THE USE OF THE WORD ‘GALAU’ AMONG CONTEMPORARY YOUTH

THESIS
Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan

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THE USE OF THE WORD ‘GALAU’ AMONG CONTEMPORARY YOUTH

Kevin Antonio

ABSTRACT

In Indonesia, the word ‘galau’ is understood as an expression that shows negative emotions due to a serious problem and as a standard form to poetic word (written form) normally back then. According to Indonesian Dictionary (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia) (2015), the word “galau” means busy abuzz (sibuk beramai-ramai) or very crowded. In spite of this, there seems to be a shift of how it is used among Indonesian youth. Thus, this current study aims to understand how young people use the word ‘galau’ and does ‘galau’ experiencing a semantic change. The participants were one hundred students of faculty of language and literature in Satya Wacana Christian University. Questionnaires were distributed to one hundred youth of around eighteen to twenty-four years of age in any batches. The findings show that ‘galau’ is narrowing in meaning. Furthermore, the word ‘galau’ now seem to belong to more of informal register and frequently appear in daily conversation. Although, it still refers to “confused”, “sad”, or, “restless”, and the subjective level of the uncomfortable feeling seems to have decreased from ‘galau’ back then. At last but not least, I hope this research can help students to understand semantic change that happened in Indonesia.

Key words: Indonesian youth, ‘galau’, semantic change

INTRODUCTION

This paper examines how young people of around 18-24 years of age use the word ‘galau’ and its meaning has shifted to a more narrowed sense. I was doing my mini observation about the origin of word ‘galau’ which frequently appear on the internet and many Indonesian websites. Further, the result shows that the word ‘galau’ is strongly believed by many people on internet was popularized by Arif Muhammad, the book author of pocongg juga pocong (2011). The first time when he introduced the word ‘galau’ was from his twitter account named @poconggg. He also related the word ‘galau’ as confused or restless at that time in 2009. He was using hashtag #galau to describe his restlessness feeling in his status on twitter.
According to KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia) Online v 1.5 which developed by Ministry of Education and Culture in Indonesia (2015), the word ‘galau’ /ga-lau/ is an adjective mean busy abuzz “sibuk beramai-ramai”, very crowded “ramai sekali”, or chaotic “mind”. In the context of daily conversation among young people, ‘galau’ seem to always relate of sadness and restlessness. Murtisari (personal communication) on April 20, 2016, said that the meaning of ‘galau’ back then refers to emotional condition when you have a very serious problem with your life or you feel that you experiencing the hardest time in your life. Some lecturers in Faculty of Language and Literature (FLL lecturers) also agree that ‘galau’ is an expression related to mental condition. In addition, Murtisari and other FLL Lecturers also added that in 70s-80s the word “galau” was not a daily spoken word, “galau” was still related to a poetic word and usually found in written form. However, in different case, “galau” today seems to have narrowed in meaning. It also become a part of daily spoken words and a symbol of melancholic person who restless because of his/her lover attitude. For example, when there is a song about broken-hearted person, some people usually say “Aduh, lagunya bikin galau” (“Oh, the song makes me sad). Another example, when a person cannot stop thinking about his/her former girlfriend/boyfriend, usually people will relate it with the word ‘galau’. These examples, we may say that, in any condition, people will spontaneously and easily say ‘galau’ if they feel uncomfortable with anything even with small issue/problem today.

The purpose of this study is we want to make sure that the word ‘galau’ has narrowed in meaning, has degraded its subjective level from ‘galau’ back then, and only belongs to informal register or not Thus, we need to understand
how the contemporary youth use the word ‘galau’ in their daily life. That is why, at least, young people understand clearly about the meaning of word ‘galau’. Therefore, the research questions are these following:

1. Does ‘galau’ has narrowed in meaning?
2. Does ‘galau’ only belongs to informal register?
3. Does ‘galau’ has degraded its subjective level? From the very difficult problem back then into something ordinary?

Further, we also can understand does ‘galau’ have narrowed in meaning or not. In 1993, Tarigan concluded that semantic change has 6 categories, one of them is narrowing (penyempitan) in meaning which is my focus of this study. Hopefully this research can help English Department students in Satya Wacana Christian University to understand concept of semantic change in Indonesia that will be explained later.

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

This section will discuss about the definitions of Semantic Change and encompassing the definition of ‘galau’ back then.

Defining Semantic Change.

The origin of term semantic change was mentioned in a book Language by Bloomfield (1933: 425). Indonesian writers agree with a term “semantic change” or (“pergeseran makna”) (Tarigan, 1986; Chaer, 1990; and Pateda, 1986, 71). However before that we need to differentiate 2 tendencies which is mentioned by Parera (2004) that semantic change has 2 tendencies in its development,
understanding and meaning usage. The first one is semantic shift and the second is semantic change. Semantic shift is a phenomenon when a word undergoing shifting in meaning but still in one area of meaning, it means that the shifted meaning will not really far away from its real meaning. Parera (2004) also added an example that the word “Manu” from Flores means “chicken” in English or “Ayam” in Indonesian. Whereas, in Javanese “Manu” means “Bird” in English or “Burung” in Indonesian. It means that the origin meaning of the word “manu” is not really far with the shifted meaning of a word “manu” in Javanese, because it still the reference is about “unggas” or in English “fowl”. Otherwise, semantic change is a phenomenon when a word completely changes from its real meaning and there is no relation about between the origin meaning and the new meaning. For example, the word “canggih” or “sophisticated” in English, means cerewet, bawel, or suka mengganggu in Kamus Umum Bahasa Indonesia (KUBI, (1976, 183)) and KBBI Online (2015). However, nowadays, the word “canggih” means “teknologi yang rumit”, or “berpengetahuan luas dalam hal teknologi” in English means “technology which is difficult to understand”. By looking at examples above, we can conclude that the real meaning of “canggih” is experiencing a semantic change which the new meaning is really far from its real meaning. In additional, we will discuss 6 types of semantic change in Indonesia first. According to Tarigan (1993) there are 6 types of semantic change:

**Generalization**

The first one is a word which broaden in meaning or Generalization, according to my understanding in a book Pengajaran Semantik (teaching
semantic) by Tarigan (1993). Generalization means that from a particular meaning into general meaning, for example a word “Head” (“Kepala”) actually it is related with a body part of living things. However, we also can use the word “Kepala” as a pronoun of a leader or boss within an organization, for example “Kepala Sekolah” or in English “Principal” or “Headmaster”. Another example is the word “Papan” or in English “Board” usually it refers to sheet of wood but we can use the word “Papan” to be “Shelter”. This means that the word itself is broaden in meaning, the type is generalization or in other words means that extension in meaning.

**Specialization**

Specialization or narrowing in meaning means that from general meaning into a specific or particular meaning. For example, KBBI (2015) explains that the word “Pembantu” or in English “Helper” back then means someone who willing to help other business. However, nowadays, the meaning of “Pembantu” experiencing narrowing in meaning, “Pembantu” now means “housemaid”. Another example from my understanding in Parera’s book about Teori Semantik (2004) explain that the word “Guru” or in English “Teacher” means someone who help to guide or teach others, but now “guru” means a teacher in school. Rahardi (2006) added that the word ‘sarjana’/(‘scholar’) or ‘pendeta’/(‘pastor/priest’) in Indonesia actually they mean intellectual person or (orang pandai). However, today, ‘sarjana’ is used for a title/degree from university; while ‘pendeta’ is used to address a minister or priest in charge of a church like a preacher. The meaning is experiencing narrowing in meaning.
Amelioration or Elevation

Amelioration or become politer or better in meaning that Tarigan (1993) mention in his book means that the word itself change into politer form rather than the old form of it. For example, the word “buta” or “blind” is kind of rude word rather that “tunanetra” which is politer than “buta”. And this is categorized as semantic change although the word is different but still it has the same meaning.

Pejoration

Pejoration is a phenomenon when a word changes to be more impolite in meaning. For example, in a word “bini” means “wife” or “istri” in Indonesian. The word “bini” is sound rude rather than “istri” culturally in Indonesia.

Synesthesia

Synesthesia usually occurs in a context of senses, for example the word “enak” usually Indonesian people will translate it into “delicious” which is generally related with sense of taste. However, in Indonesia we also can say that “Musik nya enak didengar” or “The music is good to hear”. We cannot translate it into “The music is delicious to hear” because it is a different adjective to relate it with sense of hearing.

Association

Association usually related with something that has the same characteristic like “kursi” or “chair”. For example, “Banyak orang memperebutkan kursi menteri” or explicitly “Banyak orang memperebutkan posisi menteri” (“Many people fight for the ministerial position”). The word “kursi” in this context is a
“position” not literally a “chair”, but it can be related to chair because in minister office usually has a comfortable big chair in there.

All of those examples, this research will focus on second type which is narrowing in meaning of the word ‘galau’. I really hope that this study can help FLL-SWCU students to understand more about semantic change and word ‘galau’ usage among youth.

Defining ‘Galau’ Back Then.

KBBI explicate the meaning of a word ‘galau’ means busy abuzz (sibuk beramai-ramai) back then, usually this word was used by an old poet in Indonesia to express a situation like a very crowded place. It is really an old word that never be used before. In 1996-2003 when I was in elementary school I cannot recall my teacher using the word ‘galau’ to express busy abuzz (sibuk beramai-ramai). Although when internet first came into my hometown in 2005, I never used and understood about the meaning ‘galau’ before. My thesis mentor also said that she never heard of it for a very long time. She also said that she got surprised because a very old word appeared again in this modern era. Actually, there are no any traces of research about the origin of a word ‘galau’ that we could provide, so we will directly to find how the word has degraded in meaning and how young people use the word ‘galau’ in this era.

THE STUDY

This part of this study contains the context of the study, participants, instrument of data collection, data collection procedure, and data analysis. This
study answered the following question: How contemporary youth use the word ‘galau’?

Context of The Study

In this study, I focused on the meaning ‘galau’ now and how it is different from what it used to be. In order to find its meaning nowadays, I asked help from the youth around 18-24 years old to understand how they use the word ‘galau’ in their daily life to examine how the word has narrowing in meaning and to find how they use it. In developing this research, I used my own knowledge as a native speaker of Indonesian for my research. I also used a questionnaire for my data collection instrument, if needed I asked more to my participants in order to get the best answers and data results.

This qualitative research was conducted in the Faculty of Language and Literature, Satya Wacana Christian University. The reason is because students in this faculty are representatives of young people age around 18-24 in Indonesia who use and understand the meaning of the word ‘galau’. Many of them already know about the word ‘galau’ and they also can apply the word in their daily life.

Participants

Total participants of this study is 100 students from any batches 2011-2015. Their age is around 18-24 years old, with Indonesian as their first language so they can be considered as reliable informants for the use of word ‘galau’ in Indonesia. There were no special requirements for students to be my participant because all of them were familiar with the word ‘galau’. Furthermore, they are already a representation of young people out there. I considered this as a random sampling because I did not have specific regulations to be my participants. The
reason why I chose those participants, because to make it easier for me to collect the data.

**Data Collection Instrument**

This research used a questionnaire as the instrument of data collection.

**Questionnaire**

This research used questionnaires as the instrument to collect the data. I used qualitative data because it is dynamic and I want to know my participants point of view toward the word ‘galau’ and how they use it. The questionnaire itself consisted open-ended questions because I did not want to limit my participants answer in order to get the best answer from them how they use the word ‘galau’ in their daily life. In addition, the questionnaires used Bahasa Indonesia because it will make them easier, faster, and free to explain some difficult words. The reason why I chose these questions below in my questionnaire because I want to know how they use the word ‘galau’, how they know it and find the word ‘galau’ for the first time, and analyze that the word has changed in meaning. In questions number 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are multiple answers. In question number 1, participant can mention more than one source. In question number 2 participants were allowed to choose one or two answers, whether it is formal or/and informal and they should give the example of the situations. Some questions of my questionnaire is here:

1. Where did you find the word ‘galau’ for the first time?

2. In what kind of situation do you usually found the word ‘galau’?

3. With whom do you usually use the word ‘galau’?
Data Collection Procedure and Analysis

In data collection procedure, I delivered my tentative questionnaires to my target participants in order to ensure the validity of the questionnaire, instrument was piloted. Then, I delivered 10 tentative questionnaires to them. After that, I delivered it as much as planned about a hundred students and then I checked each questionnaire to make sure that the answers are related with my target answer. If the answers were not fit with my target answers, I asked the same questions again in my questionnaire like an interview so I can confirm that I got the best answer from them.

The open-ended questionnaires were analyzed by developing some initial themes for every answers. After the data already collected, I categorized students by making themes for each answer. At last, I developed final theme for every themes to categorize my participants answers so we can understand how they use the word ‘galau’, how they know and find the word ‘galau’ for the first time, and how the word has changed in meaning.

FINDINGS & DISCUSSION
The first time they know about the word ‘galau’.

Figure 1

Figure 1 shows students’ responses to the question “where did you find the word ‘galau’ for the first time?” (Dari mana Anda pertama kali mendengar kata ‘galau’?). Most of them (44 students) knew the word ‘galau’ from the very first time were from the internet and social media, the rest is from television (24 students), and their friends (30 students). About 2 students gave 2 different answers, which are radio and magazines. Most of them said that they knew about the word ‘galau’ for the first time are from internet/social media, television and their friends. In this case, internet and social media has become a big role in language development among young people. 30 students also answer friends, which became the second choice, they admit that they know “‘galau’” from daily conversation with their friends. The third choice is television which has 25 voters. And only 4 participants who answer from songs, only 3 of them who gave specific details about the song. One of them said that he knew about the word ‘galau’ was from Ebiet G. Ade’s song entitled “Kosong”, the title of the album is ‘Kupu-kupu kertas’ which released in 1995. Another case of student said that she knew ‘galau’ first time was from Titi DJ’s song entitled ‘galau’, from an album Best of Titi DJ which released in 2007. And the last student said that first time she knew ‘galau’ was from Yovie and Nuno’s song entitled ‘galau’ in 2012. Three of them (songs), are used in informal context.

Situations when the word ‘galau’ usually found.
Figure 2a and 2b shows students’ responses to “In what kind of situation do you usually find the word ‘galau’? Formal or informal? Please give an example of the situation. You can answer more than one situation.” The highest category is “informal situation” (figure 2b), 88 participants who said that they always found word ‘galau’ in daily conversation situation, it can be with their friends, family, girlfriend/boyfriend, etc. In “daily conversation” category, I merged 5 categories that I think similar to one another. The categories of daily conversation contain chatting, expressing feeling, gossiping, joking, and complaining. In this case, we can conclude that we can always find the word ‘galau’ from daily conversation among young people and it also shows that ‘galau’ has moved from poetic word (written form) to spoken word (daily conversation). Only 17 students answered “communication media” such as TV, Radio, Internet, and Social Media. In addition, only 2 of them who answer from visual & audio arts such as poetries, minstrelsies, and song lyrics.

From figure 2a, as seen in chart, just a 9 of 100 students who found the word ‘galau’ in formal situations. The highest one is students who stated that they can find word ‘galau’ in class situation, because some of them said that they used the word ‘galau’ only for intermezzo with the teacher and friends. So, I think if there are students who said ‘galau’ only for intermezzo, it may be categorized as informal context. In figure 2a, the question is “In what situation do you usually
find the word ‘galau’? Formal situation.” I found out that they said they also can find the use of word ‘galau’ in seminar (3 students), meeting (2 students), presentation (1 student), and sermon (2 students). By knowing this fact, actually, the word ‘galau’ is only belongs to informal register because it is very unusual in formal situation we use the word ‘galau’, and also because it is not really specific condition of feeling. Generally, in formal situation we use the specific word such as restless/confused/sad instead of ‘galau’.

**Level of closeness affecting their tendency to use the word ‘galau’.

Figure 3**

Figure 3 shows students’ responses to the question “With whom do you usually use the word ‘galau’?” (Dengan siapa Anda biasa menggunakan kata ‘galau’?). In this question participants were allowed to give multiple answers. As seen in figure 3, the most frequent answers are “friends” (89 participants) and “close friends” (81 participants). Only 37 students answered “family” and 9 students for “others” category which are talking to himself/herself, boyfriend/girlfriend, gadget, landlady, and anyone. In additional, only 2 students answered “lecturer”. This question is related with the fourth question that examine their reasons why they answered those people in figure 3.

**Figure 4**

Figure 4 shows students’ responses to the fourth question “What is the reason you chose to use the word ‘galau’ with those people? As many as 66 students
answered “feeling closer/comfortable/intimate/connected to friends/close friends/family” and 16 students answered “frequently met and chat” which is quite the same with the first category. Most of them (66 participants) answered that the feeling of closeness, comfortable, contact/connection and intimate affected their choice whether to use the word ‘galau’ or not to people around them which are friends/close friends/family. 16 participants also answered to use the word ‘galau’ with family, friends/close friends just because they frequently met and chat. It indicates that the frequency of meeting with someone can affect their familiarity to express their negative feeling. Different from other answers, 14 participants said that they just use the word ‘galau’ in informal context or relaxed situation. The other category is “with people who understand the meaning of ‘galau’”, 16 participants answered that they said the word ‘galau’ just because the listener which are friends and close friends, allegedly understand the meaning of ‘galau’ by the speaker, that is why they use the word ‘galau’. In this point, we can conclude that comfortable/intimate feeling and frequency of meeting with someone seems to affect students’ tendency of expressing feeling, especially negative feeling.

**Frequency of using the word ‘galau’.

**Figure 5

In figure 5 shows students responses to the question “How often do you use the word ‘galau’?” participants were allowed to answer only 1 answer from 3 multiple choices. ‘galau’. In “often” category, 16 participants admitted that they
cannot think another words or synonym of word “galau”. So they just say “galau” in order to express negative feeling. After that, 48 participants who answered “sometimes” believed that in young people environment, they tend to be shy to express their feeling of confused or restless, because socially among young people they always being mocked if they suddenly being a melancholic person. Their friends will say “curhat (curahan hati)” means “expressing feeling” or “baper (bawa perasaan)” means “involving feeling or emotion” which implicitly means “you should not tell that you are confused or restless, it is embarrassing”.

Then, in category “rarely”, they (36 participants) answered that they can think another words except “galau”, they admitted that there are many synonyms of expressing negative feeling. In this point, we can conclude that there are 2 kind of people in here, the first one is people who can/cannot think another synonym of “galau” or negative feeling, and the second one is people who culturally shy to express “galau” in their environment.

The meaning of word ‘galau’ from young people point of view.

Figure 6

Figure 6 shows students’ responses to the question “In your opinion, what is/are the meaning of ‘galau’? (Menurut Anda apakah arti kata ‘galau’?). 90 students answered the meaning of word ‘galau’ is “confused (because of problems)”. The second option is “restless” which answered by 80 students. “Chaotic (mind)” occupying the third most favorite choice which is 62 students. And the last is “sad” has 56 students answered it. By knowing this answers, it indicates that today, among these young people knew that the word
‘galau’ refers to mental condition which are restless, sad, confused, or chaotic (mind). Whereas the word ‘galau’ in KBBI (Indonesian Dictionary) means busy abuzz (sibuk beramai-ramai) or very crowded (sangat ramai), the meaning is not related with mental condition. Only one person who admitted that he knows the meaning of word ‘galau’ is very crowded and he said that he knew ‘galau’ refers to very crowded was from dictionary. 99% of the participants do not know that ‘galau’ can be meant busy abuzz (sibuk beramai-ramai) or very crowded (sangat ramai).

A Subjective Scale When People say ‘galau’ refers to “Restless”.

Figure 7

If the participants answered “restless” (“gelisah”) in question 6 they should response to this additional question. In figure 7 shows students’ responses to the subjective scales of the uncomfortable feeling from the participants to the question “If you choose ‘Restless’ convert it into scale from 1 (not really uncomfortable) to 10 (very uncomfortable)”. About 20 persons answered in level 8 to measure their anxiety level when they say ‘galau’ refers to restless. 16 people chose in level 6, and 15 of them chose in level 5. As much as 10 students answered in level 7. By looking at 4 answers which have highest voter, we can conclude that when some of my participants say ‘galau’ refers to restless is not really a big deal to them, we can also see the voter of scale 10 is only 1 person. However, in fact, my participants prove that if people say ‘galau’ refers to restless, the scale of their problem is around 5 to 8, it was quite different with the
testimony from my supervisor which is very chaotic mind and the level should be on scale 10. In conclusion, the word ‘galau’ is truly experiencing narrowing in meaning because in KBBI we have busy abuzz (sibuk beramai-ramai), very crowded (sangat ramai), or chaotic (mind) (kacau (pikiran)). Otherwise we may say that the subjective-level of the sense “uncomfortable feeling” has decreased compared with ‘galau’ back then.

A Subjective Scale When People say ‘galau’ refers to ‘Confused (because of problems)”

Figure 8
If the participants answered “Confused (because of problems)”/“Bingung (Karena ada masalah)” in question 6 they should respond to this additional question. In figure 8 shows students’ responses to the question “If you choose ‘Confused (because of problems)” convert it into scale from 1 (not really uncomfortable) to 10 (very uncomfortable)” This subjective question has many voters, on scale of 8 we can see there are 20 participants, on scale 6 has 19 participants, and the third one is on scale 5 about 17 participants and the fourth is on scale 7 about 15. All the participants expressed or measured their uncomfortable feeling in scale around 5 to 8 which have dozens of voters, it still not really a big problem to them that create very uncomfortable feeling, when they say ‘galau’ refers to ‘confused (because of problems)’. Only 3 people answered on scale 9 and 10 which indicate very serious problem to them. And on scale 2 to 4 they only have 15 participants, which means not a very serious problem. In this
point, we can conclude that my participants subjective level of uncomfortable feeling is not on the maximum level which means not really a big problem for them. Referring to the KBBI’s meaning that busy abuzz (sibuk beramai-ramai), very crowded, or chaotic (mind). Today’s interpretation of the word ‘galau’ is still the same about negative feeling/emotion but the subjective level has changed. In other words, still the same with the previous result, this research verifies that ‘galau’ is degraded in subjective-level of meaning or we may say has narrowed in meaning.

CONCLUSION
The aim of the study is we want to know that the word ‘galau’ has narrowed in meaning, has degraded its subjective level from ‘galau’ back then, and only belongs to informal register or not. The data analysis revealed that what makes word ‘galau’ different back then and now are the context and degradation of subjective level (can be categorized as narrowing in meaning) in word ‘galau’. As FLL lecturers above 30 years of age said that back then the word ‘galau’ actually was a poetic word and usually found in written form and rarely some people use the word ‘galau’ to express their feeling in daily conversation. The FLL lecturers also admit that the meaning is still the same with the meaning of ‘galau’ today. However, the subjective level of the negative feeling itself has decreased. Murtisari and other FLL lecturers (personal communication, April 20th, 2016) intuitively admitted that ‘galau’ are synonym of restless, sad, or confused (because of problems) but in very serious condition and they usually found it in poetic word. Most of them admitted that the level of uncomfortable feeling is around level 5 to 8. The results show something different with ‘galau’ back then,
which means you have very serious problem with your life and it should be on level 10. Thus, these findings prove that ‘galau’ has degraded its subjective level from ‘galau’ back then and now.

The observations and the interviews from one hundred participants in Faculty of Language and Literature, nowadays the word ‘galau’ has become a part of daily conversation among youth around 18-24 years of age with their close friend or family. Participants admitted that although they use in formal context but it only for intermezzo, this evidence shows that ‘galau’ only belongs to informal register. The development of our communication media seems to influence the word ‘galau’ to be only for informal register. In addition, in formal situation, when we want to express restless/confused/sad we just mention the specific word, instead of say ‘galau’ to represent some negative feeling. It means that ‘galau’ actually move from poetic word and usually found in literature article back then into daily conversations word (oral/casual/informal form) now. It can be concluded that Internet/social media, friends, and television have become big roles in language development among youth. Moreover, in this communication era, our technology today is really supporting our needs. For example, we still can keep-in-touch to people around the world just in seconds on our mobile phone while we are watching TV or browsing google.

Afterwards, in figure 5 shows students’ frequency of using the word ‘galau’. The highest answer is ‘sometimes’ about 48 students admitted that they shy if they frequently say ‘galau’, they were afraid being mocked as a melancholic person. On the other hand, in figure 6 shows students point of view about the meaning of ‘galau’. The highest answers are ‘confused (because of problem)’,
‘restless’, ‘very chaotic (mind)’, and ‘sad’. It seems that ‘galau’ has become a symbol of negative feeling rather than busy abuzz (sibuk beramai-ramai) or very crowded. Meanwhile in figure 7 and 8 students were asked to convert the negative feeling into subjective level when they say ‘galau’ refers to ‘restless’ or/and ‘confused (because the problem)’.

As a result, I can conclude that ‘galau’ still has the same meaning with ‘galau’ back then which are restless, confused, or sad. But what makes it different are the frequency of the usage and the subjective level of ‘galau’. Nowadays, we can say ‘galau’ in daily conversation, but if you repeatedly say ‘galau’ you will socially be labeled as a melancholic person. Moreover, ‘galau’ has narrowed in meaning if we relate it with KBBI which means busy abuzz (sibuk beramai-ramai) or very crowded (sangat ramai). Further, ‘galau’ has degraded its subjective level from back then in level 10 and now in level around 5 to 8.

On the other hand, this study has limitations. There is limited number of the participants. The study only conducted a hundred students of faculty of language and literature in Satya Wacana Christian University. Thus, the recommendation for further research, the researcher suggests that the next researcher can conduct similar research with more participants to enrich the study. I also hope that this research can be one of the references if any students want to conduct research about semantic change or/and semantic change that happen in Indonesia.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Foremost, I would like to thank to God who always strengthen me to finish this study with a lot of patience. I am also want to say thank you with all my heart
to my parents, my cousins, and my aunt Endang Irawati who support me financially and morally during my hardest time to study in this faculty for 5 years.

I would say thank you to my supervisors Titik Murtisari and Maria Christina Eko for the guidance, patience, suggestion and feedback during the making of this study. I also want to say thank you to my boarding house friends Reinhard, Kelvin, Yoel, Ramadhan, and Ferry for help me lighten my burden of life, and also Brigitta, Gayatri, Eddo, Endah, and Adrianus for support me mentally in any conditions.

And also a big thanks to everyone who helped me to collect the data and who participated as my participants. I am very grateful to know all of you my friends which I cannot mention it one by one thanks for the support and also for the example to keep being strong to live in this difficult life. Thank you, I will remember everything that all of you gave to me.

Appendix

Usia: NIM:
Jenis Kelamin: Nama:

Halo, nama saya Kevin Antonio mahasiswa FBS angkatan 2011. Saya ingin mengajak Anda untuk ikut berpartisipasi dalam penelitian mengenai kata ‘galau’. Silakan dijawab pertanyaan yang sudah tersedia dengan Bahasa Indonesia sesuai
Jawablah pertanyaan berikut sesuai dengan pendapat Anda.

1. Dari mana Anda pertama kali mendengar atau menemui kata ‘galau’?

____________________________________________________________

2. Di dalam situasi apa Anda biasa menemukan kata ‘galau’?

(Beri tanda √ pada jawaban Anda, Anda boleh memilih jawaban lebih dari satu dan tolong sertakan contoh situasinya).

☑ Formal (Berilah Contoh Situasi Pemakaian)

____________________________________________________________

☑ Informal (Berilah Contoh Situasi Pemakaian)

____________________________________________________________

3. Dengan siapa Anda menggunakan kata ‘galau’?

(Beri tanda √ pada jawaban Anda, Anda boleh memilih jawaban lebih dari satu).

☑ Keluarga

☑ Sahabat

☑ Teman

☑ Lainnya (Isi dibawah ini)

____________________________________________________________

4. Apa alasan Anda memilih orang-orang diatas (no. 3)?

____________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________

5. Seberapa sering Anda menggunakan kata ‘galau’?

29
6. Menurut Anda apakah arti kata ‘galau’ itu sendiri?
(Beri tanda √ pada jawaban Anda, Anda boleh memilih jawaban lebih dari satu).
- Sibuk beramai-ramai
- Ramai sekali
- Kacau tidak karuan (pikiran)
- Sedih
- Gelisah
- Bingung (Karena ada masalah)
- Lainnya (Isi dibawah ini)

Jika Anda ‘gelisah’ dan/atau ‘bingung (karena ada masalah)’ termasuk dalam jawaban Anda, mohon mengerjakan pertanyaan selanjutnya (6 dan/atau 7)

1. Jika Anda memilih ‘Gelisah’, mulai tingkat berapa skala ketidaknyamanannya?
   Dari angka 1 yang tingkatan nya ringan sampai 10 yang terberat.
   (Lingkari salah satu angka dibawah ini).

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2. Jika Anda memilih ‘Bingung (karena ada masalah)’, mulai tingkat berapa skala masalahnya? Dari angka 1 yang hanya masalah ringan sampai 10 yang terberat.
   (Lingkari salah satu angka dibawah ini).
Jika saya membutuhkan informasi lagi, bolehkah saya menghubungi Anda untuk melakukan wawancara?
Ya / Tidak (Lingkari salah satu jawaban. Jika Ya, isi formulir dibawah ini.)
Nama: [ ]
Email: [ ]
Nomor Telepon: [ ]
References:


