

CHAPTER 4

THE RESULT OF THE RESEARCH

In this chapter, the result of the research analysis is presented, the data being analyzed are dealing the dialect used by Chinese 'Peranakan' – Indonesia. This analysis of data is done for answering the two statements of the problem of the research. First, the analysis for describing the problem consist of the classification Chinese 'peranakan' – Indonesia dialect looks like which used chinese society in Kapasan. Second, the analysis for answering the problem consist of the classification Chinese 'Peranakan' – Indonesia dialect used by them in the context such as power or solidarity.

4.1 What does Chinese 'Peranakan' – Indonesian Dialect used by Chinese society in Kapasan look like ?

The ethnic Chinese 'Peranakan' – Indonesia who lived in East Java may it caused they were born in Indonesia as WNI or business relationship in different races, until they can speak javanese but slipped language variety Hokkien or Mandarin. Lim and Mead states that Chinese 'Peranakan' people in Indonesia, they do not speak any regional but sometime they may be able to speak good Mandarin only from the old educated generation of Totok and their descendants who enjoyed the brief period of education in a Chinese school prior to goverment's official ban on manifestations of Chinese culture (2011:27).

4.1.1 These are analysis utterances based on recording from the speakers use Indonesian and Javanese language and variety Mandarin and Hokkien words.

Utterance 5.6

“Hey kho, engkok yo tanggal shiwu hao koen sinio onok kegiatan boq lali a jak’o ai yi kamu...”

(Hey brother, on fifhteen later you come here because there is an activity don’t forget with your aunt)

The variety language in utterance 5.6 above is Javanese, Mandarin and Indonesian with morphology Javanese for example *kho, shiwu hao, ai yi* the words are from Mandarin, The Indonesian with morphology javanese is *sinio*

Utterance 5.12

“Iyo ma, shu-shu iku ancene mbencekno koq...”
(Yeah mom, that’s uncle is very aversion)

The variety language in utterance 5.12 above is Mandarin and javanese, for example the word *Ma, Shu-shu* are from Mandarin

Utterance 5.17

“Pa-Pa, ntiq ya boq lupa jemputen che – che mbesok ndeq sekolah...”
(Dad, don’t forget you pick up sister in the school)

The variety language in utterance 5.17 above is Mandarin and Javanese, for example the word *Pa-pa, Che-che* are from Mandarin and the word *jemputen* is from Javanese.

Utterance 1.5

“*Kamu gak tjekfan ta, kaloq gak ntiq sakit lho...*”
(Lets go, you don't eat, do you)

The variety language in utterance 1.5 above is Mandarin and Indonesia , for example the word *tjekfan* is from Mandarin and the word *Kamu, sakit, ntiq* are from Indonesian.

Utterance 2.3

“*Ayo, kamu gak gangsie bareng – bareng sama arek-arek ndeq sana...*”
(Do you not watch foot ball together)

The variety language in utterance 2.3 above is Mandarin and Javanese , for example the word *Gangsie* is from Mandarin, and the words *bareng-bareng, and arek-arek* are from Javanese.

Utterance 2.5

“*Sudah sweciau ta..?*”
(Have you taken a bath ?)

The variety language in utterance 2.5 above is Mandarin, for example the word *sweciau*.

Utterance 7.8

“*Wo thek Pa pa dari cungkwoq kaloq wo thek mbujin dari ndusun karangenen Lamongan...*”
(My Father from China and My Mother is from Karangenen Lamongan)

The variety language in utterance 7.8 above is Mandarin, for example the words *Wo thek Papa, Cungkwoq, Wo thek mbujin*.

Utterance 5.24

“*Hei, ojak kepo kamu ya...*”
(Hei, you don't be want to know right)

The variety language in utterance 5.24 above is Hokkian, for example the word *Kepo*.

Utterance 5.49

“*Ancene ciamiq arek iku, de'qe pinter lek maen basket...*”
(The boy is good, he can play basket ball)

The variety language in Utterance 5.49 above is Hokkian, for example the word *Ciamiq*.

Utterance 5.62

“*Eh Kho, iki hargane tjetiau yo...*”
(This price is one million, right)

The variety language in Utterance 5.62 above is Hokkian, for example the words *Tjetiau*.

Utterance 5. 67

“*Mbesok sinio, gua kape ngomong karo lu soale gua ada kangtouw...*”
(Tomorrow come here, I want to talk for you because I have bussines)

The variety language in Utterance 5.67 above is Hokkian, for example the words *gua, lu, kangtouw*.

Utterance 5.32

“*Ban-ban Kamxia ya kho...*”
(Thank you very much)

The variety language in Utterance 5.32 above is Hokkian, for example the word *Ban, Kamxia*.

Utterance 5.28

“*Arek iki Lihai ternyata maen basket...*”
(This child has skill well to play basket ball)

The variety language in Utterance 5.28 above is Mandarin, for example the word *Lihai*.

Utterance 7.33

“*Makanan ini ternyata Tjakpuotoh...*”
(This food is not so bad right)

The variety language in Utterance 7.33 above is Mandarin, for example the word *Njakpuotooh*.

Utterance 5.1

“*Orang ni boq maksud apa seh ?*”
(What does the man mean ?)

The variety language in Utterance 5.1 above is Javanese language in generally used by Chinese society, for example ‘*boq*’, actually ‘*boq*’ is *ojok*.

Utterance 5.5

“*Babahno arek iki ben kapok suruh siapa kayak gitu*”
(Its ok he will feel like that, how is he like that)

The language in Utterance 5.5 above is Indonesian, but it has variety Javanese for example *Babahno, arek, iki, ben, kapok*.

Utterance 5.29

“*Kamu koq kepo sih, omongan gitu koq mboq omongno yang laen..*”
(Want to know, why do you say to the other)

The language in Utterance 5.29 above is Indonesian, but it has variety Hokkien, for example *Kepo*.

Utterance 5.41

“*Aku ndak isa dateng ke acarane ai’yi soale kemaren saya Pu shu fuk*”
(I couldn’t come in aunt’s celebrate because I’m fever)

The variety language in Utterances 5.41 above is Mandarin, for example *ai’yi and Pu shu fuk*.

Utterance 1.34

“*aku ngomong bahasa jawa ndak isa yo ndak cetho ngono lho...*”
(I can’t speak Javanese fluently)

The language in Utterance 1.34 above is Indonesian, but it has variety of Javanese, for example *Cetho,ngono*.

Utterance 6.1

“*lu boq lupa qua’ya...*”
(don’t forget toothbrush)

The variety language in Utterance 6.1 above is Hokkien and Mandarin, for example the word ‘*lu*’ is from Hokkien and ‘*Qua’ya*’ is from mandarin

Utterance 6.6

“*ai’yi sebenere ndak isa bahasa kwoq’i soale kaloq sama keluarga pakeq bahasa Indonesia*”
(Aun’t actually can’t speak mandarin because with my family speaks Indonesian)

The language in Utterance 6.6 is Indonesian but it has variety Mandarin, for example the word *Ai’yi and Kwoq’i* are from mandarin.

Based on the utterance on above the words such as *lu, gua, kepo, ciamiq, tjetiau, kangtouw and kamxia* is the words from the hokkian. And the words from Mandarin such as *Kho, Ma-ma, Pa Pa, Che –che, Ai yi* are the terms within family, *shiwu hao* is the date, *tjekfan, gangsie, sweciau* are the verbs, *tjakpuotoh* and *pu su fuk* is adjective *kwoq`i* is Noun in. And the words *sinio* is Indonesian – Javanese morphology with affixes –o. The most variety language in Indonesian dialect used Chinese ‘Peranakan’ at Kapasan is Hokkien because in the first descendants are from the same region such as Ghek, Hakka, Hainan, etc.

4.1.2 The table are listed Mandarin words in daily conversation

| Mandarin | Indonesian | English |
|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Ni | Kamu | You |
| Wo | Saya | I |
| Meihyu jien | tidak punya uang | No money |
| Amsyong | tidak punya uang | No money |
| Tjek fan | Saatnya makan | It’s time to eat |
| Ni hau | Bagaimana kabarmu ? | How are you |
| Sie – sie | Terima kasih | Thank you |
| Tuei pu ji | Maaf | Sorry |
| Houtjhe | Lezat | Delicious |
| Tjakpuotoh | Lumayan | Not so bad |
| Tjak jhai | Tumis sayuran | Stir fried vegetables |
| Gicheng | Tusuk gigi | Tooth picks |
| Shi ching ping | Gila | Crazy |

| | | |
|--------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Hau peng you | Teman baik | Best friend |
| Pu shu fuk | Tidak enak badan | Fever |
| Piao liang | Cantik | Beautiful |
| Cungkwoq | Negara China | China |
| Gong xi | Selamat | Congratulation |
| hyujenliq | Kekuasaan | Power |
| Kwoq'i | Bahasa Mandarin | Mandarin |
| Ma - ma | Ibu | Mom |
| Pa - pa | Ayah | Dad |
| Kho – kho | Saudara laki-laki (besar) | Elder brother |
| Che –che | Saudara perempuan besar | Elder sister |
| Mei – mei | Saudara perempuan (kecil) | Little sister |
| Tie – tie | Saudara laki-laki (kecil) | Little |
| Shu – shu | Paman | Uncle |
| Ai yi | Bibi | Aunt |
| A kong | Kakek | Grandfather |
| A ma | Nenek | Grandmother |
| Hai ce | Anak | Child |
| Kungfu | Silat | Defence arts |
| Upe'ten | Lima ratus rupiah | Five Hundred rupiah |
| U' jyen | Lima ribu rupiah | Five thousand rupiah |

| | | |
|---------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| U'hwan | Lima puluh ribu rupiah | Fifty thousand rupiah |
| Ie'dyou | Satu juta rupiah | One million rupiah |

4.1.3 The table are words Hokkien in daily conversation.

| Hokkien | Indonesian | English |
|----------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Lu | Kamu | You |
| Gua | Saya | I |
| Tjiaq | Makan | Eat |
| Hopeng | Teman baik | Bestfriend |
| Kamxia | Terima kasih | Thank you |
| An tsoa | Bagaimana kabarnya | How are you |
| Tiongkok | Negara Cina | China |
| Tionghoa | Orang Cina | Chinese |
| Kangtouw | Bisnis | Business |
| Ciamiq | ok, baik, siip | Ok , right |
| Lang sai | barong shai | Lion dance |
| Leang leong | Tarian naga | Dragon dance |
| Kepo | Sok tahu / pengen tahu | Want to know |
| Gopeq | Lima ratus | Five hundred |
| Goceng | Lima ribu | Five thousand |
| Gocap | Lima puluh | Fifty |
| Goban | Lima puluh ribu | Fifty thousand |

| | | |
|---------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Cepek | Seratus | One hundred |
| Ceban | Sepuluh ribu | One thousand |
| Xin cia | Tahun baru China | Chinese New year |
| Capcai | Tumis sayuran | Stir fried vegetable |
| Ko-ko | Saudara laki-laki (besar) | Elder brother |
| Ci-ci | Saudara perempuan (besar) | Elder sister |
| Me-me | Saudara perempuan (kecil) | Little sister |
| Ti-ti | Saudara laki –laki (kecil) | Little brother |

Kong in Liem and Mead (2011:14) says;“ Hokkian has had the greatest impact on Indonesia. It is estimated that, of all the Chinese ‘Hokkian’ words which have been borrowed into Indonesian, upwards of 90 percent of them have come from Hokkian.

4.1.4 The table below are words adapted from Hokkien which used Indonesian society.

| | | |
|---------|---------------|--------------|
| Pangsit | Mie ayam | Wonton |
| Tauge | Kecambah | Bean sprouts |
| Kuaci | Biji semangka | Melon seeds |
| Lihai | Mahir | Skillwell |
| Tolong | Bantuan | Help |

| | | |
|--------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Hoki | Beruntung | Luck |
| Kongsi | Rekan kerja | Business guild |
| Kongkalikong | Konspirasi | Conspire |
| Angpao | Amplop merah berisi uang | Red envelope containing money |
| Cukong | Orang yang berduit dan mempunyai kekuasaan | Someone with money and power |
| Cawan | Cangkir yang ada ukiran cina | A tea cup which has |
| Tongkang | Perahu seret | Barge |

4.1.5 The table below are listed the javanese and Indonesian words generally used by Chinese ‘Peranakan’ – Indonesia in daily conversation especially in Kapasan.

| Words | Meaning | |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | Indonesian | English |
| Boq | Jangan | No |
| Mo | Mau | Want |
| Ndeq | Di | In |
| ntiq | Nanti | Later |
| Babah | Biar | Alright |
| Ndaq | Tidak | Not |

| | | |
|--------|---------|----------|
| Isa | Bisa | Can |
| Liaq | Lihat | See |
| Belon | Belum | Not yet |
| Ambeq | Ambil | Take |
| Pigi | Pergi | Go |
| Sitiq | Sedikit | Few |
| Mbesok | Besok | Tomorrow |
| Untoq | Untuk | For |
| Ijeq | Masih | still |

4.1.6 There are example some words use Chinese 'Peranakan' in morphology

Javanese such as affixes -i,-o

| | | |
|------------|-----------------|----------|
| Affixes -i | Liaq' i | lihatin |
| | Ambeq' i | ambilin |
| Affixes -o | Babah no | biarkan |
| | Liaq' no | lihatkan |
| | Sini o | sini |
| | Misal no | misalkan |
| | Ambeq no | ambilkan |

4.2 In what context is the Chinese ‘peranakan’ – Indonesia dialect in

Kapasan used ?

In the context Chinese ‘peranakan’ – Indonesia dialect in Kapasan it related power or solidarity for example with their subordinate or among themselves and different races or same of races.

4.2.1 The dialogue use Power

Dialogue 1

R: *Bahasa apa yang anda gunakan pada seorang bawahan jika anda di sini mempunyai sebuah kekuasaan ?*

(What is your language for your subordinate if you have power ?)

I: *Aku ya ndak tau e mbak kaloq ngomong pakek kekuasaan, ya cumane, biasane gini kaloq sama pembantu-pembantu saya, “Kaloq ada pembantu ndeq sini seng cari perkara yo aku ndaq seneng tho, yo aku bilang ke mereka, kaloq lu mo leren yo lereno gak opo-opo masuke apik yo metune yo apik – apik ”*

(I don’t know sister if it has to speak using power but, I usually do this to my servant “if there any servants here who make trouble , yeah ,I don’t like it. So I say to them, if you want to be off, it’s okay, if you come here good so they should resign in good way to)

The dialogue above view, there is one of language variety found, it is ‘Lu’ which is from Hokkien terms. Furthermore, the informant is a house wife who comes from first descendant of Chinese ‘Totok’. In the third line from informant’s point of view, it is stated that the speaker use her power

as a boss by giving warning with emphasize to her servants who make problem when they work.

Dialogue 2

R: *Biasanya bahasa apa yang di gunakan pada seorang bawahan jika anda di sini mempunyai sebuah kekuasaan ?*

(usually, what is your language for your subordinate if you have a power ?)

I: *Ya contohe, kaloq orang Tiong hoa 'Peranakan' ya pastine agak sopan untuk merintah pembantune, contohe "Mbak, ntiq boq lupa anterin sinyo pigi ndeq sekolah." Tapi kaloq orang Tiong hoa masih 'Totok' bahasae pleka pleko yo boso jowo tapi agak kasar " lu ojok ngono ndoq, lek kerjo seng nggena"*

(for example, if Tionghoa 'Peranakan' must be rather polite to govern their servants, forexample: "sist don't forget later, to accompany my son to go to school" but for Tionghoa 'Totok' its language is not fluently to speak Javanese. They can but it is little bit rough. "you don't be like that, be good in work")

The dialogue above between Chinese 'Peranakan' and Chinese 'Totok', there are two terms used by them, those are 'Mbak' and 'Ndoq'. In Javanese 'Mbak' is the terms to call someone who is elder and 'Ndoq' the terms to call little sister, but in Indonesia Dialect which used Chinese, the terms 'Ndoq' and 'Mbak' used to call maidservant from Javanese

4.2.2 The Dialogue use Solidarity

Dialogue 1

R: *Bahasa apa yang anda gunakan dalam bentuk solidaritas antar sesama ras ataupun berbeda ras ?*

(what is your language as a solidarity between same of races or different races ?)

I: *Ya tergantung dalam lingkungane contohe saja dulu saya jadi ketua RT ndeq sini kaloq dalam seharian ya saya menggunakan bahasa jawa pada mereka, contohe kayak gini “ojo nemen-nemen po’o nek onok sampah yo mboq di sapu teros di buang ndeq tempat sampah’ tapi kaloq saya dalam rapat ya saya menggunakan bahasa Indonesia yaitu seperti ‘Demi lingkungan yang bersih marilah Bapak Ibu sekalian kita menjaga kebersihan lingkungan’ ya karena ndeq kampung sini banyak mayoritas Madura, jawa dan Tionghoa. Bagaimana supaya mereka mengerti ya saya pakek bahasa Indonesia”*

(depend of the enviroentment for example, last time when I am a leader here in daily conversation I use Javanese language for them, for example, when “there are some rubbish please sweep it and then throw away in litter bin” but in the meeting , I use Indonesian for example “for the clean area, lets Mr and Mrs too , we can keep clean our enviroentment” because in here there are some ethnic such as Madurist, Javanese and Tionghoa. How do they understand so i use Indonesian)

The dialogue above the speaker is Chinese ‘Peranakan’ in fourth descendant from Chinese ‘Totok’, so he can speak Indonesian fluently and he can understand in different situation such as use language formal and Informal. When he says, Informal situation he

speaks Indonesian with variety Javanese but Formal situation he speaks Indonesian.

Dialogue 2

R: *Bahasa apa yang anda gunakan dalam bentuk solidaritas antar sesama ras ataupun berbeda ras ?.. ya mungkin jika ibu bicara sama orang Jawa ataupun sesama orang Cina,, begitu ibu ?*

(What is your language as a solidarity between same of races or different races ?... perhaps if you speak Javanese or Chinese,, like that Mam ?)

I: *Ya kloq sama orang jawa saya pakeq bahasa Indonesia, kadang ya pakeq Jawa seperti “anakmu saiki piro ?” atau “ arep nang endi ?” kadang orang jawa menyapa saya “ Mama atau Nyali’ ” biasanya itu orang Jawa manggil orang Cina ndeq sini kayak gitu tapi kaloq saya sesama orang Cina apalagi Cina ‘Totok’ pastinya ya tak ajak ngomong Cina, contohe “ Ni yu to so ko hai ce ma ?, artine Lu punya anak berapa ?” “ Wo ite yo Ie’ ko hai ce, ya saya punya anak satu” biasane kaloq orang baru pertama keliatan pasti tanya’e kayak gitu tho.*

(if with Javanese I use Indonesian, sometime I use Java language, like “How many your Child ?” or “ where do you go?” sometime Javanese in here call me “Mama or Nyali” usually the Javanese cal Chinese in here like that, but when I say with same of Chinese especially Chinese ‘Totok’, for example “Ni yu to so ko hai ce ma ? it means How many child do you have? “Wo ite yo Ie’ ko hai ce” it means, I have one child. Ussually somebody who the first meet, talk it like that, right ?)

The Dialogue above the speaker is Chinese 'Peranakan' who first descendants from Chinese 'Totok'. The speaker can speak Javanese when she speaks with javanese. And the third line from informant's view it found 'Nyali'. Nyali' is 'juragan', it is the Javanese terms for Chinese women, but when she speaks with the same races she speaks Mandarin language.

Dialogue 3

R: *Bahasa apa yang anda gunakan dalam bentuk solidaritas antar sesama ras atau berbeda ras ? ya contohe jika kho-kho sesama orang tiong hoa ataupun dengan orang Jawa ..?*

(What is your language as solidarity between same of races or different races? For example if brother with Chinese or Javanese ?)

I: *Sekarang gini tergantung situasinya, kaloq bukan orang Tionghoa ya orang pribumi ya pakeknya bahasa yang bener, contohe ya kloq saya sama rekan kolega dari orang Tionghoa saya ya pakeq bahasa campur aduk gitu contohe, "Eh kho, mreneo lu taq kasih kangtouw, gua kape ngomong ambeq lu. Kita kan hou peng yu" mereka uda tau kaloq 'kangtouw' itu dari bahasa Hokkian yaitu artinya bisnis ato pekerjaan. Tapi kalo sama bukan orang Tiong hoa ya saya bilang bahasa Indonesia "mbesok sinio mas aku mau bicara tentang bisnis"*

(Now depend on situation, if they are not Chinese but indigene so I use language rightly, for example when I say to my college partner from Chinese so I say mixing language, for example "Eh brother, come here I will give you a job, I want to talk with you because we are best friend" they are understand that 'kangtouw' is from Hokkian, it means bussiness or a job. But not Chinese so I say Indonesian "tomorrow come here brother, I want to talk you about bussines")

The Utterance above the speaker is Chinese 'Peranakan' who second descendants from Chinese 'Totok'. He speaks Indonesian to Javanese. In the fourth line when he says with same of races from ethnic Tionghoa he speaks Indonesian and Javanese with variety Mandarin and Hokkian for example the words *Kangtouw* is from Hokkian but the word *Hou peng you* is from Mandarin.

Dialogue 4

R: *Bahasa apa yang anda gunakan dalam bentuk solidaritas antar sesama ras atau beda ras ?*

(What is your language as solidarity between same of races or different races ?)

I: *kaloq sama bos saya dulu orang Tiong hoa ya saya pernah menggunakan bahasa Mandarin tapi campuran bahasa jawa, contohe "kho Ahong, ce ko tongsi haise hen to ... Barange tasek katha lho kho". Dan dulu kaloq saya pernah jualan di Gembong ada pembeli sesama orang cina tapi lokal ya saya coba pakeq bahasa Jawa kadang menggunakan bahasa Mandarin, tapi kadang ya saya pakek bahasa Indonesia kalo seandainya mereka ndak mengerti, Contohe Kaloq pembeli orang Jawa ya saya menggunakan bahasa Jawa, seperti "tumbas pinten bu'e sampean niku, niki kinangan ..." Tapi kaloq pembeli orang Tionghoa ya saya campuri bahasa Mandarin, contohe : "Ce kong tong sei seh, jong Cungkwoq lha thek seh, mi lhou fuq" artine, ya ini ada barang asli dari Cina, ini patung dewa budha"*

(Last time when I say with my boss who is from Chinese, I ever say Indonesian but mixing java language, for example " kho Ahong, ce ko tongsi haise hen to... this item still many ". and last time when I am a seller in Gembong, there is a Chinese local buyer so I use java sometime I use Mandarin but sometime I use

Indonesian if they don't understand, for example if a buyer from Javanese so I use, like "how many do you buy mam, this one good ...? but a buyer is Chinese so Mixing with Mandarin, like: "Ce kong tong sei seh jong Cungkwoq lha tek seh, mi lhou fuq" it means this Item is original from China, this is buddhist satue")

The utterance above the speaker is Chinese 'Peranakan'. He is The first descendant from Chinese 'Totok'. Especialy in the ninth line. He speaks in different situation when he speaks Javanese language like 'ngoko' to Javanese buyer and speak Mandarin within same of races.

From data analysis above can be concluded that the Indonesian dialect used Chinese 'Peranakan' at Kapasan is the variety words such as Hokkian and Mandarin and it has phonology affixes -i,-o. In the context of communication Indonesian dialect used Chinese 'Peranakan' at Kapasan related by Power or Solidarity for amongthem selves and their subordinate. And all of the examples of utterance above used Chinese 'Peranakan' who live at Kapasan in informal situation or formal situation. It find during observation in Kapasan dalam which as "Kampoeng Pecinan".

