CHAPTER IV

FINDDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter the writer discuss the analysis of the data which have been collected. The source of data is *Pojok Kampung* news on JTV. The writer records the news and transcribes it on paper.

Further, the issues that discuss in this data analysis are kind of language variations used in *Pojok Kampung*, type of code switching and code mixing available in *Pojok Kampung*, and the reason for code switching and code mixing appears in *Pojok Kampung*.

4.1 Language Variation

After obtain the data, the analysis begins by indentifying the language variations which are present in this news. By looking the data, the kinds of language variation, the data will be comparing with the standard language form of Javanese language. The standard language is taken to represent with Jogja dialect. Beside the standard language often describe in grammar, dictionary, and the phonology. This means that to analyze the language of *Pojok Kampung* and find language variations, *Surabayanese* language needed to be comparing with Javanese standard language form, so that result will be easier to understand, especially when it deals with language that people used

According to Indonesia Wikipedia that the classifications of Javanese language are:

(1)

West Java Dialect	Central Java Dialect	East Java Dialect
Banten	Semarang	Surabaya
Bandung	Solo	Malang
Cirebon	Jogja	Kediri
	Tegal	Ngawi
		Probolinggo
		Banyuwangi
		Ngada (Tengger)
		Lumajang

"Javanese dialect"

The form of language variation can vary. There are many kinds of language variations. One of them is the occurrence of different dialect in each community, although they share the same standard language. For example in the Javanese language, the majority of people in Java Island are speaking Javanese language and they consider themselves Javanese. Actually, there are many kinds of dialect from Javanese language, for example Javanese people use *Osing language* (Banyuwangi language) in Banyuwangi dialect, *Ngapak language* in Banyumas dialect,

Suroboyoan in Surabaya dialect, *boso ngalam* in Malang dialect and etc, where in every region of Java has different dialect, although it all comes from the same mother language which is Javanese. These different variations cause the different of characteristic between each community in using language. That is why people can simply by able to recognize someone's origin by noticing their dialect.

The language in *Pojok Kampung* has variations. The purpose of using a language variation is to facilitate the audience to absorb the information from newscaster that delivered. The variations of language which are found in *Pojok Kampung* are *Boso Suroboyoan*, *Basa Indonesia*, and *Boso Ngoko*. They are categorized based on their classification of Javanese language that used in *Pojok Kampung*. Nevertheless the basic language that used in Pojok Kampung news is *basa Suroboyoan.*

4.1.1 Basa Suroboyoan

Generally, the language which is used by the people in East Java is Javanese language, but Javanese has many dialect based on the region where they are used. Surabaya language almost same with Javanese language, but it seems Surabaya language is rougher than Javanese language likely. For example:

A: koen kate lungo nang ndi cak, kok mbois men?

B: kate genda'an rek, iki malem minggu e

A: lha lapo mlaku iku? numpak becak yo opo?

B: gak wes, menyisan mlaku-mlaku

Translate

A: where are you going friends, you're looks neat?

B: go dating dud, this is Saturday night.

A: why you're walked, how about using pedicap ?

B: no it is not. I just want to walk.

The basic variety of language used in *Pojok Kampung* is *boso Suroboyoan*, because it is listened by the audience focuses on Surabaya and East Java. In order to make the news clearly, it can be shown into the quotation of *Pojok Kampung*:

(News 1)

*Cak ning, apes temen loro maling ambu kencur iki ngiro tas sing digantung nang salah sijine toko isine **duwek** ambek barang mbejaji **arek** loro iku langsung njupuk tas iku. lha kapoke njeketek isine batre handphone mbarek charger handphone. Kecelek.*

(Pojok Kampung news. April 15th 2014)

Bro and Sis, unlucky two younger thieves think a bag that hug in one of shop is contain much money and the treasure. After he take the bag, exactly this bag contain of the phone battery and charger.

On the quotation above, the information is about theft. The younger thieves take a bag in one of shop. This is happened in one of shop in Donorejo street in Surabaya. This example shows the using of boso Suroboyoan. As we know that *arek*

is characteristic of Surabaya people to call somebody else. Somebody does not know and apply this characteristic or from non native *Surabayanese*. This is can compare with *Madiun* People. They are used *bocah* or *cah* to call somebody else. So it is clear that every place have its own dialect.

4.1.2 Basa Ngoko

According to Soepomo Poedjosoedarmo that base on the social context of Javanese language in classified into three characteristic. They are *Ngoko, Madya*, and *Krama* (1979: 13). *Boso ngoko* is casual style which is used for intimate communication necessary without respecting one another. In using of *boso ngoko*, all of the lexicon are formed as *boso ngoko* and usually used in conversation among close friend, parent to their children, and etc. Those characteristic classify as language in *Pojok Kampung* news also used *basa ngoko* , it is make the news can to understand for the native Surabaya. It can be shown into this quotation of *Pojok Kampung* news:

(News 2)

*Salah sijine bronpit nubruk praoto sing parker nak jalan raya lintas timur otowo (JLT) tepake nak deso Selok Gondang kecamatan Sukodono, Lumajang. Polahe kedadean iki salah sijine wong **numpak** bronpit matek sak sekan nang nggon kedadean, lha **siji** liane catu nemen. Sak liane polahe korban numpake kebanteren karo dalann kunu dewe lampune kurang padang.*

(Pojok Kampung news. April 26th 2014)

One of motorcycle hit a truck parking in *Jalan Raya lintas timur* (JLT) exactly in Selok Gondang village, Kecamatan Sukodono, Lumajang. Thus, one of rider is dead in the crime scene, and the other rider have seriously injured. It is because the victim rider the motorcycle very fast and the road is poor lighting.

On the data above, the information is about accident. A motorcycle hit a truck parking and because one of riders is dead, and the others rider is seriously injured. This is happened in Selok Gondang village, kecamatan Sukodono, Lumajang. Another example is:

(News 3)

*Jare Kasatreskrim Polrestabes Surabaya AKP Andi Arisandi, perkoro iki onok kaitane mbarek trafficking alias **dodolan menungso** sing gelek onok nang wilayah Jawa Timur, carane ape didadekno calon TKI. Saiki pulisi sek terus ndeleki uteke tersangka.*

(Pojok kampong April 24, 2014)

According to Kasatreskrim Polrestabes Surabaya AKP Andi Arisadi, this problem has related with trafficking or selling human being that often happens on East Java, which said, they will be recruited as Indonesian worker (TKI). Now the police still continue searching actor incident.

Base on the data above, the information is about the criminal case on East Java. The criminal problem has related with trafficking.

4.1.3 Basa Indonesia

Indonesia is a large country and has many people who are living in Indonesia. The citizens come from many reins and have different language and cultural backgrounds. The declaration of Indonesian in multicultural country, for example is Indonesia becomes the first step in the process of asserting the nationhood of newly independent or established nation (Holmes, 1992: 106). On October 28th, 1928, the declaration that called *Sumpah Pemuda*. In that declaration, Indonesia language is proposed as a national language. Since that time, we have a national language that is used to increase solidarity and decrease regional power.

Interaction between Javanese and Indonesia has made people communicate using those languages for their daily conversation. In Pojok Kampung also uses *basa Indonesia*. This is can be shown in the example:

(News 4)

> *Cak ning,* **petugas keamanan Bandara Juanda** *isok murungno kiriman nematus pitu likur gram* **sabu-sabu** *seng regane luwih teko sak milyar sing ape* **dikirim** *nang Kutho Banjarmasin Kalimantan.*

(Pojok Kampung news. April 24th 2014)

> Ladies and Gentleman, the security of Juanda Airport can cancel 627 gram of drugs which has price more than 1billion, it will be sent to Banjarmasin Borneo City.

The information on the table 6 is about smuggling drugs. It is happened in Juanda International Airport Surabaya. In this data, the sentence contain Indonesian language are "*petugas keamanan Bandara Juanda, sabu-sabu, and dikirim*". Those words cannot changes into Javanese Language.

4.2 Types of Code Switching and Code Mixing in Pojok Kampung

Indonesia has many languages which are used by Indonesian people, because Indonesia is a multicultural country, people have more than one language available for their communication. This fact allows them to use one language or other languages. This is also permits them to switch or mix elements of one language into another. This phenomenon on sociolinguistic involves what are termed code switching and code mixing. This situation only happens in social life but also on the television program for understanding what the meaning of speaker.

News program can be broadcast through television. News program is considered as a television program that always use formal language and the grammar errors are avoided, but code switching and code mixing occurs for communicative reasons. Nowadays news program does not disseminate information only in national language but also in vernacular language or regional language. In East java, Javanese is the regional language. In Surabaya has news program which I called *Pojok Kampung* news, the language used is *Suroboyoan* language.

4.2.1 Code Switching in Pojok Kampung

Mastering two languages or more language will result in code switching. It means that if someone just mastering one language so it is impossible can to switch their language. Code switching occurs when there is a speaker at one point of time and in a particulars situation use language A, but another point of time and in another particular situation he use language B. for example is when we are talking with friends in school, we seldom use informal language, we use mother tongue, but when the teacher speak, we change that language into formal language, so it is clear that we switch from informal language to formal language or national language.

There are two types of code switching are observed by the writer, there are:

4.2.1.1 Situational Switching

. Code Switching occurs because of the change of the situation for example from formal to informal form. This type of switching is often called situational code switching. For the example is:

(News 5)

A: Pripun niku buk kedadeane?

B: lewat cendelo, mencongkel, trus nang kamare nduk, nang kamar e nduk, nduk iku tangi tapi sek ngantuk belum sadar, trus mlaku ngulon trus ngrampasi barang-barang kumeng kae mas. Trus mlaku nang kamar ruang motor trus njimuk sing Megapro kuwi

(Pojok Kampung. April 25th, 2014)

A: how the event of this incident Mum?

B: the thief across from window with the grub method, and then go to my son room, after from my son room, my son already wakeup, but she still sleepy, and then go to west direction take a something, and then walk to the garage room and take the motorcycle.

On the data above, the reporter A asked in formal question, but the source named Umi Hamida answered in informal form "*lewat cendelo, mencongkel, trus nang kamare nduk, nang kamar e nduk, nduk iku tangi tapi sek ngantuk belum sadar, trus mlaku ngulon trus ngrampasi barang-barang kumeng kae mas. Trus mlaku nang kamar ruang motor trus njimuk sing Megapro kuwi*". There always reason why Umi Hamida did that. The reason was because she is confusing to arrangement the sentence. The word "*mencongkel, belum sadar, and ruang motor*" is informal words between formal forms. Another example is:

(News 6)

> **A**: *Cak yok opo criane sampeyan kok lalar gawe golek BBM alternative teko tlethong barang iki*

> **B**: *Yo, yo ikumbak, kebetulan aku dadi peternak nduk Sidoarjo, lan kebetulan dadi ketua asosiasi peternak nduk Sidoarjo, akhire aku mikir-mikir yo opo carane kotoran iki iso dimanfaatno ngunu mbak.*

> (Pojok Kampung news. April 15th, 2014)

> A: Bro, how is your story about this idea to create alternative BBM from cows manure?

> B: yes, that is sis, I am a breeder and also the leader of the breeder association in Sidoarjo. Finally, I am thinking how to make use of this manure.

On the data above, the reporter (A) asked in formal form of question, but the source Mr Bambang (B) answer in informal form "*yo, yo iku mbak, kebetulan aku dadi peternak nduk Sidoarjo*" there always is reason why the source did that. The reason was because he thinking of the answer. The word "*nduk*" mostly used in informal situation. The familiarity was obviously can be seen in informal situation and a close relation between the speakers was obvious.

4.2.1.2 Metaphorical Switching

Not only situational switching, metaphorical switching is also occurs in *Pojok Kampung*. In metaphorical switching, the change of topic requires the change of language. For the example:

(News 7)

> **A**: *Piye pak kedadean e?*
>
> **B**: *Tertangkapnya judi togel ini awal mulanya iku a laporan masyarakat nang nggon daerah njajiran iku ono pengedar atau pengecer*
>
> **A**: *omset e piro pak?*
>
> **B**: *omset e seminggu kurang lebih sampai enam ratus jadi satu bulan paling sekitar tiga jutaan.*
>
> (Pojok Kampung news. April 15th, 2014)
>
> **A**: How about the event sir?
>
> **B**: the beginning of get caught the head of togel gambler is the report from the citizen in Njajiran has currency of drugs.
>
> **A**: how much the income?
>
> **B**: the income each week is six hundreds, and maybe it is 3milion in one month.

In the data above tells about the currency of drugs in Tambak Sari Surabaya. This conversation occurred in informal situation. On the data the speaker (B) Kompol Suhartono emphasize his argument about the chronologically of this incident. Temporarily, Javanese is used to show friendly feeling to listener. The change of topic requires in the language used and there is no change of situation or setting. Another example is:

(News 8)

A: Trus yo opo prosese teko tlethong iki dewe sampek akhire isok didadekno gas alternative iki cak?

B: Sebetule iki gak tlethong thok mbak, jadi bahan bakune ik isok tekok kotoran-kotoran ternak

A: Opo ae? Ternak opo ae iku cak?

B: Termasuk tlethong termasuk kotoran ayam baik iku ayam pedaging, ayam petelor, kotoran kambing trus dari limbah-limbah pabrik tahu iku juga bias mbak.

(Pojok Kampung news. April 15th, 2014)

A: so, how the process from this cows manure becomes this alternative gas bro?

B: actually, the raw materials are not just from cows manure, but it can be from livestock manure.

A: what kinds of livestock?

B: it's including such as chickens manure, sheep manure, and the waste from tofu factories

Data above tells about the kinds of livestock. This conversation occurred in informal situation.

4.2.2 Code Mixing in Pojok Kampung

Code mixing occurs when the speaker uses word or phrase from another language. Here, the writer will analyze code mixing with Indonesia and English. There are two forms of code mixing that is analyzes, there are in form of word, and phrase.

4.2.2.1 Code mixing in the form of word

Code mixing in the form of word is the insertion of word from another language. Word is sound or combination of sound (or written symbol forming a unit of grammar or vocabulary) The example of code mixing in form of word is:

(News 9)

> *Salah sijine **pegawai koperasi** teko Medan nang kabupaten Blitar matek sak wise asrob utowo ngombe banyu londo nang kamare.*
>
> (Pojok Kampung news. April 28th 2014)
>
> One of the workers of cooperation from Medan in Kabupaten Blitar is dead after he is over to drinking alcohol in his room.

On the data above, the information is about a death one of worker in Kabupaten Blitar, this incident is because he is over to drinking alcohol. Some word adopted from Indonesian word is "*pegawai koperasi*". The Javanese translation of those words is not available, so these words are used to disseminate the news.

Some people may not aware of the mixing English words with Javanese. They may think that in Javanese news program (Pojok Kampung), English words will not use. However the mixing between English and Javanese occurs in *Pojok Kampung*. Nevertheless, the writer further analyze it from the types of adoption, it can be complete or incomplete adoption. For example:

(News10)

*Mergo sing lanang gak nyambut gawe, gampang moro tangan, ambek nggadekno mas-masan, mbok ndewor warga Sidokepuh nyacak bunuh diri mbarek menek **tower** sing dukure petang puluh meter.*

(Pojok Kampung news. April 28th 2014)

 Because her husband did not have any job, and often to hardness of household, and sell the her gold, the old woman from Sidokepuh try to killing herself with climbing the tower 40 meters.

On the data above tells about trying to killing herself. That incident is happen because the hardness of household from her husband. The word "tower" has been adapted from English. The word "tower" can be replaced with "*cagak dukur*"

4.2.2.2 Code Mixing in form of Phrase

Code mixing in form of phrase is the insertion a phrase of one language into another language. Phrase is a group of words which have one function and may emerge new vocabulary. For the example is:

(News 11)

Derek, nang Banyuwangi ono tradisi unik sing di wadani garebeg model wong osing utowo luwih dikenal gredhoan. Tradisi sing mambu islam iki gawe nggon telek jodo arek nom-noman sampek dudo utowo rondo barang. Wis akeh pasangan hasile tradisi iki urep seneng

(Pojok Kampung news. April 2th 2014)

In Bayuwangi has a unique tradition which is name *garebeg* model *oseng* people or more popular with *gredhoan*. This tradition exist Muslim to looking for a perfect match for the young people and the widower or widow. A lot of couple is living happily from this tradition.

On data above is tells about the unique tradition. This tradition was happened in Banyuwangi which is called *gredhoan*. Those, people try to get the marriage partner. The word *hasile* is actually Indonesian phrase and mixed with Javanese suffix "e-". The choice of the word is done because the lack of appropriate word in Javanese.

4.3 Reasons of Why Code Switching and Code Mixing

A. Having lack of appropriate word or vocabulary in Javanese

This occurs when Javanese or *Suroboyoan* language adopts the word from Indonesia or English completely. Here is example:

(News 12)

*Rapat pleno terusan nang Hotel Oval Suroboyo dibarengi mbarek pirang-pirang seksi sing **walkout** poro seksi teko PDI Perjuangan mbarek putusan panwaslu Jatim teko perkoro coblosan nuk Kabupaten Pasuruan*

(Pojok Kampung. April 26 2014)

Pleno meeting KPU was continuing at Oval Hotel Surabaya with all of members the *PDI Perjuangan* member walkout with the statement of *Panwaslu* East Java from choosing event at Pasuruan.

Data above is about choosing event make the *PDI Perjuangan* members walkout because the statement of *Panwaslu* (choosing team) in East java. The word "**walkout**" that is used is not Javanese. It is English word. In this case, the data above shows the lack of vocabulary in Javanese. Another example is:

(News 13)

*…Tapi eman-emane maneh cak ning, upoyo nertibno iki adoh teko teko karepan, polahe akeh nggon seneng-seneng bengi sing dibedek duwe **backing** teko kalangan aparat gumente Lumajang, dadine sakben ape onok razia sing duwe nggon seneng-seneng bengi wes dikondisino kabeh*

(Pojok Kampung. April 28, 2014)

But, unfortunately bro and sis, the effort to maintain this event is hopeless because there are so many midnight show place that have a backing from Lumajang Government. So, if there is a raid, it will be find.

Data above about maintains the midnight show place in Lumajang that have a backing from Government. The word "backing" that is not used in Javanese. It is English word. In this case, the data above shows the lack of vocabulary in Javanese.

B. Eliminating Ambiguity

This reason occurs when the speaker wants to clarify the meaning. Sometimes, the switch or mix serves to soften or strengthen request or command and saying something twice in different language to eliminate ambiguity. For example is:

(News 14)

> *Polahe mendem get, oknum* **SatPolPP** *Kutho Blitar nglarani arek nom kampong, malah plaku yo nubrukno bronpite nang omahe wong sampek lawang omahe jebol. Lha saiki sek onok nang Mapolsek durung isok dijaluki keterangan polahe kenek pengaruh alkohol.*

(Pojok Kampung. April 15 2014)

> Because of drunk, *SatpolPP* (Pamong Praja Police Community) Blitar hurts younger people's village, meanwhile the agent also crash their motorcycle to home until the door is broken. Now, the agent is in the police office and does not interrogated because he was drunk

On the data above is told about *SatpolPP* (Pamong Praja Police Community) Blitar hurts younger people's village. The function of data above is to maintain smoothness of the conversation. In Javanese, the word "*SatPolPP*" is "*Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja*". These words can be translated into Javanese or *Suroboyo* dialect is "*Lembogo sing ngamano wilayah*". If the speakers use the Javanese translation, the conversation will be interrupted.

C. Showing the Speaker's ability

People tend to show their ability in other language because they want to be considered as well education person and mastering other language is a pride. For the example is:

(News 15)

> *...Pihak keluarga korban akhire ngrepotno ilange Fatihatun nang Polsek Bagor sing diterusno nduk UPPA Mapolres Nganjuk, pihak keluarga ngarepno pulisi age-age nemukno korban, polahe keluarga kuwatir nek anak wedoke dadi korban* **trafficking.**
>
> (Pojok Kampung. April 26 2014)
>
> The victim's family finally reports the case of Fatihatun lose in Polsek Bagor and continued in UPPA Mapolres Nganjuk. The family hopes the police quickly to find the victim, because the family afraid if the girl becomes a trafficking victim.

Data above gives information about the student lose because the effect of facebook social relationship. The word "trafficking" actually can be replaced by "*dodolan menungso*". In this case, the news reader wants to show her ability in English. Another example is:

(News 16)

> *Nang aksine, pirang-pirang boroh iki nyangking pirang-pirang poster mbarek spanduk, mbarek numpak bronpit. Sak liyane iku, nang aksine poro boroh iki yo bengak bengok gawe bentuke roso nang pihak* **management** *perusahaan sing mlaku nang industri jajane arek cilik utowo panganan enteng sing onok nang daerah jenggolo.*
>
> (Pojok Kampung. April 28 2014)

> In this event, many workers bring the poster and banner with their motorcycle. In that event, the workers speak up as a aspiration to the management company of snack in Jenggolo.

Data above gives information about the worker aspiration to the management company. The word "management" actually can be replaced by "*kepolo*". In this case, the speaker wants to show her ability in English.

D. Using Familiar Acronym

The acronym is commonly used among the viewer and if it iss changed the viewers will get confuse with its meaning. For the example is:

(News 17)

> *...Pihak keluarga korban akhire ngrepotno ilange Fatihatun nang Polsek Bagor sing diterusno nduk* **UPPA** *Mapolres Nganjuk, pihak keluarga ngarepno pulisi age-age nemukno korban, polahe keluarga kuwatir nek anak wedoke dadi korban trafficking.*

(Pojok Kampung. April 26 2014)

> The victim's family finally reports the case of Fatihatun lose in Polsek Bagor and continued in UPPA Mapolres Nganjuk. The family hopes the police quickly to find the victim, because the family afraid if the girl becomes a trafficking victim.

Data above gives information about the student lose because the effect of facebook social relationship. The word "UPPA" has meaning "*Unit Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak*". Actually, there is no appropriate word in Javanese for the word. So, the word "UPPA" is used. Moreover, these are acronyms. A person may switch her language for the purpose of accurate quotation. In this case, the quotation is in the form of familiar acronym.

E. Depend on the Situation and Condition

On the reasons for a switch is because of the change of situation such as formal to informal form. This is often called situational code switching. In situation of code switching, the topic change is not involved. For the example is:

(News 18)

> ***A****: iki menarik banget cak, mari ngene diterusno maneh marine pariwara sing metu*
>
> ***B****: iyo mbak*
>
> ***A****: Derek ojok nang ndi-ndi disek, mari ngene aku mbalek maneh mbarek Cak Supri.*
>
> (Pojok Kampung. April 15 2014)
>
> A: this is very interesting bro, we will continue after this commercial break.
>
> B: oke sis.
>
> A: Brothers, do not go anywhere, after this I will back with Mr. Supri

On the data above, the news reader would like to say that they will have a break before continue the interview with Mr. Supri. On the data above, it is clear that when the reporter interviewed Mr. Supri, they were look so close. It is need to make the interview session not too formal. Hence, they used to informal language. When the reporter told the viewers that they would have a break, the informal situation changed into formal one.

F. Showing friendly feeling to the Listener

The switching also occurs to show the speaker's friendly feeling to the listener. For the example is:

(News 19)

> *A: Pripun niku buk kedadeane?*
>
> *B: lewat cendelo, mencongkel, trus nang kamare nduk, nang kamar e nduk, nduk iku tangi tapi sek ngantuk belum sadar, trus mlaku ngulon trus ngrampasi barang-barang kumeng kae mas. Trus mlaku nang kamar ruang motor trus njimuk sing Megapro kuwi*
>
> (Pojok Kampung. April 25th, 2014)
>
> A: how the chronology of this incident Mum?
>
> B: the thief across from window with the grub method, and then go to my son room, after from my son room, my son already wakeup, but she still sleepy, and then go to west direction take a something, and then walk to the garage room and take the motorcycle.

On the data above, the speaker (B) as a source tried to explain the robbing in her home. When she explains to the listener or reporter (A), the speaker tried to explain it as close as she could. Here, the role of Javanese is show her friendly feeling to listener.