

CHAPTER IV ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

This chapter will analyze the data. It is for finding out the answer of What, When, and Why the Special Words are Used. It will also analyze The Essence of The Distinction.

4.1 What, When, and Why the Special Words are Used

Comprehending the meaning of each statement for each dialog is important and needed to know because the writer observed the special terms that are used in a special community using Javanese language. The following is the result of the writer observation for about two months that is observed by the writer especially about the lexicon.

Situation 1 (21-2-2010)

Speaker X : Nyambet-nyambet ngene olehe? Ero laan.

Speaker H : Timbang Murai, Murai sek.

Speaker X : Sing pertama ilo.

Speaker Y : Apane?

Speaker H : Ya...swarane mbledek.

Speaker X : Ya nomer 3, nomer 2.

Speaker I : Sing ikia?

In the conversation above Speaker H uses the word Murai for a bird name Murai H choose the word *Murai* instead of saying *manuk Murai* (in Javanese Language). Even less speaker H describes Murai is name of bird *Murai Batu* which has long tail, different colors in its body and tail. When it produces sound it will shake its tail up and down (its for *Murai Batu* from Sumatera). While *Murai Batu* from Kalimantan, it will puff up its chest when it produces sound. Speaker H choose the word *Murai* instead of saying *manuk Murai* (in Javanese Language). Even less speaker H describes Murai is name of bird *Murai Batu* which has long tail, different colors in its body and tail. When it produces sound it will shake its

tail up and down (its for *Murai Batu* from Sumatera). While *Murai Batu* from Kalimantan, it will puff up its chest when it produces sound).

The conversation above happened in a bird contest. This place is for looking for the special birds whose beautiful sound and well body especially the physic of the bird. In this such contest, there are many kinds of bird that are contested. Usually the owner and friends of the bird give support to them.

Speaker H used this word in the conversation above is for making the conversation run well in such situation because it is impossible to express and explain about *Murai* in this contest. Besides, they have already known what *Murai* is. The other reason is, it is too long and it is not effective in a conversation. Besides, it is for practical situation because Speaker X and Speaker I understand about the word *Murai* too.

Situation 2 (7-3-2010)

Speaker P : Apane?

Speaker S : Ya... Nek iki ole Cendet

Speaker P : Sing dauber Udin sing ngomong. Udin Juri iku se?

Speaker S : Gak tak dol, Cak.

Speaker P : Payu larang kekna.

Speaker S : Alaa, a..

Speaker P : Nek payu larang nemen.

Speaker S : Ya..gak kepingin aku. Sampeyan ro dhewe bendina esuk sore pikirane, ...

Speaker P : Ya Cak Nur, tapi nek payune sedeng larang, lapo ngeboti?

*Speaker S : Aku dhewe gak iku. Soale, apa ya , aku gak patek kon dodol-dodol manuk
dorong tau paling manukku nang Cak Mail didol gak didol saiki gak ro parane.*

Speaker P : Sing endi?

Speaker S : Sing nggok kandang.

Speaker P : O...Lokal ta?

Speaker S : Iya.

Speaker P : Mail ya ngunu gak tertib.

Speaker S : Ya, ro dhewe ya?

Speaker P : Gak tertib, gak seneng aku.

Speaker S : Aku aras-arasen. Suwe-suwe aku gelek iku gak senengku..

In the dialog above, it has two special words used by speaker P and speaker S. Speaker S uses the word *Cendet* (name of bird with long tail, the color is brown, black, and white. Part of its upper head, nape of neck, wings, and tail are black. The color of its back, end of tail and its side are reddish brown. Its chin, throat, chest, and part of middle stomach are white. Its eyes are brown. It has black beak. The beak is like hook. It has black legs). The second one is the word *Lokal* said by Speaker P(*Lokal* is a substitution for a local bird).

The conversation is in somewhere at a bird contest. This place is often busy when the bird lovers come together in this place for practicing the sound of their bird with other birds and have possibility to be the winner. Besides, the transaction about bird can be also happened.

Speaker P and speaker S use the word *Cendet* and *Lokal* is for making the conversation easier and avoiding the conversation longer in certain idea while it can be replaced with a simple word. The words *Cendet Lokal* are more familiar to their mind than their descriptions. It can be imagine if Speaker P uses their description one by one in the conversation, how wasting time it is.

Situation 3 (31-3-2010)

Speaker A : Iki mari ngurak.

Speaker B : Lha iku?

Speaker A : Gak muni.

Speaker X : Nenggar.

Speaker Y : Apa?

Speaker X : Ya ditenggar.

Meanwhile, in the dialog above, it has two special words used by speaker A and speaker X. They are *ngurak* (falloff its feathers/loss of its feather because the they have been already old. Besides, the bird wants to renew its feathers) and *nenggar* (given bigger cage for practice its stamina in order to be able to produce sound longer in a contest)

The conversation is in a bird lover home whose some birds for contest or for being sold. This place is often busy when the bird lovers come together in this place for practice the sound of the bird with other birds. Besides, when the transaction about bird is happened.

Speaker A and speaker X use the word *ngurak* and *nenggar* is for making the conversation easier and avoiding the conversation longer in certain idea while it can be replaced with a simple word. The words *ngurak* and *nenggar* are more familiar to their mind than their descriptions. It can be imagine if speaker A and speaker X use their description one by one in the conversation, how wasting time it is.

Situation 4 (31-3-2010)

Speaker A : Ditrapp mau gak gelem muni?

Speaker B : Wis suwe.

Speaker A : H.....

Speaker B : Nandi Kacere iko?

Speaker A : Oh sudah laku, sangangatus loro .

Speaker B : Bathi akeh rek.

Speaker A : Gae tuku rokok.

Speaker B : Dituku petangatus Lampungku.

Speaker A : Manuk thok?

In the above conversation, it includes some special words, like *ditrap* (practiced the voice of a bird with other bird whether it can produce sound or not, especially before it is taken to the contest.), *Kacer* {name of bird *Jalak Koci*. There are two kinds of Kacer. They are Local from Java (The color is black but there some white in outside of its wings) and Local from Kalimantan (It is bigger than Kacer from Local Java. The color is black but there some white in outside of its wings. It has white spots under its tail), and also Local Bogor (It is bigger than Kacer from Local Java. The color is black but there some white in outside of its wings. It has white spots under its tail}., and *Lampung* (name of bird *Jalak Koci* from Sumatra/Lampung. The color is black. The color of its chest is black and white. It has more chirps and it has special sound.

Speaker A and speaker B are in speaker A's home. Speaker A is a bird lover. As other bird lovers place, this place is usually busy with the activity of the owner of the birds. This conversation happened when the owner of the bird care his bird.

Both speaker A and speaker B do not use statement that explain *ditrap*, *Kacer*, and *Lampung* because they has already know and understand what they say. They do not use the description of each special word in their conversation is for avoiding ineffective conversation.

Situation 5 (2-4-2010)

Seller A : Niki larang, kepala emas.

Buyer B : Niki petangatus seket manuk thok?

Seller A : Kale sing nika.

Buyer B : Mau.

Seller A : Pajeng, Mas.

Buyer B : Niiki larang, Mas.

Seller A : Kula ngge wonten kepala emas.

Buyer B : Siji?

Seller A : Setunggal.

Buyer B : Sak wulan. Niki pinten wulan?

Seller A : Niki telung wulan.

Buyer B : Kula disade maleh.

Seller A : Niki pun murah. Lima seket

Kepala Emas (name of bird Love Bird with yellow head) is one of the special words in this research that is used in the conversation in situation 4. Even though there is just one special word expressed, however the conversation ran well with other word expression in bird transaction. It cannot be predicted what word will be created in a market conversation.

This conversation happens in a bird market which sells many kinds of bird, bird cage, bird food. Of course, there are many bird lovers too who want to buy a bird or other thing related to bird need. However, There are some of them who just have sight seeing in that place.

Kepala Emas is used by seller A for changing the description of *Kepala Emas* itself. The conversation was happened in a market and both seller A and buyer B were in the transaction of trading a bird. They need practical conversation to get their purpose.

Situation 6 (4-4-2010)

Speaker A : Aku nduwe tledekan loro, gak crito?

Speaker B : Iku ya ngunu digawa nang Mojokerto.

Speaker A : Kapan? Latpres?

In the dialog above, the conversation has two special words about bird. They are *Tledekan* (name of bird *Tledekan*. It is a small bird which can produce steady sound by raising its head) and *Latpres* (Achievement Practice (a big bird contest). It has higher level than Latber.

This conversation is in a bird lover's home. It is short conversation between a bird lover and his friend. It happened by accident. Although its very short conversation, however, the conversation has more than one special words.

Speaker A uses the words *Tledekan* and *Latpres* to make the conversation effective and easy to be understood than they have to use the description of each words. It is wasting time when both speaker A and speaker B use the description of *Tledekan* and *Latpres*. It would be a long conversation if it s happened.

Situation 7 (12-4-2010)

Speaker X :ngurak.

Speaker Y : Biyen, ya ngene hawae?

Speaker H : Kurang rame sing klemon.

Speaker X : Uoo..sing wetan cek nyeklek.

Speaker H : Wengi ditakoni apa wis ngerol ta gak, manuk ngerol sing yok apa sih rasaku,.

Prasaku wis muter swarane.

Speaker Y :lho.

Speaker H : Kate ceklek nek ngunu iku. Pupune lhoen, cocote diapakno wis ceklek ngunu.....Tapi radak onok ngeteme ya? Kurang muni.”

Speaker Y : Yadelok ae

Speaker X : Njero kono jek onok Lampunge sitok.

Speaker Y : Hala iki mek ngowak blas, gak muni.

Speaker X : Lha iki ae.

Speaker Y : Ngunu wayahe disadingno ambek murai.

Speaker H : Ho.....iki kan gak oleh bareng. Kacer barang, iki manuk gak wani ya gak wani. Jare kancaku sing... dadine Tledekan ajak gambol Kacer, Murai.

Some special words used by speaker H and speaker Y as bird lovers are *ngurak* (means falloff its feathers/ loss of its feather loss because the they have been already old. Besides, the bird wants to renew its feathers), *ngerol* (producing unsteady sound from louder to lower continuously producing unsteady sound from louder to lower continuously), *ngetem* (sometimes produces sound then it stops temporary but it will produce sound again), *Lampung* (name of bird *Jalak Koci* from Sumatra/Lampung. The color is black. The color of its chest is black and white. It has more chirps and it has special sound), *Murai* (name of bird *Murai Batu* which has long tail, different colors in its body and tail. When it produces sound it will shake its tail up and down (its for *Murai Batu* from Sumatera). While *Murai Batu* from Kalimantan, it will puff up its chest when it produces soundname of bird *Murai Batu* which has long tail, different colors in its body and tail. When it produces sound it will shake its tail up and down, its for *Murai Batu* from Sumatera). While *Murai Batu* from Kalimantan, it will puff up its chest when it produces sound), *Kacer* (name of bird *Jalak Koci*. There are two kinds of Kacer. They are Lokal from Java (The color is black but there some white in outside of its wings) and Lokal from Kalimantan (It is bigger than Kacer from Lokal Java. The color is black but there some white in outside of its wings. It has white spots

under its tail), and also Lokal Bogor (It is bigger than Kacer from Lokal Java. The color is black but there some white in outside of its wings. It has white spots under its tail).), and *Tledekan* (name of bird *Tledekan*. It is a small bird which can produce steady sound by raising its head).

This conversation is in a bird lover's home. There are three people I that place. They watched the activity of the owner of the house's bird. They all know about bird. That is why they have long conversation in that place.

They use such words is for making the conversation easy to go well and easy to be understood. It will become boring conversation if the exact meaning of each words is described. They will not have acceptable conversation.

From six dialogs, the writer concludes some special terms that are used by bird traders and bird lovers which actually the terms rise out of the Javenese language. The researcher explains each of the terms by using the local Language that is Javanese then the meaning in English is expressed after using the Javanese. Some of the words that are found special, which are different from general Indonesian or Javanese, are:

Term	Javanese language	Meaning
<i>Murai</i>	<i>manuk Murai Batu</i>	name of bird <i>Murai Batu</i> which has long tail, different colors in its body and tail. When it produces sound it will shake its tail up and down (its for <i>Murai Batu</i> from Sumatera). While <i>Murai Batu</i> from Kalimantan, it will puff up its

		chest when it produces sound.
<i>Cendet</i>	<i>Manuk Cendet</i>	name of bird with long tail, the color is brown, black, and white. Part of its upper head, nape of neck, wings, and tail are black. The color of its back, end of tail and its side are reddish brown. Its chin, throat, chest, and part of middle stomach are white. Its eyes are brown. It has black beak. The beak is like hook. It has black legs (Djaja, 2009: 142).
<i>Lokal</i>	<i>Kacer lokal</i>	A substitution words for <i>Kacer</i> {name of bird <i>Jalak Koci</i> . There are two kinds of Kacer. They are Local from Java (The color is black but there some white in outside of its wings) and Local from Kalimantan (It is bigger than Kacer from Local Java. The color is black but there some white in outside of its wings. It has white spots

		under its tail), and also Lokal Bogor (It is bigger than Kacer from Local Java. The color is black but there some white in outside of its wings. It has white spots under its tail}).
<i>Ngurak</i>	<i>wulue mbrondoli , ngganti wulu</i>	falloff its feathers loss of its feather because the they have been already old. Besides, the bird wants to renew its feathers.
<i>Nenggar</i>	<i>Dikeki kurungan gede nggo nglatih stamina</i>	given bigger cage for practice its stamina in order to be able to produce sound longer in a contest.
<i>ditrap</i>	<i>dilatih swarane ambek manuk liya,</i>	practiced the voice of a bird with other bird whether it can produce sound or not especially before it is taken to the contest.
<i>Kacer</i>	<i>manuk Kacer (Jalak Koci)</i>	name of bird <i>Jalak Koci</i> . There are two kinds of Kacer. They are Local from Java (The color is black but there some white in outside of its wings) and Local from Kalimantan (It is bigger than Kacer from Local Java.

		The color is black but there some white in outside of its wings. It has white spots under its tail), and also Lokal Bogor (It is bigger than Kacer from Local Java. The color is black but there some white in outside of its wings. It has white spots under its tail).
<i>Lampung</i>	<i>Manuk (Jalak Koci teko Sumatra/Lampung</i>	name of bird <i>Jalak Koci</i> from Sumatra/Lampung. The color is black. The color of its chest is black and white. It has more chirps and it has special sound.
<i>Kepala Emas</i>	<i>manuk Labet(Love bird) sing ndase werna kuning</i>	name of bird Love Bird with yellow head
<i>Tledekan</i>	<i>Manuk Tledekan</i>	name of bird <i>Tledekan</i> . It is a small bird which can produce steady sound by raising its head
<i>Latpres</i>	<i>Latihan Prestasi</i>	Achievement Practice (a big bird contest). It has higher level than Latber.
<i>nyeklek</i>	<i>Munine mancep</i>	steady sound produced by

	<i>ambek ndangak ndase khusus manuk tledhekan</i>	<i>Tledhekan</i> bird with raising its head
<i>ngerol</i>	<i>swarane muter banter trus liri terusan</i>	producing unsteady sound from louder to lower continuously
<i>ngetem</i>	<i>mandhek</i>	sometimes produces sound then it stops temporary but it will produce sound again

4.2 The Essence of The Distinction

Bird traders and lovers are in a speech community. Bird traders and bird lovers use their language in daily activity as common people who has their own register. However, they have different in using this special words. For bird traders, most of in their activity/ their occupation as traders, they often use these special words in the bird market. Like, in offering their birds, bargaining moment, describing their birds, and other conditions. Meanwhile, for the bird lovers, they use these special words when they start to talk about bird to other bird lovers. They do not have a certain place as the bird traders. Both bird traders and lovers do not have complicated rules in their communication as long as they understand one another because they communicate easily and more familiar by using daily words. They change some Javanese words into their own words that may be borrow from the other languages or it can be said that they have differences in using their own Javanese language.

Sometime in the daily conversation, bird traders and lovers use more than one language. Of course code switching and code mixing also have their role in such

communication. It is also occurred in the dialogs in this research. In the dialogs presented by the writer as the data of this research, there is one that uses two difference language or one of the communicant mix the language. The communicant switch the first language to the second language and back to the first language again. It is acceptable in bilingual community. As stated by Hymes' opinion in Jendra, He says that Code switching has become a common term for alternate use of two or more language, or varieties of language, or even speech style (2010: 74). While Pietro in Jendra agues that code switching as the use of more than one language by communicants in the execution of speech act (2010: 70). Related to the use of code mixing in the daily communication around the bird traders and lovers in Mojokerto, so the role of code mixing can not divided because sometimes they are integrated.

Situation 3 (31-3-2010)

Speaker A : "Ditrap mau gak gelem muni?"

Speaker B : "Wis suwe."

Speaker A : "H....."

Speaker B : "Nandi Kacere iko?"

Speaker A : "Oh sudah laku, sangangatus loro ."

Speaker B : "Bathi akeh rek."

Speaker A : "Gae tuku rokok."

Speaker B : "Dituku petangatus Lampungku."

Speaker A : "Manuk thok?"

From the dialog above, mostly, speaker A uses Javanese language (the underlined statements). However, in the fifth utterance, speaker A : "Oh sudah laku, sangangatus loro ." Speaker A switch the language from Indonesian to Javanese and in the final conversation speaker A is back to use Javanese language.

When the bird traders and bird lovers use the special words in their dialogs, the difference between the original language (in this case Javanese language) and new words created by the bird traders and bird lovers is practically happened. They can understand one another because they are in the same community, and of course they have the idea in using slang or jargon in their daily activity. As explained before, it is said that a speech community is a community whose members share at least a single variety and the norms for its appropriate use (Jendra, 2010:30). More, Eastman in Jendra explains that the term

Speech community as a set of individuals who share the knowledge of what is the appropriate conduct and interpretation of speech. This individuals also share the understanding of a least one language so that they may communicate with each other (2010: 30).

It seems that there is relation among language varieties, dialect, register, and jargon although they are different. Language varieties and dialect are related to the society. While register and jargons are related to occupation/professional field. As Jendra defines that

language varieties is the varieties of a language as they are found in the society (2010: 192). Dialect is a variety of language based on the place where it is used (2010: 186). While register is varieties of a language in accordance with professional fields of the users and the means of using the language (2010: 195). Jargons are words with special meanings related to the professional's fields (2010: 190).