

The Use of Allusions on the "Sentilan Sentilun" Tv Show

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Abstract—This research aims to describe The Use of Allusions on The "Sentilan Sentilun" TV Show. Descriptive research type, research subject "Sentilan Sentilun". The research objectives of this research are the type, meaning, and function of the allusions language. Research method refers to non-involvement and note taking techniques. Analysis distributional and identity method. Result: first, based on type a) satire, b) sarcasm, c) cynicism, d) irony, and e) innuendo. Second, the meaning is in the form of a) type, and b) because of changing meaning. Types of meaning include a) primary, and b) secondary. Secondary meanings include a) figurative, b) connotative d) grammatical. The cause of changes in meaning include a) socio-cultural development, b) differences in the field of use, c) the existence of associations, d) abbreviations, e) grammatical processes, f) development of terms. Third, language functions include a) personal, b) interpersonal, c) referential, d) imaginative, and e) metalinguistic.

Keywords— *allusions, "sentilan sentilun"*

I. INTRODUCTION

Language style of a person in communicating has a close relationship with vocabulary. The use of a person's vocabulary and language variety in speaking or writing, aims to obtain certain broader effects [1]. Use of figurative language is one of the basic personal judgements, character and abilities of a person. Person with better language style, better judgement about him from other [2]. The use of figurative language is also often used, because he has difficulty in applying the meaning contained in the dictionary, because the meaning of a word often shifts if it is in units of sentences and every word or sentence sometimes has broad meaning [3]. "Sentilan Sentilun" is a Metro TV program that educates viewers with social and political themes with a characteristic of allusions that is packed with critically parody. The program has duration of 25 minutes played by Slamet Rahardjo as Ngoro Sentilan and Butet Kertaradjasa as Sentilun. They never ignore ethical and aesthetic values in delivering dialogue.

Therefore, this paper presents the use of allusions on the "Sentilan Sentilun" TV Show.

The rest of this paper is organized as follow: Section II describes theoretical review. Section III describes proposed research method. Section IV presents the obtained results and following by discussion in section V. Finally, Section VI concludes this work.

II. THEORETICAL REVIEW

Language style is known as style, when seen in general style is a way of expressing oneself, whether through language, behavior, dress [4]. Language style is a beautiful language that is used to enhance effects by introducing and comparing certain objects or things with objects or other things that are more general. The style of language someone uses will reflect his personality. The better the style of language, the better the assessment of people will be; the worse the person's language style, the worse the assessment given to him [2]. Satire in English can also mean allusion, a statement that refers to something without mentioning it directly [5].

III. RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a descriptive research based on facts. The subject of the research was the oral language of the "Sentilan Sentilun". The object of the research is the lingual unit of the allusions of the "Sentilan Sentilun". The research used tapping technique. The method was in the form of a non-involved reading method and note-taking techniques. Then analyzed using the distributional and identify method. This study is presented with an informal presentation method with ordinary words even with technical terminology [6].

IV. RESULTS

Based on the results of the study, the research found the type, meaning and function of language of the allusions in the following table. Satire dominates because there are aims that want to be conveyed consisted of moral or political criticism, suggestions, satire, ridicule, both in an outspoken manner, pervasive, and sometimes in funny ways.

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TABLE I. TYPE OF ALLUSIONS

No	Types	Freq	Percentage
1	Satire	69	44,52%
2	Irony	9	5,81%
3	Sarcasm	54	35,83%
4	Innuendo	4	2,58%
5	Cynicism	19	12,26%
Total		155	100%

Secondary meaning dominates, because the satirical used has a sense of value and can be interpreted according to the context and theme of each episode. Changes meaning such the cause of term development dominates the research, because the used of terms follows the allusions by using the existing Indonesian vocabulary by giving new meaning either in tighten, expand, or give new meaning to entertain viewers (see Table II).

TABLE II. MEANING OF ALLUSIONS

No	Meaning	Freq	Percentage		
1	Meaning Type	Primary	64	41,29%	
		Secondary	Connotative	63	40,64%
			Figurative	13	9,68%
			Gramatical	15	8,39%
Total		155	100%		
2	For Change in Meanings	Socio-cultural Development	8	8,79%	
		Difference in Usage Fields	15	16,49%	
		Association	18	19,78%	
		There are abbreviations	13	14,28%	
		Grammatical Process	3	3,30%	
		Term Development	34	37,36%	
		Total	91	100%	

The instrumental function dominates the result, because allusions is used to convey ideas in order to make the listeners do an activity in accordance with the speakers' desire (see Table III).

TABLE III. LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

No	Language Function	Freq	Percentage
1	Personal	27	17%
2	Inter Personal	10	7%
3	References	27	17%
4	Instrumental	62	41%
5	Meta linguistics	16	10%
6	Imaginative	13	8%
Total		155	100%

V. DISCUSSION

A. Types of Allusion

1) Satire

The argument acts indirectly, oddly sometimes in the funny ways that cause object of ridicule [7]. Example: Example: (1) "Mr. Sentilun, Mrs. Sentilan, and Mr. Hanta, we can appraise a politician from his expression. If he

watches a news about other politicians who get corruption, but he says, Wow! It means that he is cool politician. For example, the expression is being read again "Ugh Ya Allah... it is not good. It means that he is not real politician. Another type, when he is seen by other, **sett he is silent and lost in thought for many hours. It means that he is a doer**". GBS/23-10-15/18

Context(1): Boris Bokir acts as a prospective politician named Daniel Pandaputan became the House of Representatives, told his assessment of the expression of politicians who were exposed to corruption cases when they appeared on television. Satire is found in all parts of the conversation, which is empha- sized at the end of the sentence which causes object of ridicule, as an outspoken allusion.

2) Sarcasm

It is cruder than irony and cynicism, contain bitterness, it hurts and less pleasant to be heard [4]. Example (6) "I think these two hosts are so empty headed that need to going school once more. No wonder the program is bad, it has insult other people." GBS/13-11-15/130

Context (6): Mr. Nukman Luthfie as a social media expert, exemplifies the words that can be exposed to the article *hate speech*, shown to Sentilan Sentilun. Sarcasm is found throughout the quotations of *goblok banget* and *acaranya jelek*. This sarcasm contains rudeness, emotional outbursts of people who are angry, sounding rude and hurtful.

3) Cynicism

Allusions contains ridicule towards sincerityheart (Keraf, 1991: 143). Example: (8) "I don't believe that he is rich more than a ministry, is it true? GBS/27-11-15/44

Context (8): Sentilun feels disbelief in Suprpto (integrated farming practioner-JOGLO TANI) who works as a farmer but the salary is like a minister. Cynicism is shown in all parts of quotation utterances that are mocking, look down on and doubts.

4) Irony

Reference that says something in different meanings or intentions from what is contained in the series of words [4]. Example: (11) "Ah, no, I don't want to receive an envelope. It is an avoidance to receive it. So, no way. I will return it, what, I am not interested, it is an avoidance!" GBS/23-10-15/30

Context(11): Boris Bokir as a pro- pective politician wants to talk just with Sentilun. They spoke in a very low voice taped to Sentilun's ears. Boris Bokir gave an envelope to Sentilun, but he refused the envelope. Sentilun refused the envelope but received the contents of the envelope. The example irony (11) contains allusions with different meanings from the series of words.

5) *Innuendo*

A kind of figurative language of allusions by down playing the truth [7]. Expressing criticism with indirect suggestions, and not to be hurt by a moment's review. Example: (14) "Yes, citizen seems just can hope only, can't they?" GBS/25-12-15/113

Context (14): According to Sodjono and Sentilan industries and people who can actually get involved to save energy. Example (14) inuendo is found in a word that disparages the real reality that are *seems* dan *just*.

B. *Meaning of the style of Satire Language*

1) *Type of Meaning*

a. *Secondary*

The meaning that can be understood or identified through the context, the added meaning possessed by the word because of the subjective attitude of the users of the language [5].

a) *Figurative meaning*

The meaning is not true, contrasted with straight forward meaning [5]. Example:

(15) "Does ethic institution such honored council still have "teeth", sir?" GBS/23-10-15/12

Context(15): When Sentilan, Sentilun, Boris Bokir and Hanta Yuda talked about the function and position of the Council of Honorary Councils, Sentilan asked Hanta Yuda as Director of Poltracking, whether the Honorary Assembly institution had "teeth" or not. Example (15) is a secondary meaning, because the allusion above is accompanied by the term "tooth" which can only be understood or identified through the context. The term "teeth" concerns with the evaluation of the work of the people's that has a special meaning, namely power.

b) *Connotative meaning*

In connection with the value of taste, for example the word *rama* has a more subtle sense of value than the word *bapak* [5] Example: (20) *According to my analysis, I have principle that saving energy is simple Mrs. I have just observed what Mr. Jon said, use gas as needed and throw the gas in the right place.* GBS/25-12-15/103

Context (20): Sentilun is talking about energy saving. He suggested using gas as needed. However, in the conversation, he equalizes the *gas* of residual living things. The word *gas* is a word that has a smoother taste value than *fart*.

c) *Grammatical Meanings*

The meaning arises because of the grammatical processes such as affixation, reduplication, and composition [8].

Example(23) *It is like conservation of the energy, the most important is how to 'membumikan' grounding the ideas.* GBS/25-12-15/112

Context (23): Sentilun suggests to realize the idea of government using the word *earth*. Example (23) the word 'membumikan' grounding in the sense of realizing or

realizing an idea. Grounding undergoes a grammatical process from the basic word of *bumi* which gets the prefix *mem-* and suffix *-kan*.

b. *Primary*

The core meaning of words is related to the lexical, denotative, and literal meaning possessed by the word in a loose condition or meaning that can be understood without context [5]. Example:

(25) "Be careful, politician is related to corruption though. Are you still interested?"

Example (25) is an allusion that has a primary meaning, because without knowing the context, the utterance is understandable. In addition, the words in example (25) that are words that have real meaning.

a) *The Cause of Change in Meaning*

1) *Development of Terms*

Efforts in developing new terms by using Indonesia vocabulary existed by giving new meaning both in tighten meaning, expand, or give new meaning [8].

Example: (28) "Menurut analisis saya, kalo tidak hati-hati ya Ndoro ya penggunaan pasal-pasal soal penghinaan ini, bisa menjadi "pasal karet" loh Ndoro." GBS/13-11-15/121

Context(28): Nukman Luthfie as a social media expert is advising the police to act more correct, not immediately just putting people in jail. Sentilun believes that if you are not careful of *using* articles about insult, it can be rubber article, and make people bother.

In example (28) there is the term "pasal karet", which is a term that utilizes the Indonesian vocabulary *pasal* 'things' or 'cases' and *karet* can stretch and contract'. The use of the article *hate speech* can be understood differently by each person.

2) *Existence of Association*

The word used outside of the field still has a relationship with the meaning used in the field of origin [8]. Example:

(31) "Ah, I am not interested, I can't receive the envelope. It is avoidance, so no way! I will return it, what, I am not interested, it is avoidance!"

GBS/23-10-15/30

Nih ku kembalikan, apa, nggak doyan aku, pantang! GBS/23-10-15/30

Context (31): Boris Bokir gave an envelope to Sentilun but he refused. In example (31) the envelope is associated with the community as a bribe.

3) *Differences in the Field of Use*

Every field of life or activity has its own vocabulary that is only known and used with certain meanings in the field. If the word is used in another field, then the word has another meaning that is not the same as the meaning in the original field [8]. Example:

(34) *People are also inspired to be farmer. Farmer works to plant corps, we should plant kindness Mrs. It means that when kindness has been planted, so our leader should learn from the farmers in order to make them want to plant kindness not make problems.* GBS/27-11-15/56

Context (34): Suprpto suggested that leaders should learn from the farmers' works. Example (34) the different fields of the use are found in the word *menanam*. Planting is used in agriculture, while planting goodness in politics and daily life.

4) Existence of Abbreviation

A number of words or phrases in Indonesian that are often used, that is not being spoken or written down overall, people already understand their meaning. Therefore, people use their abbreviations more than using their full form [8].

Example: (36) *Maybe correct Mrs. Since I was child, I had characters as politician. First, name consists of three words in order to be easy in abbreviation. My name is Daniel Pandaputan Reksadana, abbreviated to be DPR.*" GBS/23-10-15/07

Context (36): Boris Bokir introduces his name as candidate of politician, Daniel Pandaputan Reksadana, abbreviated as DPR. Example (36) abbreviations are found in the name Daniel Pandaputan Reksadana to become DPR. The abbreviation of the name does not affect the lexical meaning but, the secondary meaning arises when Daniel mentions his name and abbreviated to be DPR which can be interpreted appropriate with the context that Boris Bokir satirized the House of Representatives.

5) Socio-Cultural Development

The form of the word in this case is remain exist, but the concept of the meaning has changed, for example in the word *saudara* which means 'family', and 'anda' in the sentence [8].

Example: (41) *However, when our politicians think about country that consists of families?* 06-11-15/ 145

Context (41): Adhie said that in the past, leaders had prospered the people consisting of families. However, today the leader is prospering his family first and then the people. The word *keluarga* had developed, initially the family meant family but today, the word in this case remains, but the concept has changed into families of politicians who form countries that have their own interests and must fulfill their needs first than people.

6) Grammatical Process

Grammatical processes such as affixation, reduplication and composition will cause changes in meaning in what actually happens, because the form of the word it has changed as a result of the grammatical process "giving birth" to grammatical meanings [8].

Example: (42) *"If the matter of how to manage difference opinion to our representative of citizens, because they have principle, they can have different **opinion**, but not different **income**."* GBS/13-11-15/131

Context (42): Sentilun quips the people's representatives by saying that they may differ in opinion as long as they are not different in income. In example (42) there is a reason for the change in meaning due to the grammatical process in the form of adding a suffix to the word opinion into income. It is because the process of meaning changes *pendapat* 'able, capable, can' become 'the result of work/effort'.

C. Language Function

1) Imaginative

It is used to convey ideas, feelings both real and imaginative, this function is usually in the form of art (poetry, stories, and jokes) that is used for the pleasure of speakers, as well as Finocchiaro's listeners [8]. Example: (44) *"Who will be brave to reduce you, said your citizens at once. Your citizens, not your high authority."* GBS/06-11-15/ 146

Context: Sentilan teased by singing a piece of song by Ibu Sud entitled *Fluttering My Banners*. Example (44) is an imaginative function because speakers satirize the higher-ups by singing a poem chanting the song "Berkibarlah Benderaku" by Ibu Sud.

2) Reference

Language serves as a tool to discuss objects or events surrounding speakers or those in culture in general Finocchiaro (through Chaer and Agustina, 2004: 16). Example: (47) *"Please tell me, you want to complain about what, like a pawnshop can solve the problem without problems, unlike the politician, right, the politician, I like solving the problem by complicating matters."* GBS / 26-12-15/62

Context :(47) *"If you want to complain about something, please do, it is like pawning that can solve the problem without problem. It is different with politicians that solve the problem by making it complicated."*

3) Personal

Speakers express an attitude towards what they say, speakers not only reveal emotion through language but also shows that emotion when conveying his speech. The listener can guess whether the speaker is sad, angry, or happy Finocchiaro [8].

Example: Example: (50) *"please don't tease me, looking for people like me is more difficult than this gas. Understand?"* GBS/25-12-15/99

Context (50): Sentilun is angry because he was teased by the Youth. Youth intends to ask Sentilun to help cook formalin food for Sentilun because his gas runs out. Example (50) Sentilun is angry when teased by his opponent's speech.

4) Metalinguistic

Language is used to discuss the language itself, Finocchiaro [8].

Example: (54) *"I wonder today if you want to be farmers, you are not **"healthy"** enough hehehe, what the farmer is, poor, difficult, low income, low interested people."* GBS/27-11-15/43

Context(54): Sentilan remains want to be farmers with the word "healthy." It includes the function of the metalinguistic language style because there is a term in the utterance of the language style that talks about the language itself. The term "healthy" talks about one's physical and spiritual state. If physically and mentally an unhealthy, leader will harm the country he leads.

5) Instrumental

Setting the listener's behavior, language not only makes listeners do something, but does activities that are in line with what the speaker Finocchiaro wants [8]. (57) "So, how is it? how is your fate?" "Bring it back!" GBS/23-10-15/33

Context (57): Sentilun asks the envelope containing the bribe from Boris Bokir. Sentilun sent Sentilun firmly to return the money. An example (57) of an instrumental function to order someone else to do something is to return the bribe he has received.

6) Interpersonal

The ability to build and establish relationships, nurture, show feelings of friendship or social solidarity Finocchiaro [8]. Example: (60) "It is correct that the most important thing is heart, if our heart is close, it will support our country automatically, so if our heart is close to the citizen, they should not be asked to do anything, they will support you." GBS/06-11-15/ 142

Context (60): Adhie explained that the most important thing to be a leader is a heart that is close to the people. The interpersonal function shown in example (60) is the ability to show feelings of friendship and solidarity with the people.

VI. CONCLUSION

The use of the satire dominates the "Sentilan Sentilun" program, because the purpose is delivered in the form of moral or political criticism, advice, satire, ridicule. Secondary meaning dominates, because it uses satirical language styles that have sense values and can be interpreted according to the context. The cause of change in meaning in the form of developing terms dominates the result, because many of the terms used and following the style of satire language by utilizing the existing Indonesian vocabulary by giving new meaning both tighten, expand, and give new meaning to entertain viewers. The instrumental function dominates the result, because allusions used to convey ideas in order to the listeners carry out an activity in accordance with the wishes of the speaker.

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