



THE PHATIC MARKER IN JAVANESE LANGUAGE  
IN THE SOCIAL GROUP OF YOUTH  
IN SAMBIKEREK DISTRICT  
CITY OF SURABAYA

Basmallah Dinda Meidiani<sup>1</sup>, Akhmad Sofyan<sup>2</sup>, Agustina  
Dewi Setyari<sup>3</sup>

Postgraduate Student of Master Linguistics Program Jember University  
Jl. Kalimantan No.37, Kabupaten Jember, Indonesia  
e-mail: [meididinda98@gmail.com](mailto:meididinda98@gmail.com)

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**Abstract**

*The phatic markers in Javanese are often found in adolescent social group conversations in Sambikerek District, Surabaya. The purpose of this study is to reveal the form, function, and factors that cause and reveal the distribution of Javanese language phatic markers in adolescent social groups in Sambikerek District, Surabaya City. The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. The source of the research data is the social group*

*of teenagers who use the Javanese language and are domiciled in Sambikerek District, Surabaya City. Based on the results of the study found 44 data, namely phatic markers in the form of particles 12 data, namely Mok, se, ta, o, mek, tok, lak, check, tak, nek, lek, kon. The phatic marker in the form of the word phatic contains 5 data points, namely he, ndang, mugo, moro-moro, and golek-golek. The marker function contains 17 data points, namely the basic function (reason, certainty, and disbelief), the stated function (intention, wonder, and the existence of the place), the function of expressing disappointment, the function of starting a conversation, and the function of the conversation. The distribution of phatic markers contained 10 data in the form of particles and words in Javanese in social groups of adolescents in Sambikerek District, Surabaya City which can be located at 1) beginning, 2) middle, and 3) end of sentence, 4) beginning and middle, 5) beginning and end, 6) middle and end, 7) beginning, middle, and end.*

**Keywords:** *Javanese language phatic, phatic marker*

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## Introduction

Humans are social creatures who need communication in everyday life to interact. Communicating, of course, requires tools. Tools used and owned by humans to communicate with their environment, namely language. In communication, events can not be separated from context. As a means of communication and interaction that only humans have, language can be studied internally and externally. Internally, what is meant can only be implemented in the internal structure, namely the phonological structure, morphological structure, or syntactic structure. While external studies are carried out on things or causes that are outside the language, related to the use of that language by speakers in social groups. In the internal language review, it covers all aspects or linguistic components related to the use of language. The linguistic components include phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and discourse. Phonology, for example, has a phoneme as an object of study. In morphology, this means studying morphs, morphemes, and allomorphs. The field of syntax examines words, phrases, clauses, and sentences as the units of analysis. Discourse is a unit studied in the field of discourse analysis.

Kridalaksana (2005:116) suggests that in the Indonesian word class there are thirteen which include: verbs, adjectives, nouns, pronominals, numbers, adverbs, interrogatives, articulars, prepositions, conjunctions, interjections, demonstratives, and phatic categories. The phatic category was first proposed to be included in the Indonesian word class by Kridalaksana. According to him, phatic markers are verbal features that play a role in starting, maintaining, confirming, or ending a topic of conversation between the speaker and the interlocutor. Sofyan (2020) also said that word classes are divided into seven subcategories, namely: verbs, adjectives, nouns, pronouns (consisting of personal pronouns, questioners or questions, and pointers or demonstratives), numbers, adverbs, and task words (consisting of: prepositions, conjunctions, articulations, phatic categories, and exclamations). According to Kridalaksana (2005:116), the phatic category is divided into forms consisting of particles, phatic words, and phatic phrases. Phatic markers can be used in every type of sentence, either imperative or imperative, interrogative sentences, and declarative sentences (Sofyan, 2020: 248).

Agustina (2007: 183) suggests that in phatic expressions there are three forms, including (1) particles and words, (2) phrases, and (3) clauses or sentences. Fatigue in the form of particles and words is classified into three forms. First, phatic blends are two phatices that are played at once, which have a certain meaning and function. The meaning of this phatic combination varies according to the speech situation. Second, repetition fatigue, which means two duplicated or repeated fatigues. Therefore, phatic does not have a lexical meaning, but the phatic repetition in question is only structural (form). Third, combined pharmacies are two pharmacies that exist among other constituents that aim to realize certain understandings and functions in a dialogue. Third, phatic combinations are two phatices that exist among other constituents that aim to realize certain understandings and functions in a dialogue. Kridalaksana (2005:111) states that there are



three phatic functions, namely starting, maintaining, confirming a topic of conversation between the speaker and the speech partner in an act of communication. Furthermore, Agustina (2007:185) suggests that there are seven phatic functions, namely starting, affirming, defending, breaking, convincing, affirming, and closing a conversation.

According to Kridalaksana (2008:113), the phatic category, especially the phatic category particles, are found at the beginning of the sentence, in the middle of the sentence, and some are at the end of the sentence. However, there are some particles in the phatic category whose distribution is not comprehensive. There are particles whose existence is only in the middle and at the end of speech, and there are those whose distribution is only at the beginning and middle of speech. Phatic category can be found in declarative, interrogative, and imperative sentences (Yuanita, 2019:131).

Research related to phatic communication by certain people has been carried out by several parties. First, the thesis research conducted by Yuliana in 2017 with the title "Fatigue markers in the Javanese language used by the Madurese community in Jember". The focus of the research is the form of phatic markers in the Javanese language used by the Madurese community. The outline of the research is that the main subject of the research is the Madurese community in Jember.

Second, the thesis research conducted by Haula in 2019 entitled "Category of Fatigue in the Sasak Language". The focus of his research is the form and function of the phatic category in communication and the distribution of the phatic category in sentences. This research reveals how the form of the phatic category, the function of the phatic category in communication, and the distribution of the phatic category in sentences.

Third, the thesis research conducted by Yuanita in 2018 entitled "Expressions of Indonesian Language Fatiss for Elementary School Students at Great Prime School Binjai". The focus of the research is the form and distribution of phatic expressions obtained by SD GPS Binjai students. Broadly speaking, the contents of this study found the use of elementary school speech expressions when socializing or communicating. SD GPS students use phatic forms of words and phrases.

Fourth, the thesis research conducted by Handayani in 2020, entitled "Category of Fatigue and Context of Its Use in the Minangkabau Language in Kenagarian Kambang, Pesisir Selatan Regency". The form, function, and context of the application of phaticism in the Minangkabau language in daily communication in Kenagarian Kambang, Pesisir Selatan Regency. Three deep phatic forms were found, namely the forms of particles, words, and phrases. The concept of applying phatic in the community includes speakers, partners, the language used, the topic of speech, and the speech conditions when the speech occurs.



Fifth, research conducted by Waridin in 2008 with the title "Fatigue Expressions in a Talk Show on Television". The focus of the research is on what types of phatic expressions appear in television talk shows and the tendency to use each type of phatic expression. The theory that underlies this research is Malinowsky's (1923) phatic expression, Jakobson's (1980) and Leech's (1977) phatic function.

The problems with this study are as follows: (1) What is the form of Javanese language phatic markers in adolescent social groups in Sambikerep District, Surabaya City? (2) What is the function of Javanese language phatic markers in adolescent social groups in Sambikerep District, Surabaya City? (3) How is the distribution of Javanese language phatic markers in adolescent social groups in Sambikerep District, Surabaya City?

The aims of this study are (1) to reveal the form of Javanese language phatic markers in adolescent social groups in Sambikerep District, Surabaya City; (2) To reveal the function of Javanese language phatic markers in adolescent social groups in Sambikerep District, Surabaya City; (3) Obtaining an overview of the distribution of Javanese language phatic markers in adolescent social groups in Sambikerep District, Surabaya City;

### Methods

The design of this study used a qualitative descriptive method. Bodgan in Taylor (in Moleong, 2017:177) suggests that what is meant by qualitative research is a research procedure that produces written and oral descriptive data from a group of people and observable behavior. Based on the expert opinion above, this study will describe spoken words about the forms and functions that determine Javanese phatic expressions in adolescent social groups in Sambikerep District, Surabaya City.

The data presented is in the form of speech segments of adolescent social groups that indicate the form and function of Javanese language phatic markers in Sambikerep District, Surabaya City. Arikunto (2010:172) suggests that the subject of the research data obtained is the source of the data in this study. The source of the data in this study is the speech of social groups of adolescents in Sambikerep District, Surabaya City. The subjects of this research are social groups of teenagers in Sambikerep District, Surabaya City. The source of the data in this study is indicated by the accent and expression of social groups of teenagers in Sambikerep sub-district, Surabaya.

This study uses data collection techniques in the form of observation techniques, field notes, recording techniques, interviews, and data transcription. An observation technique was used to observe directly by looking at facial expressions and listening to Javanese phatic communication



utterances in social groups of adolescents in Sambikerep District, Surabaya City. Observations obtained in this study were in the form of oral conversations in adolescent social groups in Sambikerep District, Surabaya City, which showed the existence of phatic markers, distributions, and functions of phatic markers in the Javanese dialect Surabaya dialect in adolescent social groups in Surabaya and their context. The context here includes the situation and motion. The method used in data collection is the method of listening, observation, and field notes. In listening activities, researchers use methods or techniques that are divided into basic techniques and advanced techniques. The basic technique of the listening method is the tapping technique. Advanced techniques for listening methods are the Listen Libat Cakap (SLC) and Listen Libat Cakap (SBLC) techniques. The SLC technique is an activity of tapping speech when participating in a dialogue, meaning that the researcher is directly involved in the dialogue.

### **Research Findings and Discussion**

In accordance with the focus of the research, this section describes the Javanese language phatic category in adolescent social groups in Sambikerep District, Surabaya City, which includes (a) the form of phatic markers, (b) the distribution of phatic markers in sentences, and (c) the function of phatic markers in communication.

#### **1. Phatic Markers Appearance**

There were 18 data points in the form of phatic markers. The forms of phatic markers in Javanese include 13 data in the form of particles (*mok*, *se*, *ta*, *o*, *mek*, *tok*, *mek*, *check*, *lak*, *tak*, *nek*, *lek*, *kon*) and 5 data in the form of words (basic words and repeat words).

#### **Phatic Markers in the Form of Particles**

The data included in the phatic markers in the form of particles are 13 data.

(1) Particle *mok*

“Kon loh *mok* lebokno tasku.”

(you put in my bag)

(2) Particle *se*

“Lah lapo kesusu *se*?”

(Why hurry?)

(3) Particle *ta*



“Sek *ta* nang dingsos iku sing ngemis iku umur e tuek opo enom, Mas?”  
(Wait a minute, in this social service, young or old begging, Bro?)

(4) Particle *o*  
“Sul cobak on cam *o!*”  
(Sul, try to you on camera!)

(5) Particle *mek*  
“Jam piro? Jarene *mek* daring?”  
(What time? Says online only?)

(6) Particle *tok*  
“Ahaha cuma rambute *tok* yo sing ubanen yo!”  
(ahaha only his hair is gray!)

(7) Particle *lak*  
“Adoh seh *lak* numpak motor iki, suwi tutuke.”  
(it is far if you ride a motorbike, it takes a long time)

(8) Particle *cek*  
“*Cek* suwine Sa!”  
(you are so slow sa!)

(9) Particle *tak*  
“Eman gak seh gak ketemu Pak Bas, lah *tak* kiro Pak Bas ndek kono sampek sore sampek awan. Padahal aku pualing puengen ketemu Pak Bas.”  
(It's a shame that I didn't meet Mr. Bas, i think if Mr. Bas was there from noon to evening. Even though I really want to meet Mr. Bas)

(10) Particle *nek*  
“Santai. Kita kan *nek* jare Bu Swis opo iku mau?”  
(Relax. what did Miss Swis say earlier?)

(11) Particle *lek*  
“Aku iku yo atekan *lek* misale tuku online iku yo aku wedi.”  
(I'm afraid when shopping online)

(12) Particle *kon*



“Tapi kon ngerti gak seh! Ibukku malah ngedukung aku gawe klambi ngapret *kon!* Jare ngene wong lemu iku duduk gawe klambi sing glombyor-glombyor tambah ketok lemu.”

(Do you know! My mother encouraged me to wear tight clothes. He said, fat people don't wear bigger clothes, they look very fat)

### Phatic Marker in the Form of Words

The data included in the phatic marker in the form of words are 5 data.

(14) The word *he*

“*He* maem ndek kene ae loh, ndang dimaem!”

(Hey, just eat here, let's eat!)

(15) The word *ndang*

“Gak lah. Enak sumpah din, gak bohong. *Ndang* din cobaken!”

(Nope. Very nice Din, I'm not lying. Come on din try it!)

(16) The word *mugo*

“*Mugo* ae betah yo Sa!”

(I hope you like it, Sa!)

(17) The word *moro-moro*

“Sakno Sultan engko *moro-moro* de'e iki loh metu tekan Zoom.”

(Poor Sultan, suddenly he's out of the Zoom)

(18) The word *golek-golek*

“Ndisik iku aku lek taker duik koin ngono *golek-golek* info koin e iku onok nandi ae.”

(In the past when I exchanged coins, I looked for information about location of the coin.)

### 2. Distribution of Phatic Markers

There are 10 data included in the distribution of phatic markers.

(19) The first distribution of the *ndang* phatic marker form

“*Ndang* Din cobaken!”

(Let's try it, Din!)

(20) The first distribution of the *lek* phatic marker form



“*Lek* lima ngewu anyar iku sek kaku, iki wes ledeh ngene.”  
(If the new five thousand are still stiff, it's already broken like)

(21) The middle distribution of *ta* phatic marker form  
“Sa, awakmu sido *ta* ngkok Sa?”  
(Sa, are you ready to go later ?)

(22) The middle distribution of *mek* phatic marker form  
“Jarene *mek* daring?”  
(he said online only?)

(23) The end distribution of *o* phatic marker form  
“Sul cobak on cam *o*!”  
(sul, try to on cam!)

(24) The end distribution of *kon* phatic marker form  
“Tapi kon ngerti gak seh ibukku malah ngedukung aku gawe klambi ngapret *kon*.”  
(Don't you know, my mother even supports me to wearing tight clothes)

(25) The first and the middle distribution of *lah*, and *ndek* phatic marker form  
“*Lah* tak kiro Pak Bas *ndek* kono sampek sore sampek awan.”  
(I think if Mr. Bas was there from noon to evening)

(26) The first and the end distribution of *lah* and *seh* phatic marker form  
“*Lah* lapo kesusu *seh*?”  
(Why hurry?)

(27) The middle and the end distribution of *seh* and *kon* phatic marker form  
“Tapi kon ngerti gak *seh* ibukku malah ngedukung aku gawe klambi ngapret *kon*.”  
(Don't you know, my mother even supports me to wearing tight clothes)

(28) The first, the middle, and the end distribution of *loh*, *sok*, and *talah* phatic marker form  
“*Loh* mosok? Kon gak usah senyum-senyum *sok* manis, hmmm ngamuk, ojok ngamuk *talah*!”  
(Really?, you don't pretend to be beautiful with your smile, do not be angry!).





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## Conclusion

Results Based on the research and discussion of the problems that have been described, it can be concluded that the form, function, and distribution of BJ used by adolescent social groups in Sambikerep District, Surabaya City are very diverse. In terms of the narrative, the forms of phatic markers in BJ used by social groups of adolescents in Sambikerep District, Surabaya City are varied, both in terms of function and distribution. The form of phatic markers in BJ used by social groups of teenagers in Sambikerep District, Surabaya City, Jember, is in the form of particles and the word phatic. Phatic markers in the form of particles, namely mok, se, ta, o, mek, tok, lak, check, no, nek, lek, kon. Fatigue markers in the form of phatic words, namely he, ndang, mugo, moro-moro, and golek-golek. The functions of markers are: functions (reason, certainty, and disbelief), the function of affirming (intention, wonder, and the existence of a place), the function of disappointing, the function of starting a conversation, and the function of conversational conversation. The distribution of phatic markers in the form of particles and words in Javanese in social groups of adolescents in Sambikerep District, Surabaya City can be found 1) at the beginning, 2) in the middle, and 3) at the end of the sentence.

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