Here, no topic change involved. Hence, metaphorical code switching happens when a change of topic requires a change in the language used. However, Wardaugh is interested in discussing about the relation between code and topic. The conversation in a topic can use either of these codes, but the choice of either code will influence the essence of the topic.

Some distinctions are stated in talking about situational code switching and metaphorical code switching. In Norwegian for example, it is explain further that there are two language used; they are Ranamal and Bokmal. Ranamal is a local Northern dialect of Norwegian, while Bokmal is one of the standard varieties of

Hernesberget, a small Norwegian town of 1300 inhabitants located close to the Arctic Circle. Here, Blom and Gumperz (cited in Wardaugh, 2006, p. 105) show how both situational and metaphorical code switching are used. Situational switching occurs when a teacher gives some kinds of formal lecture in Bokmål but the discussion that follows is in Ranamål.

In addition, metaphorical switching is a more complicated phenomenon. One type tends to occur when government officials and local citizens transact business together. Although the variety generally used in such circumstances is Bokmål, it is not unusual for both parties to use the occasional Ranamål expression for special effect.

Furthermore, another linguist, Scotton (2006, p. 239) said that there are two types of code switching. They are inter-sentential switching and intra-sentential switching. It is stated further that inter-sentential switching is switching that happens between the sentences. The next one is intra-sentential switching that is a switching that happens between two clauses in the same sentence.

2.4.2 Previous Studies

The first previous study about code switching is from Wibisono. Wibisono (2009) in his thesis "A Sociolinguistic Analysis on Code Switching and Gender Differentiation on MTV "Ampuh" analyzes types of code switching used by the presenter of MTV Ampuh and the difference between male and female in presenting that program in the use of language and code switching. Here, Wibisono used theories

by Wardhaugh (1998), Scoton (1997), and Holmes (2001). The finding of his study is that the presenters of MTV Ampuh used six kinds of code switching; situational code switching, metaphorical code switching, emblematic switching or tag switching, switching for affective function, lexical borrowing and linguistics constraints. Moreover, He did not find a clear differentiation on code switching between male and female presenters in presenting that program

The second previous study is from Safitri. In her scientific article entitled Code Switching in Indonesian Pop Songs, she found that there are 4 types of code switching which are used by Indonesian pop song composers, namely intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, emblematic switching, and involving a word within a sentence. Moreover, she enriches her writing by finding that there are 6 reasons why Indonesian pop song composers code switch their language, they are: talking about a particular topic, inserting a sentence fillers or sentence connectors, repetition used for clarification, expressing group identity, softening and strengthening request or command, and inserting a real lexical need. However, there is also an additional reason why they code switch their language that is for marketing purposes.

By using previous study, the writer can enrich the knowledge and understanding of code switching. It can help the writer in dealing with certain phenomenon that found in this study.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

In this chapter, the writer provides substances related to the research methods, they are type of research, data sources, data collection, credibility and dependability, and at last is data analysis.

3.1 Type of Research

In this study, the researcher uses qualitative research with textual analysis approach. According to Ary et.al (2002, p. 422), qualitative research argues that human behavior is always bound to the context in which it occurs, that social reality, for example cultures, cultural objects, institutions and the like, cannot be reduced to variables in the same manner as physical reality, and that what is more important in the social disciplines is understanding and portraying the meaning that is constructed by the participants involved in particular social settings or events.

Since the qualitative method investigates the *why* and *how* of decision making, not just *what*, *where*, *when*, the writer only investigates the descriptive data, in which it is written or oral. Moreover, according to Bogdan and Taylor (1975, p. 5), qualitative research produces any descriptive data such as any written or oral words from the people and their attitudes that could be observed.

Based on the description above, the writer can simplify that since qualitative study is that in which the type of the observation is not ordinarily expressed in quantitative term, so that the writer uses the description technique is to explore information and interpret within code switching that used in song.

3.2 Data Sources

In this study, the writer took the data source in the lyric of song. In this research the writer has chosen object to be observed which is dealing with the study. The data is taken from the song lyric entitled "Let's Dance Together" composed by Melly Goeslaw.

The lyric consists of 16 lines and the writer would like to take the whole lines of the lyric to be analyzed.

reff: let's dance together
get on the dance floor
the party won't start
if you stand still like that
let's dance together
let's party and turn off the lights

berdiri semua
di ruang yg redup
bercahaya bagai kilat

aku dan yang lain
menikmati semua
irama berderap kencang

tak ada gundah
hilang semua penat di dada
lihat dj memainkan musik
disko dimulai

3.3 Data Collection

Ary, Jacobs and Razavieh (2002, p. 430) state that there are three ways in collecting the qualitative data: observation, interviewing, and document analysis. To support the research analysis, the writer used document analysis in collecting the data.

In the research the writer started to look for the song that has code switching in them. They are many song lyrics using code switching, and most of them are composed

by Melly Goeslaw, especially in her songs entitled Butterfly, My Heart, I'm Sorry Goodbye, Let's Dance Together, Glow (her newest album), and so on. The writer focused on song entitled Lets Dance Together as this song has code switching more than others. Almost fifty percents of the Lets Dance Together's lyric employ code switching.

After choosing the song, the writer looked for the written lyric taken from the internet of Lets Dance Together to be the data observed. After the writer gets the script, she checks the script by listening to the song and checking the lyric.

3.4 Credibility and Dependability

The study conducted by the researcher has to be credible and dependable.

Credibility of a qualitative research concerns the accuracy of truthfulness of the finding.

Credibility or truth value involves how well the researcher has established confidence in the findings based on the research design, participants and context.

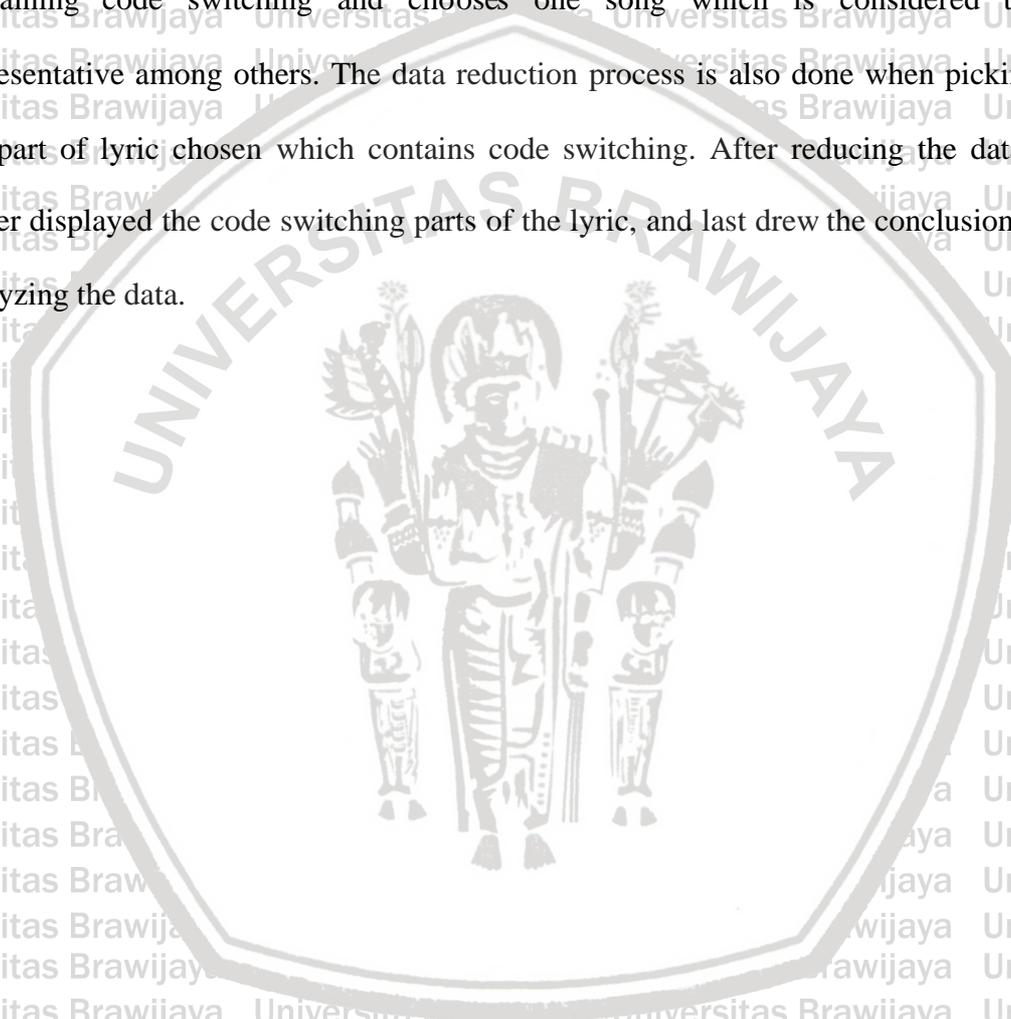
In measuring credibility and dependability, the writer chooses triangulation as the technique of verifying the trustworthiness of the data with the use of other thing out the data as a comparison toward the data. Moleong (2000, p. 170). There are four kinds of triangulation; they are triangulation by means of different sources, triangulation by means of different methods, triangulation by means of different researchers, and triangulation by means of different theories. Here the writer use triangulation by means of different theories, that is theory from Wardhaugh and the theory stated by Scotton.

3.5 Data Analysis

The data collected in a research must be analyzed. The analysis provides evidence that supports or opposes the hypothesis of the study. Data analysis is a process

of gathering, modeling, and transforming data with the goal of highlighting useful information, suggesting conclusions, and supporting decision making.

The process of data analysis itself happens in three activities, as it is stated by Miles and Huberman (1994, p. 10), the phases are: data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing/verification. In data reduction, the writer reduces many songs containing code switching and chooses one song which is considered to be representative among others. The data reduction process is also done when picking up the part of lyric chosen which contains code switching. After reducing the data, the writer displayed the code switching parts of the lyric, and last drew the conclusion after analyzing the data.



CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer presents the research finding and discussion. The data collected from the observing language used by the writer will be discussed based on the theory and concept as stated in the previous chapter. This chapter presents the findings based on the research question stated in the first chapter.

4.1 Finding

From the lyric of Let's Dance Together, the writer finds that there are some parts of the lyric that are included in code switching. They are:

Let's dance together	→	sentence 1	} stanza I
Get on the dance floor	→	sentence 2	
The party won't start If you stand still like that	} →	sentence 3	
Let's dance together	→	sentence 4	
Let's party and turn off the light	→	sentence 5	
Berdiri semua Di ruang yang redup Bercahaya bagai kilat	} →	sentence 6	} stanza II

In this lyric, code switching happens only in first and second stanzas. The language turns into Bahasa Indonesia after it is written in English in the previous stanza. Code switching happens here.

4.2 Discussion

In this study, the writer focuses on the analysis of code switching happened in the lyrics. She is trying to know what kind of code switching in the lyric as well.

4.2.1 Situational Code Switching or Metaphorical Code Switching

Situational code switching occurs when a language accompanies a change of topics or participants. While metaphorical code switching happens within a single situation, but adds meaning to such components as the role relationship which is being expressed.

When take a look at the language changing in the first part to second part of stanza, we will see the aspect which help us to define whether the lyric titled Let's Dance Together is situational or metaphorical code switching.

The aspect, code switching, happened on the lyric is not a situation of conversation. There is no change of topics or participants. The switching occurs in the lyric where the writer wants to add the meaning to the lines which are being stressed. By giving the expression in Bahasa Indonesia, it seems to appear message that the song is special for Indonesian so that the listener can obtain the message easily.

Let's dance together → sentence 1
 Get on the dance floor → sentence 2
 The party won't start } sentence 3
 If you stand still like that } stanza I
 Let's dance together → sentence 4
 Let's party and turn off the light → sentence 5

Berdiri semua
 Di ruang yang redup } sentence 6 → stanza II
 Bercahaya bagai kilat }

From the two stanzas above, it is obviously seen that there is a metaphorical code switching. The first stanza reflects what the song writer wants to do and the second stanza Melly describes the real situation.

4.2.2 Intersentential Switching or Intrasentential Switching

Another basic distinction in scope of code switching is usually between intersentential switching and change which occurs between sentences or speech acts, and intrasentential switching, or change within a single sentence (code mixing). The switches happened in the lyrics are kind of intersentential switching. The changes occur over phrases or sentences. The changes take place over the part of lyric; occur on the part of the lyric.

Let's dance together → a single sentence

Get on the dance floor → a single sentence

The party won't start
If you stand still like that } a single sentence

Let's dance together → sentence 4

Let's party and turn off the light → sentence

Berdiri semua

Diruang yang redup } a single sentence

Bercahaya bagai kilat

From the data analysis above, it is obviously seen that first stanza of the lyric consists of some single sentences and a switching happens in second stanza written in Bahasa Indonesia. So, it can be inferred that the switching occurred in this lyric is intersentential code switching, that is a switching happens between sentences.

Based on the discussion above, it is considered that not all kinds of code switching mentioned in Chapter II can be found in the song "Let's Dance Together". There are only two kinds of code switching occurred, metaphorical and intersentential code switching, since there is bilingualism from Bahasa Indonesia into English or vice versa.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, it is presented the result of the discussion as stated in the previous chapter. The writer also gives the suggestion to the student and other researcher interested in the sociolinguistics study.

5.1 Conclusion

From the discussion of the study done in the previous chapter, there are some conclusions that can be taken:

1. The song lyric entitled "Let's Dance Together" consists of four parts or stanzas. There are three parts written in Bahasa Indonesia and another part written in English.
2. Based on the analysis of the data presented in Chapter IV, it can be seen that the language switching used in the lyric is a metaphorical code switching. The switching happened to add meaning to the part of the lyrics.
3. Besides, the use of code switching in the lyric is an intersentential code switching. A change that occurred between sentences. In the lyric, code switching is written over the part of the lines.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the result of the study, the writer tries to give some suggestions as follows:

1. To the students

For the students who learn sociolinguistics need to pay attention in code switching. Code switching almost happens to those who use more than a certain language (bilingual). For further understanding, it is necessary for the students to read sociolinguistics textbook as the source of the materials on code switching.

2. To other researchers

The writer realizes that this study has not involved all kinds of code switching. Yet, it is hoped that the other researchers can develop more on this topic so that it can help us on understanding the language study.

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Appendix

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3.	28 Agustus 2009	Mengajukan judul skripsi dan menyerahkan Bab I, II, III	Pembimbing I	
4.	8 November 2009	Revisi Bab I, II, III (via email)	Pembimbing II	
5.	13 Januari 2010	Konsultasi, Revisi Bab I, II, III dan Menyerahkan Bab IV, V (via email)	Pembimbing II	
6.	13 Januari 2010	Menyerahkan Bab I, II, III, IV, V (via email)	Pembimbing I	
7.	18 Januari 2010	Revisi Bab I, II, III, IV, V	Pembimbing I	

8.	18 Januari 2010	Revisi Bab I, II, III, IV, V	Pembimbing II
9.	21 Januari 2010	Menyerahkan Bab I, II, III, IV, V	Pembimbing I
10.	21 Januari 2010	Menyerahkan Bab I, II, III, IV, V	Pembimbing II
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