The Phenomenon of *Indonglish* Usage at Tidar University: Breaching The Motives from Sociolinguistics Perspectives

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to analyze the specific vocabulary in the Indonglish phenomenon that the Tidar University students use in the educational environment at Tidar University, the meaning that exists in Indonglish at Tidar University, and the impact of Indonglish usage in the use of Indonesian is good and right in the environment education in universities at Tidar University in a signification effort Indonesian. Indonglish is a term often used for English language which is nuanced by Indonesian culture. Indonglish study focuses on environmental education, particularly in higher education that is not only limited to the academic setting but also non-academic one. The researchers used qualitative research. The data of this research were a wide range of speeches acquired in an educational environment, especially in Java, in which there are forms of language linguistically mixed Indonesian and English. Locational data source of this research were the perpetrators of students at Tidar University. The result is the 5th semester students produced 35 Indonglish vocabulary and the 7th semester students produced 31 Indonglish vocabulary. The basic assumption for determining the locational data sources was the consideration that the students, faculties, and staff had a varied background of social, economic and culture so that it was expected to describe the condition of society. The data analysis was conducted by applying the distributional method that was commonly done in linguistics. The method of analysis was done after the data were collected and properly classified. Furthermore, the interpretation of the data was done. Then, the interpreted data were presented informally.

INTRODUCTION

Indonglish is a term that is often used for language usage English that is still nuanced in Indonesian culture and language. Speech events like this are deep sociolinguistic studies are often said to be a phenomenon of code mixing and lending or "borrowing". However, when examined further and in depth the shape of the course Indonglish is a unique and unique form in which the existing form is a blend of English and Indonesian. Indonglish is a special form because although it is a combination of Indonesian and English forms but this form of Indonglish is also not clearly included in Indonesian or languages English. Therefore, the form of speech is English but the meaning contained in it is Indonesian culture and language. The emergence of this Indonglish form in general is not due to lack of competence from the speaker. However, sometimes it arises because of certain backgrounds and purposes the speaker. Based on the observations of researchers so far, it turns out that many factors are the background of the use of the Indonglish form in society. One background the emergence of this Indonglish form is as a form of prestige or prestige.

This phenomenon often used by celebrities in Indonesia, especially in infotainment. Speakers feel prestigious when using Indonglish forms. Therefore, this form of Indonglish used by celebrities, this phenomenon is then copied by the public general, especially teenagers. Teenagers in general will feel prestigious when they can follow the trends carried out by celebrities, one of which is related to use of the language. Another background that drives the emergence of the Indonglish form is because in Indonesian the exact form has not yet been found when expressing said speech. Often there are words or phrases contained in Indonesian no can fully represent the purpose of the

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speech so that the speaker is more frequent use a foreign language, in this case English. But the form of language what emerged was nuanced in Indonesian and this was later stated with the Indonglish form. This Indonglish form is a typical form, where the form is in English but its meaning has entered into the language culture Indonesia. The Indonglish phenomenon is an example of "up to you" speech. Mean The speech has an Indonesian cultural background, moreover there is a word which states the submission of the speaker to the speech partner. If in English language the word occurs in formal and serious situations but in Indonesia the utterances, it occurs in informal or relaxed situations.

Indonglish usage in society is mostly dominated by young people which is teenagers. This is because at that age teenagers are looking for identity with various ways to express, one of them with language. Therefore, at that age you can it is said to be of school and college age so that many Indonglish studies are found on the realm of education. This Indonglish phenomenon often arises when a fellow teenager communicates with a variety of backgrounds. Based on the researcher's hypothesis, the use of Indonglish in the educational environment apparently not solely as a form to be prestigious but also because of demands academic. This is because in the environment of education, science and technology very rapidly developing so that the terms are up to date and Indonesian don't have the right word equivalent. Therefore, research is concerned with being, background and determinants of the use of Indonglish in the educational environment, especially in Higher education is needed to identify the motives for the emergence of Indonglish. The focus of Indonglish studies is in the educational environment, especially in this tertiary institution not limited to the academic atmosphere but also non-academic. Non-academic atmosphere in here intended are events that occur when students interact with friends, lecturers, and other academicians in the education environment.

This is meaningful in research This does not rule out speech events that tend to be informal in general outside the context of the purpose and educational environment. This is because it is in informal speech events that natural, deep forms of linguistic forms emerge the actual context of linguistic research must be a preference for illustration at Tidar University in Central Java the real language situation. Related to the problems and urgency of research on Indonglish at Tidar University in Central Java, the objectives of this study are: (1) What are the specific vocabulary in the Indonglish phenomenon that the Tidar University students use in the educational environment at Tidar University?, (2) describing the meaning that exists in Indonglish at Tidar University, (3) Impact Indonglish usage in the use of Indonesian is good and right in the environment education in universities in Tidar University in a dignification effort Indonesian.

The benefits that can be taken on this research day can be divided into two, namely the theoretical benefits and practical benefits. The theoretical benefit of this research is adding studies in the field of linguistics, especially in the field of sociology. Research related to language with any object of study will contribute to the development and development in sociolinguistic science. As a science, studies in the field of sociolinguistics will always be dynamic even though sometimes when viewed from practical science, this study is considered something small and meaningless. However, it must be emphasized that with the number of studies in the field of sociolinguistics will certainly enrich the study of sociolinguistics in future.

The practical benefit of this research is that it provides a clear understanding of the relationship with the linguistic phenomenon that is around us. Good understanding is related to the use of existing languages will have an impact on better interactions. This is certainly very important because the use of language in the educational environment sometimes has a wide-ranging impact the community. The educational environment, especially in Tidar University, is approached by the

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wider community as a domain filled with intellectuals and academics. As we know it that higher education is the beginning of the good and bad use of language starts. If the use of language in Tidar University is good, then the view of the community will be good and vice versa. Therefore, the results of this study are expected to be self-reflection and even reflection for the academic community in Tidar University, both lecturers, students, and employees. With these efforts, it is hoped that more Indonesian dignified and become a pride for the people and nation of Indonesia.

METHODOLOGY

This research is used as Qualitative research. Patton and Cochran (2002) defines qualitative research is categorized by its purposes, which belongs to understanding some feature of social life, and this technique which is generate the word, rather than numbers, as data for the analysis. Qualitative research is understanding of social phenomenon based on participant's point of view. In order to increase information into a certain phenomenon, such as an environment, a process, or a belief. The purpose of this study was to analyze the specific vocabulary in the Indonglish phenomenon that the Tidar University students use in the educational environment at Tidar University, the meaning that exists in Indonglish at Tidar University, and the impact Indonglish usage in the use of Indonesian is good and right in the environment education in universities in Tidar University in a signification effort Indonesian.

The object of this research was 5th and 7th semester English department students in Tidar University. Since this research showed a discourse analysis, the researcher used the transcripts of student utterances. To instigate the study, the researcher defined what *Indonglish* are rendering to some experts. Then, the researcher observed and recorded the 5th and 7th semester English department students in Tidar University of their conversations. After collecting the objects of this research, the researcher wrote the transcript of the selected conversations from the voice records. In the next part of the research process, the voice records and the transcripts were analyzed by using the theories. In this process, the researcher used three steps. First, the researcher observed and recorded the 5th and 7th semester English department students in Tidar University of their conversations, and then found the words or vocabulary containing *Indonglish* in their utterances. Second, the findings were analyzed and classified into the analyze the specific vocabulary in the Indonglish phenomenon that the Tidar University students use in the educational environment at Tidar University. Third, the findings of classifications were defined and explained as the possible reasons why 5th and 7th semester English department students in Tidar University used Indonglish technique in their daily conversations. Those three steps were to respond and answered the research questions in this study. Finally, the researcher drew the conclusion based on the finding on this research paper.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

This part discusses the results of this research. It contains of two sections, namely the types of inserts and the functions of inserts occurrence in the utterances used in Ariana Grande's interviews in Jimmy Fallon talk show.

Lowenberg (1994) states that prestige may still be a secondary motivation for speakers, while supporting motivation is a special meaning in the realm that drives modern. Indonesians can produce semantics that they get in English, and they will buy from English to be able to find meaning the same as using English.

Furthermore, it was stressed that Indonesian was a language that was constantly strived to become a dignified language. Dignified language usually has a high power of expression. That is, the language can be used to accommodate a variety of functions. Thus it can be emphasized that a dignified language is a language that can carry many functions.

Table 1. Type of Indonglish Utterance of 5th and 7th Semester Students

No	Type of Indonglish Utterance (5th Semester)	Total	Type of Indonglish Utterance (7th Semester)	Total
1	Guys	1	All	1
2	Submit	2	Submit	2
3	Paper	4	Proposal	4
4	Download	1	Paraphrase	1
5	Free	1	Detect	1
6	What	1	Plagiarism	1
7	Deadline	2	Oh I see	2
8	Hardcopy	1	Guys	1
9	Softcopy	1	Breakfast	1
10	I think	1	Spicy	1
11	Yes	1	I think	1
12	Browsing	1	Yes	1
13	References	2	Good	1
14	Journal	2	Idea	1
15	Lowbat	1	Oh Okay	1
16	Games	1	Let's go there, then	1
17	Searching	2	Anyway	1
18	Anyway	1	Stay	1
19	Keyword	1	Teaching English as Foreign Language	1
20	Up to you	1	Action	1
21	Keep	1	Research	1
22	Calm	1	Data	1
23	Good	2	Really	1
24	Save	1	Cool	1
25	Send	1	Thank you	1
26	Thanks	1	Calm	1
	Total	35	Total	31

Discussion

In the situation as above, Indonesian language occupies two positions, namely position as national language and position as state language. In its position as a national language, Indonesian has a number of functions, namely symbols of national pride, symbols of national identity, unifying tools of people who have different socio-cultural backgrounds and languages, means of inter-regional and intercultural communication. In the position of the state language, the Indonesian

language functions as the official language of the state, the language of instruction in the world of education, a means of communication at the national level for the benefit of development and governance, and as a tool for the development of culture, science, and technology. One more thing that needs to be added, is that in its position as a state language, Indonesian also functions as the language of the mass media.

In this study, several examples of Indonglish usage among students in Tidar University can be explained:

5th Semester Student

(1) Student 1   : Hai, *guys*, udah *submit* tugas UTS *paper* mata kuliah Maam Lilia belum?

(2) Student 2   : Belum nih, aku masih nge download beberapa materi. Ini materinya ada yang gak free tapi harus bayar. Padahal Senin besok harus di submit.

(4) Student 1   : What? Ndak Senin minggu depan to?

(5) Student 2   : Ngawur, Senin besok. Makanya aku buat dateline hari ini harus selesai buat paper nya karena dateline udah mepet banget.

(6) Student 3   : Tugasnya hardcopy atau softcopy?

(7) Student 1   : Dua-duanya deh, I think.

(8) Student 2   : Yes, dua-duanya. Ini aku lagi browsing artikelnya kok gak ada ya? Susah banget nyari artikel dan references journal tentang materi paper ku, Wah lowbat juga laptopku.

(9) Student 3   : Lah kamu sambil main games sih.

(10) Student 2   : Engga kok. Ini aku masih cari materi dan references journal tapi belum dapet.

(11) Student 1   : Santai aja, coba aku searching di google. Biasanya cepat ketemunya. Anyway, carinya keyword nya apa?

(12) Student 2   : Up to you lah yang penting ada hubungannya dengan tema paper aku.

(13) Student 1   : Oke. Lah ini banyak hasil searchingnya. Yang penting materi dah ada semula. Nggak usah panik keep calm aja hahaha.

(14) Student 2   : Lah iya. Good good. Ini bagus artikelnya, tolong di save dan send ke whatsapp ku ya. Thanks ya bro.

Explanations and Information:

Speech Performer: Speech actors are fifth semester students at a tertiary institution in Central Java. Speakers and speech partners are male with an average age of 20-21 years. The speakers are Javanese ethnic background.

Speech Situation: Speech situation is non-formal because it occurs on campus outside the learning process.

Speech Topics: Students are looking for references to complete course assignments on campus.

Objective Speech: Students discuss to look for material in order to complete the assignment from the lecturer.

Location of Speech: Speech events occur in class on a campus that occur outside the teaching and learning process.

7th Semester Student

(1) Student 1   : Hai, *all*, udah *submit* laporan *proposal* belom?

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(2) Student 2   : Belum nih, aku masih nge paraphrase beberapa kalimat. Soalnya masih ada beberapa kalimat yang ke detect plagiarism
(4) Student 1   : Oh I see
(5) Student 2   : Eh guys, makan yuk, udah pada breakfast belom?
(6) Student 3   : Belom, ayo makan yuk, aku lagi mau makan yang spicy gitu nih
(7) Student 1   : I think, seblak enak deh
(8) Student 2   : Yes, seblak enak tuh, good idea
(9) Student 3   : Oh okay deh, let's go there then
(10) Student 2   : Eh anyway, submit proposal nya kapan deh?
(11) Student 1   : Rabu depan deh, Santai aja, stay calm Hahahah
(12) Student 2   : Oh I see, oke deh
(13) Student 1   : Proposal kamu tentang apa emang?
(14) Student 2   : Proposal ku tentang Teaching English as Foreign Language, tapi action research sih, ambil data pas kemarin PPL
(16) Student 1   : wah mantap, really cool
(17) Student 2   : hahaha thank you deh

Explanations and Informations:

Speech Performer: Speech actors are seventh semester students at a tertiary institution in Central Java. Speakers and speech partners are male with an average age of 20-21 years. The speakers are Javanese ethnic background.

Speech Situation: Speech situation is non-formal because it occurs on campus outside the learning process.

Speech Topics: Students are looking for references to complete course assignments on campus.

Objective Speech: Students discuss to look for material in order to complete the assignment from the lecturer.

Location of Speech: Speech events occur in class on a campus that occur outside the teaching and learning process.

CONCLUSION

This research is very close to the position of Indonesian as a state language, especially in relation to its function as a vehicle for education because speech events occur in tertiary institutions that are included in the realm of education. In general, it can be said that the mastery of Indonesian by students is apparently not good enough. Motivation to learn Indonesian in general is also not high enough among college students. Most stated that they felt bored in learning Indonesian because from the lowest to the highest level of education they learned Indonesian, and their language authority did not improve. With this background Indonglish then emerged as a form of speech by young people that occurred in the realm of education. Indonglish also appears as a form of identity and identity search for teenagers who have curiosity and experiment, including the use of the language.

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