



Analisis kata “-po” pada akhir kalimat di daerah Yogyakarta

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Abstract:

The purpose of this article is to describe the function of the word "-po" in Javanese which is usually spoken by the people of Yogyakarta. In addition, it is also to describe what is meant by the word "-po" in the suffix of a sentence. The theories used in this study are dialect theory and S.P.E.A.K.I.N.G theory from Dell Hymes. The method used is a listening and capable method that is taken directly from native speakers of the Yogyakarta region. The result of the word "-po" has 3 functions, namely convincing, questioning and as an affix or habit of the people of Yogyakarta when saying a sentence.

Keywords: Dialect, Yogyakarta, Javanese



BACKGROUND

Language is a communication tool for delivering messages by the community as a description of the activities and intentions of an objective matter. The language used in a The community is closely related to the language-speaking community itself. In Indonesia, there are various languages, with the largest ethnic group being the Javanese. At least 40.22% of the population in Indonesia are Javanese who come from Central Java, East Java, Yogyakarta Special Region, Indramayu Regency, Cirebon Regency/City (West Java) and Serang-Cilegon Regency/City (Banten). The language used by the Javanese tribe itself has levels, namely the language of ngoko lugu, ngoko alus, krama lugu and krama inggil. As is the case in the special area of Yogyakarta. This area is predicted to have a smooth and polite level of speech. People often compare the areas of Central Java and East Java. Central Java and its surroundings tend to be smoother, while East Java tends to be rough. The peculiarity of the Yogyakarta dialect is seen in the vocabulary as well as the 'suffix' in a sentence.

The final suffixes of sentences in the Yogyakarta area are very diverse, there are -e, -je, and -po. The word "po" is usually spoken by people who live in Yogyakarta, Central Java and its surroundings, which is short for the original word "opo" which means "what". The word "po" is also the most widely used by young people. If in East Java the word "po" can have the same meaning as the word "ta" at the end of the sentence "iyo ta?"

In previous research that is similar to this article is "Yogyakarta-Purworejo Dialect Variations On The Youtube Channel "Pak Babin Police Purworejo" that was written by Ana Farichatun N and Dwi Rahmawati (2020). One of the purpose of their study is to determine the use of the Yogyakarta-Purworejo dialect in formal and non-formal conditions. The difference from the previous study and the article written by this researcher is the source of the research and the object of the research being studied. In this article, the researcher analyzes the various functions of the word -po at the end of sentences in the Yogyakarta area.

METHOD

Dialectology is the study of dialects (Chambers and Trudgill, 2004: 3). According to Fernandez (1993: 1) dialectology comes from the words dialect and logi which means the study of dialects. Dialectology is a branch of linguistic studies that emerged because of the study of comparative linguistics or diachronic linguistics (Escobar, 2008: 199). Dialectology is a science that studies one part of linguistics that focuses on dialect geography, where the distribution of its features is visualized in a map (Wieling, Nerbonne & Bayen, 2011: 1). Reniwati and Nadra (2009: 4) also reveal that dialectology is a branch of linguistics that studies language variations. The language variations referred to here are the differences in the forms contained in a language.

The researcher analyzed the data using The Speaking Model by DELL HYMES:

1. Settings and Scenes
Setting refers to the time and place of a speech act and, in general, to the physical circumstances
2. Participants
Speakers and audiences. Linguists will make distinctions within these categories; for example, the audience can be distinguished as addressees and other hearers
3. Ends
Purposes, goals, and outcomes
4. Act
Sequence Form and order of the event
5. Key
Cues that establish the "tone, manner, or spirit" of the speech act

6. Instrumentalities
Forms and styles of speech
7. Norms
Social rules governing the event and the participants' actions and reaction
8. Genre
The kind of speech act or event; for our course, the kind of story

Based on observations of people in the Yogyakarta area, it can be found that the -po suffix at the end of a sentence can function as convincing, questioning and only as an ordinary or customary affix. The data taken from this study is in the form of oral data that comes from native speakers of the Yogyakarta community.

The data collection method was carried out using the listening method and the conversation method, namely the researcher listened to the conversations of native speakers of Yogyakarta and occasionally chimed in on the conversations to explore further the data they wanted to get. The following is an analysis of the data obtained in the field.

RESULTS

Table 1. *Data that function as convience*

No. data: 001	Function: Convience
Data:	
P1: "Mbak, kamu nanti disuruh sebar flayer."	
P2: " Iyo po? Jare sopo mas?"	
P1: "Pak manager."	
Analisis:	
Kalimat: Iyo po?	
Makna: iya kah?	
Context: This conversation took place in an indoor restaurant of a hotel company. Participant 1 is a man who is 30 years old and Participant 2 is a girl who is 20 years old. The purpose of this conversation is to inform Participant 2 if he is given an order to spread flayers about the ongoing restaurant promos that are happening face to face. The chronology of this conversation occurs without any opening. Participant 1 came and immediately said his purpose without further ado. The intonation used by both of them is relaxed (p1) and a little curious because of disbelief (p2). This conversation takes place directly without intermediaries.	
Table 2. <i>Data that function as convience</i>	
No. data: 002	Function: Convience
Data:	
P1: "Mbak, tulung gawekno wedang putih kanggo pak Leo."	
P2: "Wedang putih i banyu putih anget po? "	
P1: "Iyo. Di wei coaster ya."	
P2: "Ok."	
Analisis:	
Kalimat: Wedang i banyu putih anget po?	
Makna: Wedang itu air putih hangat kan?	

Context: This conversation takes place in a hotel kitchen. Participant 1 is a male aged 23 years and participant 2 is a female aged 20 years. Both work in the same department. The purpose of this conversation is participant 1 asks participant 2 for help to prepare warm water which will be given to Mr. Leo as manager. Participant 2 reassured the meaning of white wedang, namely whether white water is warm. Because participant 2 is not a native of Yogyakarta, the language difference is very clear here. The conversation took place directly and without opening because participant 1 entered the kitchen in a bit of a hurry, while participant 2 tended to be relaxed and careful because he ensured his understanding with his seniors. The language spoken by participant 1 is polite because it adds the word please in front of the sentence.

Table 3. *Data that function as convience*

No. data: 003	Function: Convience
Data:	
P1: "Pitone meh werno opo? Abang? Ijo?"	
P2: "Ijo wae po! Abang terlalu nyentrik ga sih?"	
P1: "Rodok sih."	
Analisis:	
Kalimat: Ijo wae po!	
Makna: (warna) hijau aja!	

Context: This conversation aims to convince both of them in choosing a ribbon (pito) that occurs in a decoration shop by a 25 year old girl (p1) and a 21 year old girl (p2). Both plan to buy a ribbon (pito) but are still confused about the color. When two colors are paired, Participant 2 chooses green because it is considered calmer than the red ribbon. This conversation takes place face to face and the intonation used tends to be low because they are having a discussion. In Indonesia, when two people are having a discussion, it is better to use a low tone and voice because it will not offend or annoy other people.

Table 4. *Data that function as convience*

No. data: 004	Function: Convience/Affirm
Data:	
P1: "Mbak, minibar bulan ini kalo bisa 10 juta tak traktir steak."	
P2: "Hih! 7 juta wae po pak! 10 juta yo ndak kuat aku."	
P1: "Nggak, harus 10 juta. Kalo bisa lebih tak traktir pizza 2 box."	
Analisis:	
Kalimat: 7 juta wae po pak!	
Makna: 7 juta aja pak!	

Context: The conversation took place in a hotel company restaurant and was spoken by a male manager who was about 35 years old (p1) and a female employee who was 20 years old (p2). The two of them had a conversation after working shifts changed and the restaurant was still quiet so there was no need to be afraid to disturb guests who came. The purpose of this conversation is that participant 1 challenges participant 2 to get a significant increase in the hotel minibar held by participant 2. The beginning of this conversation began when p2 gave a daily report to the large FBS group about the revenue of the minibar that day and then p1 asked about the funds obtained during the past few months. Due to the increasing number of months, p1 poses a challenge to p2 to increase the minibar. The intonation spoken by Participant 2 is a little high because he does not accept the manager's statement, while Participant 1 tends to be relaxed. This conversation takes place directly without intermediaries.

Table 5. *Data that function as inquiring*

No. data: 005	Function: Inquiring
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Data:

P1: “Mbak, pemehanmu lo!”
P2: “Udan po?”
P1: “Iyo! Gek cepet! Udane deres!”

Analisis:
Kalimat: Udan po?
Makna: Emang hujan?

Context:In the sentence above "udan po?" intends to ask participant 1 whether it is raining outside so he discusses about clotheslines. In Indonesia, people usually say something about clotheslines instead of giving information when it's raining outside. This conversation took place in a boarding house, participant 1 is a woman who is 20 years old and participant 2 is 21 years old. The intonation used by participant 1 is panic because the rain is falling harder and harder. Participant 1 and participant 2 converse directly without intermediaries. This incident occurred without opening because participant 1 had just returned from work and immediately screamed in panic.

Table 6. *Data that function as inquiring*

No. data: 006	Function: Inquiring
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Data:

P1: “Kamar 208 wes breakfast po?”
P2: “Durung mbak.”
P1: “Di telfon wae cobo. Tamune pak manager kui.”
P2: “Ok mbak.”

Analisis:
Kalimat: Kamar 208 wes breakfast po?
Makna: Kamar 208 udah sarapan belum mbak?

Context:This conversation took place in a hotel restaurant during breakfast time. Participant 1 is a woman aged 24 years and participant 2 is a woman aged 20 years. The purpose of this conversation is to ask about the guest who occupied room 208 whether they have come down for breakfast or not because time is running out. The chronology is that p2 replaces the front line at the restaurant when p1 is in a meeting with the managers, then when breakfast hours are running out and the meeting has just ended, p1 asks about the owner of room 208 which is a guest from the FBS manager. Therefore, p1 asked about room 208 because he was a special guest. The intonation spoken by p1 is relaxed and tends to be in a hurry because he is afraid that the guest will just come down for breakfast before noon.

Table 7. *Data that function as inquiring*

No. data: 007	Function: Inquiring
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Data:

P1: “Stok sugar pack entek I mbak.”
P2: “Heh? Wingi gak order po? ”
P1: “La gak reti aku, wingi aku prei.”

Analisis:

Kalimat: Wingi gak order po?

Makna: Emang kemarin nggak order ?

Context: the conversation took place in a restaurant bar, where the employee, p1 is a 19 year old woman and p2 is a 24 year old woman. It happened when the 2 employees were arranging all the needs for FBS including sugar packs which should be served alongside tea and coffee. However, when p1 wanted to refill the sugar pack, it turned out that they had run out and then p1 reported it to p2. The intonation that p2 spoke was a little angry because there was no direct communication by the afternoon shift or night shift. This conversation happened in person.

Table 8. *Data that function as inquiring*

No. data: 008	Function: Inquiring
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Data:

P1: “Sing ndeleh sendok ning plastik sampah ki mang koe **po**?”

P2: “Astaga uduk ya pak. Rani kae lo.”

P1: “Iyo Ran?”

P3: “Iya pak.”

Analisis:

Kalimat: Sing ndeleh sendok ning plastik sampah ki mang koe po?

Makna: Yang naruh sendok di plastik sampah ini tadi kamu ya?

Context:the conversation took place in a hotel restaurant kitchen. P1 is a man aged 27 years, p2 is a woman aged 20 years and p3 is a woman aged 20 years. The purpose of this conversation is that p1 wants to know who has put the cutlery into the clear plastic waste. This incident began when p1 walked towards the elevator and saw the cutlery in a clear plastic waste. Then he asked p2 but it turned out that it was p3 who did it. The intonation that p1 spoke was a little angry because the cutlery was placed in the plastic trash, while p2 also raised his voice because he felt he didn't do it but p1 just accused him. While p3 tends to relax because he feels guilty.

Table 9. *Data that function as ordinary or customary affix*

No. data: 009	Function: Ordinary or Customary Affix
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Data:

P1: “Mbak, nggak maem po?”

P2: “Udah tadi.”

Analisis:

Kalimat: Nggak maem po?

Makna: Nggak makan?

Context:This conversation was spoken by an 18 year old girl (P1) where she works for a 20 year old girl (P2). This conversation took place face to face in a hotel company locker and occurred during lunch time. The purpose of this question is as a small talk between a younger girl and an older girl, because in the Yogyakarta area, politeness is still very high. The intonation spoken by Participant 1 is also quite relaxed and friendly.

Table 10. *Data that function as ordinary or customary affix*

No. data: 010	Function: Ordinary or Customary Affix
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Data:

P1: "Mau ono tabrakkan ning prapatan."

P2: "Ho o po?"

P1: "Iyo, cah nom ngono santiku mang."

Analisis:

Kalimat: Ho o po?

Makna: emang iya?

Context: Responding to a statement that participant 1 said. The place where this conversation took place was in an office of the House Keeping department at a hotel in Yogyakarta and was said by a young man in his 20s (p1) to his friends 19-22 years old (but only responded by 1 person, namely p2), by therefore the language he uses is casual. The tone that he uses is also relaxed because the participant 1 and some of his friends are taking a break after doing their work. The purpose of the statement was to inform an accident, and participant 2 only briefly responded because he was also working on a report, so he didn't take it too seriously. This conversation is done directly (face to face).

Table 11. *Data that function as ordinary or customary affix*

No. data: 011

Function: Ordinary or Customary Affix

Data:

P1: "Gak pengen malem mingguan po?"

P2: "Gak ah, Jogja macet yen malem minggu."

Analisis:

Kalimat: Gak pengen malem mingguan po?

Makna: Nggak pengen malam mingguan?

Context: The conversation took place in a virtual way, namely through a mobile phone call. Participant 1 is a man aged 21 years and participant 2 is a woman aged 20 years. The purpose of this conversation was to teach the woman to go out on a weekly night, but the woman refused because the state of Yogyakarta when it was a very busy weekend. Moreover, there are so many tourists from outside the city and country who come out to feel the beauty of Yogyakarta at night. The intonation used by the two participants also tends to be relaxed.

DISCUSSION

In previous studies, the Yogyakarta-Purworejo dialect used Indonesian and krama alus both formally and informally. Formal situations such as for example conveying appeals to the community, introducing objects and talking to officials while non-formal usually use Javanese language and Javanese ngapak language. Meanwhile, in this study, the Yogyakarta dialect with the affix -po at the end of the sentence can be used at any time, whether speaking with older, younger or similar people. The word -po can also be used in Indonesian and Javanese.

CONCLUSION

From the data that the researchers got above, it can be concluded that the word -po in the Yogyakarta area can mean anything depending on the context used. This also relates to the norms that exist in society, whether written or not. The function of the word po itself is not only 1, but the researchers found 3 functions. Most -po words are spoken by young people. It is not uncommon for adults to say it, but this word is mostly spoken by young people. It is hoped that

further research can find some other functions of the word -po and the effect of using the word -po at the end of sentences in the Yogyakarta area.

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