

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The data of this study is East Jakarta's (Indonesia) linguistic landscape texts captured on photographs that consist of code-meshing in English or between English and Indonesian language at lexical level. The data, the focused code-meshing texts, were underlined to label (and separate) them from other words or compound words on the photograph. To find the meaning of the words, Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia and third edition of Cambridge Advance Learner's Dictionary were used. Each data was analyzed with Ogechi's (2005) lexification and lexicalization theory (process of translingual practice at lexical level), and with Leech's (1981) communicative functions.

There are 50 data on 35 photographs in which lexification process (44 occurrences) and informational function (49 occurrences) are most dominant. Meanwhile, lexicalization process is only six occurrences on five photos. In this section, only 11 photos were discussed which was representing all six lexicalization process and nine lexification process. In each discussion of each photo, to answer the research question, the process of meshing word(s) was firstly discussed, and then the communicative function. In addition, the possible cause(s) was also discussed.



Picture 4.1

This linguistic landscape photo above was captured at a copy center. *Fotocopy* is a code-meshing between an Indonesian and an English word to form an English compound word. *Foto* is an Indonesian word and *copy* is an English word. Also, in Indonesian, *foto* is a loanword that mean is the same with *photo* in English. In Indonesian, *foto* is a noun which means picture or photograph, the same meaning with *photo* in English. Therefore, *fotocopy* (noun) in this case has gone through lexification process since the word has the same sense with English compound word *photocopy* (noun). *Fotocopy* is a code-meshing phenomenon since the sign writer meshed his/her Indonesian repertoire with English source which in English, *fotocopy* is supposed to be *photocopy*. So, if he/she wanted to use Indonesian only, it supposed to be *fotokopi*, not *fotocopy*, but he/she wanted to use English by whether or not consciously meshing the codes and disobeyed how to spell *photo* in the right way. The communicative function of *fotocopy* here is informational function which is to give information that customers can make a photocopy in that copy center or the copy center has photocopy facility.

The possible cause of this code-meshing is the sign writer's repertoire/knowledge of English spelling. The sign writer only knows the correct spelling of *copy* and did not know the correct spelling of *photo*. Furthermore, the sign writer wrote *foto* instead since *foto* is an Indonesian (loan)word so it is his/her repertoire.



Picture 4.2

This linguistic landscape photo above was also captured at a copy center. Both *Scen* and *photo* are English words but the former has incorrect spelling since the sign writer whether or not consciously disobeyed how to spell *scan* in the right way. *Scen* is a code-meshing phenomenon since the sign writer meshed an English word *scan* with his/her repertoire. *Scan* is a verb which means to use a machine to put a picture of a document into a computer, or to take a picture of the inside of something. *Scen* here has the same sense with *scan* so it has gone through lexification process. The function of *scen* here is the *photo*'s verb. The communicative function of *scen photo* is informational function which is to give information that customers can scan photos or pictures in this copy center.

The possible causes of this code-meshing are the sign writer's repertoire/knowledge of English spelling and pronunciation. The sign writer only knows the correct spelling of *photo* and did not know the correct spelling of *scan*. Furthermore, the sign writer wrote *scen* instead because of his/her pronunciation repertoire of *scan*. The correct pronunciation of *scan* is /skæn/ but the vowel /æ/ is strange in Indonesian language and Indonesian people may directly replace it with /e/ in their repertoire. Thus, most Indonesian people, including the sign writer use to pronounce it /sken/ and he/she did not know the correct spelling of it.



Picture 4.3

This linguistic landscape photo above was captured at a garage. *Tambal* (verb) is an Indonesian word which means *patch* (verb) and *ban* (noun) is also an Indonesian word which means *tyre* (noun). In other words, Indonesian compound word *tambal ban* means *tyre repair* (because the tyre is leaking). *Tublees* here is a code-meshing between sign writer's repertoire and an English word *tubeless* with incorrect spelling since the sign maker whether or not consciously disobeyed how to spell *tubeless* in the right way. *Tubeless* is adjective which means having no

tube (something that contains air inside the tyre). *Tublees* has the same sense with *tubeless* so it has gone through lexification process. The function of *tublees* here is an adjective for *ban* (tyre). The communicative function of *tambal ban tublees* here is informational function which is to give information that customers' tubeless tyres can be repaired in that garage.

The possible causes of this code-meshing are the sign writer's repertoire/knowledge of English spelling and pronunciation. The sign writer did not know the correct spelling of *tubeless*. Furthermore, the sign writer wrote *tublees* instead because of his/her pronunciation repertoire of *tubeless*. The correct pronunciation of *tubeless* is /tubləs/. Thus, most Indonesian, including the sign writer use to pronounce it /tubləs/ and write it *tubles* (or in this case *tubelees*) since vowel /ə/ is mostly always letter *e* in their written repertoire, and the sign writer did not know the correct spelling of it.



Picture 4.4

This linguistic landscape photo above was also captured at a garage. There are two code-meshing phenomena at lexical level; *injection* and *carburator*.

Injection here is a code-meshing between an English word injection (noun) and sign writer's purpose and repertoire. In English, there are only two meanings of injection; the first meaning is (noun) when someone puts a liquid, especially a drug, into a person's body using a needle and a syringe (small tube), while the second meaning is (noun) the introduction of something new that is necessary or helpful to a situation or process. *Injection* here doesn't have the same sense with English word injection (noun) but the sign writer's sense of this injection is motorcycle (noun) whose engine has fuel injection system (fuel-injected motorcycle), so it has gone through lexicalization process. The second phenomenon, besides the incorrect spelling, *carburator* here is a code-meshing between an English word carburettor (noun) and sign writer's repertoire and purpose. In English, carburettor (noun) means the part of an engine which mixes fuel and air, producing the gas which is burnt to provide the power needed to operate the vehicle or machine. *Carburator* here doesn't have the same sense with English word carburettor but the sign writer's sense of this *carburator* is motorcycle (noun) whose engine (still) has carburettor system, so it has gone through lexicalization process. The communicative function of *injection* and *carburator* here is informational function which is to give information that both kinds of motorcycles can be tuned-up/serviced in that garage.

The possible causes of these code-meshing are the sign writer's purpose and repertoire/knowledge of English spelling. The sign writer's purpose of this sign is efficiency and effectiveness of words so he/she clipped/shortened the words *motorcycle whose engine has fuel injection system* which is represented as

a word *injection*, and also clipped/shortened the words *motorcycle whose engine (still) has carburettor system* which is represented as a word *carburator*. The sign writer did not know the correct spelling of *carburettor*. Furthermore, the sign writer wrote *carburator* instead because of his/her repertoire of *carburettor* which is *karburator* (noun) which is also an Indonesian (loan)word which means the same with *carburettor*.



Picture 4.5

This linguistic landscape photo above was captured on a special path of a main street. This road sign is prohibition sign and there is words *kecuali busway*. *Kecuali* is an Indonesian word which means *except* in English while *busway* is an English compound word. *Busway* here is a code-meshing between an English compound word and local variety. In English, *bus* means a large vehicle in which people are driven from one place to another while *way* means a route, direction, or path, so *busway* means a path for bus. *Busway* here doesn't have the same sense

with English word *busway* but the sign writer's sense of this *busway* is *Transjakarta* bus, so it has gone through lexicalization process. *Transjakarta* bus is a massive transportation (Bus Rapid Transit system) to support the capital city Jakarta's busy activity. The communicative function of prohibition sign *kecuali busway* here is directive function which is to prohibit other vehicles except *busway* to use the special path (only *Transjakarta* bus which is allowed to use the special path). To make sure that *busway* is code-meshing phenomenon, another photo of *busway* sign is discussed below.



Picture 4.6

This linguistic landscape photo above was captured on a main street. *Halte* is an Indonesian word which means stopping place for public transportation while *UNJ* is an abbreviation for Universitas Negeri Jakarta (State University of Jakarta). *Busway* here is a code-meshing between an English compound word and local variety, which means *Transjakarta* bus. Thus, the communicative function

of this road sign here is informational function which is to give information that there is a *Transjakarta* bus-shelter nearby (see the arrow).

The possible causes of this code-meshing are the sign writer's purpose and the local's repertoire/variety. The sign writer's purpose of this sign is efficiency and effectiveness of words so he/she replaced the word *Transjakarta* (bus) with *Busway* since it is Indonesians', especially Jakartans' repertoire, Jakartans' local variety. Jakarta people will not be confused because of this since they know that *busway* means *Tranjakarta* bus. In fact, word *busway* is more familiar to them to refer *Transjakarta* bus than word *Transjakarta* itself.



Picture 4.7

This linguistic landscape photo above was captured at a garage. Besides the incorrect spelling, *sokbreker* here is a code-meshing between an English compound word shockbreaker (noun), local variety, and sign writer's repertoire.

In English, *shock* (noun) here means the effect of one object violently hitting another, which might cause damage or a slight movement, while *-breaker* (suffix) means someone who uses force to go into or open the stated thing, or someone who does not obey a law or rule, etc. *Sokbreker* here doesn't have the same sense with English compound word *shockbreaker* but the sign writer's sense of this *sokbreker* is *shock absorber* or *suspension*, so it has gone through lexicalization process. *Shock absorber* (noun) is a device on a vehicle, especially a car or an aircraft, which reduces the effects of travelling over rough ground or helps it to land more smoothly, while *suspension* (noun) is equipment fixed to the wheels of a vehicle which reduces the uncomfortable effects of going over road surfaces that are not even. The communicative function of this *sokbreker* is informational function which is to give information that suspension or shock absorber of customers' vehicles, especially cars or motorcycles, can be serviced in that garage.

The possible causes of this code-meshing are local and sign writer's repertoire/knowledge of English spelling and pronunciation. In Indonesian's repertoire, especially in Jakarta's (or perhaps other places' repertoire of Indonesia), *shockbreaker* refers to *suspension* or *shock absorber*. Jakarta people will not be confused because of this phenomenon since they know that *shockbreaker* means *suspension*. In fact, word *shockbreaker* is more familiar to them to refer *suspension* than word *suspension* itself. Furthermore, the sign writer did not know the correct spelling of *shockbreaker*. The sign writer wrote *sokbreker* instead because of his/her pronunciation repertoire of *shockbreaker*.

The correct pronunciation of *shockbreaker* is /ʃɒkbreɪ.kəʃ/. Thus, most Indonesian, including the sign writer use to pronounce it /sɒkbrekər/ and write it *sokbreker* since consonant /ʃ/, /ʒ/, and diphthong /eɪ/ are quite rare in Indonesian's repertoire, and vowel /ɒ/ is mostly always letter *o* and vowel /ə/ is mostly always letter *e* in their written repertoire.



Picture 4.8

This linguistic landscape photo above was also captured at a garage. There are two code-meshing phenomena at lexical level which are *matic* and *injection*. *Matic* here is a code-meshing between an English word *automatic* (noun) and sign writer's purpose and repertoire since he/she clipped/shortened the word *automatic*. In English, *automatic* (noun) here means a vehicle in which you do not have to change the gears. So, *matic* here has gone through lexification process since it has the same sense with its origin word *automatic*. The second phenomenon, *injection*, like has been discussed above (see discussion of picture 4.4), is a code-meshing between an English word *injection* (noun) and sign writer's purpose and repertoire. *Injection* (lexicalization) means motorcycle (noun) whose engine has fuel injection system (fuel-injected motorcycle). The

communicative function of *matic* and *injection* here is informational function which is to give information that both kinds of motorcycles can be tuned-up/serviced in that garage.

The possible causes of these code-meshing are the sign writer's purpose and repertoire. The sign writer's purpose of this sign is efficiency and effectiveness of words so he/she clipped/shortened the word *automatic* which is represented as a word *matic*, and also clipped/shortened the words *motorcycle whose engine has fuel injection system* which is represented as a word *injection*. *Matic* and *injection* have become his/her repertoire and the customers will not be confused about that.



Picture 4.9

This linguistic landscape photo above was captured at a copy center. There are two code-meshing phenomena at lexical level which are *foto copy* and *aksesories*. The first code-meshing, *fotocopy*, like has been discussed before, is a code-meshing between an Indonesian (loan)word *foto* and an English word *copy*

to form an English compound word *photocopy* so *foto copy* has the same sense with *photocopy* (lexification). The second code-meshing, *aksesories*, is a code-meshing between sign writer's repertoire *aksesori* (noun) and an English word accessories, which is a plural form of accessory (noun). *Aksesori* is an Indonesian (loan)word which has the same meaning with *accessory*, which means something added to a machine or to clothing, which has a useful or decorative purpose. Thus, *aksesories* here has gone through lexification process since it has the same sense with accessories. The communicative function of *fotocopy* and *aksesories* here is informational function which is to give information that customers can make a photocopy and buy accessories in that shop.

The possible cause of this code-meshing is the sign writer's repertoire/knowledge of English spelling. The sign writer did not know the correct spelling of *photo* and *accessories*. Furthermore, the sign writer wrote *foto* and *aksesories* instead since they are his/her repertoire; *foto* is an Indonesian (loan)word and *aksesories* (*aksesori*) is also Indonesian (loan)word with meshing of English spelling.



Picture 4.10

This linguistic landscape photo above was captured at a garage. *Sperpart* here is a code-meshing between an English compound word *spare part* (noun) and sign writer's repertoire. In English, *spare part* (noun) means a piece that can be used to replace another similar piece in a car or other device. *Sperpart* here has the same sense with English word *spare part* (noun) so it has gone through lexification process. The communicative function of *sperpart* here is informational function which is to give information that customers can buy their motorcycle spare parts and get the spare parts installed in that garage.

The possible causes of this code-meshing are the sign writer's repertoire/knowledge of English spelling and pronunciation. The sign writer did not know the correct spelling of *spare part*. Furthermore, the sign writer wrote *sperpart* instead because of his/her pronunciation repertoire of *spare*. The correct pronunciation of *spare* is /speə^r/ but the diphthong /eə/ and consonant /^r/ are strange and rare in Indonesian repertoire and Indonesian people may directly

replace diphthong /eə/ with /e/ in their repertoire. Thus, most Indonesian people, including the sign writer use to pronounce it /sper/ and because of his/her knowledge of English spelling, he/she just write it *sperpart*.



Picture 4.11

This linguistic landscape photo was also captured at a garage. There are two code-meshing phenomena at lexical level which are *velg resing* and *tambal tubles*. *Velg* (noun) is an Indonesian loanword which means rim (of wheel, noun), while *resing* is a code-meshing between an English word *racing* (adj) and sign writer's repertoire. *Resing* has the same sense with *racing* (adj) so it has gone through lexification process. The function of *resing* here is an adjective for *velg*. The second code-meshing, *tambal tubles*, is quietly the same with (the discussion of) picture 4.3 (lexification), but in here without word *ban* because it is ellipsized for efficiency purpose. The function of *tubles* here is an adjective for *ban* (tyre). Thus, the communicative function of *velg resing* and *tambal tubles* on this sign is informational function which is to give information that customers can buy racing rims (of wheel of racing/sports vehicles e.g. racing/sports car or etc.) and can get

their rims serviced/repaired, and customers' tubeless tyres can also be repaired in that garage.

The possible causes of this code-meshing are the sign writer's repertoire/knowledge of English spelling and pronunciation and his/her purpose. The sign writer did not know the correct spelling of *racing* and *tubeless*. Furthermore, the sign writer wrote *racing* and *tubes* instead because of his/her pronunciation repertoire of them. The correct pronunciation of *racing* is /'rei.sɪŋ/ and *tubeless* is /tubləs/. Thus, most Indonesian, including the sign writer use to pronounce it /'resɪŋ/ and /tubləs/ since diphthong /eɪ/ is quietly rare in Indonesian repertoire and Indonesian people may directly replace it with /e/, and write them *resing* and *tubes* since vowel /ə/ is mostly always letter *e* in their written repertoire. In addition, the sign writer's purpose of ellipsis word *ban* (tyre) is efficiency of word usage since without word *ban*, the customers will have known that the garage can repair tubeless tyres. It is because the word *ban* (tyre) is a collocation of word *tubeless*.

Based on the discussion above, we can conclude that code-meshing is a phenomenon that has already been everywhere, around us, including linguistic landscape. Code-meshing has two processes which are lexification and lexicalization. In code-meshing in (East Jakarta's) linguistic landscape, lexification process and informational function are dominant. In addition, the possible causes of code-meshing are sign writer's repertoire/knowledge of English spelling and pronunciation, sign writer's purpose, and local varieties. People, customers, who are mostly Jakartan (Indonesian), may not be confused with this

phenomenon since it is also their repertoire/varieties. And, the reason for using English on the local (commercial) signs is to attract (customers') attention and in relation to globalization, modernity, and reputation (Athwary, 2014 in Oktavia, 2015). Word *repertoire* is often used in this study since in this case, it refers to the way people pronounce, their knowledge of spelling, and their own sense (meaning) of words. *Repertoire* is just the same with *varieties*.

Also, we can conclude that code-meshing phenomenon is the potential causes of new meanings and/or new words and new loanwords in dictionaries. For example of new meaning is word *automatic* which firstly is an adjective which means "an automatic machine or device is able to operate independently of human control", "done without thinking about it", and "certain to happen as part of the normal process or system". But *automatic*, through lexicalization process, has a noun version which means "a vehicle in which you do not have to change the gears" since people often do code-meshing in their daily utterances e.g. "Kate drives an automatic."

For example of new word is word *photo* which is formed by clipping the word *photograph* since people often do code-meshing in their daily utterances e.g. "She took a lot of photos of the kids". Another example of new word is word *brunch* which is a combination of breakfast and lunch since people often code-mesh e.g. "We always have brunch together on Sunday."

For loanwords samples, Indonesia has a lot of loanwords, especially words from English language since English is international lingua franca. Code-meshing between English and Indonesian repertoire is also a possible potential cause of

Indonesian loanwords, there are *spiral* from spiral, *foto* from photo, *fotokopi* from photocopy, *karburator* from carburettor, *pres* from press, *kopi* from coffee or copy, *aksesori* from accessory, *bodi* from body, *servis* from service, *setir* from steer, *spesialis* from specialist, *sepiker* from speaker, *cek* from check, *transparan* from transparent, *sampo* from shampoo, *proses* from process, *desain* from design, etc.

Since code-meshing is blending or merging local varieties with the dominant discourse (Young, 2010; Canagarajah, 2006; Lu, 2004 in Fraiberg 2010), and since language is dynamic, it is not impossible that there are always new meanings, new words, and new loanwords in the dictionaries. For example, the compound word *shock breaker* which does not exist yet in English dictionary (third edition of Cambridge Advance Learner's Dictionary) and the compound (loan)word *busway* which does not exist yet in Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (Indonesian dictionary) will exist soon along with the people usage of the words.