

# An Analysis of Indonesian and English Slang Expression Used by Teenagers in Ikatan Pemuda Mahasiswa Kisar-Kupang Community

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## KEYWORDS

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## ABSTRACT

This study analysed slang in types and meanings. This study was conducted to answer the writer's questions, such as: (1) What are the types of slang words used by teenagers in the *Ikatan Pemuda Mahasiswa Kisar- Kupang* community? (2) What is the meaning of slang words used by ikatan pemuda mahasiswa Kisar- Kupang community? This study aimed to identify the types of slang words used by teenagers in *Ikatan Pemuda Mahasiswa Kisar- Kupang* community and to describe the meaning of slang used by teenagers in *Ikatan Pemuda Mahasiswa Kisar- Kupang* community. The type of method used was a qualitative method. The data analyzed the slang words based on Allan et al theory (2006). In this study, the writer selected five people as the informants who come from *Ikatan Pemuda Mahasiswa Kisar-Kupang* Community. The writer used some techniques like observation, interview and note-taking to collect the data. There were some techniques to analyse, identify and describe. The result shows that (1) there were five types of slang words used by the participants. They were: Flippant, Imitative, Fresh and Creative, Clipping, and Acronym (2) slang usually has meaning, and the meaning is based on the context of the speaker in conveying information to the listener. There are five meanings here, namely conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, and collocative meaning (3) each of the slang words has its own meaning which can be understood constantly and may only be known by the members of the group.

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## INTRODUCTION

Slang, on the one hand, is usually popular among the millennial generation in daily life conversation. According to Griffin (2002), the millennial generation refers to the generation of people born in the early 1980s as starting birth years and the mid-1990s to early 2000s as ending birth years. Slang words used by the millennial generation can be found either in spoken language or on their social media platforms.

In everyday life, especially among teenagers and young people, sometimes we hear a conversation where we do not know the intent and meaning of the speech they use, but it is spoken so thickly in a conversation, that it even seems as if the language they use is commonly used. The language in question is a language commonly called slang or most people call it slang. Slang is a secret language that is owned by certain groups of people that are not owned by other groups. In relation to this language, Chaer (1995: 87-88) argues that slang is a special and secret social variety. That is, this variation is used by certain groups which are very limited, and may not be known by those outside the group'.

Yule (2014: 211) stated that slang is the specialized vocabulary used by those inside established social groups, often defined by professional status. Slang is more typically used among those who are outside established higher-status groups. Slang or 'colloquial speech' describes words or phrases that are used instead of more everyday terms among younger speakers and other groups with special interests.

Slang has meaning and significance based on the context of the speaker in delivering information to the listener. The use of the mother tongue becomes more effective because it is replaced by slang (Coleman, 2012). The meaning of the word from a different slang will come with each generation update. In reality, slang is only known by a few people, organizations, and communities.

This research discusses the types and meanings of slang expressions that are often used by teenagers in the *Ikatan Pemuda Mahasiswa Kisar-Kupang* community.

## METHOD

In conducting this research, the writer used a descriptive qualitative method. According to Sugiyono (2013:1), the qualitative research method is also called a naturalistic research method, for the writer, it is conducted in a natural instrument setting, and also called an ethnography method so, it does not use the constant which cannot be changed anytime. It must be flexible as to the reality faced on the field alone and also by a group.

In this research, the data resource is defined as a subject. Moeliono (1993:862), states that research subjects can be interpreted as people who are observed as targets in a study. The research subjects later in this study are referred as the informants. There were five informants as the data resource. However, some criteria must be met by the informants, such as:

1. The informants must have knowledge of slang and the meaning of slang that is often used
2. The informants come from the *Ikatan Pemuda Mahasiswa Kisar-Kupang* community
3. The informants range age from 19- 21 years old
4. The informants have good personality and good communication

In this research, the techniques that the writer used to collect the data were, (1) Observation – the writer observed the interaction in the environment of *IDAMK Kupang* community people that was relevant to the information about the slang language; (2) Interview – to find out accurate data and information about the use of slang, the writer conducted interviews with informants from the *IDAMK Kupang* community. The writer used a structure or direct interview. A structured interview is a method of data collection that requires the writer to collect information through direct communication with the informants, and the writer has already prepared the question; (3) Note Talking – the writer took notes about all information during the interview with informants include the answer of questions and explanation. The writer also took notes when conducting observation and wrote all descriptions of the information relevant to the research topic.

The data were analyzed by using the identifying and describing, where the writer identified types of slang words used by teenagers in *Ikatan Pemuda Mahasiswa Kisar-Kupang*, then described the meaning of slang words used by teenagers in *Ikatan Pemuda Mahasiswa Kisar- Kupang*.

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this section, the writer presents and discusses all the data that have been obtained. The writer starts with the slang words used by teenagers in *IDAMK Kupang*.

### Types of Slang Words Based on Interview

Based on the result, the writer found 23 slang words. All of the slang words were collected and identified by the writer whether those words are slang words or not. It can be seen in the following table.

**Table 1: Types of Slang**

No	Slang Words	Types of slang	Meaning
1.	Mantap Jiwa	Flippant	Bagus sekali / Very good
2.	PHP	Acronym	Memberikan harapan palsu/ Giving false hope
3.	Bau Tanah	Flippant	Mendekati ajal/ Approaching death
4.	OTW	Acronym	Dalam perjalanan/ On the way
5.	Gaskeun	Imitative	Ayo/ Come on
6.	Mager	Clipping	Malas gerak/ Lazy to move
7.	Mantul	Acronym	Keren sekali/ Very Cool
8.	Kurang asam	Flippant	Kurang ajar/ disrespectful
9.	Air mata buaya	Flippant	Tangisan palsu/ Fake crying
10.	Rempong	Fresh and creative	Sibuk dengan urusan orang lain/ Busy with other people's business
11.	Halu	Clipping	Menghayal / Imagination
12.	Anjir	Fresh and creative	Ungkapan kesal /keren/ Annoyed / cool expression
13.	Kepo	Acronym	Ingin tahu/ curious
14.	Boker	Fresh and Creative	Buang air besar/ Defecate
15.	Santuy	Fresh and Creative	Santai / Relax
16.	Bacot	Fresh and creative	Banyak bicara/ Talk too much
17.	Panjat social	Flippant	Numpang terkenal/ Hitchhiker is famous
18.	Typo	Acronym	Salah ucap/ketik/ Saying/typing wrong
19.	Generasi micin	Flippant	Anak jaman sekarang/ new generation kids
20.	Ambyar	Imitative	Heboh / Up in arms
21.	Receh	Imitative	Terlalu lucu/ Too funny
22.	Gaji buta	Flippant	Menerima upah tanpa bekerja/ Receive wages without working
23.	Sobat misqueen	Flippant	Teman miskin/ Poor friend

Based on table 1 above there were 23 slang words found when the writer conducted direct observations and interviews with 5 informants that they often used in their daily conversations. The writer also categorizes the findings based on the theory of Allan, et al (2006) where they grouped them into 5 types of slang, namely flippant, imitative, fresh and creative, clipping, and acronym.

From the tabulated data above, the writer used the theory of Allan, Keith, and Burridge (2006) to clarify the types of local terms in this research. They divided slang or local terms into five types, such as flippant, imitative, fresh and creative, clipping, and an acronym.

### 1. Flippant

This type of slang consists of two or more unrelated words that bring a new connotative definition, such as *hit me up* which means to encourage others to contact or reach out to you, and 'party animal' which refers to people who love parties. In this study, we found that flippant in local terms are mostly used to curse and mock. When the slang language is formed by two words or more in which the words composed are not related to the denotative meaning, it can be classified as a flippant. *Kick your as, break a leg, and fucked up* are examples of slang expression that are categorized into flippant type. The phrase

*fucked up* is formed by two words which are *fucked* and *up*. When both words are separated, it completely has a different meaning on their own but when the words are put together into one phrase the meaning is different from the original words.

## 2. Imitative

Imitative means imitates the Standard English (SE) that develops into a different meaning or a combination of two words. The first example of slang expression in imitative type is *gonna*. *Gonna* is a combination of words which originated from going and to. Another example is *sucks*, this slang word imitates the original word but completely has a different meaning from Standard English (SE). According to NTC's Dictionary of American Slang and colloquial expressions, the slang word *sucks* means for something or someone that is going to be bad and undesirable (Spears, 2000: 410).

## 3. Fresh and Creative

The slang that has been found as a new word, informal variety, cleverness, imagination, and new words in the modern era are called fresh and creative. This type of slang clearly lives up to its own name. Based on Rezeki& Rahmat W. Sagala (2019: 84-89) *julid* means irihati, dengki, or envy. That word is usually stated by someone who tells the ugliness of others. *Julidis* fresh and creative because it has totally new vocabulary not made by imitating, clipping, or else and become an up to date word. It was in accordance with the theory by Ariyanti, Suardhana&Mulyawan (2018), the slang word that is an up to date word and it has clever imagination.

## 4. Clipping

According to Yule (2010: 56), clipping occurs when a word of more than one syllable (*facsimile*) is reduced to a shorter form (*fax*). Other common examples are *ad* for advertisement, *flu* for influenza, *phone* for telephone. Allan, et all (2010) divides three categories of clipping, as follows:

1. For clipping, are those with the first part of the original word cut off, for instance: *burger* for hamburger, *phone* for a telephone.
2. Back clipping, where the tail end of the original has been cut off, for example, *lab* for laboratory, *demo* for demonstration.
3. Fore-back clipping, are those words in which syllables are removed from both the beginning and the end, for example, *flu* for influenza, *fridge* for refrigerator, *jams* for pajamas.

## 5. Acronym

According to Simpson and Weiner (2020: 437), acronyms are abbreviations which are made from the first letter or syllable, then pronounced as word such as 'TBH' which stands for To Be Honest and 'TW' which stands for Trigger Warning, and the word YOLO still has its original meaning from Standard English. The word YOLO means You Only Live Once referred to the Oxford dictionary. The writer found that certain phrases are made into acronyms in order to make it shorter and simpler to use.

## CONCLUSION

The research and analysis that has been done, the writer conclude that:

The use of slang in *Ikatan Pemuda Mahasiswa Kisar – Kupang* community in social contact uses more slang than the use of Indonesian because in contact it is this social language that uses a lot of slang rather than the use of Indonesian. Social contact by interacting daily with friends in the community. In general, each informant knows different slang. Most of the slang that is more often used is the regional language mixed with Indonesian, for example *anjir*, *boker*, *halu*, etc. Likewise foreign languages that are spoofed. There are also slang terms that are often spoken. Factors that cause slang because slang is unique, they really like slang and are afraid to be called out of date. Oral communication with slang is done with friends, while in written form when contacting each other via social media. There are several reasons why people use slang, such as slang can represent the identity of a

certain social sub-group, because it's cool, it looks like a fashion if everyone likes it, and it will be used by people often. So, the writer would suggest to:

1. It is hoped that the use of slang does not damage the structure of the Indonesian language according to EYD (Perfected Spelling) but can also enrich vocabulary and add insight and creativity to the younger generation to create new terms as slang without destroying language as slang as a means of communication.
2. Other writers who want to analyze slang are advised to look for other literary works such as novels, poetry, films, to be analyzed. It is very important to have a deeper understanding of words than their forms. Moreover, slang words are now often used widely in society, many people who know these words just can't understand the meaning of these words.

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