CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Study

People have been learning languages since time immemorial, especially those needed in communicating with family and with other people around them. People be equipped with the ability to communicate in their mother tongue, (Evans & Levinson, 2009). Different languages and its shape makes learning possible directly in an interaction complex. Language can take the form of spoken, written, as well as symbols (Paolillo & Das, 2006) Learning a language that is not the first language is called a second language or foreign language. These two kinds of languages which are not in the first language are called technically "second language" (which is used by the general public) and "foreign language" (which is not used by the general public). In real life, people always communicate one another. Using a language, people can make interaction with other people (Krashen, 1987). In communication people use many languages. So, language becomes the most important part in people's life. By using language, they can share their feelings and thoughts, they can express their ideas to each other and get information from other people. Since another language might possibly influence a language users, a language usually has a lot of variations of language that they use in their communication activities. They often mix one language with another in communicating their ideas, either in written or spoken conversation.

Sociolinguistics is area of learn about which offers generally with language use, specifically spoken language, however not the grammatical or phonetic structure of a language. This science explains the people capacity to use language guidelines accurately

in one of a kind situations. Sociolinguistics research the use and use of language, the area of use of language, grammar, of penalties of contact between two or extra languages, and the range and time of users of a variety of languages. Apart from that, this science additionally explains why humans communicate otherwise in one of a kind social contexts. Studying how humans use language in one of a kind social contexts can supply a lot of information about how language works in society; specifically with regard to social members of the family in a community, and the way human beings carry and assemble components of their social identification via the language they use. In sociolinguistic studies there are three types of language choices commonly known, namely code mixing, code switching, and language variations in the same language (Saddhono, 2007). In this study Code Mixing is used to analyze the code mixing found in the lyrics of don't fight the feeling song by EXO boy group.

(Kartini, 2019) Code mixing is a language phenomenon that often occurs in multilingual communities. (Pasaribu, Pardede, & Debora, 2017) Code mixing is the mixing of a word phrase from a language in a bilingualism or multilingualism. From the above definition, it ability the code mixing speculation states that when two code mixing languages represent the look of a third code it has structural traits different to that new code.

Type of Code Mixing According to (Suwito, 1983) code mixing is divided into two types: a) Inner Code Mixing, in which happens because elements insertion from original language with all its variation. b) Outer Code Mixing, in which occurs because of elements insertion stemming from foreign language. It means that the first language of the speaker in this case, national language is inserted with his or her own language (original language) or inserted with a foreign language from the speaker background.

Types of code mixing, according to (Muysken, 2000) divided into three main types: 1. Insertion (word phrase) Approaching that depart from the notion of insertion new to constraint in term of the structural properties some base or matrix structures. Here the process of code mixing is conceived as something borrowing. For example, kamu mau **join** belajar dengan kita? 2. Alternation Approaches departing from alternation view the constraint on mixing in terms of capability or equivalence of the language involved. For example, Fika kenapa kamu touch my bag? 3. Congruent lexicalization (dialect) is the notion of congruent lexicalization underlies the study of style shifting and dialect/standard variation rather than bilingual language. These three basic processes are constrained by different structural conditions and in different ways in specific bilingual settings. For example, dek minta tolong ambilkan handphone kakak dikamar.

EXO is a South Korean-Chinese boy band based in Seoul, with nine members: Suho, Baekhyun, Chanyeol, D.O., Kai, Sehun, Xiumin, Lay, and Chen. The group was formed by SM Entertainment in 2011 and debuted in 2012. The group debuted with 12 members divided into two sub-groups: EXO-K (Suho, Baekhyun, Chanyeol, DO, Kai, and Sehun) and EXO-M (Xiumin, Lay, Chen, and former members such as Kris, Luhan , and Tao. EXO-K and EXO-M performed music in Korean and Chinese, respectively, until 2014. Exo has been a group since then, continuing to release and perform music in multiple languages. After Kris, Luhan, and Tao's departure amid lawsuits in 2014 and 2015, the group has remained with nine members. Since 2016, Chen, Baekhyun, and Xiumin have also released music and performed as a sub-unit called Exo-CBX. All Exo members also have solo careers in fields such as music, film, and television.

(Kelly, 2018) The reason for choosing because first, EXO Group has won several awards in South Korea and Internationally. On June 14, 2013, the group got their first

win on a music show, with the single "Wolf" on Music Bank Korea. Second, Exo holds the record for most music video wins for a single, with 18 wins for "Call Me Baby" (Mathew, 2018). Third, Exo has won over 100 music program awards, becoming only the second artist to do so since fellow label artist Girls' Generation (Gyeom, 2015).

From the problem and some theories above, the researcher wants to know more about code mixing in the lyrics of song. So in this study titled "the Code Mixing in the Lyrics of Don't Fight the Feeling Song by Exo Boy Group" the researcher wants to analyze the type of code mixing that EXO Boy Group used lyrics of the song. The Researchers are interested in knowing the types and reasons for using code mixing in this song.

1.2. Statement of the Problems

The statement of the problem can be formulated as follows:

1.2.1. What are the Types of Code Mixing Found In The Lyrics Of Don't Fight The Feeling Song By Exo Boy Group?

1.2.2. What are the Reasons of Code Mixing Found In The Lyrics Of Don't Fight The Feeling Song By Exo Boy Group?

1.3. Purpose of Study

In line with the statement of the problem above, the purposes of the study are as follows:

1.3.1. To describe the types of code mixing that are used in the Lyrics of Don't Fight the Feeling Song by Exo Boy Group.

1.3.2. To describe the reasons of code mixing that are used in the Lyrics of Don't Fight the Feeling Song by Exo Boy Group.

1.4. Significances of Study

Basically, the significances of accomplishing this research can generay be listed as follows:

1.4.1. For teachers, this paper as training to enrich their understanding of code mixing. Teachers can also use song as a medium to train their students because song are one of the most interesting media for all people, one of which is for students, whose purpose is to relax at some point in educating the learning process so that students don't get bored easily with the material being taught.

1.4.2. For students, it can provide understanding and increase knowledge about the code mixing presented in the song. It can also be used as a reference for future research.

1.4.3. For the readers, this study can develop their knowledge on code mixing knowledge.

1.5. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is focused in song lyrics of Don't Fight the Feeling by EXO boy group. The limitation of this study is focused in Types of code mixing and Reason of code mixing from the songs lyrics of Don't Fight the Feeling by EXO boy group because the song have bilingualism, which makes researchers want to analyze the code mixing on this song.

1.6. Operational definitions

Operational definitions of this study is meant to provide some description in accordance with the study. The terms which are necessary to be defined are as follows:

1.6.1.   Sociolinguistics: Sociolinguistics pays attention to the social aspects of human language. Sociolinguistics discusses the relationship between language and society.

1.6.2.   Code Mixing : (Kartini, 2019) Code mixing is a language phenomenon that often occurs in multilingual communities. Code mixing is used by someone or a group of a people who want to make their speaking or their conversation easier, acceptable or comfortable with the others by using two more languages.

1.6.3.   Types of Code Mixing : According to (Muysken, 2000), code mixing is a term used to refer to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence.

1.6.4.   Reasons of Code Mixing : There are reasons of using Code Mixing speakers may mix from one code to other code based on theory from (Hoffman, 1991).

1.6.5.   Song of Don't Fight Feeling : Song of Don't Fight the Feeling is the seventh mini-album of the South Korean-Chinese boy group EXO, to be released on June 7, 2021, by SM Entertainment, which was marketed as a special release.

1.6.6.   EXO Boy Group : EXO Boy Group is a South Korean-Chinese boy band based in Seoul, with nine members: Suho, Baekhyun, Chanyeol, D.O., Kai, Sehun, Xiumin, Lay, and Chen. The group was formed by SM Entertainment in 2011 and debuted in 2012. The group debuted with 12 members divided into two sub-groups: EXO-K (Suho, Baekhyun, Chanyeol, DO, Kai, and Sehun) and EXO-M (Xiumin, Lay, Chen, and former members such as Kris, Luhan , and Tao.