

### Chapter 3

#### Data Presentation and Analysis

The language that is used by AM or FM radio, has certain characteristics and variety. It is a variety of language which is considered suitable with the special programs offered by the station. Indonesian language certainly is the most popular language which is used by all stations, because their listeners are mostly natives of Indonesian. Anyway there is possibility that the announcers mix the language they use with certain dialect, such as Javanese, Betawi, or others that they think appropriate with the programs they present.

Just like in SCFM. This radio station is so exclusive and directs its programs to the middle and higher class of people. SCFM identifies itself as an elite station for elite listeners. The term of 'elite listeners' here refers to the ones that are categorized as the professionals in their jobs or fields, and have above-average monthly incomes, and are certainly the educated ones.

From the data obtained, SCFM's daily broadcasting does not use a hundred percent the standard Indonesian language. Some English and Jakartanese words and phrases are inserted among the Indonesian. This kind of language variation is used in

all SCFM's talk shows. It refers to a variety of using the standard Indonesian that is mixed with the use of the English terms and Jakartanese dialect words and phrases. Above all these, the most essential thing is that the language being used is communicative and easily understood by the listeners.

### 3.1. The Use Of English

#### 3.1.1. The reasons of using English

There are some reasons for using English in SCFM. Those are :

1. The mixing of using of English words or phrases is thought to be common. The use of English in the use of standard Indonesian language is considered a natural phenomenon as a consequence of globalization.
2. For certain fields or professions, English terms seems to be more represent than the Indonesian ones. Eventhough the Indonesian itself has its own specific term to refer to the same expression.
3. The use of the English terms also seems to be more straight to the point, unambiguous and suitable to the listeners, especially talk-shows.
4. The guest speakers being invited mostly are educated people, expertises, or public figures who are competent on their job.

### 3.1.2. The analysis of the data

From the obtained recorded data, the writer is able to identify a pattern of the use of English during the show. It can be seen that there are several categories of forms of English which are used. However, the use of English has a close relation with the topic being discussed. If it is about business, the terms being used will be business terms.

The variety can be categorized into several sub-categories, i.e. :

3.1.2.1. The use of English words/phrases which are commonly used (familiar terms); or words/phrases which are often used in English.

#### 3.1.2.1.1. The use of single word

3.1.2.1.1.1. Words which are inserted without being modified in terms of pronunciation

These words are used according to their original forms, without undergoing any change. Words in this category are the most frequently used by the announcers in every single show. They appear in their original English forms without being preceded or followed by any Indonesian affixes, whether prefixes or suffixes. Notice these following underlined words in the sentences below :

- (1) "... dan kadang-kadang, liburan itu, karena tidak berani atau mungkin banyak situasi emergency yang harus ditangani ...."

- (2) "... agar karyawannya tuh dateng tepat waktu tiap hari senen, nah, mungkin dengan mengadakan meeting setiap awal minggu, tuh, bagaimana, Bu ...."
- (3) "... satu team dengan management tersendiri, ya mas Rudi ...."
- (4) "... sekarang bagaimana tentang product yang menggunakan nama mas Rudi sendiri, sudah berapa items yang ada saat ini ...."
- (5) "... kalo gitu nggak match ama kulitnya, ya ...."
- (6) "... oke, pembangunan pusat tenaga listrik yang melibatkan pihak swasta akan dibangun di Lemah Abang ...."
- (7) "... oke, mbak Endang, tampaknya sudah ada profesional muda yang ingin bergabung. Oke, silahkan, Pak ..."
- (8) "... kapan sih saat yang tepat bagi kita untuk sekedar melakukan refreshing beberapa saat sebelum kita kembali bekerja ...."
- (9) "... ada kasus juga, perusahaan membiayai training atau pendidikan apalagi jauh dan mahal, maka perusahaan ...."
- (10) "... sehingga perlu ada kotak hitam sebagai tempat untuk menyimpan segala yang menyangkut privacy perusahaan ...."

Based on the data from the transcription above, the underlined words in sentences (1) to (10) are the ones that have been familiar to our ears. Actually, Indonesian has their equivalents to express the same meanings, but their original forms are preserved, due to the fact that those words are familiar, or frequently seen in billboards or signs in public places.

The announcer tends to choose the word *emergency* rather than 'darurat' to refer to the same

thing, or *meeting* for 'pertemuan/rapat', *management* for 'pengelolaan', *product* for 'produk', *match* for 'cocok', *oke* for 'baiklah', *refreshing* for 'beristirahat', *privacy* for 'masalah' or 'hal yang berhubungan dengan sesuatu yang pribadi' or 'rahasia'.

### 3.1.2.1.1.2. Words that are joined by affixes

There are also words which are modified by adding up Indonesian affixes, whether prefixes or suffixes. No infixes are used.

#### a. Prefix addition : [me-] and [di-]

- (11) "... Pak Kanaka, by the way, untuk satelit Palapa C1 ini untuk negara tetangga apakah sudah ada yang memesan atau sudah ada booking yang dilisting dari Satelindo sendiri ...."
- (12) "... ini Pak, apakah manfaat yang diperoleh masyarakat dirasa sudah cukup untuk mengcover kebutuhan masyarakat ...."
- (13) "... sebenarnya berlibur rupanya juga perlu dimanage, ya Bu Ina ...."
- (14) "... tadi kita sudah membicarakan sekretaris yang oke, tanpa cela dalam menghandle pekerjaan, tapi mungkin ...."
- (15) "... tiba-tiba harga saham naik lima puluh persen dalam sehari dan disuspended oleh B E J ...."

Note quotations (11), (13), (15). Compared with quotations (12) and (14), there are inconsistency in quotations (11), (13), and (15).

The words *dilisting*, *dimanage*, *disuspended* are used in different way with the words in the other two quotations. To be consistence in use, those words should be : *dilisted*, *dimanaged*, *disuspended* or *dilist*,

*dimanage, disuspend.*

**b. Suffixes addition : [-nya]**

- (16) "... dilihat dari futurenya, sebetulnya menurut bapak, Indonesia membutuhkan berapa satelit, Pak ...."
- (17) "... perkembangan dari kosmetik yang menggunakan nama mas Rudi itu sendiri, ini bagaimana marketingnya ...."
- (18) "... baik yang ada di jalan dengan celullarnya atau mungkin masih di kantor untuk bergabung dengan kami di ...."

The underlined words generally come from the same pattern, if it is changed into the English. Here is the list of words that have undergone changes by suffixes addition

The modified English	The original form
(16) future - nya	---> the future
(17) marketing - nya	---> the marketing
(18) cellular - nya	---> the cellular

Suffix 'nya' here is only to replace the use of noun determiner 'the', while its function is still the same that is to be the noun determiner.

**3.1.2.1.2. The use of phrases**

In the use of the English phrase or phrases, there are two kinds of forms that can be identified by the writer, i.e. :

**3.1.2.1.2.1. Phrases that are used as their original forms**

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- (19) "... kita lanjutkan kembali bincang kita tentang mengintip black box suatu perusahaan ...."

- (20) "... apakah bisa open book management ini diterapkan,... bukan sekedar membuka buku tapi juga dengan manajemen ..."
- (21) "... saya pernah berbicara dengan seorang country manager disini mengatakan bahwa ..."
- (22) "... tapi kadang-kadang kita juga menghadapi orang marah kan lebih baik diam, silent is golden."
- (23) "... agar bisa timbul positive-thinking diantara rekan-rekan kerja ...."
- (24) "... masalahnya timbul adalah weekend syndrome ini atau keenakan libur akhir pekan sehingga waktu hari senen itu muncul yang namanya malas atau ogah-ogahan ...."
- (25) "... jadi masih melanjutkan tentang warming up itu tadi, mungkin bagi profesional muda yang sangat menikmati liburannya ..."
- (26) "... menurut pak Artiko sebagai marketing manager, kapan B E P-nya nih pak ... berapa jangka waktu yang harus ditempuh untuk mencapai break even point, pak ...."
- (27) "... apakah setelah dapatkan sertifikat yang telah diakreditasi secara internasional, kita harus ikut lomba-lomba agar bisa go-international ..."
- (28) "... mungkin itu yang disebut dengan post power syndrome kali, Pak ..."
- (29) "... upaya apa menurut Pak Hermawan supaya mereka tidak over supply, Pak ..."

The tabel below shows the list of the phrases and their equivalents in Indonesian

The English phrases	The Indonesian equivalents
(19) black box	--> kotak hitam
(20) open book management	--> -
(21) country manager	--> -
(22) silent is golden	--> diam adalah emas
(23) positive thinking	--> berpikir positif
(24) weekend syndrome	--> -
(25) warming up	--> pemanasan

(26)a marketing manager	-->	manager pemasaran
b break even point	-->	-
(27) go international	-->	-
(28) post power syndrome	-->	-
(29) over supply	-->	-

If we notify the quotations and the underlined words in sentences (19), (22), (23), (25), (26)a, those words are still frequently used in Indonesian. Compare these two pairs of sentences below as the examples :

(19)a "... kita lanjutkan kembali bincang kita tentang black box dalam suatu perusahaan ..."

(19)b "... kita lanjutkan kembali bincang kita tentang kotak hitam dalam suatu perusahaan ..."

(22)a "... tapi kadang-kadang kita juga menghadapi orang marah kan lebih baik diem, silent is golden ..."

(22)b "... tapi kadang-kadang kita juga menghadapi orang marah kan lebih baik diem, diam adalah emas ..."

Both two pair underlined phrases can be used, because both refer to the same thing. However, the announcer chooses the English ones as in (19)a and (22)a because those terms are more popular or familiar among the professional.

On the other hand, let us see the underlined words in (20), (21), (24), (26)b, (27), (28), and (29). To refer to these words, one must find the same equivalents by using long phrases which are not very effective to be used.

The English phrases are preferable because they are more appropriate, simpler to be used, and unambiguous.



Let us try to replace the underlined phrase with the Indonesian expression :

- (20)a. "... apakah bisa open book management ini diterapkan ... bukan sekedar membuka buku tapi juga dengan menejemen ..."
- (20)b. "... apakah bisa manajemen buku terbuka ini diterapkan ... bukan sekedar membuka buku tapi juga dengan menejemen ...."

The underlined phrase in (20)b sounds very strange and unusual.

The same case also happens in (28).

- (28)a. "... mungkin itu yang disebut dengan post power syndrome kali, Pak ..."
- (28)b. "... Mungkin itu yang disebut dengan sindrom paska berkuasa kali, Pak ...."

*Post power syndrome* in (28)a is more popular and more familiar among the professional than the phrase in (28)b. The use of English phrases are the most frequent category that appears during the show.

### 3.1.2.1.2.2. The English verb phrases which are joined to Indonesian affixes

#### a. Phrase with prefix :

The English verb phrases that are combined with prefixes are rarely used, however they are sometimes used. Some of the usages are quoted below :

- (30) "... kita sebagai yang bersama-sama kerja dalam tim itu berusaha memback up, gitu ..."
- (31) "... apakah itu termasuk memback up tugas-tugas dari bos atau bagaimana, Bu ..."

#### b. Phrase with suffixes

Phrases which are followed by suffixes are the most

frequent forms that appears during the program or interviews. Note the quotations below :

- (32) "... meskipun job descriptionnya nggak ada gimana anda harus memarahi anak buah ..."
- (33) "... jadi, bisa jadi warming upnya dengan meeting mingguan ..."
- (34) "... dan mau menempatkannya disana, atau sertifikat, apa commercial papernya ...."
- (35) "... kalau begitu, asal target marketnya tahu, ya Pak ...."

### 3.1.2.1.3. Abbreviation

The English abbreviations frequently appear during the shows. The announcer uses the English spelling instead of the Indonesian one, due to the fact that they are English abbreviations. Note these following quotations :

- (36) "... mungkin bisa diuraikan mengenai bantuan CGI [sidʒiəl ] ini yang di jatim akan diusulkan senilai satu koma lima trilyun ...."
- (37) "... untuk kesempatan kedua kita akan berdiskusi tentang ATF [ etitɛf ] asian tourism forum ini mungkin Pitoyo bisa berikan gambaran tentang sasaran sasaran apa yang ...."
- (38) "... mungkin nih pak, bisa diceritakan tentang bidang bisnis lain seperti GSM [dʒi:tsɛm ] dan IDD [aididi ], apakah ditemukan persaingan yang ketat lagi, pak ...."
- (39) "... pak Kristiona, kita berhubungan juga dengan pak Kanaka GM [dʒi:em ] dari divisi sateli Stelindo Jakarta, ...."
- (40) "... sekarang kita soroti profesi PR [ pi a ] ...."

The abbreviations pronounced in the English way

as the above-mentioned examples are familiar to our ears. If the abbreviation refers to the English phrase, then the spelling will be in English, while if it refers to an Indonesian phrase the spelling will be also in Indonesian.

From the examples above, quotations (37) should be noted. The abbreviation ATF is spelt [ *etief* ]. But, it is frequently heard that someone spells it in Indonesian spelling, that is [ *ateif* ].

### 3.1.2.2. The unnecessary use of English words

In this category, the use of English seems unnecessary. The words are again used because they sound more educated and professional.

#### 3.1.2.2.1. In the form of single word

Note these following quotations :

- (41) "... walaupun demikian kita telah berusaha menggunakan engineer dari sini ..."
- (42) "... by the way, namanya kok nama Jepang ya pak. Apa ada reason tertentu nih pak ..."
- (43) "... ada seorang rekan yang lulusan S 1 di luar negeri, di suatu university yang cukup prestisius, begitu dia ....."

In (41), the choice of word of engineer actually can be replaced by using the Indonesian expression to refer to the same meaning. The word *teknisi* or *insinyur* will be a good choice. While in (42), reason can be alternatively replaced by *alasan*, and in (43), univeristy is replaced by *universitas*.

Compare each of the following pairs of sentences:

- (41)a "... walaupun demikian kita telah berusaha menggunakan engineer dari sini ...."
- (41)b "... walaupun demikian kita telah berusaha menggunakan teknisi dari sini ...."
- (42)a "... Apakah ada reason tertentu nih pak ...."
- (42)b "... Apakah ada alasan tertentu nih pak ...."
- (43)a "..., di suatu university yang cukup prestisius ...."
- (43)b "..., di suatu univerisitas yang cukup prestisius ...."

However, there is a different case in the following sentence.

- (44) "... dia tidak dibenarkan untuk kesana. Jadi dibidang kawasan itu forbidden atau terlarang ...."

In this sentence, the English word forbidden is followed by its equivalent in Indonesian, that is terlarang. These two words refers to the same meaning. The use of English word in this case is intentional, however the announcer still use its Indonesian equivalent.

Note also the following sentences :

- (45) "... jadi ada usaha untuk memberdayakan karyawan, empower, ini kan bisa dilakukan, pak ...."
- (46) "... mungkin kalo kita orangnya tegas atau strict, kita bisa mengatasi hal-hal yang ...."

There is another type of the use of English term. Note this following quotation :

- (47) "... kalo like menjadi dislike, apakah taraf dislike yang tadinya rendah menjadi makin ...."

Actually, the use like and dislike can be replaced by suka and tidak suka. However, considering

that the particular topic being discussed is called *like and dislike*, so these two terms are used during the talk-show without any intention to change them into Indonesian.

### 3.1.2.2.2. In the form of phrases

Note these following quotations :

- (48) "... ketika keesokan harinya, on monday, hari pertama kerja itu, akibatnya jadi dateng siang nih, bu ...."
- (49) "... pak Kristiono, kita berhubungan juga dengan pak Kanaka, GM dari divisi satelit Satelindo Jakarta, silakan kalo mau say hello pak ...."
- (50) "... jadi ada semacam the next program didalamnya ya pak ...."
- (51) "... nggak juga sih kalo disebut sebagai long way to go ...."
- (52) "... jadi itu hanya false issue, jadi dia hanya create false market, atau kita sebut dia sebagai ...."

## 3.2 The Use of Jakartanese dialect words

### 3.2.1. The reasons of using Jakartanese dialect

Jakartanese dialect has been widely used in one of the big cities in Indonesia beside Jakarta, that is Surabaya. The use of Jakartanese dialect here is no longer the one which is still fully restricted by the conventional rule, or can be called as the modern Jakartanese dialect. The conventional rule in this case is the one that is typically marked by the use of /e/ in the final /a/ sound as in : aye for 'saya', or in

*siapa* for 'siapa'. The Jakartanese dialect that is used here is the modern one, even though the conventional one still appears sometimes.

Because of the reason that has been mentioned above, radio stations in Surabaya, -including SCFM- uses the Jakartanese dialect as one variety of using the standard Indonesian language. But, viewed from the segment of listeners, of course SCFM has certain reasons of using this dialect during the on-air time.

Based on the research that was accomplished by the writer, there are two reasons for using the Jakartanese dialect in SCFM, i.e :

1. This kind of dialect has been widely used in big cities in Indonesia.
2. The use of the Jakartanese dialect is able to create a more friendly and informal, and intimate situation.
3. Most of the guests come from Jakarta, and the announcers/interviewers is trying to suit to their daily language.

### 3.2.2. The analysis of the data

From the obtained recorded data, the writer is able to identify a pattern of the use of the Jakartanese dialect during the show. It can be seen that there are several categories of form of the Jakartanese dialect which are used. The use of the Jakartanese dialect does not fully influence the topic

being discussed, considering that its function is only to make the atmosphere more informal and intimate.

### 3.2.2.1. The use of single word

Here, it can be divided into :

#### 3.2.2.1.1. Single word without any affixes addition

##### 3.2.2.1.1.1. Words that are similar to the standard form

This category consists of the Jakartanese words having similar forms with those of standard Indonesian. Lexically these words refer to the same expressions, or refer to the same meanings. Note the following quotation :

- (1) "... kalo dalam persatelitan nih, kompetitor Satelindo sendiri nih, bagaimana nih pak ...."
- (2) "... bagaimana kalo sore hari ini kita angkat topik yaitu tentang weekend syndrome atau syndrome akan weekend ...."
- (3) "... dan itu kemudian dilimpahkan ke pihak kepolisian, kan, cuma yang jadi masalah kalo seandainya kemudian para developer ...."
- (4) "... dan emang kenyataan dilapangan sampe sekarang ya begitu ya bu ..."
- (5) "... dan tentunya jangan sampe ada yang kelewatan ...."
- (6) "... kita juga pake lho kalo itu ..."

From the quotations above, it can be seen that there is a certain pattern of the underlined words, i.e. voiceless stop [k] in every final position. This is one of the characteristics of the Jakartanese words which are similar to the standard ones.

The Jakartanese dialect words	The standard Ind. words	Lexical meaning
kalo [            ]	kalau	'if'
sampe [           ]	sampai	'until'
jangan <u>sampe</u>	sampai	'don't let'

While these following quotation belong to different category of words.

- (7) "... yang akhir-akhir ini pak, misalnya kayak go public bagi karyawan untuk membeli saham ... "
- (8) "... meskipun dia tak punya latar belakang kayak artis dan ...."

In quotations (7) and (8), the word kayak is similar to the standard form 'kaya'. Lexically, the word 'kaya' here refers to 'rich'. While 'kayak' as being used in quotations above refers to 'look like' or 'as'.

Meanwhile, note these following quotations which contain words of different category.

- (9) "... jadi kalo demikian pak, itu emang ada diantara kasus yang pernah terjadi, emang niat pengembang yang kurang baik ...."
- (10) "... masalahnya emang nampak sederhana, tapi ...."
- (11) "... saya juga setuju kalo emang untuk mempromosikan diri ini sebaiknya lembaga yang memberikan iklim yang ...."
- (12) "... emang kalo itu terjadi kecocokan. Tapi kelihatannya nggak semua menimbulkan hal-hal positif ...."
- (13) "... kayaknya udah ada profesional muda di ujung telepon sana ...."



- (14) "... akan makin menarik aja pembicaraan kita ini...."
- (15) "... mukanya udah mulai, wah, nggak karu-karuan, terus ...."
- (16) "... mungkin sekarang kita fokus aja dulu ke pasar modal seperti ...."
- (17) "... bagaimana cuaca di Semarang nih pak, mendung-mendung nggak jauh ama Surabaya ...."

After noting the quotations above carefully, the words fall into a certain pattern. Those underlined words undergo some changes in their word structures, that is the deletion of the initial consonant.

The Jakartanese dialect words	The standard Ind. words
emang	memang
udah	sudah
aja	saja
ama	sama

Note these following quotations :

- (18) "... tapi si bos ini tidak tahu gitu lho Bu ...."
- (19) "... bagaimana kita bisa konsentrasi pada pekerjaan kita gitu lho, kalo kita diperlakukan tidak adil, gitu kan ...."
- (20) "... rambut yang semacam damaged-hair, gitu ya ...."
- (21) "... meskipun dalam job descriptionnya nggak ada qimana anda harus memarahi anak buah ...."
- (22) "... kalo kita mengikuti sebuah seminar, trus qimana menurut etika kita jika ingin memotong pembicaraan ...."
- (23) "... pak Kanaka qimana suasana di Jakarta nih pak ...."
- (24) "... ada nggak kemungkinan terjadi qini lho, kita

*tidak pernah mengecek fundamental, dia beli duluan, terus ...."*

The underlined words in the quotations above have the same pattern, namely that they are the shortened form of the standard Indonesian words. Those words are listed below :

The Jakartanese dialect words	The standard Ind. words
gitu gimana gini	begitu bagaimana begini

There are a lot of words that are modified and do not strictly follow the conventional rule of Jakartanese dialect. The vowel in the final syllable is changed from /a/ into /ə/. Note these following quotations :

- (25) "... sudah fully-booked, kita nggak bisa pesen, Juli ya ...."
- (26) "... agar karyawannya tuh dateng tepat waktu tiap hari senen, nah, mungkin dengan mengadakan meeting tiap awal minggu tuh bagaimana, bu ...."
- (27) "... tadi kita juga sudah sempet menyinggung di sesion-sesion yang awal, bagaimana ...."
- (28) "... ada yang perlu denger musik, ada yang menarik napas, ...."
- (29) "... kalo sudah gini, saya jadi inget rekan-rekan kita, itu yang di divisi marketing ...."
- (30) "... ini kan sepertinya sudah tidak bener nih Bu ...."
- (31) "... atau pinter aja dia melihat situasi kerja, ...."

Let us put those words above into a list.

The Jakartanese dialect words	The standard Ind. words	Lexical meaning
pesen dateng sempet denger inget	pesan datang sempat dengar ingat	'to order' 'to come' 'to have time' 'to listen to' 'to remember'
bener pinter	benar pintar	'be right' 'be clever'

According to Muhajir (1984), the use of e in the above category is one of typical markers of the Jakartanese dialect. However, in the modern one the change occurs only for certain words, while in the conventional one, the change occurs almost in every a sound-ended words.

### 3.2.2.1.1.2. Typical words of the Jakartanese dialect

In the Jakartanese dialect, there are some words which do not belong to the standard Indonesian but have similarity to the standard forms, as explained in the previous section. These words are very typical of this dialect.

(32) "... saya merasa risih kalo melihat keadaan macam begini, nah kenapa sih si A ini sering bikin ribut, sekalipun ...."

(33) "... mesti bikin komitmen dulu ya mbak Endang ...."

(34) "... kadang dimana sering kita temui orang yang suka bikin masalah atau ...."

(35) "... karena mungkin sama-sama rekan kerja, kita nggak mau dong menjatuhkan. Jadi ...."

(36) "... anda nggak kebanjiran kan ... oh gitu ya, soalnya di Jakarta banjir, nih ...."

- (37) "... angker, gitu. Semua orang percaya nggak ada yang berani kesana ...."
- (38) "... sehingga pada waktu hari senin itu muncul yang namanya rasa malas atau ogah untuk datang ke kantor, bahkan ...."
- (39) "... apakah itu positif untuk orang-orang yang punya kelebihan atau banyak duit dan mau menemukannya disana, atau ...."

The use of the underlined words in the quotations above will not be found in the standard Indonesian language, because those words are properties of the Jakartanese dialect, eventhough they are sometimes used.

The Jakartanese dialect words	The standard Ind. words	Lexical meaning
kenapa bikin nggak ogah	mengapa membuat tidak tidak mau malas	'why' 'to make' 'no' 'to have no intention to do something'
duit	uang	'money'

### 3.2.2.1.2. Words with affixes

#### a. The use of prefixes :

The most frequent types are in the form of [n-], [ng-], [nge-], and [nye-], as in these following quotations :

- (40) "... atau nggosip barangkali ...."
- (41) "... nggak kebagian ngomong nih, mbak Endang ...."
- (42) "... tadi kita sudah banyak ngobrol mengenai masalah mempromosikan diri ...."
- (43) "... apalagi selama ini kalo nitip makan tuh ke office boy, ya Bu ...."

- (44) "... apakah cukup dengan satu atau nambah lagi ...."
- (45) "... kita kenal dengan klik dalam kantor, sering kali keluar makan siang cuma ama itu-itu saja. Istimlahnya ngegeng, gitu ...."
- (46) "... tadi kalo Pitoyo nyebut-nyebut di akhir uraiannya tentang growing pain itu ya, mungkin bisa kita lihat apakah ada hubungan antara ...."

If those underlined words are put in a word list, it will be like the one below :

A	B	C	D	E
ng-	gosip omong obrol	nggosip ngomong ngobrol	- berbicara mengobrol	to gossip to talk to chat
n-	titip tambah	nitip nambah	menitip menambah	to entrust to add
nge-	geng	ngegeng	membentuk geng	to form a gank or a group
nye-	sebut	nyebut	menyebut	to mention

Column A = Prefixes                      D = Standard Indonesian  
 B = Stems                                    E = Equivalent lexical meaning  
 C = Jakartanese words

Notice the word 'nggosip'. The writer does not find any equivalent form in column D. The word 'menggosip' is not the property of standard Indonesian.

Words in the column C have been chosen by the announcers, due to the fact that those are far more simpler. Beside that, these words can create a more intimate situation, even the topic being discussed is rather serious.

b. The use of suffixes :

Typical suffixes that are the properties of the Jakartanese dialect which are used here are [-in] and [-an].

- (47) "... orang milih model rambut katanya harus berani, cobain aja deh ...."
- (48) "... bahwa kita ini emang nggak hanya semata-mata bekerja keras, tapi nggak bisa kita pungkirin ...."
- (49) "... ya udah terusin aja kalo begitu ...."
- (50) "... apakah masyarakat tidak pernah tahu atau tidak menyadari bahwa itu bakalan terjadi ...."
- (51) "... kita tidak pernah mengecek fundamental, dia beli dulu terus bikin isu ...."

A	B	C	D	E
-in	coba pungkir terus	cobain pungkirin terusin	dicoba dipungkiri diteruskan	to try to deny to continue
-an	bakal dulu	bakalan dulu	akan lebih dulu	will to go first

Column A = Suffixes                      E = English equivalent  
 B = Stems                                      lexical meaning  
 C = The Jakartanese words  
 D = The standard Indonesian

c. The simultaneous use of prefixes and suffixes:

The affixes and suffixes which are used simutanously in the same word which are refquently used are [ng-in], [nge-in], [nye-in], and [di-in], as in these following quotations.

- (52) "... jadi bukan ngobrolin weekend lagi, jadi malah terkondisi lagi ...."
- (53) "... dan pagi ini rasanya kita bisa ngomongin lagi tentang satelindo ini, sebentar lagi ...."

- (54) "... bisnisnya sendiri lupa ya mas, abis ownwernya ya mas, banyak yang harus dikerjain ...."
- (55) "...saya ngapain harus berusaha keras, kalau akhirnya ...."
- (56) "... kita akan ngomongin tentang herosime karyawan ...."
- (57) "... tamu kalo tinggal lebih lama malah nggak ini lho, nggak nyenengin, tapi paling seneng, soalnya ...."

The following list shows the underlined words with their equivalents in standard Indonesian and English.

A	B	C	D	E
ng-in	obrol  omong  apa	ngobrolin  ngomongin  ngapain	mengobrol tentang  membicarakan tentang  apa sebab, mengapa	to talk about something. to talk about something. why
nye-in	seneng	nyenengin	menyenangkan	to make happy
di-in	kerja	dikerjain	dikerjakan	to be done

Column A = Prefixes and suffixes

B = Stems

C = Jakartanese words

D = Standard Indonesian

E = English equivalent lexical meaning

### 3.2.2.2. The use of phrases

Beside the forms of words, phrases are also used in SCFM are in the form of phrases. Note the quotations below :

- (58) "... orang milih model rambut katanya harus berani, cobain aja deh, katanya ...."

- (59) "... tidak harus hari senin kalo orang yang bawaannya males itu juga masih nampk juga ...."
- (60) "... nggak kebagian ngomong nih, mbak Endang ..."
- (61) "... ya udah kerjain aja sampe abis, kan lebih susah lagi ...."
- (62) "... ya udah terusin aja ...."

Based on the quotations above, the writer forms a list consists of the non-standard phrases and compare them with the standard Indonesian one.

The Jakartanese dialect phrases	The standard Ind. phrases
cobain aja deh bawaannya males nggak kebagian ngomong nih udah, kerjain aja sampe abis udah, terusin aja	coba sajalah sifatnya malas tidak mendapat kesempatan berbicara sudahlah, kerjakan sampai selesai sudah, teruskanlah

From the use of those phrases, the function of the use of the Jakartanese dialect is apparent, that is to create a more informal and intimate conversation, and create a rather relaxed situation.

### 3.2.2.3. Phatic elements

From all categories which have been mentioned in the previous sections, this category is frequently appears. The elements are more often heard than the words in the previous section and frequently used by the announcers.

The phatic elements here refer to the expression which function to maintain a conversation between a



speaker and the interlocutor(s) (Kridalaksana, 1990:114), and they are more often used in spoken language.

Note these following quotations :

- (63) "... orang milih model rambut katanya harus berani, cobain aja deh ...."
- (64) "... sehingga, oke deh, aku ikut sebentar tapi setelah itu kembali ke perusahaan ...."
- (65) "... pimpinan sedang melakukan inspeksi itu kan, tidak mungkin dong kita membuat suatu kesalahan sepele ...."
- (66) "... karena mungkin sama-sama rekan kerja, kita nggak mau dong menjatuhkan ...."
- (67) "... cuma yang jadi pertanyaan, kelihatannya merubah sikap orang kan nggak mudah ...."
- (68) "... tapi kan konsumen yang membeli rumah itu tidak bisa disalahkan pak, artinya ...."
- (69) "... ini pak, ngomong-ngomong ini kok february gitu ya, kok nggak januari ...."
- (70) "... karena merasa anak buahnya kok nggak punya power apa-apa, ini kan ...."
- (71) "... dan biru tuh ada yang bilang kalo biru tuh romantis dan simbol dari suatu kesetiaan ...."
- (72) "... secara keseluruhan kan ada juga yang khawatir karena jumlahnya sangat besar, katanya tuh kalo harga saham telkom naik, ...."
- (73) "... jadi untuk televisi atau television operator lain, nih pak ...."
- (74) "... profesional muda surabaya pasti penasaran nih bagaimana sih. Soalnya jadi punya penyakit yang sama kayak kita ...."
- (75) "... lalu fungsi REI itu tidak berorientasi pada apa sih yang dibutuhkan oleh konsumen kita itu, atau sekedar ...."

Lexically, these fatic elements are meaningless.

However, each of them has its own function, if it is associated with the context in which it is used.

