

THE TEX OF NELLA KHARISMA'S SONGS (A SOSIOLINGUISTIC STUDY)

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Abstract: Language principally functions as a medium for expressing ideas, like a singer singing songs through language. Listening to the Nela Kharisma's song is very interesting because it uses a lot of language switching and code mixing in its text of the song. Language, according to sociolinguistic views, contains various variations. A sociolinguist emphasizes the relationship between variations and social and situational factor. This affects the language usage of musicians who at any time incorporate linguistic elements outside the original language. In connection with the variety of language usage, someone who is called a bilingual occurs. Sociolinguistics as a linguistic branch views or places the position of language in relation to the use of language. The symptom of switching language use due to the changing situation is called code switching. A code switching talk is usually followed by code mixing, namely the existence of a base code that is used and has an autonomous function. A speaker who speaks more than one language will have the opportunity to mix code. But that does not mean that the speakers who master more languages always apply more code mixing. When a speaker slips a lot of other language into the language he is using, it is called code mixing. The background of the occurrence of the code switching and mixing can be seen from the mixing of the language of a person/character using more than one language. Special characteristics of the speakers will color the code. This paper will talk about the problem of switching from one language to another using sociolinguistic approaches and linguistic analysis methods. The result achieved is to know how far the use of language of Nela Kharisma is with the song text.

Keywords: *song text, code switching, code mixing*

INTRODUCTION

Language and language use are always influenced by linguistic and non-linguistic factors. Non-linguistic factors include social factors, and situational factors. Social factors found in the use of language, for example: social status, level of education, age, economic level, gender. Situational factors that influence the use of language are found in the person who speaks, in what language, to whom, when, where and what problems (Suwito, 2011: 3).

This situational factor causes language variations. Halliday in Pateda, 1987; Alwasilah, 1993 describes that language variations are used based on their usage (:variety) and usage-based variations (:dialect). Furthermore, variations in language are forms of language, each of which has a pattern that resembles the general pattern of the mother language. The form of language variation (see: Maryono, 1998) is in the form of idiolect, dialect, variety, register and *undho usuk* (speech stratification). Events of variation are found in the domain, racial, even in the use of individual languages. In relation to language use, there are variations in language. The variety of languages here will address the problem of using language in text on Nella Kharisma's songs as a barrier to problems.

Problem limitation serves to input and issue new information obtained in the field, to determine focus, to make it easier to make decisions about which data do not need to be analyzed or which ones to be discarded (Moleong, 2016). Therefore, what will be discussed is the song text, which focuses more on the use of text. The problem in this writing is the form of code switching and code mixing in the use of text in Nella Kharisma's songs.

Nella Kharisma was born and raised in Kediri, East Java. Nella Kharisma is a dangdut singer who started her career in 2015 from stage to stage with the big name of *Monata* music group. This singer becomes more popular for fans of *Koplo* dangdut. Although she is not yet like those artists from the

capital city, Nella Kharisma has a hectic schedule as she has often been invited to be a guest star in several events such as weddings, circumcision, Thanksgiving, birthdays, and others. At the beginning of the year 2017, Nella Kharisma was a member of a record company from Bintaro South Tangerang namely Pancal Records Indonesia, with the recording company launching her album entitled *Goyang Reggae*, *Stop Bimbang* and *Indonesia Sehat* with singers, namely Ratna Antika and Sodiq Monata. With the exception of joining the record company or Pancal Records Indonesia label, currently Nella Kharisma works together and joins record companies or other labels, such as DSA Record, Ocean Record and Equator Record.

The samples used in this writing were some of the selected text contain code switching and code mixing events, contained in the old song. The technique used in data collection was to record documents (Content Analysis), a technique used to deduce data in identifying text-based script. After that, in recording all events, data collection techniques with recording techniques and note-taking technique were applied. It means that they listen to spoken language spontaneously and record relevant data in accordance with the targets and objectives of the writing. The data samples were included in songs entitled *Sayang*, *Jaran Goyang*, *Bojoku Galak*, *Ditinggal Rabi*, *Sayang 2*, which contain codes mixing and code switching.

Theoretical Study

Theoretical study is intended to support the theoretical and conceptual framework as a basis that can be accounted for. Theoretical study related to this writing include theories that discuss the problem of code mixing and code switching.

Sociolinguistics

In Linguistics dictionary *Kamus Linguistik* described by Harimurti Kridalaksana (2013) about Sociolinguistics, it is a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship and interplay between language behavior and social behavior. Sociolinguistics can also be formulated as a study of language and the use of language in relation to society and culture. Gumperz, 1971 (in Soewito, 2011: 5) says that Sociolinguistics also means interdisciplinary study that works on linguistic problems in relation to social problems .

Code

Code can also be said to be the language system used by someone. The use of language is adjusted to the background of the speaker and the relationship of the speaker and the interlocutor. The background of the speaker covers his social background. Someone doing a conversation actually sends the codes to his interlocutor, this coding is done through a process (see: 2013 Wijana) that happens both to the speaker and the interlocutor. These codes are naturally produced by human speech organs so that each discussion of sound causes changes in meaning. In relation to existing problems, it will emphasize more on code mixing and code switching in the use of text. (See Nababan, 2011)

Mixing Code and Switching Code Analysis

The analysis of code mixing and code switching is only one of the results of a short writing that is able to raise some socio-linguistic dimensions of grammatical problems. However, some of these problems will provide opportunities, and at the same time can attract other experts to research and reveal other similar problems so that it shows awareness of the importance of having sociocultural

insights for linguists in seeing the existing problems. The grammatical issues that will be presented here include code mixing and code switching.

Code Mixing

Code mixing is the use of language units from one language to another to expand language style. Or various languages, including the use of words, clauses, idioms, greetings, etc. (Harimurti Kridalaksana, 2013: 35). This code mixing occurs because of the reciprocal relationship between roles (speakers), the form of language, and language functions. This means that someone who has a certain social background tends to have a certain form of code mixing. Thus, code mixing occurs smoothly and is easily understood by each other.

The informal or casual situation above also explained that code mixing would often occur in informal and casual speeches or events. In this situation, the speaker will be more free to choose the language code used in expressing his messages which is also supported by the spontaneity in the disclosure.

Several forms of code mixing

A variety of forms of code mixing can be seen in various things, namely:

a. The insertion of elements in the form of words, namely free language units, and single morpheme or a combination of morphemes. For example:

Title: ***Sayang 2***

...

*andaikan sayangku sak iki isih ono ning kene
kita akan selalu memadu cinta
bungah ing atiku sepi ing atiku
hanya dalam mimpi
rino lan wengi moto iki angel diaremake
mung lam-laman esem lan manismu
kapan ku bertemu sak kedip ing moto*

...

Language elements indicate a code mixing between language texts. This can be observed by the occurrence of the choice of words from Indonesian language in between Javanese language or all of the sudden include Javanese language. Code mixing applied is an element of Indonesian language. It appears in *sak iki isih ono ning kene, bungah ing atku sepi ing atiku sak kedip ing moto*.

b. The insertion of elements in the form of phrases, that is a combination of words or more which are not predicative, the combination of words can be tight and can be tenuous. For example:

Title: ***Ditinggal Rabi***

Kowe tego nglarani blenjani janji suci

The next code mixing is seen in the insertion of elements in the form of phrases. This can be found in the use of phrases in utterances *janji suci* (sacred promises). The word *suci* (sacred) is mixed with the word *janji* (promise) combined with the word *mblenjani* 'denying'.

c. The insertion of elements in the form of repetition of the word; the repetition of the word in question is the word produced by the reduplication process. Another thing that can be

observed is in *sunnguh keterlaluan bojoku sing saiki*, the use of the Indonesian language was mixed into the Javanese language *Bojoku sing saiki* "my current husband". The text *ngerasake bojoku sing ra tau perhatian* "having husband who never cares". The use of sentences in the text above from Javanese is mixed into Indonesian. The text in: *Dan dudidam aku padamu 'saya padamu', I love you, cukup siji solusinya 'Saya cinta padamu cukup satu jalan keluarnya', pergi ke mbah dukun saja 'Pergi ke Dukun', Ndang dicubo, mesthi kasil terbukti kasiate, genjrot 'Cepat dicoba pasti berhasil terbukti berkhasiat'*. If observed, there are many uses of Javanese and Indonesian even English language. For example:

Title: *Bojo Galak*

...
*ngerasake bojoku sing ra tau perhatian
 mungkin wes dadi jodone
 sunnguh keterlaluan bojoku sing saiki
 di matamu aku iki ora tau bener*

The code mixing that is contained in the insertion of elements in the form of repetition of words is found in the text, for example in the words *bojoku* and *bojoku*. The use of the words '*Semar mesem, semar mesem. Semar tersenyum. Semar tersenyum*', is an indicator of the form of repetition which is classified into the use of code mixing containing reduplication. The title of *Jaran Goyang Song* (2018) is the use of the language from the Javanese language mixed into Indonesian and English.

The code mixing that is included in the insertion of expression elements or idioms is found in text utterances using foreign words that are considered as idioms and then are inserted between utterances. The text entitled *Sayang* using sentences *Meh sambat kaleh sinten nyen sampun mekaten* 'Whom to share, when it turns like this.' and *Merana urip ku* 'a miserable life'. The word *merana* is connected with the word *urip* which is Javanese.

Code Switching

Code switching, the speaker who changes from one problem to another is what is called as code switching (Rene Apel in Pateda, 2015: 85). The form of code switching can be in the form of variant transfer, variance change, style transfer. In code switching, the use of two languages or language is marked by: (a) each language still supports its own functions according to its context; (b) the function of each language is adjusted to the situation that is relevant to the change in context.

Code transfer is known to people, especially to people who are bilingual, but it can actually occur from one language variation to another. In a society that is bilingual, code switching can occur from one language that is used having a meaning that corresponds to the meaning of the code that is intended. Code switching does not run arbitrarily, but there is a meaning that corresponds to the direction of code switching and the meaning of each code. In general, people change the code from

one code to another not just arbitrarily, but they must follow certain patterns. Code switching is a linguistic event caused by factors outside the language, especially socio-situational factors.

Conclusion

The results of observing the use of code mixing and code switching in the utterances of the *ginem*/dialogue story text can be stated that the use of language can lead to variations in language. From the variety of languages, *dalang* will freely use the utterances through his character. Sociolinguistics can examine the use of language in the text so that it will be easy to identify the language usage that has code mixing and code switching. When having a high educational background, it will have an impact on the use of word choices by mixing language code, both from Indonesian, English or other languages. Likewise in language switching, *dalang* will have the skills to change variants.

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