

The analysis of tv shows essay



1. 1. Background

Language is an unlogical naming system of vocal symbol by agencies of which members of societal group to collaborate or pass on (Bloomfield. 1933) . Language has many fluctuations since worlds as the users of it are really originative. The more originative they are. the more assortment the linguistic communication has. but before the linguistic communication experiences fluctuations. it foremost undergoes alterations. which make it look variable. Such alterations occur chiefly because worlds are interacting with each other. whether it is through face to confront meeting or through societal media. like Television. Television has been act uponing people's address in the term of their vocabulary. by aerating some shows. which expose many new footings. In this instance. those shows involve act uponing characters to distribute the new footings. The influence is non merely caused by their good expression. but besides from their typical vocabularies that they use in their shows. Such influence is easy to do a alteration in the address specially those. who watch and admire the characters fierily. the adolescents.

The adolescents here are those. who are physically and mentally still turning in adolescent period. peculiarly adolescents in the age of nine to fifteen old ages old. They tend to utilize some vocabularies. used in the Television shows. No admiration. this phenomenon is a must to be analyzed. A survey done in London says that people undergo linguistic communication alteration because they are introduced lingual alterations by members of societal group with most societal position (Holmes. 1947: 208) . In this instance. the creative persons or the characters. admired by the kids. present them a new vocabulary that influences their address.

The introduced vocabularies are sometimes utilizing foreign linguistic communications such as English and Malay. and they are ever uttered in a typical modulation by the talkers. Therefore. this go oning must be analyzed in concern of the diminishing ability of kids to utilize the standard signifier of Bahasa Indonesia or EYD (Ejaan Yang Disempurnakan) . However. we do non hold to coerce the kids non to utilize those specific vocabularies. because we still have to appreciate that those vocabularies are the merchandises of the speakers' creativeness.

1. 2. Research Problems

Based on the amplification above. there are four formulated jobs as follow: 1. How is the address. used by kids. that undergoes a linguistic communication alteration? 2. How is the usage of the changed linguistic communication? 3. Why do kids accommodate the new vocabularies? 4. How do kids respond towards the alteration in their address? 1. 3. Purposes of the survey

Harmonizing to the background and the formulated inquiries. there are two intents of the survey. They are the general intent and the specific intent. The general intent of this survey is to appreciate the creativeness of worlds to bring forth new footings in a linguistic communication in order to do the linguistic communication vary. The specific intents are drawn below.

1. To depict the address used by kids that undergoes a linguistic communication alteration.
2. To depict the usage of the changed linguistic communication.
3. To depict the grounds why kids adapt the new vocabularies.
4. To depict children's reaction towards the alteration in their address.

1. 4. Scope of the survey

The range of this survey is kids in the age of nine to fifteen old ages old in Singaraja. who watch Television at least one time per twenty-four hours. There are some concerns being analyzed in the survey. They are the changed address. the usage of the changed address. the grounds why kids adapt the new vocabularies. and the children's reaction towards the alteration in their address. In respects to the usage of the changed address. this survey is limited to the unwritten communicating done between kids and kids. and between kids and grownups. In happening the information. this survey will be done in two topographic points. The first topographic point is on Jalan Pulau Komodo. Gang Aditya and the 2nd one is in SMP Negeri 1 Singaraja. which is located at Jalan Gajah Mada 109. Banjar Bali. Buleleng. Those topographic points are chosen because there are many kids found at that place. The methods used in this survey are observation. questionnaire. and interview.

1. 5. Significance of the survey

The consequences of this survey are expected to give benefits as follow: 1. Theoretically. this survey consequences the description of Television shows' influences towards children's linguistic communication. which is hoped to increase the enrichment of Sociolinguistics. specifically in the term of linguistic communication alteration that happens due to the influence of Television shows. 2. Practically. this survey is good for university pupils and lectors. For university pupils. this survey can be used as extra information

about the influences of Television shows towards children's linguistic communication from the position of Sociolinguistics.

For lecturers, this survey can be used as a learning stuff in relation to the occurrence of children's linguistic communication alteration. Besides, the consequence of this survey is besides expected to assist other research workers as a mention when making a survey that is related to Sociolinguistics. 3. The consequence of this survey is besides assisting society to respond sagely towards the linguistic communication alteration that happens to their kids. The society will besides be cognizant that assorted alterations in a linguistic communication are a normal status because worlds are going more originative as clip goes by.

Chapter 2 LITERATURES REVIEW

In order to work out the jobs in this survey, the research worker is utilizing some theories stated in some literatures. It is believed that a good survey is a survey that is based on strong and relevant theories. The theories used are stated as follow.

2. 1. Language and Society

As noted on neoenglish. wordpress. com in December 2010, linguistic communication is a social-cultural-geographical phenomenon. To place a linguistic communication, people have to bear in head that it will affect the geographical country in which the linguistic communication is spoken, the civilization and the society in which it is expressed, the talkers, the hearers, and besides the intent of the linguistic communication. Language and

society are two substances that are inseparable. Members of society can non interact without a linguistic communication and linguistic communication does non be if there is no society life.

It is in society that humans get and utilize a linguistic communication. In brief, by a linguistic communication, worlds can pass on and accommodate to the environment socially and physically. Without a linguistic communication, worlds barely communicate to each other. Even if they are able to, by utilizing gestures, it will be really limited since gestures can non depict all words that human think. The usage of spoken linguistic communication gives more opportunities to human to collaborate or interact instead than utilizing media outside a linguistic communication.

2. 2. Speech Community

Speech community is a group of people who use the same assortment of a linguistic communication, portion specific regulations for speech production, and for construing address (Nordquist, 2014) . Speech is a signifier of societal individuality and is used, consciously or unconsciously, to bespeak rank of different societal groups of different address communities (The Study of Language, 5th erectile dysfunction, . 2014) . Members of a community portion a same feeling that they belong to the same group by utilizing one assortment of address.

In a address community, the members are non merely sharing the address that they use, but besides the norms in the address itself. If members of a society usage a same assortment of address, it means that they see the norms in the address itself in a same manner. Peoples may go the members

of a same community because they portion at least on thing in their lives with the other people. In brief. people who portion the same businesss. lifes. or avocations have the same position of the norms in a address that make them go a address community.

2. 3. Language's maps

There are three basic maps of a linguistic communication every bit noted on World Wide Web. doctrine. Lander. edu. in 2009. they are enlightening. expressive. and directing. Language is enlightening agencies that it functions to depict the universe or grounds about it and it has a truth value. Language is expressive agencies that it reports the feelings or attitudes of the author or the talker. Meanwhile. the directing map of a linguistic communication means that it is used for the intent of doing or forestalling open action. In a nut shell. it is clear that every linguistic communication has its ain intent. Even. it may be sometimes unacceptable for a certain group of people. but there is still a intent made by the talker in the linguistic communication itself. The maps of a linguistic communication are really abundant. Because worlds as the users of the linguistic communication. utilize it to convey every activity that they do. and humans' activities are uncountable.

2. 4. Kinds of Language

Cicero in 2011 stated that there seemed to be three sorts of linguistic communication ; they are viz. slogan. factual. and thought. Slogan is a linguistic communication that contains cliches or ritualistic statements. It is normally found in a love affair or phantasy authorship. Sometimes. slogan linguistic communication is besides called idle talk. because when it is said.

it does not count for the listeners. since they already knew what was traveling to be said. Factual linguistic communication is a linguistic communication that involves scientific discipline or statistical informations. It is normally used by the talkers to back up what they have said before in order to convert the listeners that their statements are true. On the other hand, thought linguistic communication is a linguistic communication that neither utilizes clichés nor statements of truth. This type of linguistic communication differs from the others in the manner that it involves believing. Therefore, it is seldom used by people, since it requires the listeners to believe about the vocalization that they receive. Thought sometimes makes the talkers change their vocalization, because the listeners might not have their idea good.

2. 5. Language Attitude

Based on World Wide Web. sil. org. in 2014, people have attitudes, feelings, beliefs, about linguistic communication in general, their linguistic communication, and the linguistic communication of other people. The attitude of a person towards his linguistic communication can not be straight observed because it is demonstrated through existent behaviour. Such occurrences like how people treat other linguistic communications, how people do speech convergence, and how people stay pig-headedly by making speech divergency show their attitude towards peculiar linguistic communication. The appraisal of linguistic communication attitudes necessitates inquiring inquiries about sentiments of a person towards other people's linguistic communication. A positive attitude to another linguistic communication will do a good care towards the linguistic communication

being perceived. In the contrary, a negative attitude to another linguistic communication may do a neglecting towards each other's linguistic communication.

Chapter 3 Method

This survey is done in order to arouse the needed information or information. The jobs discussed in this survey are analyzed by utilizing some methods that include: (1) Research Design. (2) Setting of the Study. (3) Subjects of the Study. (4) Instruments. (5) Procedure of Data Collection. and (6) Procedure of Data Analysis.

3. 1. Research Design

This survey is utilizing descriptive qualitative design. This design is used as a process in placing or picturing the existent phenomenon going on in the scene of the survey. Thus, the information in this survey include the changed address, the usage of the changed address, the grounds why kids adapt the new vocabularies, and the children's reaction towards the alteration in their address, which are described in narrative verbal words. The intent of descriptive qualitative survey is to depict the existent information based on the analyzed variables. Before this survey was conducted, the research worker foremost visited the topographic points that should be observed, they were on Jalan Pulau Komodo, Gang Aditya and in SMP Negeri 1 Singaraja, in order to familiarise the research worker and the kids that are involved in this survey.

3. 2. Settings of the Study

There are two topographic points are used as the scenes of the survey. The first 1 was in a lodging that is located on Jalan Pulau Komodo. Gang Aditya. There were 5 kids being observed in this topographic point. The 2nd 1 was in SMP Negeri 1 Singaraja. which is located at Jalan Gajah Mada 109. Banjar Bali. Buleleng. In this topographic point. there were besides 5 kids observed by the research worker.

3. 3. Subjects of the Study

The topics of this survey are the kids in the scenes of this survey. Subjects of the survey autumn into three. they are (1) people. worlds that research worker ask about the studied variables. (2) paper. paperss or other printed media that are used by the research worker and has a correlativity with the survey. (3) topographic point. infinites that the activities are conducted in (Arikunto. 1989) . The topics of this survey are 10 kids in entire. on Jalan Pulau Komodo. Gang Aditya and in SMP Negeri 1 Singaraja.

3. 4. Instruments

As a support to the method in roll uping the information. the research worker used some appropriate instruments that were consistent with the end of this survey. The instruments are observation. questionnaire. a note book. and a manus phone to enter the interview. All the instruments are well-prepared to acquire supportive informations for this survey.

3. 5. Procedure of Data Collection

Based on the jobs being discussed. there are some methods used to happen the information of the jobs. The methods that are used to happen the

information of children's address that undergoes a linguistic communication alteration are inactive engagement observation and interview. This observation was done by utilizing a recording equipment in a manus phone to enter the specific vocabularies used by the kids of this survey. To derive the information of the usage of the changed linguistic communication. the research worker used observation method. peculiarly. inactive observation method. A questionnaire was besides given to each of the kids to acquire the information of the grounds why kids adapt the new vocabularies. The questionnaire contained some comprehensible inquiries to reply. Before the questionnaire was answered. the research worker gave some accounts to the kids about the questionnaire. To obtain the information of children's reaction towards the alteration in their address. a questionnaire was used.

3. 6. Procedure of Data Analysis

After holding the collected information from the recording of the inactive engagement observation and interview. the consequences were so transcribed in the research. The information of the questionnaire answered by the kids were besides transcribed in the research. The informations were following descriptive qualitatively written in the signifier of narrative verbal words. At the terminal. there was a decision taken about the influence of Television shows towards the children's address.

Chapter 4 Determination AND DISCUSSION

In this portion. the consequence of the survey is described consecutively based on the studied jobs that include: (1) The address used by kids that undergoes a linguistic communication alteration. (2) The usage of the

changed linguistic communication. (3) The grounds why kids adapt the new vocabularies. and (4) Children's reaction towards the alteration in their address.

4. 1. Consequence of the survey

In this survey, there were five questionnaires given to kids, two times of observation, and five interviews were done to the other five kids. The interviews were done between an grownup and a kid involved in each session. The information which are related to the jobs studied, drawn as follow 4. 1. 1. The address used by kids that undergoes a linguistic communication alteration The method used to arouse the information of the address used by kids that undergo a linguistic communication alteration is observation. It can be seen that the vocabularies adapted by kids are still in the signifier of short phrases. They are used on occasion when the significance of the vocabularies can be delivered to the listeners. The illustration is the vocabularies " Betul. betul. betul" adapted by two kids at the age of nine. They used those vocabularies merely when they could acquire the opportunity to state that.

One of the two kids used those vocabularies when he was asked by his friend whether he was traveling to travel to another topographic point. Still, most of the children's address adapts little Numberss of vocabularies, merely from the Television shows that they like or even the character that they favor. Most of the vocabularies used by 10 kids are still simple. They reach words that are used in the Television shows that they like, which are largely dedicated for kids. The most obvious symptom gotten from their address is

that they used certain modulation to present the altered vocabularies. As in the vocabularies “ Betul. betul. betul” the modulation tends to be raising. It happened because they merely entirely copy what the Television shows air to them. If the Television shows broadcast certain altered vocabularies by kids with a raising modulation. so the kids who copy that will be given to utilize the same modulation. However, in little instances, like what happened to another two kids at the age of 15. they could do a spot fluctuation to the vocabularies that they adapt. Sometimes, they joked by decelerating down or fixing the velocity of stating the vocabularies.

Even the last syllables of the vocabularies may be sometimes taken, as in the vocabularies “ Betul. betul. betul” . which were shortened into “ Tul. tul. tul” by one of the fifteen-year-old kids. The usage of the changed address was largely done with their friends. It is because their friends could accept that and happen that the usage of the changed address was merriment. Another possible ground is their friends were utilizing some altered vocabularies from other Television shows. Conversely, the usage of the changed address decreased when they talked to their parents or grownups around them. The ground might be because the grownups could non accept that as a signifier of appropriate address when the kids were speaking to the aged.

Another plausible ground was because the grownups did non utilize the vocabularies, adapted by kids, in their day-to-day address. The relationship between the kids with the people that they are speaking to besides find the usage of the changed address. It was found that the changed address of kids came up when they talked to shut relations or close friends. It is likely

because they feel that the listeners can accept whatever address that they use due to the intimacy. However, when they talked to aliens, invitees, or other people that they seldom saw, the address used by the kids changed into the insouciant 1 that is the address that could be accepted by anyone in their milieus.

4. 1. 2. The usage of the changed address

The information of the usage of the changed address are the consequences of the observation, questionnaires, and interview done by the research worker, which are presented as follow.

4. 1. 2. 1. Communication between kids and kids

Communication 1 Child 1: Yang nawang ape artine hot Canis familiaris. Child

2: Tawang. anjing panas artine Child 1: Naa Naaa tidong ento tidong ento.

Communication 2 Child 1: Yang be maan Shen Long tuni di Bloody Roare Child

2: Ajaan? Nyen keanggon? Child 1: Jenny keanggon Child 2: Meh nyaan. kan

Shen Long aeng. Ngolok- ngolok gen gaene Child 1: Hahaha gurau

je Communication 3 Child 1: Rhode island. abaang courser laptape Child 2:

Oke hole. gampang

From the informations presented above, it can be seen that the altered vocabularies were used often by kids when they were speaking to each other. Largely, the state of affairs was really informal and they combined the vocabularies with their regional idiom. The altered vocabularies were largely used to carry through the feeling of contentment of the talker, because when they used the vocabularies, they felt like they resembled the characters in

the Television shows. Another map of the altered vocabularies is to soften the state of affairs.

As shown. in Communication 2. kid one wanted to soften the state of affairs between him and the middleman because he had lied to the middleman in the beginning. The usage of the altered vocabularies is largely accompanied with Balinese and Bahasa Indonesia. The concomitant of Balinese is used when they are at place or playing in the lodgings around their life. However. the concomitant of Bahasa Indonesia is used when they are at school. because most pupils are utilizing Bahasa Indonesia at that place.