

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS AND THE FINDINGS

This chapter consists of two parts. The first is about the finding of the study, and the second is the discussion of the finding.

4.1. SWEARING IN THE BOARDING HOUSES

It seemed that the subjects easily used the swear words when they had conversations among their friends. The data were taken from a group of students who spent their evenings watching TV programs, such as : live football shows. The writer recorded their conversations about students' life, such as : their thesis / final project, cheating in the exam, and a student's scandal with his servant. when they were watching football game on TV, and also having gossips after watching TV.

From their conversations, it can be seen that swear words appeared very frequently. The swear words which appeared in the conversations in the boarding houses were put into the table which based on the emotional situations of the speakers. It includes the total occurrence of each swear word in every situation. Below is the table of the appearances of swear words in the boarding houses, based on the situations of the speakers.

4.1

Table of Swear Words and their Occurrence
in The Boarding Houses

Swear Words	Situations						Total
	Angry/ Disappointed	Surprised	Complaining	Referring to Person	Referring to Action	No. def. Meaning	
Jancuk	2	3	1	7		1	14
Bangsot				2	1		3
Dobol	1						1
Lonte	1						1
Total	4	3	1	9	1	1	19

From the table above, it can be seen that the swear word "*jancok*" is the swear word that was most frequently used (14). It is followed by "*bangsat*" (3), "*dobol*" (1), and "*lonte*" (1). In the following part, the word "*jancok*" and the situation it occurred will be discussed in detail.

4.1.1. THE SWEAR WORD '*JANCOK*'.

"*Jancok*" (a noun) actually means to have sex with a prostitute, and the verb for this term is "*ngencok*". It can be categorized as "the copulative terms". The word "*jancok*" came with some varieties in the dialogue, such as : "*jiancok*", "*jancok*", and also "*cok*". In the data, it occurred most when the speakers called their close friends' names (7) - (Suwondo, 1982 : p.43), when

the speakers got angry or disappointed (3). It occurred also when the speakers were surprised (3), and when they complained . “*Jancok*” occurred one time with no definite meaning.

4.1.1.1.THE SWEAR WORD ‘*JANCOK*’ WHICH ADDRESSES TO PERSON

The subjects often called their friends with the word “*jancok*”, or the abbreviated “*cok*” (Suwondo, 1982 : p. 43). Even though it was an obscene word, the other participant did not get angry. It was possible if they had been close friends. As an example, the following extract shows when the word “*cok*” was used to call someone close.

- 84.(B)... aku mau berangkat,...(.. I want to go ..)
 85.(F). Lho,... nang endi *cok*...?(Hey,..where re you going *cok*.. ?)
 86.(B).Test,...test *cok*...! (For the test,...I will have the test *cok*...!)

Later, some of the students were talking about a teacher’s assistant who cheated on a test. In the dialogue below, the swear word “*jancok*” appeared to the assistant.

- 106.(G) Waktu si X njaga testnya Y , X itu tahu kalau si Y pasti nyontek. Dia nunggu waktu yang tepat, terus waktu si Y nyontek dibiarkan aja
 107.(F) Lho itu ‘Y’ anak mesin tho ? ! Lho dia itu asistenku... Lho... koq bisa,.. koq bisa ??
 108.(A) Pintarnya berarti dari nyontek,....
 109.(F) Wong’e i *jancok* ngono koq,

After listening to the explanation from G , F directly said ‘ Wong’e i *jancok* ngono koq.’. The swear word “*jancok*” in this sentence will emphasize

the person only, in this case Y. Besides, it can be seen clearly that the person whom the people meant was 'Y'. The particle "i" in "Wong'e i..." was used to emphasize on the person.

The word "*jancok*" in this dialogue was said completely. Although it was used to refer to person, it was not used to call someone's name. If it is used to refer to someone's name directly, usually this word will appear only with the abbreviated word "*cok*", and not as long as the word "*jancok*". It can be seen from the dialogue below, when one of them wanted to know where the other wanted to go.

173.(C) Hei ...*cok*... kon arep lunga endi,...(Hey *cok*,.. where are you going ?)

174.(D) Tuku pecel,..... (To buy *pecel* rice ..)

C directly said "*cok*" to call D where he was going to go. The word "*cok*" itself will directly refer to the name of D because C used it to call D's name, or as the substitution of D's name.

The situation where the word "*jancok*" is abbreviated into the word "*cok*" to call someone's name also happened in the dialogue below..

178.(D) Kabeh'e piro ? Limo yo...he...duik'e endi *cok* ?... Nitip gak ngek'i duik.(How many ? Five, isn't it ? Hey,.. where is the money *cok* ?)

179.(A) ki' nyo,...(Here you are !)

180.(D) Ongkos transport ! Kabeh kudu tambah sewu... gak nambahi gak tak tukok'ke..(The transport fee ! You all have to add one thousand for it, unless I don't but it for you!..)

181.(B) Wuh,... jancok ...etungan banget,...mengko waelah,..Gampang.

182.(A) Yooo ... mengko ae lah ...

183.(D) Wis yo *cok*,. Aku tak mangkat sik,(O.K.! *cok*,...I'll go now ,..)

184.(B) Yo wis... hei ati-ati *cok*,....(O.K. ! Hey,..becareful *cok*,. !)

In this dialogue, it can be seen that the words “*cok*” which were said by the speakers directly referred to the persons. When D said “*cok*” to all his friends, it meant that the word “*cok*” itself would refer to the people in the room, because D was talking to all of them. But when ‘B’ said “*cok*”, the word itself will directly refer to D. It can be seen that the swear word can represent or refer to singular or plural things.

4.1.1.2. ‘JANCOK’ WHICH SHOWS ANGER AND DISAPPOINTMENT

Sometimes the swear word “*jancok*” can also be used as an exclamation when the speaker is angry or disappointed, because they could not achieve something like what they expected before. It can be seen from the topic of conversations which connected to each other, before and after the speakers said the swear word “*jancok*” to exclaim their anger or disappointment feeling. In this situation, usually the swear word “*jancok*” will be interpreted as *sial / sialan*, and not for the real meaning as having sex intercourse.

In the dialogue below, four students were watching a football game on TV in a boarding house. Their conversation topics were about the planning to buy a handphone, and the football game itself. The swear word “*jancok*” appeared twice which showed their disappointment.

12. (A)Lho handphone’ne jarene ketuk nggenku ... ?
13. (B)Gak ono kertune,....
14. (A) Kowe rong tuku,.. koncomu jarene ngge-dol nggopek nggo....dikekno nggopek-nggo...
15. (C) Ha,....
16. (B) Sik apik barang’e sip le,.. barang’e wong wedok he,...
17. (B) Lho...lho...gol ..ha. cok meneng thok !

39. (B) Lambe,...koq alon thok lho,... Lho kiper'ee koq iso meneng thok lho,...Kiper'e meneng thok,...!
 40. (C) Salah langkah 'i....
 41. (A) Lhooooo,.. yo nangis,...Jiancok...!
 42. (C) Jiancok,....
 43. (D) Kon'i dirasani dobol'i.....
 44. (B) Metu-metu nge-gol no
 45. (D) Mari dirasani koq gak iso ngegol'ne.
 46. (B) Lho,..yo nggak sido tuku Wang...

Both 'A' and 'C' in lines 41 and 42 said "*jancok*" as the expression of their disappointed feeling because their favorite football team could not win the game. As the result they would loose their bets on their favorite team, and they lost their money .

In this dialogue, it can also be seen that their utterances, especially the swear word "*Jiancok*", were said with the high intonation and sounded like a protest. This word was said with the additional particle " i " which stressed more on the disagreement or disappointment feeling of the speaker toward the event. Besides, from the previous conversation, it can be seen that the speaker was very disappointed, because he could not buy the hand phone like what he had planned before (it can be seen from the utterance no. 47 : " Lho,.. yo gak sido tuku Wang... " / Too bad Wang ! I won't buy the hand phone !). Below is the analysis of the swear word "*jancok*" which occurred in surprised situations.

4.1.1.4. 'JIANCOK' IN SURPRISED SITUATIONS.

Surprised situation appears because there is an event which happens suddenly and cannot be predicted before. The swear word "*jiancok*" can be used by the speakers as an exclamation when they are surprised because of something

happens which they do not expect before. The swear word "*jiancok*" in this situation was not used as frequent as its appearances in referring to person and angry / disappointment situations. The situation below was a dialogue among three persons in a boarding house, when all of them were watching football game on TV at night.

2. (B). Heh,.. huh,.. gol,.. eeeee,..tenan,..(Hey,..huh,..goal ! ee,.. it happens).
3. (A). Wah,.. sak menit gol,.. *jiancok*,..! (Wow,..goal in a minute,..*jiancok* !)
4. (C). Malah durung sak menit.. (Even not more than one minute .)

It seemed that the speaker 'A' was very surprised because he did not expect that the football player could make a goal in one minute. The swear word "*jiancok*" here was said without strong emotion, and not followed by utterance which showed like a protest or complaining. Besides, the utterance from C also supported A's utterance.

In the dialogue below, the conversation topic had changed. The speakers did not talk about football game anymore. They were talking about a student who had withdrawn from Petra Christian University after having scandal with his servant , and made her pregnant. Besides, he was not responsible for what he had done , because he did not marry her.

134. (F) Hei 'R' metengi bukren,e dewek.
135. (B) *Jiancok ! Jiancok !* anak-enaknya pembantune disikat ?

In the dialogue, B directly said "*jiancok*" after listening to the surprising news from F that R had made his servant pregnant. In this case, B was very

surprised with the news because he did not expect at all that R could have done something like that. B said with a high intonation, but it did not raise any emotion.

4.1.1.5. 'JANCOK' IN COMPLAINING

The swear word "*jancok*" in this situation came with another variety : "*jiancok*" (with the particle : i). It is also used by the speakers to complain in a situation, especially when they disagree or protest to other people's opinions. The disagreement can be seen from the speakers' statements, after answering the other's opinions. From the utterances, it can be seen how they minded to agree to the others' opinions . The appearance of the swear word "*jiancok*" in this situation was very rare.

From the dialogue below, it can be seen how the swear word "*jiancok*" showed someone's complaining to his friend. Here, it can be seen that the speaker minded to give more money to him, even though both of them were just kidding in this situation.

180.(D) Ongkos transport ! kabeh kudu tambah sewu ...gak nambah'i tak tak tukok'ke...

181.(B) Wuh... *jiancok*... etungan banget... mengko waelah, Gampang...

In this dialogue, it can be seen clearly that B protested D with the word "*jiancok*" to show that he minded to D's statement that everybody had to add one thousand rupiahs for his transportation.

4.1.1.6. 'JANCOK' WITH NO DEFINITE MEANING

The swear word "jancok" in this dialogue was spoken with no definite meaning. In this situation, the swear word "cok" can be categorized as a word to emphasize all the utterances which have been spoken. Because this word can attract attention easily from the listeners or even the hearers around. Below is the dialogue among seven students in a boarding house, who were talking about a student who had sex with his own servant. Besides, he was not responsible for what he had done to his servant. The swear word "jancok" with no definite meaning was said once by one of the listeners after he heard all the story.

- 154.(G) Pas kebetulan aja papah-mamahnya ke luar kota, kokonya cecenya keluar kota, rumah ndak ada orang cuma dia sama bukrennya, dia itu tergoda lihat bukrennya keluar dari kamar mandi cuma diblebet anduk aja !
- 155.(F) Lha,..ha,..
- 156.(A) Pembantu rumah tangga.
- 157.(B) Pembantu Rumah tetangga
- 158.(G) Ndak ..pembantu rumah tangga ...
- 159.(G) Sudah Hamil
- 160.(F) Terus Gimana ?
- 161.(G) Damai
- 162.(F) Damai ?
- 163.(D) Kawin sama pembantunya ? Kawin ?
- 164.(G) Ndak !
- 165.(F) Namanya bangsat tuh anak,...
- 166.(C) Uenak,...
- 167.(C) Berapa uang damainya ?
- 168.(G) Beberapa puluh juta...
- 169.(F) Dua puluh juta ?
- 170.(B) Terus pembantunya keluar dari rumahnya ?
- 171.(G) Ya
- 172.(C) Hei, ono sing ngamili pembantune cok !

In this dialogue, the word "cok" which was said by C could not be categorized into any situations, or no definite meaning at all. Because it was only

used to emphasize his statement. The speaker C said the sentence with the abbreviated word “*cok*” after listening to the story from G. The word “*cok*” in the utterances could attract attention from everybody in the area about the surprising news, especially for everybody who had not heard the news.

In the next part, the writer discussed another swear word, that is “*bangsat*” as a particular swear word in Indonesian language .

4.1.2 THE SWEAR WORD ‘BANGSAT’

The real meaning of the word “*bangsat*” is “*flea*”, but this term is often interpreted to be : *keparat*, or *bastard* (in English). The swear word “*bangsat*” in these conversation appeared not as frequent as the swear word “*jancok*”. From the two conversation topics of the students in the boarding house (about the teacher’s assistant who cheated on a test, and a student who made his servant pregnant), the word “*bangsat*” appeared three times. This word was used to refer to person (2), and also to refer to someone’s action (1).

4.1.2.1. THE SWEAR WORD ‘BANGSAT’ WHICH ADDRESSES TO PERSON

Usually, this term is used to swear when the speaker was angry or disappointed, but in this dialogue the swear word “*bangsat*” can refer to person.

In the utterances no. 113 and 165, the appearances of the swear word “*bangsat*” looked like to show the persons’ behavior. In fact, the words were used to emphasize on the persons only, and not to be used to show the persons’ behavior.

The following extract is taken from a conversation among eight students in a boarding house, when they were talking about a teacher's assistant who cheated on a test.

- 110.(G) Begitu ada dosen masuk,.. kalau ndak salah pak Ugik ...
 111.(F) Lho Pak Ugik,.. itu kajurku itu,....
 112.(G) Nah, begitu pak Ugik masuk, langsung tangannya diangkat sama 'X' , "Pak, ini pak ,..nyonto ! " langsung diskors semuanya.
 113.(F) **Bangsat sekali tuh anak,....**
 114.(A) Sembilan berapa ?
 115.(G) Sembilan dua.
 116.(G) Serius,.. ini kejadian sungguhan.
 117.(A) Tadi ?
 118.(G) Iya
 119.(A) Diskors atau kena E
 120.(D) Ya belum tahu ini ?
 121.(F) Tapi kalau ketahuan ya dikluarin to,..dikluarin ?
 122.(G) Ndak cuma diskors aja .
 123.(A) .Dipringatkan ?
 124.(D) Beberapa kali,.. tapi ndak peraturan'e wis sama .
 125.(A) Ndak paling-paling kena E.
 126.(F) Tapi **bangsatnya dia,..** dia itu khan asisten, .. mari gitu khan pengawas;Asisten khan harus jujur,..dia khan sering nagkep orang nyontek- nyontekan,.. Dia sendiri nggak bener gitu lho,..

In this utterance, it can be seen that when F said " *Bangsat sekali tuh anak,..*" (the sentence no. 113), the word "*bangsat*" itself would directly refer to Y, because it was used to emphasize on the person only.

When the conversation topic changed, the word "*bangsat*" which referred to person appeared again. It was said by someone who commented on a student who was not responsible after making his own servant pregnant.

- 163.(F) Kawin sama pembantunya ? Kawin,..(Does he get married with his servant ?)
 164.(G) Ndak,.. (No,..)
 165.(F) **Namanya bangsat tuh anak ! (He's so *bangsat* !)**

It can be seen clearly that the word “*bangsat*” directly referred to the person (in this case the person is ‘R’) who had made his servant pregnant, because it directly pointed to him.

4.1.2.1 THE SWEAR WORD ‘BANGSAT’ WHICH ADDRESSES TO SOMEONE’S ACTION

The swear word which refers to someone’s action occurred only once from the dialogue in the boarding house. The swear word which appeared in this situation was the word “*bangsat*”. It can be seen from the utterance below :

126. (F) Tapi *bangsatnya dia*,. dia itu kan asisten, mari gitu khan pengawas,.. Asisten kan harus jujur,...dia kan sering nangkep orang nyontek- nyontekan,... Dia sendiri nggak bener gitu lho.

In the dialogue above, the word “*bangsatnya dia*,..” means : *the wrong doing of the person*. It can be seen from the utterance after the speaker said the words. In the next dialogue, the writer will show the appearances of the swear word “*lonte*” and “*dobol*” in the students’ conversation.

4.1.3. THE SWEAR WORDS ‘DOBOL’ AND ‘LONTE’

The swear word “*dobol*” and “*lonte*” have the same connotation as “prostitute” or “whore”, who sells her body to every body who wants to have sex with her. As a result the woman will always have different partners, when she wants to have sex for money. Both refer to sexual irregularities terms, and appeared only once. Below is an extract of a conversation among three students, while they were watching football game on TV together in a boarding house. In this dialogue,

it seemed that all of them were very disappointed about the result of the football game, because they lost at least five hundred rupiahs for their lost debts.

3. (A). Wah,..... Sak menit gol,... jiancok ! (Wow,...goal in a minute,..jiancok !)
4. (C). Malah during sak menit. (Even not more than one minute .)
5. (A). Lonte,..
6. (B). **Dobol**,..
7. (A). Utang nggopek yo iii,.. (You owe five hundred, don't you !)
8. (B). Minimal nggopek,.. (At least, five hundred,..)

In the dialogue in the boarding house, some of the speakers said the words together, and spontaneously. In this situation, those words cannot be interpreted as whore, because it seemed that both speakers just wanted to exclaim their disappointment feelings toward the result of the football game. Those words are used only to emphasize their disappointed feelings, because both of them had at least five hundred thousand rupiahs for their losing bets. In addition, it seemed that both speakers said easily the words "lonte" and "dobol", because they lived in a boarding house which near with the area of the whores who were ready to sell their bodies to everyone.

As a whole, some swear words occurred very often in students' conversations in their boarding houses. Sometimes, those words could not be predicted in which situation they occurred, because they appeared together in the same time (most of the speakers spoke at the same time, which made the utterances difficult to be heard and transcribed). In the dialogue below, the swear words appeared were : "cok" (line 52), "nggathel'li" and "asu" (line 54).

50. (B) Ki,.. ngko kan mlaku dewe ,..
51. (E) Pasti ada yang ngomong,.. tenang ae,..
52. (C) Raimu cok,..!

53. (D) Sini dulu dong !
 54. (E) Pakan,..nggathel'li,..asu !

In the following part, the writer will discuss the appearances of swear words in the conversations of the students in the campus areas. In this situation, the data were taken from the students' conversations in the campus corridors.

4.2. SWEARING IN THE CAMPUS CORRIDORS

The data for this thesis was also found in the campus areas like in the campus corridors. The swear words were not much different from the swear words in the boarding house, because the swear word which occurred very frequently was "*jancok*", or just "*cok*". In the campus corridors, some students still could shout the swear words while they called their friends' names, and even while they chatted with their friends. Below is the table of the occurrences of swear words in the campus corridors, based on the situations of the speakers.

4.2
 Table of Swear Words and their Occurrence
 in The Campus Corridors.

Swear Words	Situations						Total
	Angry/ Disappointed	Surprised	Complaining	Adressing to Person	Adressing to Action	No Def. meaning	
Jancuk			2	4			6
Gatel / i			2				2
Total			4	4			8

From the table above, it can be seen that the swear word “*jancok*” is also most frequently used (6). It is followed by the word “*gathel / nggathel’i*” (2) (which means getting annoyed, or getting irritated)

4.2.1. THE SWEAR WORD ‘*JANCOK*’ WHICH ADDRESSES TO *PERSON*

The swear word which almost always appeared in the students’ conversations in the campus corridors was “*jancok*”, or just with the word “*cok*”. Most of the swear word “*jancok*”, or “*cok*” in those conversations were used to call someone’s name, or referring to person. It seemed that it was casual for the speakers to call their friends’ names with the word “*cok*”, because they did not need to mention all their friends’ names one by one. Besides, from those conversations the writer could see how intimate or close their relationships were, because the speakers could use those word without causing any anger from the listeners.

Below is an extract of a conversation by three or five students, when they got together in B Building corridor of Petra Christian University in the afternoon. Their conversation topic was about the result of a football game.

- 1.(A) Empoli menang *cok*,...! (Empoli wins *cok* !)
- 2.(B) Empoli,..Empoli menang ? (Empoli,.. Does Empoli win ?)
- 3.(C) Menang jero Empoli’ne ... (Empoli got its big win,..)

The word “*cok*” in this dialogue was not used to swear at someone or something. After explaining the result of the football game, the speaker A said the word “*cok*” to all his friends, because the word “*cok*” in this dialogue was used

to change all his friends' names. The swear word "cok" here could represent plural things, in this case the names of the speaker's friends.

The three speakers were still talking about the football games in B building corridor, in this case another result of the football game .

8. (A) Eh.. Inter kalah akeh cok.. (Eh..Inter got his worst lost cok !)
9. (B) Opa? tiga – satu ? (What,..? Three – one ?)
- 10.(C) Jemput,.. gendheng,.. ! (Oh my God,..!)

In this dialogue, it can be seen that the word "cok" which was said by A was categorized into referring to person . The speaker tried to tell to all his friends about the result of football game, and used the word "cok" to change all his friends' names (Suwondo, 1982 : p. 43). It seemed that it was casual for the speaker to use the word "cok" , than mentioning all his friends' names one by one. The word "cok" in this dialogue also did not cause any anger from the listeners, because most of the listeners knew that it was not used to swear. It can be seen from the sentences which followed A's utterance (how the listeners gave compliments to A's utterance).

The students still talked about the football game when they were going to leave B Building corridor to the car parking area. This dialogue itself took place in the Entrance Hall of Petra Christian University .

20. (A) Menang Fio to ? (Fio wins, doesn't it ?)
21. (B) Wis bener 'cok' ! (It's right cok !)
22. (C) Ayo Dul,..! (Let's go Dul,..!)
23. (A) Pegel, aku mesti ndek sini satpam'e ono sing jahat Ndre.(So many snappish guards here Ndre, I don't like it .)
24. (E) Iyo. (You're right)
25. (C) Ayo 'cok' ! (Let's go cok !)

The swear words “*cok*” in this dialogue were used to refer to someone’s name. Those words could be changed with the names of the people whom the speaker meant.

4.2.2 ‘JANCOK’ IN COMPLAINING SITUATION

In the dialogue below, it could be found that the swear word “*jancok*” which referred to complaining situation. This situation happened, because the speakers disagreed with the situation in the area, or objected with other’s opinion. The appearance of the swear word “*jancok*” in this situation was not as frequent as its appearance in referring to person .

93. (B) **Jancok** asu iki nek kono gathel **cok**,..
94. (A) Asu sopo iki ?
95. (B) Iki asu’ne rodo ngathelli lho ... tak omong’i...
96. (A) Haw kowe ndak turun Haw ,.. kenek aku Haw,..
97. (B) Iki asu’ne rodo gendheng lho soal’e
98. (A) **Jancok** kon,..
99. (E) Opo sih,..
- 100.(A) Aku sing dicokot Haw,..
- 101.(B) Iki asu’ne rodo ... asu gendheng soale,..
- 102.(A) Iyo **cok**,..

In this dialogue both speakers A and B said the swear word “*cok*” and “*jancok*” to complain to the situation which showed their disagreement to the situation. From those sentences, it seemed that both speakers were afraid of the mad dog. They protested to the situation why the dog was in the area near them.

4.2.3 'GATHEL / GATHELI' IN COMPLAINING SITUATION

The swear word "*gathel / nggatheli*", which means : *menjengkelkan*, occurred very rare in this situation. "*Gathel*" [*gata:el*] itself is Javanese and it means getting annoyed or getting irritated. This word appeared because the speaker did not agree, or did not like the situation around him . In this dialogue, the swear word "*gathel*" appeared twice, when they were used to express their complain. It can be seen from the dialogue below :

93. (B) Jancok asu iki nek kono, *gathel* cok,..
 94. (A) Asu sopo iki ?
 95. (B) Iki asu'ne rodo *nggatheli* lho ... tak omong'i...
 96. (A) Haw kowe ndak turun Haw .. kenek aku Haw,..
 97. (B) Iki asu'ne rodo *gendheng* lho soal'e...

The speaker said the word "*gathel*" and "*nggatheli*", because he had felt that he was in an unlucky position. The dog was close to him, which according to him was rather crazy and always disturbed him. It can be seen from the way he disliked his situation, and the way he warned his friends not to be close to the dog because it could bite anyone at anytime.

In the next part, the data from the students' conversation in the campus canteen will be discussed. The data were taken from the students' dialogue in the afternoon when the canteen area was not too crowded.

4.3 SWEARING IN THE CAMPUS CANTEEN

In the students' conversations of the campus canteen, the swear words appeared was almost the same : "*jancok*" (and its abbreviated "*cok*"). It was

probably influenced from where the speakers came from. East Java. The kinds of swear words which occurred in this situation can be seen from the table below .

4.3
Table of Swear Words and their Occurrence
in The Campus Canteen

Swear Words	Situations						Total
	Angry/ Disappointed	Surprised	Complaining	Addressing to Person	Addressing to Action	No Def. meaning	
Jancuk				2		1	3
Dobol						1	1
Total				2		2	4

From the table above, it can be seen that the students were still able to exclaim the swear words during their conversation with their friends in the campus area, in this case the campus canteen. They still used the swear words "jancok" and its abbreviated "cok" to refer to person. Besides, the swear word "dobol" also occurred once in the dialogue.

4.3.1. THE SWEAR WORD 'JANCOK' (COK) WHICH ADDRESSES TO PERSON

In the dialogue below, the swear word "jancok" occurred twice from the speaker (A). It was abbreviated into the word "cok" when it was used to call A's friends.

29. (C) Lho ngumpulkene kapan ? (When are you going to submit it ?)
30. (D) Tenang ae lah setelah UAS. (Easy guys, after the final exam)
31. (A) Sebelum UAS ! (Before the final exam !)
32. (B) Tanggal empat (On four)
33. (C) Yo berati tibane sebelum liburan ini (The deadline is before the holiday)
34. (D) Minggu depan ini ? (Is it next week ?)

- 35.(C) Kapan batese ? (What's the limit ?)
 36.(A) Dua empat *cok* ! Dua tiga mari ngene ! (Twenty four *cok* ! Next will be twenty three .)
 37.(B) Dua-dua iki wayahe Natal, mulai libur dua-tiga sampek tanggal loro ! (Twenty two is the time for Christmas, the holiday will be twenty four up to two)
 38.(A) Tanggal tiga minggu ! Tanggal papat sidang *cok* ! (Three is Sunday ! I will have the test on four *cok* !)
 40.(A) Moga-moga mari sidang traktir ngono gak pope
 41.(C) Lu wek mu wis suwe ?
 42.(B) buktine 11 Pebruari lho !
 43.(A) Bu Yuliana ngomong : panyakmu tanggal berapa Ed ?

In the dialogue above, all the students were talking about the thesis, especially for the deadline to submit it and the schedule for the final exam for thesis. The speaker (A) said the word "*cok*" in line to tell C. The word "*cok*" in this utterance referred to the person directly (in this case the person was C).

After telling C about his schedule to submit his thesis, A said the word "*cok*" again to all his friend about the schedule to have the final exam. In this utterance, the word "*cok*" which was said by A was used to refer to all his friends, because he was still talking to all his friends about the same topic . It can be seen that the word "*cok*" can be used to refer to more than one person.

4.3.2. THE SWEAR WORDS 'JANCOK' AND 'DOBOL' WHICH HAVE NO DEFINITE MEANING

In this event, seven students were getting together in the canteen in the afternoon. They were talking about the materials for their thesis' final exams, and also the way Mrs. Yuliana asked one of the students in the exam.

25. (A)Beban'e paling berat pada waktu ngomong lho Yan,.. Bu Yuliana itu ngomong : kamu jangan sampai ngomong anu – anu lagi dengan saya. Kamu ngomong anu – anu lagi awas lho,..Aku nek ditakok'i... dek'e : lho itu anu Bu,..Anu lagi .. anu lagi,..Aku gugup... *jancok*... aku nek ndeklok dek'ei gugup dewe *debol*...Lho dek'e pertanyaan'nei njebak,..Yakin kamu...? Yakin Bu..! Bener,..? Bener..Lho nek ndak yakin ya ndak saya jawab Bu,...

In the dialogue above, the speaker said the swear word "*jancok*" and "*debol*" during his story to his friends about his experience to be examined by Mrs. Yuliana. In this situation, the swear words "*jancok*" and "*debol*" were categorized into no definite meaning, because from the utterance it can be seen that speaker was not surprised, angry or disappointed, and did not used it to refer to his friends. He used those words only for exclamation when he was so nervous to answer Mrs. Yuliana's questions.

From all the data which have been discussed above, it can be seen that the swear word "*jancok*" occurred very frequently in the dialogues among the students. Below is table for the kinds of swear words which occurred in the dialogues and the total occurrences.

4.4 THE TABLE OF SWEAR WORDS OF THE OBSCENE TERMS

No	The classification of swear words	The swear words	The occurrence in conversation
1	Copulative	<i>Jancok / Cok</i>	24
2	Excretory		
3	Human Genitals		
4	Sexual Irregularities	<i>Dobol</i>	2
		<i>Lonte</i>	1
5	Animals	<i>Bangsat</i>	3
6	Others	<i>Nggatheli</i>	2