

Chapter IV
Analysis and Findings

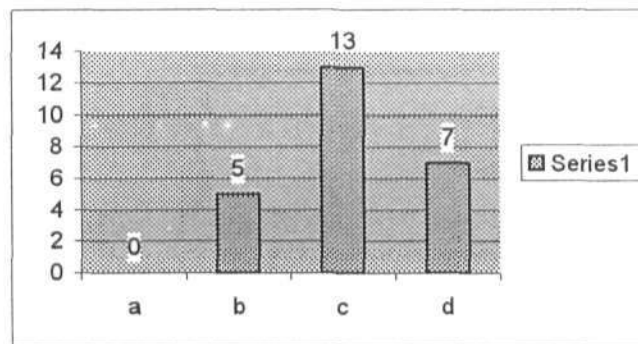
Based on the age, the writer finds that most of the respondents is 30-40 years old (13 respondents). The second is 40 years old or above (7 respondents) and the last is 20-30 years old (5 respondents).

$$30 - 40 \text{ year old} = \frac{13}{25} \times 100\% = 52\%$$

$$40 \text{ years} = \frac{7}{25} \times 100\% = 28\%$$

$$20 - 30 \text{ years} = \frac{5}{25} \times 100\% = 20\%$$

The findings are converted into graphic.



a = 15-20 years

b = 20-30 years

c = 30-40 years

d = 40 years above

Based on the fact above, the writer concludes that the people who mostly use swearing words are around 30-40 years old of the respondents. The likely reason why the people who mostly use swearing words are around 30-40 years old is at that age, the people have a big burden of live. They must work to feed themselves and their family, they must take care their family, they must face many kinds of problem started from their family until from their work place, etc.

Based on the gender, most of the people who use swearing words in their daily conversation are men, in fact there are 105 of men who say those words and there are only 44 of women who say those words.

BINATANG:	Men	Women
Asu	6	2
Jangkrik	5	1
Bedes	3	2
Bajul		-
SEX:		
Cuk	11	3
Diancuk	14	1
Cuki		-
Bekumai		-
KEMATIAN:		
Matek		-
Batang	1	-

KOTORAN:		
Kopoken		-
Taek	1	-
Ngentut		-
BAGIAN TUBUH		
Gatel	6	2
Dobol	12	7
Cuki ayam		-
Pukimai		-
Kontol	2	-
Matamu	9	7
Dul/gundul	1	1
Tetek		-
Silit		-
Tempek		-
Lontong		-
Gidal		-
Telekmbokne		-
Torok		-
Kimpet		-
Itil		-
Jembut	1	-
Pejumu		-

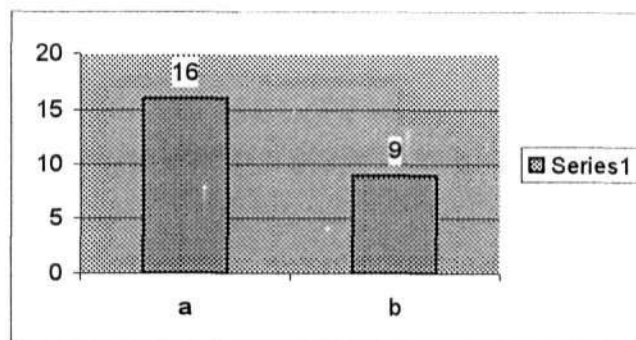
Gandoz		-
Sempak		-
Peler		-
WARIA:		
Gaplek	3	1
Asem	13	7
Bajindul		-
Kurang ajar	12	10
Diamput	5	-
Total	105	44

In addition there are 16 of men who fill the questioner and there are only 9 of women who fill the questioner

$$1. \text{ Men} = \frac{16}{25} \times 100\% = 64\%$$

$$\text{Women} = \frac{9}{25} \times 100\% = 36\%$$

The findings are converted into the graphic.



a = men

b = women

Based on the finding above, it seems that male are more familiar rather than women with those swearing words. The likely reason is if a woman says those words, the men will look that the woman is degrading her dignity as a woman because it is inappropriate for a woman to say those words.

However, there are only little of women who still use those words in their daily conversation

Based on their educational background, most of the respondents are senior high school. In fact there are 12 respondents, the second is junior high school (9 respondents), the third is elementary school (3 respondents) and the last one is university student (1 respondent).

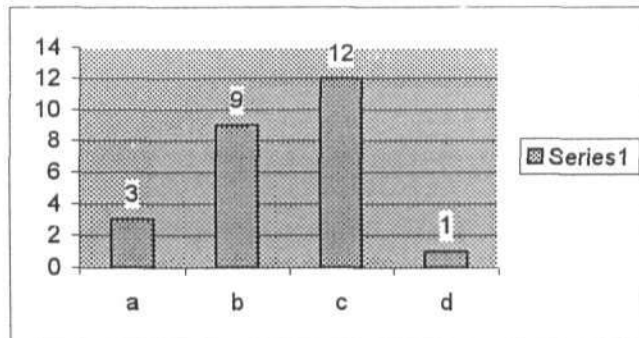
$$\text{Senior high school} = \frac{12}{25} \times 100\% = 48\%$$

$$\text{Junior high school} = \frac{9}{25} \times 100\% = 36\%$$

$$\text{Elementary school} = \frac{3}{25} \times 100\% = 12\%$$

$$\text{University} = \frac{1}{25} \times 100\% = 4\%$$

The findings are converted into graphic.



a = Elementary school

b = Junior high school

c = Senior high school

d = University

From the findings above, the writer can conclude that the most of the respondents are from Senior High School. The likely reason is at that age, they show their maturity of the students and they are proud of being able to swear. It means that at that age they are proud to swear.

However, for university background take the least position. The likely reason is they feel that they have high education background. So they try to keep their image as educational people. On other words, they feel ashamed to say those words in public.

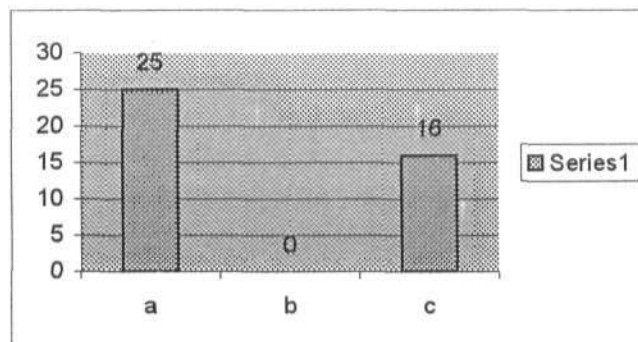
Most of the respondents said that they know swearing words from tradition, in fact there are 25 respondents or said that they know those words from the tradition, there are 16 respondents said that they know those words from their

friends and there are nothing of the respondents who know those words from their family.

$$\text{Tradition} = \frac{25}{25} \times 100\% = 100\%$$

$$\text{Friends} = \frac{16}{25} \times 100\% = 64\%$$

The findings are converted into graphic.



a = Tradition

b = Family

c = Friend

Based on the finding above, the writer can conclude that tradition is the most important thing that can influence the people to say swearing words. The likely reason is a tradition or environment can give great influence to our live, including the swearing words. Moreover, the swearing word is the part of speech community because wherever we are, we will find the swearing word as their part of speech.

However, family takes the least influence for them to know those words. The likely reason is all parents do not want to give them bad influence for their children, including to teach their children about swearing words and taboo words. On other words all parents must give their children good influence, for example how to be a good student, how to be polite, etc.

Swearing words.

In this table the writer finds out about how many people who are OFTEN say those words:

BINATANG:	NUMBER
Asu	8
Jangkrik	5
Bedes	5
Bajul	-
SEX:	
Cuk	14
Diancuk	15
Cuki	-
Bekumai	-
KEMATIAN:	
Matek	-
Batang	1
KOTORAN:	
Kopoken	-

Taek	1
Ngentut	-
BAGIAN TUBUH	
Gatel	8
Dobol	19
Cuki ayam	-
Pukimai	-
Kontol	2
Matamu	16
Dul/gundul	2
Tetek	-
Silit	-
Tempek	-
Lontong	-
Gidal	-
Telekmbokne	-
Torok	-
Kimpet	-
Itil	-
Jembut	1
Pejumu	-
Gandoz	-
Sempak	-

Peler	-
WARIA:	
Gaplek	4
Asem	20
Bajindul	-
Kurang ajar	22
Diamput	5

From the finding above, the writer can conclude that the words that are ***OFTEN*** be used by the people mostly is "kurang ajar", in fact there are 22 respondents say that they often use those words. followed by "asem", there are 20 respondents say that they often say those words and the third is "dabol", there are 19 respondents say that they often say those words, and it is followed by the other words that can be seen in the table above.

@ "Kurang ajar" = Someone who has uncivilized behavior. It means that the person has bad characters, for example they like to steal, they like to do something wrong, etc.

@ "Asem" = The tamarind = Tropical tree and the taste is sour. However, actually "asem" has the similar meaning with "asu", but "asem" is more polite rather than "asu". "asu" is a dog.

@ "Dabol" = The vaginal orifice = The vagina extends for approximately 6 inches from the vestibule to the uterus superiorly.

In this table we will find out about how many people who are sometimes say those words:

NAMA BINATANG:	NUMBER
Asu	16
Jangkrik	17
Bedes	4
Bajul	3
SEX:	
Cuk	1
Diancuk	3
Cuki	-
Bekumai	-
KEMATIAN:	
Matek	11
Batang	3
KOTORAN:	
Kopoken	23
Taek	12
Ngentut	4
BAGIAN TUBUH MANUSIA:	

Gatel	7
Dobol	5
Cuki ayam	-
Pukimai	-
Kontol	7
Matamu	8
Dul/gundul	8
Tetek	-
Silit	10
Tempek	5
Lontong	1
Gidal	2
Telekmbokne	1
Torok	7
Kimpet	1
Itil	1
Jembut	6
Pejumu	-
Gandoz	-
Sempak	-
Peler	-
WARIA:	

Gaplek	6
Asem	2
Bajindul	-
Kurang ajar	2
Diamput	4

From the finding above, the writer can conclude that the words that are sometime

be used by the people mostly is "kopoken", in fact there are 23 respondents say that they sometime say those words in their conversation. Followed by "jangkrik", there are 17 respondents say that they sometime use those words in their conversation. The third is "asu", there are 26 respondents say that they sometime use those words in their conversation, and it is followed by the other words that can be seen in the table above.

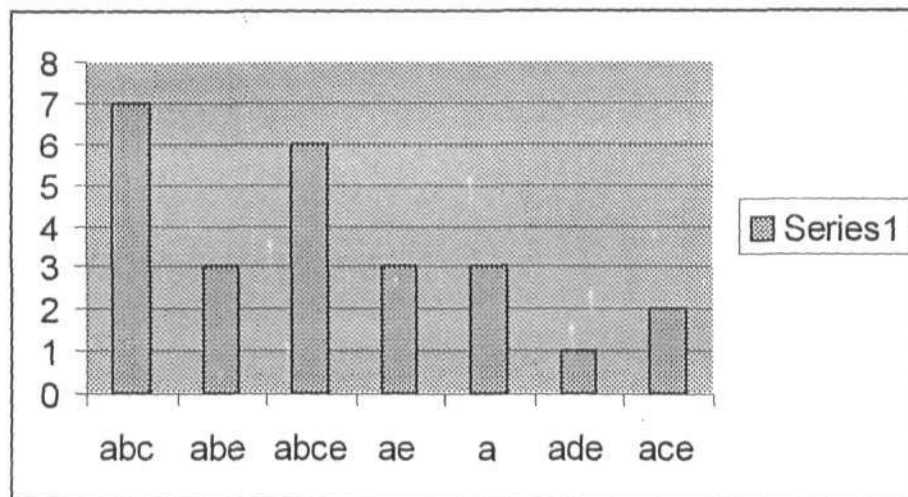
@ " kopoken " = Ear ache = Pain in the inner ear because of the suppuration.

@ " Jangkrik " = Cricket = A small, brown jumping insect which makes a shrill noise by rubbing its front wings together.

@ " Asu" = Dog = A common domestic animal, a friend of men, of which there are many breeds.

Based on the condition when they say those words, the writer finds out that there are 7 respondents say that they are angry, feel disturbed and feel

offended, 3 respondents are angry, feel disturbed and frustration, 6 respondents are angry, feel disturbed, feel offended and frustration, 3 respondents are angry and feel happy, 3(12%) are angry, 1 are angry, and there are 2 are angry, feel offended and frustration. The findings are converted into graphic.



a = angry

b = feel disturbed

c = feel offended

d = feel happy

e = frustration

From the findings above, the writer can conclude that the most condition that make them say those words is angry, in fact there are 25 respondents say that they are angry when they use those words, 16 respondents say that they feel disturbed, 15 respondents say that they feel offended when they use those words, 1 respondents says that he/she feels happy when they use those words and there

are 15 respondents say that they are frustration when they use those words. The likely reason is if someone is angry, he or she can not control their emotion and what they say, so at that condition, it is very easy for them to say those words. On the other hand, happy takes the least position in the condition when they use those words. The likely reason is if someone is happy, he or she will shout to show their feeling, for example horee, cihuii,etc.

$$\text{Angry} = \frac{25}{25} \times 100\% = 100\%$$

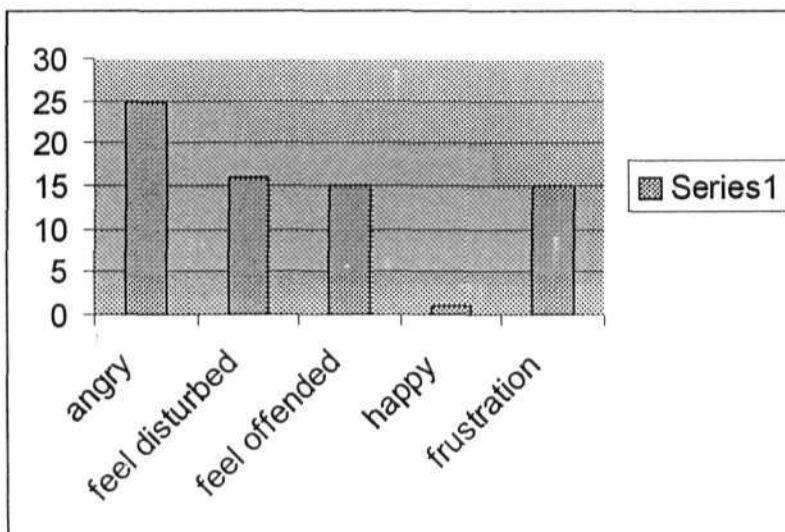
$$\text{Feel disturbed} = \frac{16}{25} \times 100\% = 64\%$$

$$\text{Feel offended} = \frac{15}{25} \times 100\% = 60\%$$

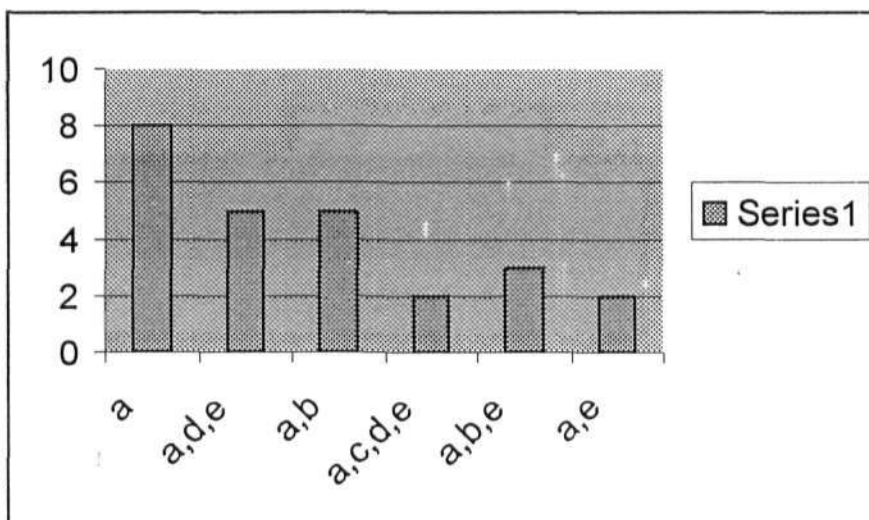
$$\text{Happy} = \frac{1}{25} \times 100\% = 4\%$$

$$\text{Frustration} = \frac{15}{25} \times 100\% = 60\%$$

The findings are converted into graphic.



Based on the motivations that can make them to use those words, the writer finds out that there are 8 respondents say that anger is their motivation in saying those words, 5 respondents say that anger, solidarity and intimacy are their motivation in saying those words, 5 respondents say that anger and unpleasant are their motivations in saying those words, 2 respondents say that anger, pride, solidarity and intimacy are their motivation in saying those words, 3 respondents say that anger, unpleasant and intimacy are their motivation in saying those words, and the last is there are 2 respondents say that anger and intimacy are their motivation in saying those words. The findings are converted into this graphic.



a = anger

b = unpleasant

c = pride

d = solidarity

e = intimacy

From the findings above, the writer finds out that anger is the most motivation for them in saying those words, in fact there are 25 respondents say that anger is their motivation in saying those words, followed by 8 respondents say that unpleasant is their motivation in saying those words, 2 respondents say that pride is their motivation in saying those words, 7 respondents say that solidarity is their motivation in saying those words and the last is there are 12 respondents say that intimacy is their motivation in saying those words.

Anger to be the first motivation for them to say those words. The likely reason is if someone is angry with someone, he or she will be motivated to say those words. It happens because he or she wants to express his/her anger. On the other hand, pride, take the least position to motivate them in saying those words. The likely reason is when someone is pride, he or she are not motivated to say those words, because they feel happy. So, he or she will express his/her feeling with yess, horee, etc.

$$\text{Anger} = \frac{25}{25} \times 100\% = 100\%$$

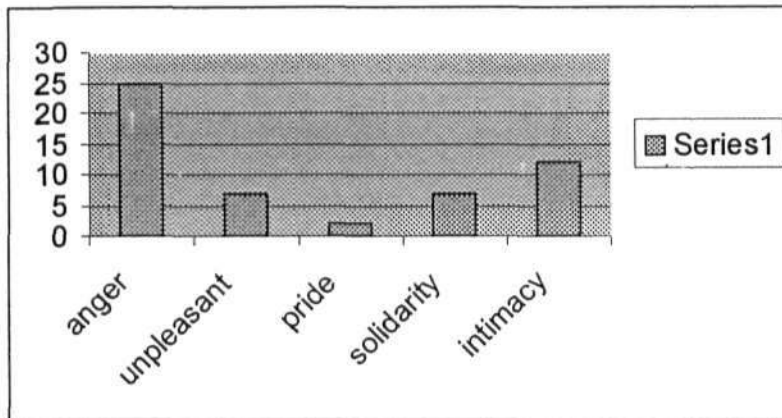
$$\text{Unpleasant} = \frac{7}{25} \times 100\% = 28\%$$

$$\text{Pride} = \frac{2}{25} \times 100\% = 8\%$$

$$\text{Solidarity} = \frac{7}{25} \times 100\% = 28\%$$

$$\text{Intimacy} = \frac{12}{25} \times 100\% = 48\%$$

This findings are converted into this table.



TABOO WORDS

In this part, the writer wants to discuss about taboo words based on an interview between the writer himself and a seller in the market. The name of the respondents is Mrs Sri utami, she is 50 years old and she sells many kinds of things, such as rice, cooking oil, sugar, etc.

According to her, taboo words are words that if the people say those words, the people will get bad fortunes or something bad will happen to them. Moreover, taboo words are words that are frightening to be said. That is why, the people may not say those words and we must change the words that have the similar meaning. One of the example is "mati". She has a short story that can prove her statement. In the past, her mother had a bad ache, thast is tumor. At that time, her mother was placed in her home in Nganjuk, but her condition was getting worse. At that time Mrs Sri said to her smallest brother that she would give information to her second brother in Jakarta about her mother's condition.

Mrs sri utami : aku mau telpon Teng San mengenai keadaane mama (I want to call Teng San about mother's condition).

Her smallest brother : nggak usa cik de, ntik malah ko ngah malah jadi susah kalo dengar hal ini(you do not have to say about it to second brother, because he will be sad because of it).

Mrs Sri utami : tapi kalo ada *sesuatu yang tidak diinginkan* pada mama dan kita tidak beritahu dia gimana?(but what about if *something that we do not expect* happens to mother and we do not tell him.

Her smallest brother : ya wis lah cik de kamu kabari ko ngah.(well ok sister you may call second brother).

Actually when Mrs sri said "sesuatu yang tidak diinginkan/something that we do not expect", it has the same meaning with "*mati/death*". However, "*Mati/death*" is a frightening word to be said, that is why the speaker say "sesuatu yang tidak diinginkan/something that we do not expect" to change the "*word(mati)*".

The other example is "*mbah/tiger*". If we go to a jungle, we may not say "*macan/tiger*" because if we say "*macan/tiger*", the tiger will come to us. That is why we must use "*mbah*" if we want to say "*macan/tiger*".

The other example is "*Kyai ageng gedhe selo/petir(thunder)*". It means that petir(thunder) is the taboo words and Kyai Ageng Gedhe Selo is swearing word. She tell to the writer that one day she hearded a big thunder and at that time she said"Kyai ageng gedhe selo lindungono putu-putumu lan kek ono keslametan"(Kyai ageng gedhe seo please protect your grand son and give them safeties).

The swear words and the meaning of each those words

Asu : Dog is a common domestic animal. A friend of man of which there are many breeds.

Cuk, Diancuk : Male and female do sexual intercourse.

Jangkrik : Cricket is a small insects which make shrill noise by rubbing its front wing together.

Bedes : Monkey is an animal which most closely resembling human being.

Bajul : Crocodile is a reptile with a long body and tail, covered with a hard skin.

Bekumai : Desire to have sexual intercourse with man/woman; strong sexual attraction.

Matek : Someone is death.

Batang : Corpse is dead body of a human being.

Taek, telekmbokne : Excrement, a dirty solid matter discharged from the ass.

Ngentut : Flatus is a gas from the bowels.

Gatel; Kontol; Lontong peler: Penis is a part of the external genitalia of the male along with the scrotal sac. It is designed to deliver sperm into the female reproductive track.

Dobol : The vagina a part of female sex. It extends 6 inches or 15 cm from the vestibule to the uterus. It serves as the copulatory organ, the birth canal.

Matamu : Your eyes, it is the organ of sight.

Dul : Bald of men, who is having no or not much hair on the scalp.

Tetek : The female's breast.

Silit : Anus is an opening at the end of the alimentary canal, through which waste matter passed out.

Tempek; Torok; Pokek kimpet, itil , : The vaginal orifice which consist of clitoris, vestibule.

Gidal : The dirt in the teeth because of food.

Gaplek : The cassava which has been peeled and dried.

Asem : Tamarind is a fruit that its taste sour.

Bajindul; Bangsat : Someone who has bad character.

Diamput : Someone who has uncivilized behavior.

Jembut : is a kind of hair that grows rounded the penis or vagina

Pejumu : the sperm from the men's penis