

4. ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

In this chapter, the writer tries to analyze the data that has been taken from the conversation done by the male workers in “Sejahtera motor” garage, in two days. She makes two stages in doing this research, such as the analysis of characteristics of casual speech style, and that of the frequency of characteristics of casual speech style produced by the male workers in “Sejahtera Motor” garage. Furthermore, the findings of the characteristics of casual speech style of each conversation will be put in appendix. After collecting the data and grouping them into analyzable data, the writer begins to analyze the data gathered.

4.1 Analyzing the Characteristics of Casual Style

Table 1 of Ellipsis, Slang, Swearwords, and Code-mixing

No	Utterances	Casual Style			
		E	S	SW	CM
1	Tolong dong Ø Ø Ø <i>te sepuluh</i> , <u>thank you</u>	√ (3)			√(2)
2	Ø tak selangi pistonku, <u>free of charge</u>	√			√
3	<i>Jancok</i> , wingi <u>sales</u> mrene			√	√
4	De’e nagih Ø Ø , moso’ njaluk <u>bunga</u>	√ (2)			√
5	<i>Asu</i> , pas aku ora nduwe duit			√	
6	De’e butuhe Ø semono	√			
7	Ø ga’ gelem telungewu Ø	√ (2)			
8	Ø njaluk’e pitu setengah Ø	√ (2)			
9	Wong iku gondes , nggilap rek motore		√		

10	Ø Iku koncoku, de'e le' ngelap Ø nganggo lap basah	√ (2)			
11	Mangkane nggilap motore Ø	√			
12	Ø lontong Ø tang ijo Ø	√ (3)	√		
13	Nang ndhi Ø cok	√			
14	Iku Ø cede'e <u>bufet</u> cilik	√			√
15	Ø ga' <u>nemu</u> Ø	√ (2)			√
16	Tang ijone nang mburine kanebo, ono wadahe aqua tugelan				
17	Wes tak pindah nang_kresek ireng tang ijone				
18	Ø mreng cok, tak kandhani	√			
19	Lapo Ø Ø	√ (2)			
20	Koen wis nyendok ta		√		
21	Ø Wis Ø nang ngarep	√ (2)			
22	Le' ngono Ø <u>air brushno</u> motor iki nganggo pilox	√			√
23	Ø Butuhe akeh ta Ø	√(2)			
24	Rong kaleng Ø thok Ø_Ø	√(3)			
25	Ø Nang ndhi tukune Ø	√ (2)			
26	dipilox motore po'o, engkok Ø tak tuko'no es the	√			
27	<i>Jancok</i> _Ø lali nomer <u>telepone</u> Ø	√(2)		√	√
28	Koen bete _tha Dan		√		
29	<i>Jancok</i> , adekku arepe dilaporno polisi			√	
30	Sopo sing ngelapor nang polisi				

31	Ø Ø Yo ebese koncone	√(2)	√		
32	Terus				
33	Jarene Ø arepe nggowo pengacara	√			
34	Kapan Ø mrene	√			
35	<u>I don't kenow</u>				√
36	Ø Gak wedi Ø cok	√(2)			
37	Umpamane polisine akeh, gampang ngomong ae nang ebesku		√		
38	Wingi, ono <u>drag bike</u> nang kenjeran				√
39	Ø Enthuk nomer gak	√			
40	<i>Taek</i> , <u>jokine</u> wedi kalah			√	√
41	Opo'o Ø Ø	√(2)			
42	Pedae <u>kenthul</u> , <i>jancok</i>		√	√	
43	Ø nggawe karbu _opo	√	√		
44	Ø Ø Ø Sing cilik	√(3)			
45	Mangkane Ø ga' banter	√			
46	Koen ga' mbongkar maneh ta sepedane				
47	Sing nduwe Ø endi rek	√			
48	Ø Ø Ø Sego goreng yo engkok bengi	√(3)			
49	<i>Gateli</i> , <i>asu</i> .de'e tak ke'I pelajaran ae ben kuapok			√ (2)	
50	Koen gibheng ae <i>kethek</i> iku		√	√	
51	Acarane Ø uelek kabeh, yo mending nontok iki ae cewek'e ayu	√	√		

52	<i>Jangkrik</i> , <u>filem</u> iki, nangis thok isine...ooo <u>tirken</u>		√	√	√
53	Timbangane koen ndhesit <i>cok</i>		√	√	
54	<u>so what gitu lo</u> ”				√
55	<i>jancok</i> , Ø nggolek angel-angel <u>CDI</u> Shogunku ilang			√	√
56	sido ilang tha Ø	√			
57	Mboh, Ø ngelu endas wis...Ø kudu tuku maneh Ø larang pisan	√(3)			
58	Eman rek, padahal pedahe arep <u>refan</u> emben ambe golongane aris				√
59	<u>CDI</u> shogune ono sing nyilih nggawe contoh				√
60	<i>jancok!</i> Sopo sing nyilih? Aku wis pesen ojok koen kek’no sopo-sopo barang iku. <i>Jancokan</i> iki			√(2)	
61	Gendhut Ø, sa’ durunge <u>maghrib</u> wis dibalekno Ø	√ (2)			√
62	<i>guoblok</i> , Ø ga’ ngomong ket mau Ø Ø, Ø nggarai wong ngamuk ae	√(4)		√	
63	<i>Jancok</i> , aku mau tuku bensin 6000 Ø, enthuk’e satu setengah Ø	√ (2)		√	
64	Moso’?, saiki bensin larang mbiyen 6000 Ø iso <u>full tank</u> ”	√			√
65	Saiki yo kudu ngirit nggawe Ø lek butuh tenan	√			
66	<i>Jangkrik</i> , Ø nduwe motor apik ora tau <u>diservis</u>	√		√	√ (2)
67	iyu iki ora tau diramut, Ø diresikno po’o	√			

68	Sengojo ga' tak ramut pedahe		√		
69	opo'o Ø Ø	√(2)			
70	Ben aku ditukukno sing anyar, soale aku arepe njaluk Ø megapro"	√			
TOTAL		75	13	17	21

By seeing the table of characteristics of casual speech style above, we notice that the ellipsis obtains the highest frequency among the other characteristics (slang, swear words, and code-mixing). In addition, total amount of frequency in this characteristic is 75. Mostly, the mechanics are omitting the subject ('aku' or 'I' and 'koen' or 'you'), Predicate ('njupuk' or 'take'), and object ('motor' or 'motorcycle') in their conversation. Pronouns can be deleted because they are unnecessary to be mentioned in casual conversation and to avoid repetition in their utterance. For examples:

- (No.1) "Tolong dong Ø Ø Ø *te sepuluh, thank you*" (could you please take T10)

This utterance is derived from complex sentences, such as:

1. Aku minta tolong kamu untuk mengambilkan kunci nomer sepuluh yang berbentuk huruf te
2. Aku minta tolong dong kamu ambilkan kunci sepuluh
3. tolong dong kamu ambilkan te sepuluh untuk aku

But through the deletion processes, those forms are contracted into "Tolong dong T10". The words that are omitted are 'saya', 'kamu', 'ambil'; however, the message could still be understood by the addressee.

Therefore, the nouns and verb are redundant in this context.

- (No. 12) "**lontong** Ø Ø Ø tang ijo" (could you please take a greenplier)

This sentence exactly the same with the sentence above, it is derived from complex sentences in Suroboyoan, such as:

1. Aku njaluk tolong kowe njupukno tang sing warnane ijo
2. Aku njaluk tolong kowe njupukno tang ijo

3. Aku tolongono, kowe njupukno tang ijo

It is an elliptical version; those forms are contracted into “lontong or tolong tang ijo”. Even though some words are deleted, the meaning could still be understood by the addressee.

- (No.15) “Ø nggak nemu Ø” (I am afraid that I cannot find it)

This words are derived from complex sentences, such as:

1. aku nggak menemukan tang yang berwarna ijo
2. tang ijo nggak aku temukan

It can be categorized as an omission, those forms are constricted into “nggak nemu”. In this context, the word ‘menemukan’ (me+ temu+ kan) becomes ‘nemu’. Even though some words are deleted, the message could still be understood by the addressee.

- (No.24) “Ø Ø Ø rong kaleng thok” (I need two cans of paint, please)

This statement is derived from variation of difficult sentences, such as:

1. aku membutuhkan cat sebanyak dua kaleng untuk mengecat motor ini
2. Aku butuh cat sebanyak dua kaleng saja
3. Cat yang aku butuhkan hanya dua kaleng saja

But through the elimination processes, those forms are constricted into “rong kaleng thok”. The words that are omitted are ‘aku’, ‘butuh’, ‘cat’; however, the message could still be understood by the addressee.

Therefore, the nouns and verb are redundant in this context.

- (No.25) “Ø Nang ndhi tukune Ø” (could you tell me where did you buy the paints)

This utterance is derived from complex sentences, such as:

1. Aku arepe takok nang koen, koen tuku cet sing koen butuh iku nang ndi
2. koen iso ngasih tau aku tukune cet iku nang ndhi
3. kasih tau aku po’o nang ndhi koen tukune cet iki

it has a meaning “nang ndhi tukune”. The words that are omitted are ‘koen’, ‘cet’; however, the message could still be understood by the addressee. Therefore, the subject and object are redundant in this sentence.

- (No.36) “Ø Gak wedi Ø cok (I am not scared with his father)

This utterance is derived from variation of complex sentences, such as:

1. aku gak tau wedi cok ambe ebese koncone adeke sampeyan
2. aku gak wedi cok ambe de'e.

The leaving out words, such as 'aku', 'ebes' from sentences "Ga' wedi cok" can be categorized as ellipsis because they are unnecessary to be mentioned. In other words, it may be omitted to avoid repetition.

- (No.44) "Ø Ø Ø Sing cilik" (it uses a small one)

This utterance is derived from variation of complex sentences, such as:

1. Sepeda Motore nggawe karburator sing cilik
2. Karburator sing cilik digawe nang motore
3. Nggawe karburator sing cilik Pedaha

But through the elliptical version, those forms are constricted into "sing cilik". The words that are deleted are 'motor', 'nggawe', 'karburator'; however, the message could still be understood by the addressee. Verb and noun in this sentence are redundant.

- (No.48) "Ø Ø Ø Sego goreng yo engkok bengi" (would you threat us fried rice tonight).

This utterance is derived from variation of complex sentences, such as:

1. Kita kudu ditraktir ambe' kowe, jadi koen tuku sego goreng engkok bengi.
2. Kowe kudu nraktir kita sego goreng engkok nggawe mangan bengi
3. kowe kudu nraktir sego goreng nggawe kita mangan bengi.

It can be classified as ellipsis, those forms are tapered into "sego goreng yo engkok bengi". The words that are deleted are 'kowe', 'nraktir', 'kita'; however, the message could still be understood by the addressee.

- (No.57) "Mboh, Ø ngelu endas wis...Ø kudu tuku maneh Ø larang pisan"
(I Don't know, I have got a headache. Now, I have to buy CDI again. It is really expensive)

The words that are deleted are 'aku', 'CDI'; however, the message could still be understood by the addressee. The word 'aku' is not necessary to be mentioned. Therefore, the subject and object are redundant in this context.

- (No.62) "guoblok, Ø ga' ngomong ket mau Ø Ø,Ø nggarai wong ngamuk ae" (Stupid, why don't you said before to me)

This utterance is derived from variation of complex sentence, such as:

1. guoblok, opo'o koen ga ngomong ket mau lek CDI shogune disilih
ambe gendhut, koen seneng nggarai wong ngamuk yo

But through the elliptical version, those forms are contracted into “*guoblok, ga' ngomong ket mau nggarai wong ngamuk ae*”. The words that are deleted are 'Koen', 'disilih', 'CDI'; however, the message could still be understood by the addressee.

The second highest occurrence is code-mixing. Total amount of code-mixing in the Casual conversation = 18. Mostly this part consists of English codes. For examples

- (No. 1) “Tolong dong T 10, thank you” (could you please take T10, thank you)
- (No. 2) “tak selangi pistonku, free of charge” (I Can lend you my piston)
- (No.3) “*Jancok*, wingi sales mreng” (Fuck, a salesman came to our garage yesterday)
- (No.14) “Iku cede'e bufet cilik” (it is near a small buffet)
- (No.22) “Le' ngono air brushno motor iki nganggo pilox” (so you spray this motorcycle by using a pilox)
- (No.27) “*Jancok_lali* nomer telpone” (I forget the telephone number, fuck)
- (No.35) “I don't kenow”
- (No.38) “Wingi, ono drag bike nang kenjeran” (the was a drag bike in kenjeran, yesterday)
- (No. 40) “Taek, *jokine* wedi kalah” (damn, the jockey of motorcycle is afraid to get loose)
- (No.52) “*Jangkrik*, filem iki, nangis thok isine..ooo tirken” (Cricket, this film only shows about a man who is crying..you are crazy)
- (No.54) “so what gitu lho”
- (No. 55) “*Jancok*, nggolek angel-angel CDI shogunku ilang” (fuck, I have a difficulty to find a CDI, but now it's gone)
- (No.64) “Moso'?, saiki bensin larang mbiyen 6000 Ø iso full tank”

- (No.66) “*Jangkrik*, Ø nduwe motor apik ora tau diservis” (Cricket, you have a nice motorcycle, but it has not been repaired)

Nevertheless, in this conversation, there are two codes which are adopted from Indonesian and Arabic language:

- (No.15) “ga’ nemu”
- (No.61) “Gendhut, sa’ durunge maghrib wis dibalekno”

The third highest is Swear words. In addition, the total amount of swear words’ frequency in the conversation = 20. The words ‘jancok’ or ‘cok’ (fuck) are often used by the male workers in their conversation than other swear words (Jangkrik, gatheli, asu taek, etc). They use these words for calling their friends and also when they are unsatisfied or disappointed with something. For examples:

- (No. 3) “*Jancok*, wingi sales mrene” (Fuck, a salesman came here yesterday).

The word *jancok* (fuck) is used as an expression that the worker gets disappointed because he does not expect that the salesman come to his garage on that day.

- (No. 27) “*Jancok*, lali nomer telpone” (Fuck, I forget his telephone number).

The word *jancok* here is used as an expression that the worker gets disappointed because he forgets the telephone number of his friends. So he can not make a call to his friend

In addition, the other swear words that appear in the male workers conversation are jangkrik, asu, kethek (animal term). In Javanese language, the word jangkrik is popularly used by the people as the swear words to express something; however, in English language is not used as a swear words. For example:

- (No. 66) “*jangkrik*, nduwe motor apik ora tau diservis” (damn it, you have a great motorcycle but you never service it).

The worker uses the word *jangkrik* (cricket) to express his feeling about the motorcycle of his friend.

- (No. 2) “*asu*, pas aku ora nduwe duit” (damn it, I did not have money at that time).

The word *asu* (dog) uses as an expression that the worker gets disappointed because he does not have money to pay to the salesman.

- (No. 50) “Koen **gibheng** ae *kethek* iku” (you have to punch that fucking person).

The word *Kethek* (monkey) uses as an expression that the worker gets angry and want to give a punch to a man.

Moreover, Slang develops into the lowest occurrence in the Characteristics of Casual Speech Style in the workers conversation. Total amount of this frequency is 13. The writer finds some slang words that can be understand only a particular group. For examples:

- (No.9) “Wong iku **gondes**, Nggilap rek motore” (that man who has a long hair has a sparkling motorcycle).

The word **gondes** is classified as slang term. It is derived from Javanese Language, *wong iku asale soko ndeso lan wong iku rambute gondrong* (that man comes from a village and he has a long hair). The word **gondes** is an abbreviation from **gondrong ndeso**.

- (No.12) “**lontong** Ø Ø Ø tang ijo” (could you please take a greenplier).

The word **lontong** is considered as back slang term because it is read from the last letter of a word.

- (No.18) “Koen wis **nyendok** tha”

The word **Nyendok** is classified as slang term. The synonym of **nyendok** is to eat or to apply spoon for something.

- (No. 28) “koen **bete** tha Dan”

The word **bete** is classified as slang term. It has been borrowed from the English expression “bad tempered” and then it undergoes the process of acronymization to become BT. It pronounces “bete”

- (No.33) “meskipun polisine akeh, gampang ngomong ae nang **ebesku**” (even there are so many polices come to our garage, it is not a big problem, we just tell to my father).

The word “ebes” is categorized as slang term. It has a meaning, ‘bapak’ or ‘father’.

- (No.42) “Pedahe **kenthul**” (the motorcycle ran slowly). The word **kenthul** here means run very slow
- (No.43) “nggawe **karbu_opo**” (What kind of carburetor that you use). The word “karbu” is classified as slang term. It has been form from the word “karburator”. In addition, it is also derived from English term “carburetor”.
- (No. 52) “Jangkrik, filem iki nagis thok isine..oooo..**tirken**” (cricket, that film only show a man who are crying. you are crazy”
The word **tirken** means **kentir** (Crazy). It is considered as back slang or ‘ragam walik’. It arranges the spelling of a word; it is read from the last letter of a word.
- (No. 53) “timbangane koen **ndhesit** *cok*” (it’s better me than you are uneducated people).

It can be categorized as slang term. In addition, the word **ndhesit** is derived from Javanese language, it means ‘ndheso’ or a man that come from a village and usually he does not anything about the technology.

- (No.68) “Sengojo ga’ tak ramut **pedahe**” (I intentionally do not care my own motorcycle)

It can be classified as slang term because the word “pedahe” is being clipped from the word “sepedahe”.