

CHAPTER II  
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECT  
OF THE RESEARCH

2.1. Slander Words

Certain words in all societies are considered taboo words, they are not to be used, particularly in a 'polite company'. Besides, they sound filthy in the ear of the listeners and should not be spoken in that society. Actually the words 'taboo' were borrowed from Tongan, a Polynesian language, in which it refers to acts that are forbidden or to be avoided. When an act is taboo, referring to this act may also become taboo. This is, first you are forbidden to do something, then you are forbidden to talk about it (Fromkin and Rodman : 279).

We know, taboo words are used in informal situation. They are never used in formal situation or intimate situation, since the taboo words are considered as impolite words that should not be spoken. But we realize that two words or expressions can have identical linguistic meaning and one can socially be acceptable while the others can be strictly forbidden. Usually acts or words that are forbidden reflect

particular customs and views of the society. Words relating to sex, sex organ, and natural body functions make up a large part of the set of taboo words of many cultures. In Surabaya society, taboo words can be divided into three kinds, taboo words relating to sex, relating to sex organs and slander words.

However, slander words are not new thing for the Surabayan. Moreover, people who speak Javanese, consider Surabayan dialect is famous as a harsh dialect. Actually slander words are used in two situation, the first one is joking situation, and the other is in anger situation. According to the research done by Hariawan Adji in his thesis, it says that 30% of the male informants use slander words when they are joking to their friends, 50% use the paraphrase and the rest never use either slander words or their paraphrase. The slander words used by the male informants in joking situation is : 'jangkrik' [jangkri], and the paraphrase which is used is 'mbojai' [mbojai]. In anger situation, all the male informants use the slander words to people whom they do not know well. The slander words used are : 'jancuk' [jancu], 'bangsat' [bangsat], 'jangkrik' [jangkri], etc. One hundred percent of the female

informants have never used the slander words when they are joking with friends, but they use the paraphrase 'sialan' [sialan]. Ten percent of the female informants use slander words 'jangkrik' [jangkri], when they are angry with people. From this description we can conclude that slander words are only used in anger and joking situation.

Surabaya as a place where slander words exist has been inspired students of ITS especially to use slander words in their conversation. So there is a close relationship between society and the group where it belongs to. There is one word that usually be considered as a taboo word when it is said, but it is also a common word in the ear of Surabayan people. That word is 'diancuk'. We know that Surabaya has a certain vocabulary that gives an image of solidarity to all kinds of social statuses in the society. Surabayan language is Javanese. It is used not only for Surabayan people, but also for the neighbour society such as Gresik, Mojokerto and Sidoarjo. The style of Surabayan dialect is harsh, we exactly know about that. It is also said that Surabayan dialect is an open language, it is shown by the daily activity in which it can not be separated from the interaction process, so language

phenomenon is the projection of social phenomenon (Kompas 11 Pebruari 1989 : 1). In Ludruk's show, for example, it will be found an expression of slander words even in the dialogue that is stressed, it shows clearly that slander word is the characteristic of Surabayan dialect (Suripan Sadi Hutomo 1989 : 4).

Slander words in Surabaya society have been used for the characteristic of 'Arek Surabaya'. William H. Frederick tries to give a description about who 'Arek Surabaya' is. Arek Surabaya do not mean to one certain ethnic group or certain social group. The new comers and inhabitants who take long time to stay there have the same chance in involving the feeling to the connection with certain environment. It is stated that 'native Surabayan' have a strong desire, they like freedom from any social obligation or other obligation and they are inclined to have a strong reaction if they are pressed, they also 'bussiness like' and a strong worker (1989 : 8-9). What is described by Frederick viewed from psychology or social characteristic. It can be stressed to people who stay at a certain geographic area named Surabaya.

## 2.2. It is Electrical Engineering of Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember Surabaya

Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember Surabaya was established on November 3<sup>th</sup> 1960. It has 5 faculties and one of them is Industrial Engineering Faculty. This faculty consists of :

- Mechanical Engineering Department.
- Electrical Engineering Department, with 5 study fields :
  1. Power System Engineering study field,
  2. Telecommunications Engineering study field,
  3. Electronics study field,
  4. Control System Engineering study field,
  5. Computer study field.
- Chemical Engineering Department,
- Physics Engineering Department,
- Industrial Engineering study program,
- Computer Engineering study program.

## **CHAPTER III**

# **PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE DATA**