

CHAPTER III

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

III.1. The Kind of Taboo Words Used by the Male Students of the English Department of Airlangga University

Certain words in all societies are considered taboo - words that are not to be used, particularly in a society who still respect the norms strictly. The way someone uses language depends on the situation where he is in. It is usually characterized by vocabulary differences either by the use of particular words, or by the use of particular sense.

We have known that males and females are socially different in the society which lays down different social roles for them and expects from them different behaviour pattern, including language. The society expects that women's speech is socially better than men's speech and women are expected not to say taboo words.

Taboo words are used in informal situation. They are never used either in intimate or in formal situation, because the taboo words are considered as impolite words that should not be spoken.

The existence of taboo words stimulates the creation of euphemism. A euphemism is a word or phrase which replaces taboo

words or which is used in the attempt to avoid either fearful or unpleasant subject, such as spend a penny for urinate and adult video for pornography.

After collecting and selecting data, the writer found out that most of taboo words used by male students of the English Department of Airlangga University are in term of euphemism or paraphrase; and only a few of them used in the original term.

All of them will be analyzed here one by one using examples.

III.1.1. Taboo Words Relating to Sex

For our society, taboo words that refer to sex and sex organs are the most taboo ones. People - including students, are expected not to say those taboo words in their speech. It is not surprising that nowadays university students often use taboo words as part of their daily conversation

Dirty words are often used by teenager in telling off - color stories and this can be considered part of their sex education. As their bodies grow and change, both boys and girls wonder and worry. To keep from being overwhelmed by these fears, they turn them into jokes or dirty - words stories. By telling and retelling off-color stories, they gain a little information, more misinformation and a lot of reassurance. They learn that they are not the only ones in the group

disturbed about their future roles in courtship and marriage. Using dirty words and stories to laugh at sexual doubts and fears, may diminish their importance and make them less frightening.

From the observation and interview with the informants, the writer found that the taboo words relating to sex used by the male students of the English Department of Airlangga University are in term of euphemism, they are:

- For the words 'sexual intercourse' they usually use the term 'teles' [tɛləs]. This term is only used among them who are very close and only known by them who like to hangout with other male students and used to use taboo words in their conversation. For the one who is seldom or never uses taboo words in their daily conversation will use the term 'making love' [meikiŋ lɔv] and 'anu' [anu] when they talk about sexual intercourse with other male students. When they talk about this topic to female students, almost all of them use 'anu' [anu] and when their relationship is very close, they will use the term that they used to use with other male students.
- Most of the male students who are accustomed to taboo words will say 'ngemut' [ŋɛmut] and 'ngetum' [ŋɛtʊm] for 'oral sex' when they talk to their close friend, and several of them use the term 'karaoke'

[karaowkei]. Those who never or rarely use taboo words will say 'anu' when they talk about this topic, not only with male students but also with female ones.

□ - "O ... tak sikat kon yo ... "

- "Tuku sikat neng endi?"

The word 'sikat' in both sentences above have different sense. In the first sentence, the word 'sikat' has connotative meaning. It means 'kiss'. In the second sentence, 'sikat' has denotative meaning. The real emotional meaning or a dirty word can't be understood apart from the situation in which it occurs. In this case, the word 'sikat' becomes a taboo word when it is uttered with the affective connotation appropriate to the feeling of the speaker.

The term 'sikat' as a euphemism for the term 'kiss' is usually used by them who are accustomed to use taboo words in their conversation; and other male students will use the term 'anu'.

□ Other taboo words relating to sex that are used by the male students of the English Department is the words 'meteng' [mətəŋ] for 'pregnant'. Almost all of them use this term when they talk among them. When they talk to female students about this topic,

several of them will use 'isi' [isi] and most of them use the term 'anu'.

III.1.2. Taboo Words Relating to Sex Organs

Words relating to do with anatomy and sex and words even vaguely suggesting anatomical and sexual matters remarkable affective connotations. Most of taboo words relating to sex organs used by the male students of the English Department of Airlangga University ($\pm 80\%$) are in the term of euphemism, while other are in the original term.

- ◆ 1. A: B, duwe rokok ?

(Do you have any cigarettes ?)

B: Koen gelem 'rokokku' ta ? Rokokku nggonne neng njero, angel njupuke pisan...

(Do you want my 'cigarette' ? It is in the hidden place and very hard to get it)

- 2. A: Nyilih stipone B

(Can I borrow your tip-ex?)

B: Opo? 'Stipo' ? Sek yo ... tak nggawe isine dhisik.

(What? Tip - ex ? Wait a minute, I'll fill it up first)

In these sentences, the first speaker (A) has literal meaning of things that he wants to get / borrow; but the second speaker (B) has connotative meaning of the things. B responses A's demand with joke and the meaning of 'rokok' and 'stipo' in B's sentences is 'penis'. These two kinds of conversation only happen between male students who know each other well.

Other terms that refer to male's sex organs used by them are 'kunam' [kunam], 'peler' [pələr], 'gathak' [gata'], 'gathel' [gatəl], and 'helbeh' [helbeh]. All of these terms are usually known and used by them who like to hang out and often use taboo words in their daily conversation.

For other male students who never or seldom use taboo words will use the term 'alat kelamin' [alat kəlamin] and 'anu' [anu] when they talk either with male or female students.

- For the female's sex organs, the one who is accustomed to use taboo words will say 'daerah V' [daerah V], 'poki' [pɔki], or 'pukon' [pukɔn]. The rudest one is the word 'bawok' [bawo']. Of course all of these terms only occur in the conversation among them. Other male students who never or seldom talk in taboo words will use the term 'alat kelamin' or 'anu'.

- ◆ Other female's sex organs that usually become the topic of their sentences are breast and bottom. None of my respondents use the term 'payudara' [payudara] for breast, most of them use the term 'dada' [dada] or 'susu' [susu]; while the rest of them will just say 'anu' in the conversation with the same sex. When they talk to female students, they will use the term 'anu' or paraphrase it with 'sesuatu yang kamu punya tapi aku nggak punya' (something that you have but I don't).

For the word 'bottom', the male students who often use taboo words will say 'buttock', 'slebor'[slɛbor] and 'bemper'[bɛmpɛr]. The two last words seems strange since the denotative meaning of these words have relationship with auto; 'slebor' means 'spatbor' and 'bemper' (from the word 'bumper') is a bar on motor vehicle to reduce damage in collisions. When the writer ask them why they use these term, they said that these terms have similarities with bottom; that is the shape of both slebor and bottom are round, and the bemper usually placed in the back of the car, just like the bottom that is in the back part of our body.

III.1.3.Swear-words

A remarkable variety of linguistic forms can be considered as swearing. At one extreme there are the complex and sophisticated expressions that may be found in religious, legal, and other formal contexts. At the other, there are many daily examples of taboo speech, usually profanities or obscenities that express such emotions as hatred, antagonism, frustration, and surprise. The most common utterances consist of single words or short phrases, conveying different levels of intensity and attracting different degrees of social sanction.

The stronger verbal taboos have, however, a genuine social value. When we are extremely angry and we feel the need of expressing our anger in violence, uttering these forbidden words provides us with a relatively harmless verbal substitute for going wild and smashing furniture.

III.1.3.1.Dirty Words

Dirty words usually referring to sex and excretion. If the words are used, usually the rules governing their use can lead to public shame or social repercussions. The real emotional meaning of dirty words can't be understood from the situation in which it occurs. It is

III.1.3.1 Dirty Words

Dirty words usually referring to sex and excretion. If the words are used, usually, the rules governing their use can lead to public shame or social repercussions. The real emotional meaning of dirty words can't be understood from the situation in which it occurs. It is not surprising at all that nowadays adolescents are preoccupied with dirty words. Among some young people, the use of profanity is so constant as to be meaningless.

In the place the writer studies, the writer found many dirty words that are used as swear-words by the male students of the English Department. One of them is the word 'jancuk' [dʒancu] as follow:

1. Jancuk, yok opo kabare Rek

(Hi friend, how are you ?)

2. Jancuk, tambah ayu ae kon

(You look so great)

3. Jancuk !!

(Fuck !!)

4. Mlaku gak delok-delok, jancuk !

(Watch your way !)

The actual meaning of the word 'jancuk' is 'disetubuhi or be copulated', but in examples above it means nothing. All 'jancuk' in sentences above function as swearing words. In the first and second sentences, the word 'jancuk' has a function as a marker of group identity and solidarity. It appears as a symbol of close relationship between intimate and the symbols of warm greeting that indicates no gap between close friend. In the third sentence, the word 'jancuk' is an outlet for frustration or pent-up emotion and a means of releasing nervous energy after a sudden shock. In the last sentence, the speaker uses the word as a way of expressing aggression without resort to violent.

The term 'jancuk' has alternative type, namely 'jancik' [ɔ̃janci], 'jamput' [ɔ̃jamput], and 'jambu' [ɔ̃jambu]. These terms usually used by the male students who came from outside Surabaya.

Example:

5. Jamput, angele ujianne

(Damn ! The test was very difficult)

6. Koen ojo nggarahi, jancik !

(Fuck you man. Don't try to disturb me)

7. Jambu, ayune Rek

(Wow, she is so beautiful)

Other dirty words that are used as swearing words are 'kunam' [kunam], 'gathel' [gaθəl] (both are men's sex organs), and 'buttock'. In the next sentences, the dirty words that are used means nothing, just like the word 'jancuk' above.

8. Gathel ! Motorku hilang Rek

(Fuck !My motorcycle was stolen)

9. Gathel !!

(Damn it !!)

10. Buttock-mu !!

(Fuck you !!)

11. Kunammu ijo !

(Fuck you man!)

12. Gatheli Koen iku, dienteni kaet maeng lagi teka

(Damn it ! It is annoying to wait for you for a long time)

In all those sentences, they have different function. In the 8th and 9th sentences, the dirty words function as an outlet for frustration or pent-up emotion and a means of releasing nervous energy after sudden shock. In the last three sentences, the dirty words used as a way of expressing aggression without resort to violence.

III.1.3.2 Blasphemy and Profanity

Blasphemy and Profanity are the other class of swear-words. They deal with the name of gods, devils, sacred place, the future life, and anyone or anything that holds a sacred place in the belief system of the community.

Words that part of this kind of swear-word that usually used by the English Department's male students of Airlangga University are the words 'setan' [sɛtan] and 'iblis' [iblis] (both of them mean 'devil'). They used it in order to release nervous energy after sudden shock. Besides, it also used as an outlet for frustration or pent-up emotion.

Example:

1. Setan !

(Fuck !)

2. Iblis ! Kaget aku.

(Damn ! I'm very shock)

3. Setan ! Sopo sing ndelekno helmku?

(Damn it ! Who hide my helmet?)

In the next sentences, the swear-words function as a way of expressing aggression without resort to violence.

4. O ... Koen ancene Iblis

(Fuck you man !)

5. Setan ! Ngebut neng njero kampus

(Damn ! Driving in high speed in campus)

III.1.3.3 Animal Abuse

When an animal name is used in the way as an imprecation, it indicates that the name itself is credited with potency and signifies clearly that the animal category is in some way taboo or sacred, and if it is said with enough emotional force would be considered an act of swearing.

Words such as ‘ asu’ [asu], ‘kirik’ [kirik] (dog), ‘jangkrik’ [dʒaŋkriʔ] (cricket), and ‘bedhes’ [bədəs] (monkey) are a kind of animal abuse that usually used by the male students of the English Department. We can find those term in their colloquial such as:

1. Asu !

(Fuck !)

2. O ... bedhes elek !

(Fuck you man !)

3. Jangkrik, piye kabare?

(Hi, how are you?)

4. Jangkrik, wis wania awakmu ...

(How dare you are)

In the first sentence, swear-word function as a pent-up emotion and a means of releasing nervous energy after sudden shock. Swear-words can be used as a way of expressing aggression without resort to violence as we can see in the second and fourth sentences. In the last example, the sentence number 3, the swear-word is a marker of group identity and solidarity, as a symbol of close relationship and warm greeting between intimate friends.

III.1.3.4 Other Slander Words

The writer found many other slander words used by the male students of the English Department that are not part of the three categories of slander words by Edmund Leach. They are:

- * Words or phrases to do with head and its parts, such as 'ndas'[ndas] (kepala or head), 'mata'[mɔtɔ] (mata or eyes), 'bathuk' [baθu'] (kening or forehead), 'lambe' [lambe] (bibir or lips), and 'untu' [untu] (gigi or teeth). Example:

1. Bathukmu !

(Your forehead !)

2. Lambemu !

(Your lips !)

3. Untumu !

(Your tooth !)

4. O ... matamu !

(Your eyes !)

5. Ndasmu penceng !

(Your head !)

6. Bathukmu sempal !

(Your broken forehead !)

7. Matamu penceng !

(Your broken eyes !)

All of these terms seem to occur only when the speaker is angry with someone, and they are used as a way of expressing emotion without resort to violence. In fact, those terms mostly occur in daily conversation, chit-chat, and jokes; as a marker of group identity and solidarity.

Indeed, if we look closely at swearing formulae, we may find no meaning at all, they are literally: nonsense. The real meaning of the expressions used in swearing is rarely a factor governing their use.

* Other words or phrases

As the writer has mentioned before, the real meaning of the expressions used in swearing is rarely a factor governing their use. In the next swearing pattern, we find that the expression has no meaning at all.

1. O ... makmu kiper !

(Your mother is a goalkeeper !)

2. Koen ancene bulus caring

(You are a sunbathe turtle)

3. Mbahmu karet !

(Your grandpa is a rubber)

These terms occur in conversation and jokes between them who are very close, as a marker of group identity. They developed unconsciously. For other students who never use taboo words especially swearing one, these term are funny and arouse their laugh because of the denotative meaning of these terms.

III.2 The Use of Taboo Words by the Male Students of the English Department of Airlangga University

III.2.1 The Frequency of Using Taboo Words

The frequency of using taboo words by the English Department's male students presented is not in the quantitative account, yet it is the qualitative one. The writer uses the statement yes, no, and sometimes.

Table 1. The Frequency of using taboo words by the male students of the English Department

Yes	No	Sometimes	Total
4	9	17	30

There are 4 informants said that they use taboo words in their daily conversation in campus, since they always use them every time they talk, whether in conversation, quarrel, joke, chit-chat, and expressing emotion with or without considering the listener.

Most of the respondents in this research (57%) said that they sometimes use taboo words in their conversation. It means that they, personally, do not always use them everytime they make

conversation. The use of taboo words depends on the speaker's personal feeling, interlocutor, and the environment of the conversation.

This kind of respondents will use the euphemism term when they don't use the taboo words. For example, when they want to express and pent-up their emotion and releasing nervous energy after sudden shock, they will say 'kurang ajar' [kuraɦ aɟar], or 'sialan' [sialan]. When they admire something, they will say:

- "Wow, hebat !"

(It's great)

- "Masya Allah !"

(Wonderful)

- "Aduh ... ayune arek iki"

(You look so beautiful)

For greeting, they will say :

- "Hai, yok opo kabare Rek"

(Hi, how are you)

- "Koen kok gak tau ketok ..."

(Where have you been ?)

Besides, they will use Islamic Term like 'Assalamu'alaikum' when they don't use taboo words. Beside using euphemism, this kind of respondents said that when they want to express their personal

feeling (when they are angry, for instance), they will keep quiet or hit something to pent-up their emotion.

The rest of the respondents (9 students) said that they never use taboo words in their daily conversation. They will use the euphemism and Islamic term as the one who sometime use taboo words, or they will choose to keep quite when they are angry or want to express their feeling.

III. 2.2. Some factors that effect the frequency of using taboo words

In her questionnaire, the writer included the question about the factors that effect the frequency of using taboo words in the English Department of Airlangga University. According to the respondents and the writer's observation, there are 3 factors that effect the frequency of using them; they are:

1. The speaker

It is human's experiences that determine either bad or good of a sense of meaning that is reflected in the way they use language and their response toward language. Experience teaches people to be able to select what words they should use and they should not in certain situation .

The speakers' personal feeling and their habit are important factors that influence the frequency of using taboo

words, especially the swearing one. These two factors can't be separated one another. For example, when they are angry or in a very bad mood, if they used to use taboo words in his conversation, he will use them to pent-up his emotion. In the contrary, if he never/seldom used them in his conversation, he will use the paraphrase one.

2. The interlocutor

Words can be hurt as well as they can heal. Based on their experiences, people will choose the words that is appropriate with the situation in which they are making a conversation. Besides, the speaker should consider their interlocutor whenever they want to use taboo words. According to them, things that become their consideration are interlocutor's social status, age, and gender. Besides, the intimacy with the interlocutor also become their consideration.

3. The setting of conversation

The setting of conversation is an important factor that effect the frequency of the use of taboo words. According to the respondents who accustomed to taboo words and the writer's observation , the English Department setting in which the number of female students is much bigger than the number of male one (the ratio is 3:1) effects their frequency in using taboo words. When all of their interlocutor are male students, they will use taboo words freely.

In this case, the frequency is high. In the contrary, when there is one or more female students around them, they will try not to use taboo words or at least reduce the frequency of using them.

III.3. The Reason of Using Taboo Words by the Male Students of the English Department of Airlangga University

III.3.1 The Reason of Using Taboo Words

In her questionnaire, the writer gave 6 options of the reason of using taboo words with the last option going free answer of their own reasons. The respondent can choose more than one options because, perhaps, they have more than one or even two reasons. Those 6 options together with the data got are presented as the following:

Table 2. The Reason Of Using Taboo Words by the English Department's Male Students

No	Reasons	Frequency
A	A mark of social solidarity	10
B	A way to express emotions	8
C	A habit	7
D	The influence of friends	3
E	No reason (don't know the reason)	2
F	Others	1

A. Taboo words as a marker of social solidarity

Taboo word, especially swearing, has a social function; it can mark social solidarity when a group develops identical swearing habit.

Forty-eight percents of the English department's male students who used to use taboo words said that they use them for this purpose, and by using taboo words with their friends, they feel that there is no gap between them. It is a symbol of close relationship between them.

B. Taboo words as a way to express emotions

The stronger verbal taboos have, however, a genuine social value. When we are extremely angry and we feel the need of expressing our anger in violence, uttering these forbidden words provides us with a relatively harmless, verbal substitute for going berserk and smashing furniture; that is the words act as a kind of safety value in our moments of crisis.

There are 8 respondents who choose this option, and all of them say that they seldom use taboo words in their conversation. It means that they will use them only if they want to express their emotion.

C. Taboo words as a habit

For them who use taboo words as a habit, it is difficult not to use taboo words whenever they talk. They will use them whether in conversations, quarrels, jokes, chit-chat and hosts of other. They use them unconsciously.

D. The influence of friends

Swearing is contagious. When we join a new social group it seems we are much influenced by its swearing norms. There are only three respondents who choose the option. They said that they use taboo words (in this case swearing words) because of their environment; they are contaminated by their friends who used to use taboo words in their talk. It means that before they joined the English Department, they never used taboo words in their conversation.

E. No Reason (Do not know the reason)

Two of the respondents who use taboo words in their conversations said that they do not know the reason why they use them. It is understandable since they do not know why they are taboo; since people who use taboo words do not know why they are taboo, only that they are, and to some extent, this is why they remain in the language, to give vent to strong emotion.

F. Other Reason

This option is provided to give the respondent chance to say what their other reasons of using taboo words within their sentences. There is only one respondent who chooses this option. His reason is for a joke. He said that this term is funny and it will be fun if this term is used in conversations, especially in jokes. The use of taboo words is partly to vent the fears about sex. Dirty words are often used by teenagers in telling off-color stories and this can be considered part of their sex education. As their body grow and change, both boys and girls wonder and worry. To keep from being overwhelmed by these fears, they turn them into jokes or dirty words stories.

III.3.2. The Reason of Not Using Taboo Words

Since there are respondents who never and sometimes use taboo words, the writer included question about the reason of not using them in her questionnaire. The writer gave 4 options with the last option going free answer of their own reason. Just like the reason of using taboo words, the respondents can choose more than one option. The presentation of those 4 options together with the data collected are :

Table 3. The Reason for Not Using Taboo Words by the English Department's Male Students

No	Reason	Frequency
A	To respect the interlocutor	6
B	To be correct in behaviour	8
C	To be ashamed of the other sex	4
D	Others	2

As the writer has mentioned before, interlocutor is an important factor that affects the frequency of using taboo words. Some of the respondents said that they don't use taboo words in order to respect the interlocutor with the consideration of interlocutor's age, social status, and gender.

Most of the respondents said that they want to be correct in their behaviour. Forms of behaviour are controlled by norms of society and we have to choose the 'appropriate' behaviour based on the norms whether they're correct or wrong.

It could be seen clearly that men and women differ in their speech, especially in the use of taboo words. Four of the respondents said that they don't use taboo words since they are ashamed with other gender. They think that it will be embarrassing if the words are

heard by female students, and they want to give a good image to them.

There are two other reasons that given by the respondents. The first reason gave by them who sometimes use the words; they said that they don't use them when the situation is not proper to them. They will use taboo words just among them who accustomed to that term. The second reason given by them who never use taboo words. They said that they aren't accustomed to use them in their lifetime. Since they were children they were socialized by their parents and environment by learning what is acceptable and what is not, especially in choosing the language.

III.4. The English Department's Male Students' opinion toward taboo words

Table 4. The English Department's Male Students' Opinion Toward Taboo Words

Agree	Disagree	Total
12	18	30

In her questionnaire, the writer asked the respondents whether they agree with the use of taboo words in Airlangga University or not.

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Most of the respondents (60%) said that they do not agree with the use of taboo words in Airlangga University. According to them, taboo words should not be used by the students of Airlangga University because as students, they have been learning what is acceptable and what is not, including language. They have to choose the polite words that appropriate with 'the norm' of the society.

Eighteen male students chose this option. It means that there are 9 students who sometimes use taboo words don't agree with the existence of the term in Airlangga University, since their reason of using taboo words is because of the influence of friends around them and the way to express emotion. They realize that the term is impolite to be used in the campus; but the term uttered unconsciously.

There are 12 students agree with the use of taboo words and all of them said that they sometimes use taboo words in their conversations. Their reason of choosing this option is because the taboo words can be used as a marker of group identity and solidarity, to show that there is no gap between them; and to melt down the feeling after difficult test or sudden shock. Besides, they argued that as a student, the most important thing is his / her brain, not his /

her words. According to them the use of taboo words is okay as long as it's proper with the situation in which these terms are used.