AN ANALYSIS OF CHARACTERS' UTTERANCES IN "EPEN CUPEN" INDONESIAN TELEVISION

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ABSTRACT

The research is intended to get public and television viewers' English linguistical understanding towards the characters' utterances on *Epen Cupen*, one of the entertainment programs in Indonesian Television program. There is one episode of *Epen Cupen* program is as the research data.

Finally, the research is done through qualitative research by using document study and where the future collected data are the characters' utterances in the form of words, phrases and sentences. The data of research are analyzed by content based and linguistical unit approach.

This research is conducted through qualitative research, Gay and Airasian stated: "qualitative approach is based on the collection data and analysis of no numerical data such as observation, interviews, and other more discursive sources of information."[1] Based on the method, this research used descriptive method.

The observation would be the instrument of research data collection. In this case, the researcher would keep him self watching *Epen Cupen*, that is an comedy entertainment program in *Indonesian* television. Then, the data are analysed by content based and linguistical unit approach. Here is the table of language analysis from *Epen Cupen* program:

A. Introduction

Epen Cupen is a tv program that tells about Papua comedian who has married with Javanese girl. This program also tells about the daily of Papua citizen which is made in comedy story.

Accordingly, the researcher here sees that from the actors; Kelemen Alwi as Celo, Aline Adita as Sinta or Celo's wife, and Cicilia Birio as Sisil or Celo's sister

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[1] L.R. Gay & Peter Airasian, *Educational Research: Competence for Analysis and Application*, (USA: Prentice Hall, 2000), p. 8

are the actors who researcher gets strong interest to do the research for. It is due to their incorrect utterance in language events.

Consequently, public are mostly contaminated and coloured their language events by their mother tongue and "bahasa gaul". The worst one is it is not definitely educated but foolishness. The researcher might say that the entertainment *Epen cupen* should concern about educational purpose in spoken expression and even a message. Therefore, public or viewers might study the right and correct language utterances in spoken expression for life.

Here, the researcher identifies that there are three actors of entertainment program that is *Epen Cupen* and practice the language wrong still based on Linguistical study.

Thus, the three of actors' language utterances and practices are necessary to discuss to keep public or viewers' language utterances understanding and practices high quality.

The researcher then limits the problems of this research on exploring the linguistical understanding and messages of the three of actors' utterances and practices on *Epen cupen*, that is an entertainment *Comedy program in Indonesian television.*

Moreover, the researcher formulates the problems of the research as follows:

1. What is the linguistical understanding of the three of actors' language utterances and practices on *Epen Cupen*? 2. What is the message of the three of actors' language utterances and practices on *Epen Cupen*? 3. What should be the right language utterances understanding and practices for the three of actors' language utterance on *Epen Cupen*?

Finally, the researcher has got strong desire to see deeply the three actors' utterance in this television program for public best language utterances understanding and practices. Thus, the research is going to be done through qualitative method and where the future collected data are the actors' utterances in the form of words, phrases and sentences. The data of research are analysed by content based and linguistical unit approach.

B. Discussion

B.1 Theories

Content Analysis

Content analysis is a method in social science research.[2] Content Analysis is described as the scientific study of content of communication. It is the study of the content with reference to the meanings, contexts and intentions contained in messages. The term Content Analysis is 75 years old, and Webster's Dictionary of English language listed it since 1961.

In 1952, Bernard Berelson[3] published *Content analysis in Communication Research*, which heralded recognition for the technique as a versatile tool for social science and media researchers. Some scholars adopted it for historical and political research as well.[4] However, the method achieved greater popularity among social science scholars as well as a method of communication research.[5] The development of content analysis as a full-fledged scientific method took place during World War II when the U.S. government sponsored a project under the directorship of Harold Lasswell to evaluate enemy propaganda. The resources made available for research and the methodological advances made in the context of the problems studied under the project contributed significantly to the emergence of the methodology in content analysis.

Content denotes what is contained and content analysis is the analysis of what is contained in a message. Broadly content analysis may be seen as a method where the content of the message forms the basis for drawing inferences and conclusions about the content.[6] Further, content analysis falls in the interface of observation and document analysis. It is defined as a method of observation in the sense that instead of asking

[2]D.K. Lal Das, and V Bhaskaran, (eds.). *Research Method for Social Work*, New Delhi: Rawat, 2008), p. 173-193
[3]B. Berelson, *Content Analysis in Communication Research*, (New York: The Free Press, 1952),
p.
[4]O.R. Holsti, *Content Analysis* , In G. Lindzey & E. Aronson (Eds.), *The Handbook of Social Psychology*, (2nd ed.) Vol.II, (New Delhi: Amerind Publishing Co., 1968), p. 596-692)
[5]R.D. Wimmer, and J.R. Dominick, *Mass Media Research: An Introduction* (4th ed.), (California: Wadsworth, 1994), p. 163
[6]D. Nachmias & C. Nachmias, *Content Analysis*, In *Research Methods in the social sciences*, (UK: Edward Arnold, 1976), p. 132-139

people to respond to questions, it "takes the communications that people have produced and asks questions of communications".[7] Therefore, it is also considered as an unobtrusive or non-reactive method of social research.

A number of definitions of content analysis are available. According to Berelson[8] content analysis is a research technique for the objective, systematic, and quantitative description of the manifest content of communication. Holsti[9] says that it is any technique for making inferences by systematically and objectively identifying specified characteristics of messages. Kerlinger[10] defined content analysis as a method of studying and analyzing communication in a systematic, objective, and quantitative manner for the purpose of measuring variables.

Krippendorff[11] defined content analysis as a research technique for making replicable and valid inferences from data to their context. As for Weber[12] it is a research methodology that utilizes a set of procedures to make valid inferences from text. These inferences are about sender(s) of message, the message itself, or the audience of message. According to Stone, content analysis refers to any procedure for assessing the relative extent to which specified references, attitudes, or themes permeate a given message or document.

Epen Cupen

Epen Cupen is an Indonesian comedy show program that is staring by Kelemen Awi as Celo, Aline Adita as Sinta, Cicilia Birio as Sisil, Yessi Kenyang as Bu RT, Pak Kadir as Pak RT, Bima Azriel as Billy, Fadi Iskandar as Kuncoro, Farali Khan as Aura in Global TV. This program has been started since May 2016. The program delivered certain theme and fun. Before this program is showed in television, it was showed in

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[7]F.N. Kerlinger, *Foundations of Behavioral Research* (3rd ed.), (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1986), p.

[8]B. Berelson, ..., p. 234

[9]O.R. Holsti, ..., p. 596-692

[10]F.N. Kerlinger, ..., p. 128

[11]K. Krippendorff, *Content Analysis: An Introduction to Its Methodology*, (London: Sage, 1980), p.

[12]R.P. Weber, *Basic Content Analysis*, (New Delhi: Sage, 1985), p. 225

Youtube and has so many viewers. *Epen Cupen* comes from the word *Epen kah, Cupen toh?* which is it was derived from "*Emang penting kah, Cukup penting toh?*"[13]

Linguistic approaches

Human language, that unique characteristic of our species, has been of interest throughout history. The scientific study of human language is called **linguistics**. A **linguist**, then, is not someone who speaks many languages (although many linguists do); such individuals are **polyglots**. A linguist is a scientist who investigates human language in all its facets, its structure, its use, its history, its place in society.

The form and structure of the kinds of linguistic knowledge speakers possess is the concern of theoretical linguistics. This theory of **grammar** – the mental representation of linguistic knowledge is what this text-book is about. But the field of linguistics is not limited to grammatical theory; it includes a large number of subfields, which is true of most sciences concerned with phenomena as complex as human language.

The simplest expressions of a language are those that cannot be divided into meaningful parts, other than the entire sequence of syllables that makes up each such expression and its stress and intonation contour.

The syllable [no:] with the associated meaning "no" in English is a theoretical construct known as a MORPH. A morph is a specific pronunciation associated with a specific meaning such that the pronunciation cannot be broken down into meaningful parts whose meanings combine to form the meaning of the whole. Behind the morph is an even more abstract theoretical construct known as a MORPHEME.

A morpheme is an association of pronunciation and meaning such that the pronunciations and meanings of an entire class of morphs can be determined from it. In the case of [no:] "no", there is no distinction between the morph and the morpheme, since there is no other determinable pronunciation with the meaning "no", and no other determinable meaning associated with the pronunciation [no:]. However in many other cases the distinction is quite sharp. The syllable [no:] with the associated meaning "no" in English is a theoretical construct known as a MORPH.

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[13]*Epen Cupen*, (online) (http://www.hiburan.lintas.info.com, retrieved on 23rd October 2016 at 4.02 p.m .)

A morph is a specific pronunciation associated with a specific meaning such that the pronunciation cannot be broken down into meaningful parts whose meanings combine to form the meaning of the whole. Behind the morph is an even more abstract theoretical construct known as a MORPHEME. A morpheme is an association of pronunciation and meaning such that the pronunciations and meanings of an entire class of morphs can be determined from it. In the case of [no:] "no", there is no distinction between the morph and the morpheme, since there is no other determinable pronunciation with the meaning "no", and no other determinable meaning associated with the pronunciation [no:].

Utterances Analysis table

No	Penutur	Keterangan	Peristiwa Bahasa	Topik	Kode	Pesan	Tempat/ Waktu
1	Celo	First actor in *Epen Cupen*. He plays as Papuan who married with Javanese girl "Sinta"	Tidur kok di bangunan?	Talking about thanksgiving ceremony	Informal	He actually wants to say why his wife awake him when he still sleep. The correct one of his sentence must be "tidur kok dibangunin?"	At Sinta's bedroom, in the morning
		and lives at Sinta's	Soalnya ini saya mau kasih tau ini,	Talking about thanksgiving ceremony	Informal	He wants to say that he will make thanksgiving	At Sinta's bedroom, in the morning

No	Penutur	Keterangan	Peristiwa Bahasa	Topik	Kode	Pesan	Tempat/ Waktu
		home in Jakarta.	sore ini ada acara sukuran di rumah sini.			ceremony in his house.	
			Harus pulang tempo	Talking about thanksgiving ceremony	Infromal	He wants to say to his wife that she must go home faster.	At Sinta's bedroom, in the morning
			Sebentar sore	Talking about thanksgiving ceremony	Informal	He actually wants to say "sore nanti" or "sore ini"	At the living room, in the afternoon
			Naga sari	Talking about thanksgiving ceremony	Informal	The meaning of Naga sari actually is a kind of traditional food but Celo and his sister think that it was the dragon's meat.	At the living room, in the afternoon
			Saya punya	Talking about	Informal	When Bu RT said that	At the Bu RT's

No	Penutur	Keterangan	Peristiwa Bahasa	Topik	Kode	Pesan	Tempat/ Waktu
			amplop di rumah itu banyak. Terus, mau kirim surat kemana ini?	someone who will give the opening speech in his thanksgiving		Celo must give an envelope to her husband, Celo thinks that the envelope is the real envelope. Actually, what Bu RT means is money that fill in the envelope.	house.
2	Sinta	Second actor in *Epen Cupen.* She plays as Celo's wife. She is a Javanese girl who has felt in love with	Lagi urus *client*	Talking about the preparation of their thanksgiving ceremony	Informal	Sinta wants to say that she is handling her client.	Sinta's office, in the afternoon.
			Buat daftar panjang lebar	Talking about the preparation of their thanksgiving ceremony	Informal	Sinta actually means that she has made a list of food that must bought by Celo but	Sinta's house, in the afternoon.

No	Penutur	Keterangan	Peristiwa Bahasa	Topik	Kode	Pesan	Tempat/ Waktu
		Celo because of Celo's poem.				because Celo does not understand so he does not buy the food in the list.	
3	Sisil	Third actor in *Epen Cupen*. She is Celo's sister. She followed Celo to Jakarta and stayed at Sinta's home.	Baru, sekarang siapa yang mau pigi belanja?	Talking about the preparation of their thanksgiving ceremony	Informal	Sisil wants to ask Celo who will go to buy all of the foods but the language that Sisil used is informal and mixing with her mother tongue.	At the living room, in the afternoon.
			Kalo gitu kakak mau	Talking about the preparation of their thanksgiving ceremony	Informal	Sisil actually want to say that she want to follow Celo to the market but if the other people hear what Sisil	At the living room, in the afternoon.

No	Penutur	Keterangan	Peristiwa Bahasa	Topik	Kode	Pesan	Tempat/ Waktu
						said, they will not understand what Sisil want.	
			Baru, Sinta dia suruh kita belanja apa saja?	Talking about the preparation of their thanksgiving ceremony	Informal	Sisil wants to say what was asked by Sinta to buy.	At the living room, in the afternoon.
			Cepat, naik sudah	Talking about the preparation of their thanksgiving ceremony	Informal	Sisil actually want to say "cepat, naik" but she adds the word "sudah" so the meaning becomes different. People will think that Sisil want to say "cepat, sudah naik	At the street near the market, in the afternoon.

No	Penutur	Keterangan	Peristiwa Bahasa	Topik	Kode	Pesan	Tempat/ Waktu
						kah?"	
			Mungkin kakak coro grogi lihat kakak punya muka yang cantik ini	Talking about invitation to the thanksgiving ceremony.	Informal	Sisil wants to say that Coro will be nervous if he sees Sisil's beautiful face	At the Coro's house, in the afternoon.

No	Pendengar	Keterangan	Peristiwa Bahasa	Topik	Kode	Pesan	Tempat/ Waktu
1	Sinta	Second actor in *Epen Cupen*. She plays as Celo's wife. She is a Javanese girl who has felt in love with Celo because of Celo's	Tidur mah di kamar ini, bukan di bangunan.	Talking about thanksgiving ceremony	Informal	Actually, Sinta has got the meaning of what Celo said. When Celo said "Tidur kok dibangunan", Sinta corrected what Celo said by saying "Tidur mah di kamar"	At Sinta's bedroom, in the morning

No	Pendengar	Keterangan	Peristiwa Bahasa	Topik	Kode	Pesan	Tempat/ Waktu
		poem.					
			Iya, aku gak akan telat. Tenang aja mas.	Talking about thanksgivi ng ceremony	Informa l	Same with before, Sinta can understand what Celo said.	At Sinta's bedroom, in the morning
2	Sisil	Third actor in *Epen Cupen*. She is Celo's sister. She followed Celo to Jakarta and stayed at Sinta's home.	Sibuk-sibuk terus. Alasan! Makanya Celo jangan terlalu manjakan istri.	Talking about the preparatio n of thanksgivi ng ceremony	Informa l	Sisil can get the meaning of what Sinta said although Sinta use the English word "client".	At the living room, in the afternoon.
			Hah, Naga sari? Kita mau cari daging naga dimana Celo?	Talking about the preparatio n of thanksgivi ng ceremony	Informa l	Same with Celo, Sisil does not understand what the meaning of *Naga Sari*	At the living room, in the afternoon.
3	Celo	First actor in *Epen Cupen*. He	Ya kita yang ada di rumah	Talking about the preparatio	Informa l	Celo can respond well what Sisil	At the living room, in

2. Sinta is the second actor in *Epen Cupen*. She plays as Celo's wife. She is a Javanese girl who has felt in love with Celo because of Celo's poem. Her language is *Lagi urus client*. Sinta wants to say that she is handling her client.

3. Sisil is the third actor in *Epen Cupen*. She is Celo's sister. She followed Celo to Jakarta and stayed at Sinta's home.her language is *Baru, sekarang siapa yang mau pigi belanja?*. Sisil wants to ask Celo who will go to buy all of the foods but the language that Sisil used is informal and mixing with her mother tongue.

4. For more information, see the previous table.

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