

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of The Study

We know that slander words are not new things for the Surabayan. Moreover, people who speak Javanese, the Surabayan dialect is famous as a harsh dialect. This is because the choice of words such as slander words used in their conversation.

Let us see the phenomenon in Surabaya society, especially among students of ITS. Students of ITS are known as brave people in using slander words in their daily conversation or communication. The phenomenon of sticker of ITS is one of the facts that shows their bravery. It is stated in their famous sticker as 'Arek ITS Cuk'. If we pay attention carefully, we will find that the word 'Cuk' here sounds strange to us, because in normal life it is a taboo word that shouldn't be said or even exposed in the sticker. But the fact is, they are proud of that sticker as their identity yelling that they belong to the members of ITS. It shows that the word 'Cuk' is used to show the identity. So, that word is no longer obscene among students of ITS. There is a case in English for taboo words phenomena

that seem to be alike as word 'Cuk' in ITS. Until recently, the strict rules associated with some taboo words in English have been received as well as social reinforcement. Not long ago, the use of printed words such as 'fuck' and 'cunt' could lead to a prosecution and even imprisonment, and they are still not widely used in newspaper. But now, at least one magistrate has ruled that 'fuck' is no longer obscene, i.e. legally tabooed (Peter Trugill 1984 : 30). Actually the word 'Cuk' is a taboo word, it shouldn't be said in conversation, between friends or even said in formal situation, because taboo words are not to be used or at least not in polite company (Fromkin and Rodman : 279). Besides, we know that these words are used only in informal situation. In Surabaya, they are used in two different situations, the first one is in anger situation for cursing someone, and the other is in joking situation. But the fact happening among students of ITS is the word 'Cuk' which is also used in showing their identity through the sticker. They use that word without realizing the meaning of that word as taboo word. So the word 'Cuk' is no longer obscene among students of ITS.

So we have already known that the use of slander words in Surabaya society is not for anger situation only, but also for joking situation. Since students of Electrical Engineering are a small part of Surabaya society, so they also prefer to use slander words in such kinds of situations. They consider that by using slander words among friends, they can build up intimate situation. We can not deny that students of Electrical Engineering often say slander words in their conversation with friends.

Usually people who say slander words are native Surabayan, because they want to show their identity among others as the Surabayan people, since Surabayan dialect famous for its slander words. Some times, they feel proud of those slander words. The example of the use of slander words is when somebody is angry. In angry situation he can not control his emotion and in his expression he say slander words easily, because in his opinion, slander words are the representative expression to show his anger. Other example is when somebody is joking with his close friends. Here, they usually say slander words for their expression. These two examples are not new things for us, but there is another situation that slander words are used. And this

situation only happens in Surabaya society especially among students of electrical Engineering of ITS. They consider that by using slander words among students, they build the relationship. Because slander words are also used in making friendly conversation. If students say slander words when they meet or chat each other, it can be a sign that they become members of Electrical Engineering of ITS. They want to show that they are students of that favorite Institute. Indirectly, the use of slander words is also to show their identity.

There is another phenomenon which is happening in ITS. We know that as an educational institution, ITS has many students who want to study. And the students of ITS consist of native Surabayan and out-siders. This phenomenon happens among them. Usually, if they have time to take a rest, they join together and talk or chat each other. In their conversation they use slander words. And students from out-side Surabaya can accept these words, even they like to say it too. Why this happens? As Chaedar Alwasih says in his book that if there are people or groups of people who come to other places and live together, there will be a language shift. These new people will forget their language and force to get the new dialects (1986 : 133). Students of

ITS especially of Electrical Engineering who are non-native Surabayan must adapt their language or dialect to the community where they belong to. It is suggested if they want to become members of its society and want to stay there for a long time. However, they are strangers in that place and they have their own language or dialect. And this dialect must be different from the dialect where they say now. They adapt to the new dialect and leave their dialect bit by bit. The reason is to make an adaptation to the new situation (Chaedar Alwasih 1986 : 133). Here we realize that student from out-side Surabaya like to say slander words too in their conversation with friends. This phenomenon is the most interesting one, because students from out-side Surabaya can adapt their dialect to the new dialect, although it is more harsh than their own dialect. Students from out-side Surabaya feel that slander words are not taboo words anymore. Actually they know the meaning and the sense of those words but they do not care about them.

After we know these phenomena, now we can see that slander words are not taboo words anymore among students of Electrical Engineering of ITS, who come from out side Surabaya. Although they know the meaning

or sense of slander words, they never care about them and they only think that they make a friendly conversation. They seem sure that by using slander words in their conversation, they do not hurt somebody's feeling or something like that, because slander words are not taboo words anymore.

These phenomena indicate that the use of slander words among students from out-side Surabaya of Electrical Engineering of ITS are not only for anger situation, for cursing someone and joking, but also for making a friendly conversation and showing their identity. For that reason, I as the students of English Department pay attention to these phenomena and want to describe it clearly.

1.2. Statement of The Problem

There are phenomena showing that students from out-side Surabaya of Electrical Engineering use slander words is communication among them. They like to say slander words not only in anger situation or in joking, but also in making friendly communication or intimate conversation and even in their sticker. It doesn't mean that they do not understand the meaning or sense of slander words or they can not distinguish which one is

taboo and which one is non taboo for carrying on conversation among them, but it can be a sign that the use of slander words have been widespread among students of Electrical Engineering of ITS, especially from out-side Surabaya.

So in this thesis, the problem that will be solved are :

- Do students from out-side Surabaya of Electrical Engineering ITS use slander words in conversation among them?
- How do they (students from out-side Surabaya of Electrical Engineering ITS) use slander words in conversation among them?

1.3. Significance of The Study

The aim of this research is to give an information and description about the use of slander words among students from out-side Surabaya of Electrical Engineering ITS. Because this phenomenon is closely related to the study of Sociolinguistics, so it can extend and broader our knowledge about the Sociolinguistics study.

1.4. Theoretical Approach

The theoretical approach which is used to analyze this topic is a Sociolinguistic approach referring to some other relevant theories.

In the beginning of 1960-5, there is other branch of Sociology named Sociology of Language. It is introduced by Joshua A. Fishman. This study has the same field with Sociolinguistics study. But, Sociolinguistics study prefers linguistic point of view to Sociology one. In fact the developing language phenomenon in society can describe the social phenomenon that happened (Joshua A. Fishman 1975 : vi - xi).

Nancy Parrot Hickerson (1980 : 81) says that, Sociolinguistics is a developing subfield of Linguistics which takes speech variation as its focus, viewing variation or its social context. Sociolinguistics is concerned with the correlation between such social factors and linguistics variation (Mansoer Pateda 1990 : 3). Social factors that are intended here deal with age, sex, religion, attention, job etc. Sociolinguistic is a unification of linguistics and Sociology. It gives stress in the relationships between language and the users of that language (Mansoer Pateda 1990 : 3).

There is another definition of Sociolinguistics stated by Rene Appel, Gerard Hubers, Greus Meijer (1970 : 10) in Mansoer Pateda 1990 page 3 : "Sociolinguistiek is de studie van taal en taalgebruik in de konteks van maatschappij en kultuur". (Sociolinguistics is a study about language and language use in the social context and culture).

From these definitions, we can conclude that Sociolinguistics components are :

- branch of Linguistic study,
- study about language and language use,
- in the social context and culture. (Mansoer Pateda 1990 : 3).

About social context, Peter Trudgill says that language varies not only according to the social characteristics of the speaker (such as his social class, ethnic group, age and sex) but also according to the social context in which he finds himself. The same speaker uses different linguistic varieties in different situation and for different purposes (1984 : 100).

Many social factors can come into play in controlling which variety from this verbal repertoire is actually to be used on a particular occasion. Peter

Trudgill views social context from a particular occasion such as register and style and also from the person spoken to, in particular the role relationships and relative statuses of the participants in a discourse. Another important aspect of situational variation is that not only grammar and vocabulary are involved, speakers shift according to situation (Peter Trudgill 1984 : 100 - 106). And the factors of a situation are :

- participants - the people involved in the conversation,
- topic - the subject matter,
- setting - the time and place,
- task - the goal or purposes (Ken Johnson 1981 : 11).

The use of language has closely relationships with communicative competence. Communicative competence extends to both knowledge and expectation of who may or may not speak in certain settings, when to speak and when to remain silent, when one may speak to, how one may talk to person of different statuses and roles, what appropriate non verbal behaviours are in various context, what the routines for turn-taking are in conversation, how to ask for and give information, how to request, how to offer or decline assistance or

cooperation, how to give commands, how to enforce discipline, and the like - in short, everything involving the use of language and other communicative dimensions in particular setting (Muriel Saville - Troike 1984 : 17).

From the Sociolinguistics perspective on communicative competence, Hymes views whether utterances are produced and understood appropriately in a particular context since there are socio cultural rules of use. Candle and Swain say that Sociolinguistic variables like participants, purpose of communication, setting and topic of conversation are the most important factors in judging the language appropriateness in certain context (Swain 1984 : 9-10).

However, slander words are used among students from out-side Surabaya of Electrical Engineering ITS. They say slander words with considering the social context where they stand for. For that reason, they say slander words for certain participants, certain topics, certain setting, and certain purposes. On the other hand, because they say slander words to certain situation, so they know about communicative competence, it is about what to say to whom, and how to say it appropriately in any given situation (Muriel Saville -

Troike 1984 : 22). With knowledge of communicative competence, they will say "the right thing at the right time to the right person" (Ken Johnson 1981 : 11).

About slander words as a means of communication, in the previous Mansoer Pateda's book, "Pengantar ke Bahasa Indonesia" (1981), it is stated that one of the functions of language is as a means of communication. We have already known that human beings are individual creatures and social creatures. For fulfilling human desires as social creature, people need a means that is named language (Mansoer Pateda 1990 : 4). Language is a sign system of people for communication in an interaction. And the use of language is a form of social interaction in a concrete situation. In Sociolinguistics study, language is viewed as a social system and communication system, all of these are part of society. Since the use of language is a form of social interaction that happens in concrete situation, so language and language user can not be separated individually, but it is always be related to each other in the society's activities (Suwito 1985 : 2-3). But language is not simply a means of communication information about the wether or any other subject. It is also a very important means of establishing and

maintaining relationships with other people (Peter Trudgill 1984 : 13). They also have to learn how to use the language in conversational interaction in order to be able to establish social relationships and participate in two - way communication (rather than monologue) (Peter Trudgill 1984 : 126). Slander words also being a means of communication information. It is used in the communication among students of Electrical Engineering ITS. They use slander words in their conversation interaction, because slander words are the famous words in Surabaya and as the identification or characteristics of Java Surabayan Dialect, so they also want to use it in their conversation. Students say that slander words are a means of purpose of establishing and maintaining relationships with other students. And they can participate in two-way communication because there is a reaction or response from other students. So they make a conversation without effecting others feeling.

It should be suspected that the shown speech act must get a punishment. Still connected with social act exchange, Homans explain that act will be done continuously because of that punishment (Margaret M. Peloma 1984 : 82 - 84). Example, students of Electrical

Engineering use slander words in conversation among them. If students from Surabaya society say slander words in their conversation, it doesn't get the point. But if students from outside Surabaya say slander words in their conversation, it is a surprising phenomenon. As explained above, students from outside Surabaya try to make an adaptation to the new situation by using slander words. And people around, as the receiver, are not angry with them. Even they do not care about those words. It shows us that the use of slander words by students from outside Surabaya are accepted by the receiver. If it is done, slander words can be used continuously by the students of Electrical Engineering ITS, because the punishment is an acceptance.

The use of slander words among students of ITS give us an illustration that slander words as taboo words in Javanese become non taboo words in Javanese Surabayan dialect. Why this happens? As Muriel Saville-Troike says "No topic is universally forbidden : what can not be said in one language, can in another and vice versa" (1984 : 199). If slander words are taboo words for Javanese Jogjakarta dialect, but in Javanese Surabayan dialect, especially used by students of

Electrical Engineering ITS, those words are considered as non-taboo words. We have already known that, because Surabayan dialect famous for its slander words, so those words are not taboo anymore.

This problem is about the use of slander words among students from out-side Surabaya, so I take the theory of adaptation by Chaedar Alwasih : "If there are people or group of people who come to other places and live together, there will be a language shif. These new people will forget their language and forced to get the new dialect. The reason is to make an adaptation to the new situation". (Chaedar Alwasih, 1986 : 133).

May be, we have to think, why we adapt to the language of a society? Let me give a description about that. Human beings can defined as 'Homo Loguens' it means that human being has the identification as a creature who can talk or speak. This identification can separate human beings from other creatures. And we know that language is a communication system that is a sub system of culture system, even language is the important part of the culture. For that reason, it is necessary to learn a language if we want to know deeply about a society (P.W.J. Nababan 1991 : 46 - 51). With learning a language we will know the society, and then

we will be accepted as the member of that society. This description is viewed from language point of view, especially the use of language. How we can use a language in appropriate way according to that society. Because the cultural knowledge underlying appropriate language use (Susan 1979 : 6).

1.5. Methodology

In doing this research, the writer uses the descriptive method, because the writer will describe the use of slander words among students of Electrical Engineering ITS who come from out-side Surabaya. A descriptive research is a research that has a purpose in describing to something such as situation or action. For that definition, descriptive research does not necessary to find the relationships, to prove the hypotesis or to make a forecasting about the main data (UT 1984/1985 : 10).

This study is a descriptive study, it refers to qantitative. Because this research uses the descriptive technique, so it prefers to a sincronic study. It means that research is based on observation for a certain time and it is relatively a short time (Andre, 1987 : 41). It is not observing historical time, from the past until now.

This paper is directed to a formal consideration of several descriptive and analytic variable which may contribute to an understanding of who speaks, what language, to whom and when in those speech communities. Besides, we also want to know about the purpose of that speech.

1.5.1. Working Definition.

Slander words are words or sentences that sound filthy in the ear of a listener or in collective ears of society, because slander words are taboo words (Fromkin and Rodman : 313). When an act is taboo, reference to this act may also become taboo. "First you are forbidden to do something, then you are forbidden to talk about it" (Fromkin and Rodman : 279). There are some slander words used among students of Electrical Engineering ITS, but the most frequent words are the variation of the word 'Cuk', they are :

- 'mbokne ancuk' [mbo'ne ancu']
- 'diancuk' [diancu']
- 'jancuk' [jancu']
- 'ancuk' [ancu']
- 'cuk' [cu']

actually these words refer to 'sexual intercourse' (Retorika 1992 : 23). Because it refers to act that is taboo, so reference to this act may also become taboo. Besides, other slander words that are used are :

- 'matamu' [matamu]
- 'jamput' [jamput]
- 'jangkrik' [jangkri']
- 'nggatheli' etc [nggateli]

These slander words are used in informal situation, it means that we do not be allowed to say slander words in formal situation. Usually speech between individuals of equal rank is more relaxed, as stated by Peter Trudgill.

Speech between individuals of unequal rank (due to statuses in organization, social class, age or other factors) is likely to be less relaxed and more formal than that between equals, and in certain languages definite rules may exist as to which linguistic form may or may not be used. (1984 : 102).

As an educational institution, ITS has many students who want to study. The students come from Surabaya and out-side Surabaya. Here, the writer takes students of Electrical Engineering who come from out-side Surabaya only. They may come from Malang, Madiun, Jember or other places except Surabaya itself, Sidoarjo and Gresik.

Electrical Engineering is a part of Industrial Engineering Faculty that exist in ITS. ITS as the Institute has many faculties, one of them is Industrial Engineering Faculty. Because the study of Industry is wider, so Industrial Engineering Faculty is distinguished into several departments, included Electrical Engineering.

ITS is the name of one of the favorite institutions in Surabaya. It is the best institution in East Java, especially in Surabaya. It is an abbreviation of Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember.

1.5.2. Location and Population.

The location of this research is in ITS Surabaya, especially in Electrical Engineering. The reason is because the location of the research is close to the writer's place, it makes easier for the writer to get information in observing the problem. Besides, students of Electrical Engineering ITS show the phenomena about the use of slander words in their conversation. It is an appropriate place in searching and describing this problem as the real problem that happens. From all of faculties or departments, students of Electrical Engineering are more often to use slander

words in their conversation. Even slander words become their identity if they talk to their friends. They prefer to use slander words than the other words.

The population of this research is, of course students of Electrical Engineering ITS who come from out-side Surabaya. This is because, students from Surabaya have already known slander words in their society. It is not an interesting one if we chose students from Surabaya. For that reason, the writer chooses students of Electrical Engineering who come from out-side Surabaya. Those students are new people in Surabaya society. And they still consider that slander words are taboo words. But on the other side, they are forced to use slander words in their conversation with friends. So this paper will describe the interesting topic.

1.5.3. Sampling.

Sampling is necessary for a research, because it is a method in which an individu is selected in order to get a representative sample (Koentjaraningrat 1986:89). So, we have a certain feature of sample that can describe the real situation from all population.

So many students who come from out-side Surabaya and study in Electrical Engineering ITS. So, in this case, the writer finds the difficulties to investigate all of them. For that reason, the writer uses random sampling technique that means all individu population have the same chance to be chosen as the sample (Sutrisno Hadi, 1989 : 75). Population is a number of all of analyzed units that will be researched (Ida Bagus Mantra in Singarimbun 1982 : 108).

Here, the respondents refer to people who give the answer toward the questions in questionnaire. They may give free opinion to each items (Sutrisno Hadi 1989 : 158). And the items are in the from of questions that are provided. In this case, respondents should be :

- students of Electrical Engineering ITS,
- come from out-side Surabaya,
- never live in Surabaya before,
- can speak Javanese.

About the number of sample that is taken from population, there is no certain number, as stated by Sutrisno Hadi.

Problem about how many samples that must be taken for a research is a serious problem. Generally, people take a number of sample with a practical consideration. Actually there is no certain rule about how many samples must be taken from the population (1981 : 50).

Besides, Suharsimi Arikunto says that the number of respondents depends on the ability of the research from time, energy, and cost point of view (1989 : 107).

Because of those reasons, the writer takes 30 respondents from all the number of students of Electrical Engineering ITS, who come from out-side Surabaya.

1.5.4. Technique of Data Collection.

A technique of data collection is a process in which primary data are got for the research's purposes (Nazir 1988 : 211).

So the technique of data collection that is used in this research are :

- Questionnaire,

The use of questionnaire is more effective if it is done by students in University or at school. We ask the students to become our respondents in this research. So the researcher can give an instruction about how to do questionnaire without influencing the answer of the respondents. Here, there is also a chance in giving an explanation for the difficult questions (Koentjaraningrat 1986 : 175). Questionnaire, consist of both open and closed ques-

tions. Closed questions are used to get information about the use of slander words among students of Electrical Engineering ITS. And open questions are used to know the perception, statement or feeling of the respondents. In distributing the questionnaire, the writer uses a direct questionnaire, it means that the questionnaire is given directly to the respondents.

- Interview,

Viewed from the operation, the writer uses unguided interview. It means that interviewer asks all of the things connected with the problem and still considers what kinds of data we wanted to (Suharsimi Arikunto 1989 : 127). And the function of interview in this research is as a complement method. It gives an information about the use of slander words that support the previous data from questionnaire (Sutrisno Hadi 1991 : 193).

- Observation,

This technique is used to compare the data which are obtained from the real fact.

1.5.5. Technique of Data Analysis.

After collecting data and selecting data, the writer starts to analyze the data. The analysis of the

collected data is a technique of theoretic descriptive analysis without using statistical accounting. This technique prefers qualitative interpretation to quantitative one. Based on the aim of the research, the descriptive table is used to make the data simple and to interpret in futher analysis.

When all the data are obtained, it is necessary to clasify them into two groups, those are qualitative and quantitative data. The qualitative data that are described into words or sentences, are separated according to the catagory of the conclusion that we have to make. And for the quantitative data that is in the form of numbers can be processed through the descriptive qualitative technique with percentage, since this makes the interpretation easier.

CHAPTER II

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECT OF THE RESEARCH