

A Sociolinguistic Study of Code Switching in the Lyrics of the Song "Tak Tun Tuang" by Upiak Isil

Layli Syafira Nasution¹, Sutikno²

Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Al-Washliyah Nusantara Muslim University

Correspondent: laylisyafranasution@gmail.com¹, sutikno.stf@gmail.com²

Article history: received May 12, 2022; revised June 14, 2022; accepted June 29, 2022

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Abstract: The title of this research is: "A Sociolinguistic Study of Code Switching in the Song Lyrics of Tak Tun Pour by Upiak Isil". The purpose of this study is to describe the types, forms, and reasons for code switching in the lyrics of the song Tak Tun Pour. The research method used is descriptive method. The data consists of quotations in the form of lines and stanzas of the song lyrics undergoing code switching. The analysis was carried out by clarifying the types, forms, and reasons for code switching based on the theory presented by Suwito. The results of data analysis show that the type of code switching that appears in the lyrics of the song Tak Tun Pour is internal code switching. The code switching that occurs is in the form of intersentential switching. The reason for code switching is adjusting to the language code controlled by the interlocutor, the inability to use the language code that is being used for a long time continuously and continuously, changes in the interlocutor, and the specific intentions of the speaker. The type of code switching that appears is inward code switching. Code switching that occurs is in the form of insertion of words, phrases, clauses and repetition of words.

Keywords: Study, Sociolinguistics, Unable to Pour

I. INTRODUCTION

A song is the result of one type of literary work, namely poetry that is sung. Songs generally contain about the problems of human life. These problems can be in the form of problems that occur within themselves and problems between individuals with one another in community life. Songs are included in literary works because they meet the criteria of a typical literary language, because the language and words in song lyrics are representative of the inner experience of the songwriter.

Literature is an imaginative work. Besides functioning as fun entertainment, literary works are also useful for adding to the inner experience for the readers. Authors who create literary works hope that readers can benefit from literary works as well as get entertainment.

Literature as a reflection of life means a reflection of the basic problems of human life, including: "death, love, tragedy, hope, power, devotion, meaning and purpose of human life". The problems of life by writers are concretized into language compositions in the form of prose, poetry, and plays. So, reading literature means reading a reflection of life's problems in the form of language arts compositions (Luxumberg et al, 1993:40). Language diversity allows each individual or society to master more than one language. The ability to use more than one language is called bilingualism or bilingualism. A society that uses two or more languages is called a multilingual society. From the use of these two languages, it is possible for sociolinguistic problems to occur, including code switching.

Language is part of culture. Culture is one of the most important things in a country: in countries, regions, and cities, there are many people who use different languages. Usually there are those who use more than one language, for example the regional language and Indonesian. An area that can use two languages is called a bilingual or bilingual area or community. Meanwhile, people who can use two or more languages are called bilinguals or people who are bilingual.

Given the importance of language in carrying out daily activities, of course every member of the community is always involved in communication, either acting as a communicator (speaker) or as a communicant (listener). Communication events that take place can be used as a place or media to use ideas, ideas, thoughts, intentions, reality, and so on. Thus, language is used as a communication tool to convey the message or intent of the speaker. (Nababan, 1984:66)

As mentioned above that language is a means of communication, one of the means used to convey messages to others is through songs or songs. Because basically the song is not only for entertainment alone but also has a message

conveyed to the listener. Song is a communication medium used by the community to convey messages indirectly. Songs are loved by almost all levels of society, from children, teenagers to adults. Even today many teenagers who can not be separated from the song.

The song consists of two elements, namely lyrics and music. Lyrics are a person's expression of something that has been seen, heard, or experienced. In the lyrics of the song, the songwriters express their ideas, thoughts, and feelings. While music is a rhythm that is harmonized with the lyrics so that the song is pleasant to hear. If the song lyrics contain the use of a foreign language or regional language, then the song is considered more trending.

It is undeniable that advances in science and technology have influenced the development of language. For example, many language speakers are getting used to using a foreign language or switching languages to communicate. Events like this in linguistics are called code switching. The term code is used to refer to one of the variants in the linguistic hierarchy.

Sumarsono (2002:201) "States that code is a neutral term that can refer to language, dialect, sociolect, or language variety". Code switching is a transition that occurs due to changes in the situation, namely by increasing the number of interlocutors or third parties. For example, there was a conversation between two people using the local Javanese language, then a third party came from the Batak tribe. They switched the code into Indonesian. This is because the first and second parties know that the third party is Batak and does not understand Javanese. This language switching event is called code switching.

This event occurs in almost all languages, including Indonesian and regional languages. This influence also affects the world of music in Indonesia as happened to the singer from the Minang region "UPIAK ISIL", currently with his song entitled "TAKTUNTUANG" which is currently popular and has become a hit in Indonesia and even in neighboring countries, namely Malaysia and Thailand.

The popularity of the song TakTunTuang is not only because of the singer who is fairly funny (funny) who has now become the artist of the Indonesian capital "Jakarta". However, because the language has a very big influence on the lyrics of the song TakTunTuang, after the song became a hit among the public, especially teenagers. This is one of the features of the language, and it is on this basis that in the end it made researchers interested in studying or researching linguistic events in the form of code switching in song lyrics created and popularized by Upiak Isil with the title TakTunTuang. Because the researchers found a code switching event in the song, especially from Indonesian to the Regional Language. Song lyrics that are sung using language switching, namely Indonesian and Padang language in linguistics are known as code switching.

The formulation of the problem in this research are:

Based on the description of the background of the problem above, the researchers found three problems in this study, as follows:

1. What is the form of code switching in the lyrics of the song "Takuntuang"?
2. What are the factors that cause code switching in the lyrics of the song "TakTunTuang"?
3. What is the function of code switching in the lyrics of the song "TakTunTuang"?

The objectives of this research are:

The aims of the researchers are to:

1. To describe the form of code switching in the lyrics of the song TakTunTuang.
2. To find out what factors cause code switching in the lyrics of the song TakTunTuang.
3. To find out the function of code switching in the lyrics of the song TakTunTuang.

II. METHOD

Research design

This study uses a qualitative approach with technique. The author examines with a qualitative approach, namely research by collecting and describing data in the form of song lyrics. The data is in the form of the lyrics of the song Tak Tun Pour, the author analyzes the form of code switching in the lyrics of the song Tak Tun Pour by using a descriptive method.

The data analysis method was carried out by applying the qualitative descriptive analysis theory, namely providing a review or interpretation of the data obtained so that it became clearer and more meaningful than just numbers. Through qualitative descriptive analysis, we will find significant features of code switching from Indonesian to Padang language, such as in the lyrics of the song Tak Tun Pour.

The object of this study is the overall data related to code switching from Indonesian to Padang language contained in the lyrics of the song Tak Tun Pour. The focus in this research is the form and factors of the occurrence of code switching in the lyrics of the song TakTunTuang

The technique used in this research is by analyzing the words in the lyrics of the song Tak Tun Pour, seen from the code-switching event. The sources used are several books relating to the problem being analyzed, while the type of data studied in this study is certain data in the form of words in the lyrics of the song "Tak Tun Pour", namely listening to the song tak tun pour, then analyzing the words. -words or song lyrics, clarifying and classifying the form of code switching contained in the lyrics of the song Tak Tun Pour using descriptive methods.

The data analysis technique that the author uses in the lyrics of the song "Tak Tun Pour" sung by Upiak Isil is a direct analysis technique. The point is that the writer directly analyzes the lyrics of the song, then searches for and finds the code-switching event contained in the song, then lists it and describes it again.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research result

Silvia Nanda or better known as "Upiak Isil" was born on December 24, 1985 (now 32 years old) from West Sumatra, precisely in Bukit Tinggi. Muslim, works as a singer and comedian who was recruited by record companies including: Elta Record, Diva Production, U_sil Production.

Upiak Isil started his career at the age of 13 years as a regional singer in West Sumatra (Indonesia), since then Upiak Isil has become a pop singer by bringing Minang language songs in West Sumatra and his songs are also loved by teenagers throughout Indonesia, especially West Sumatra, Riau, Jambi, Palembang and Jakarta, as well as throughout the Minangkabau overseas area.

At the end of 2017, the name Upiak Isil was increasingly recognized since the video clip entitled Tak Tun Tuang had gone viral to neighboring countries in Southeast Asia. Currently, upiak isil upiak isil is starting his career in the national entertainment scene by releasing a national debut single entitled tak tun pour in 2017.

The song "tak tun pour was created 3 years ago (2014) by upiak's own friend, Ardi. this song was created spontaneously when upiak was knocking on the table to find the beat of the song. So with that happened the name "TAK TUN TUANG" because they followed the beat or beat they got themselves.

Discussion

The code switching contained in the lyrics of the song Tak Tun Pour consists of internal code switching only. The speaker (singer) uses code switching from Indonesian to the regional language (Padang). Internal code switching is code switching that takes place between languages in one country (Indonesia), such as from Indonesian to Javanese or vice versa.

In addition, internal code switching also occurs between dialects in one national language, between dialects in one regional language, or between several varieties and styles contained in a dialect. In the lyrics of the song Tak Tun Pour, only internal code switching is found.

The code-switching between languages that occurs in the lyrics of the song Tak Tun Pour, namely the transition of the code from Indonesian to Padang language. In the lyrics of the song, no code switching in the form of variety code switching and dialect code switching was found, so the researchers only studied language code switching.

The data above is the lyrics of the song Tak Tun Pour, from the first verse to the end. In the lyrics of the song there is a form of internal code switching. Because the code switching takes place from Indonesian to Padang language in the first stanza (1) to (3) the second line, the singer uses Indonesian.

However, the singer switches the code using the Padang language from verse to (4) in the utterance "if a handsome boy passes by, I just ignore it" which means if a handsome boy passes in front of him he often approaches him, then continues with the speech "if it's an old man who passes by I'm aniang je nyeh" which means that if old gentlemen pass by, I'll just keep quiet. Until the last stanza, the singer is still switching the code to use the Padang language. Thus it can be said that the code switching that occurs in the lyrics of the song Tak Tun Pour is from Indonesian to Padang language.

The linguistic level or linguistic elements in Indonesian are words, phrases, clauses, sentences and paragraphs. Words and phrases are included in code switching, while paragraphs are not included in song lyrics. Therefore, in this discussion the author only chooses the language level which includes clauses and sentences.

clause

Basically the clause is the core of the sentence, and its main constituents are the subject and the predicate. A clause is a syntactic unit consisting of two or more words containing an element of predication. (Alwi, et al 2003).

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (1998:445) a clause is a grammatical unit in the form of a minimum word group consisting of a subject and a predicate and has the potential to become a sentence.

Sentence

Sentence is the smallest unit of language, in spoken or written form, that expresses a complete mind (Alwi et al, 2003: 311). According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (1988: 320) a sentence is a unity of words that expresses a concept of thoughts and feelings, words, a language unit that is relatively independent, has a final intonation pattern and actually or potentially consists of clauses. In the analysis of song lyrics, the final intonation is not written on average, but in the analysis of songs sung by singers there is a final intonation.

Factors Causing Code Switching in the Song Lyrics of Tak Tun Tun Pour

To analyze the factors causing code switching in the lyrics of the song Tak Tun Pour, the researcher uses the theory proposed by Suwito (1996:85-87). Some of the factors that have been disclosed are the speaker (01), the interlocutor, the presence of a third speaker, the subject of the conversation, to evoke a sense of humor, and just to be prestigious.

Based on the results of the study found four factors causing code switching in the lyrics of the song Tak Tun Pour, namely the speaker (01), the subject (topic), the speaker's intention or will, and the speaker's emotional color. In this case, the speaker performs code switching from one code to another code, namely the transition of the code from Indonesian to the regional language or vice versa, of course, has certain purposes or causes. The following

The Code Switching Function in the Song Lyrics of Tak Tun Pour

To analyze the function of code switching in the lyrics of the song Tak Tun Pour, the researcher uses the theory proposed by Chaer and Agustina, 2010: 112-123). Some of the functions that have been disclosed are affirming and clarifying statements, quoting other people's conversations, showing the first language (the speaker's local language), wanting to be considered educated, and avoiding rough and fine forms.

Based on the results of the study, it was found that there are three code switching functions in the lyrics of the song Tak Tun Pour, namely to emphasize and clarify statements, to harmonize sounds, and to reveal the essence of the story of the song lyrics. In the following, we will discuss the code-switching functions.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Conclusion

Based on the data analysis in the previous chapter, the writer can draw the following conclusions:

1. The form of code switching can be categorized into internal and external code switching. In this study, only the form of internal code switching was found. The internal code switching that occurs is the switching of the Indonesian language code to the regional language.
2. The form of code switching includes forms and clauses. There are four clauses found in this study, namely I haven't showered, handsome boy, musty old man, and Tak Tun Pour. Based on the completeness of the constituents, the clause is divided into two, namely the major and minor clauses. The clauses that fall into the category of major clauses are that I haven't showered yet, handsome boy, must be old. Meanwhile, the clause that falls into the category of minor clause is Tak Tun Pour.
3. The sentences found in the study contained three data, namely I haven't taken a bath, rhinoceros au taba bana, and but when I go to Eid, astagfirullah, it smells. Based on the form or syntactic category, sentences are divided into four, namely news sentences, command sentences, interrogative sentences, and exclamatory sentences. Sentences that fall into the category of news sentences are I haven't showered yet, while sentences that fall into the category of exclamatory sentences are but if it's done directly, astagfirullah smells. There are no commands and interrogative sentences in the lyrics of the song Tak Tun Pour (none).
4. The factors that cause code switching in the lyrics of the song Tak Tun Pour are (1) the speaker (01), (2) the subject (topic), (3) the speaker's intention or will, (4) the speaker's emotional color.
5. The function of code switching in the lyrics of the song Tak Tun Pour is (1) to emphasize and clarify the statement, (2) to harmonize the sound, and (3) to reveal the main story of the song lyrics.

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