

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Every scientific activity has an object. Likewise with linguistics, which takes language as its object. Because there are also other disciplines that make language as a "side" object, then it's good we talk first, what is the language, in order to understand how linguistic approach to the object, and how different it is from other disciplin to that language.(Abdul chaer 2019).

The meaning of language itself is as a means of communication with each other. Language itself can also be divided into the nature of language which depends on how it is pronounced. Language plays an important role in our life because with language we can understand what the other person is saying and vice versa. The language is unique, unique that has a specific special characteristic that is not owned by others in the sense that each language created or spoken has its own uniqueness in that language. The characteristics of this language can concern sound systems, word-sounding systems, sentence-laying systems, or other systems. One of the unique languages here is slang or commonly referred to as the language of association for teenagers in Indonesia.

Slang is one of the communication languages used by teenagers. Basically, slang has existed since ancient times where at that time slang

was known as prokem language or a language that often used by thugs as their code language. At first the thugs used prokem language as the secret language of their fellows so that the local people would not know it, but as time went on prokem is no longer a secret language but has become widespread and is widely known by the local community and has now become a popular everyday language among teenagers at this time and has changed its name to a social language.

In accordance with the title of the research that the researcher take about slang among Kalumata teenagers because based on the existing problems, where nowadays teenagers use slang as their daily language, because with it they can be more familiar and can express themselves better. In accordance with the research location in the Kalumata, specifically at RT 07 and RT 08, there are several teenagers that use slang and almost the average teenagers in the prefer to use slang with their friends to communicate with one each other. A means of communication is needed by teenagers to convey something that are considered closed to other age groups or so that other parties cannot know what they are talking about.

In Indonesia especially among teenagers in Kalumata almost use slang in their daily language. The use of slang in their daily language does not eliminate the use of Indonesian, but the meaning and use of good and correct Indonesian in everyday life becomes more blurred. Communicating using slang can make its use seem more relaxed, fun, cool, and more

confident. In addition, the benefits of slang are that teenagers are now more able to express their creativity with slang and make them more familiar with one another. However, slang cannot be dismissed because it has been used since ancient times. Slang is also left side by side as a linguistic variation, but that doesn't mean that using slang can get rid of Indonesian but only blurring the meaning of the Indonesian language.

The formation of vocabulary and the meaning of slang in Indonesia, especially among teenagers is very different and depends on the creativity of its users. If there is a word that is considered new and more appropriate to describe a situation, it will quickly be used by them. It could be that these utterances started as spontaneous jokes, but because they are considered cool, they will soon become popular among them. Examples such as: santuy, sabi, gemoy, kuker, mager, baper, gaje while slang teenagers in kalumata are gejes, antai, nisma, yots, kering, sahara, dan makbun.

And in this study the researcher used the theory of Patridge (2004) and Bloomfield (1933). In the patridge theory (2004) analyzes the types of slang words which are divided into eleven types of slang, namely; *cockney slang, home slang, work slang, merchant slang, artistic slang, publicity slang, theater slang, public school/ universiti slang, society, medical slang, and army slang*. While the theory according to Bloomfield (1933) distinguishes four forms of slang, namely: *abbreviations, funny misspellings, shortened forms and interjections*. However, according to

this study, the researcher only take a few types of slang from the theory of Patridge and Bloomfield so that it could be used according to the data obtained by the researcher.

In this study, the researcher uses a sociolinguistic approach that focuses on the use of language in society. Sociolinguistics highlights the whole problem related to the social organization of language behavior, not only covering language use, not only language use, but also language attitudes, behavior towards language. and use of language. This kind of limitation wants to attract sociolinguistics to the social field rather than to linguistics.

1.2 Statement Of The Problem

Based on the above background, the researcher can state of problem, namely:

- 1 How do the teenagers in Kalumata village use slang in their daily life?
- 2 What are the types and form of slang in slang among teenagers in Kalumata?

1.3 Scope Of The Problem

In this study, researcher need a problem limitation so that the research do is more focused and makes it easier to achieve the objectives of research. And in this study more focused on the use of slang, types of slang and form of slang.

1.4 Object Of The Study

The aims of this research are as follows:

1. To identify the use of teenagers slang in their daily life and also be able to explain the use of slang among teenagers today, especially in the Kalumata village.
2. Explaining forms and classifying types of slang by teenagers, especially teenagers in the Kalumata.

1.5 Significance Of The Study

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

The theoretical benefit is as a starting point for research that can be useful in providing an overview for those who want to do further research on general and specific in Kalumata village.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

- For Researcher

Provide knowledge and add insight about the slang used by teenagers and how it is used in everyday life.

- For Students

It is hoped that students can be given additional information about slang and also so that it can be used as a reference source in similar research or as a source of further research to further explore slang.

1.6 Review of Related Literature

To support this research on slang, the researcher tries to find several scientific papers that also examine slang but with different methods and titles, of course. Among them are:

First, there is a scientific work from Goziah & Maulana Yusup (2019) entitled "Millennial Generation Slang (Prokem) in Social Media" which focuses on millennial generation slang or the Echo Boomers generation (big increase) in social media. The author uses research techniques, namely by means of documentation and interviews with the millennial generation.

Second, there is a scientific work by Auva Rif'at Azizah (2019) entitled "Use of Indonesian and Vows among Teenagers" which focuses on how to use good and correct Indonesian that relates to slang and what effect the use of slang has on Indonesian. The author also describes how the negative and positive impacts of using slang.

Third, the scientific work of a lecturer in the Tarbiyah Department of STAIN Sultan Qaimuddin Kendari named Fahmi Gunawan (2013) entitled "Implications of the Use of Slang on the Use of Indonesian among Students of SMAN 3 Kendari". The author's focus is how the involvement

of slang on the use of Indonesian by high school students. The method used in the research is qualitative descriptive..

And last, the journal from Petrania T. Anis (2017) who is a student majoring in English Literature at the University of Sam Ratulangi Manado with the title "Slang Words in Instagram" using a descriptive method. The focus of the author's study is how slang is used in social media Instagram.

Referring to the description of the previous research, the researcher can write this research. The difference between this study and previous research is that the discussion is because in previous studies they focused more on this slang research study on social media and in schools, while in this study the researcher focused more on the object of study among teenagers in Kalumata and of course with different slang languages.

1.7 Theoretical Bases

1.7.1 Sociolinguistic Approach

This research uses a sociolinguistic approach that studies social problems and their relationship with society. Sociolinguistics has become an independent science that focuses on studying language and community relations. Each side of the language building is very regular, the method of use is related to social and cultural functions. According to Chomsky, sociolinguistics highlights everything that can be obtained from

language, in what ways the social approach can explain everything that is said in language, to whom and under what circumstances. Hymes argues that, "the term Sociolinguistics to the correlations between language and societies particular linguistics and social phenomena". The meaning is a sociolinguistic term to connect language and society as well as language and phenomena in society. Even Chaklader himself indicated that, "Sociolinguistic sconcertretes its study upon societally patterned variation in language usage". That is, Sociolinguistics emphasizes the study of variations in people's patterns of language use.

This kind of boundary wants to attract sociolinguistics to the social field rather than linguistic. Using the theory of Dell Hymes (1973) when he said:

Sociolinguistics could be taken to refer to use of linguistic data and analysis in other discipline concerned with social life and conversely, to use of social data and analysis in linguistics.

Sociolinguistics is the study of language in operation, especially in slang which aims to show agreements or rules of use of language (agreed by society), associated with aspects of culture in society.

Hymes' definition above is supported by Hudson (1980), who says that sociolinguistics is "the study of language in relation to society" associated with cultural aspects of society. Hymes diatas's limitations are supported by Hudson (1980), who said that "the study of language in relation to society" (the study of language in relation to society), And on

another occasion he said (in a supportive tone fishman) the sociology of language is the study of society in relation to language.

1.7.2 Language Variation

Language variation is the occurrence of language diversity or variations not only caused by non-homogeneous speakers, but also because the social interaction activities carried out are very diverse. This diversity will increase if the language is used by more speakers and in a very wide area. (Chaer and Leonie Agustina, 2010)

In the use of slang is very varied because speakers of slang are very diverse. Based on the speakers, we recognize that there are dialects that are broad and dialects that are not broad. In some groups, especially among teenagers, there are two kinds of variations that are commonly used by many people and sound wider, while the specific variations are not known to only certain groups.

1.7.3 Slang

Slang according to the KBBI is a non-formal Indonesian dialect used by certain communities or in certain areas for socializing. Meanwhile, according to (Mulya 2008), slang is a number of words or terms that have special, unique, deviant or even contradictory meanings when used by people from certain subcultures. Slang was originally a code language, which was only understood by certain circles. But along with its

development, today's slang is no longer a code language, but has become a popular everyday language among teenagers. This is because teenagers have their own language in expressing themselves. Communication facilities are needed by teenagers to convey something that are considered closed to other groups or so that other parties cannot know what they are talking about.(Beta Puspa Sari, 2015)

In Indonesia today, especially among teenagers, almost on average use slang in their daily language. According to Femi Oktaviani (2014: 5) Adolescents are part of a society that forms small groups (subcultures) formed by the same groups. This subculture develops its own communication system to increase efficiency. They also form their own culture according to their values, norms, and ways of thinking.

The formation of vocabulary and the meaning of slang in Indonesia is very different and depends on the creativity of the wearer. If there is a word that is considered new and more appropriate to describe a situation, it will use soon. It could be that these utterances started from spontaneous chirps, but because they are considered to meet the elements mentioned above, they will soon become popular. It can also come from an abbreviation of several words. Usually slang will experience a period of "ups and downs", each generation has its own tastes and dynamics.

Slang is the language that many teenagers use today in their everyday language. Slang generally began to appear among the people in

the 1980s. In the 1980s, slang was better known as prokem. Prokem language at that time was used by gangs of thugs. The use of this prokem language can be said to be a code used by certain groups. It can be said as a code because the meaning of the prokem language of each group can be different. The meaning of the language is only known by the members of the group. At first the use of prokem language was intended to keep the contents of the chat secret from certain groups.

The use of prokem language by thugs at that time was not used in special situations and places, but in general situations and places. Too often the use of this prokem language makes ordinary people who are not members of the group understand the meaning of the code language over time. In the end, the use of prokem language is not only used by members of certain groups. However, ordinary people who are not members of the group also began to use prokem language in their daily lives. Therefore, the meaning of prokem language is no longer a language that has a secret meaning and is now turning into slang or social language used by the community, especially teenagers.

At this time, teenagers are more creative in using slang. Because the slang they use is a language created by themselves. They create slang spontaneously, what they say sounds good so they will use it in their everyday language as a social language. Slang can also create kinship among teenagers who both use the slang. Slang doesn't actually move the use of Indonesian, but only makes the meaning and use of Indonesian

blurry. Actually slang can be used when meeting with fellow friends who use slang in non-formal situations, but when it is in a formal situation, for example, presentation, public speaking, etc., it is not required to use slang but good and correct Indonesian.

1.7.3.The Use of Slang

At this time, Teenagers in Kalumata often use slang mixed with Ternate Malay, but they also often use general slang which has become popular among teenagers as a whole and is heard more widely. general slang they usually use when in an environment that is not from their association but from their environment or friends from various circles, because general slang has been heard widely and is widely known by them, while specific slang is only used by teenagers in Kalumata because only they understand the slang.

1. General Slang

- Used by everyone
- Sounds wider
- What we know as the language of unity in Indonesia in particular
- Frequently used

Where general is the language used or commonly used among all Indonesian people. These languages are often used by children; teenagers and sound more widely.

Examples of using general slang

Slang Word	Indonesian Language	English Language
Sans,santuy	Santai	Relaxed
Sabi	Bisa	Can
Salting	Salah tingkah atau malu	Become awkward/shy
Gemoy	Gemas	So Cute
Kuker	Kurang kerjaan	Do not have things to do

2. Specific Slang

- Used by a certain group
- Made by that group
- There is no standard
- Can be understood by those who made it
- Used at a certain time

Special, namely the language used only in certain circles, not everyone knows it. For example, in the people of North Maluku, especially in the

Kalumata village. Where in these circles, children more or spontaneously create words or slang that they just made themselves.

Example:

Sarka	Salah haga rata	Greedy
Ejes	Jelas Clear	Clear
Raka utas	Satu rasa samua rasa	Burn one
Yots	Kata ganti dari ya	Pronoun of Yes
Trada obs	Sangat keren	Very cool
Kanma	Makan	Eat

1.7.4 Types of slang and Form of slang

And in this study the researcher used the theory of Patridge (2004) and the theory of Bloomfield (1933). The theory from Patridge (2004) which divides slang into eleven types of slang words, namely:

1. Cockney slang
2. Home slang
3. Work slang
4. Merchant slang
5. Artistic slang
6. Publicity slang

7. Teater slang
8. Public school slang or universitas slang
9. Society
10. Medical slang and
11. Army slang.

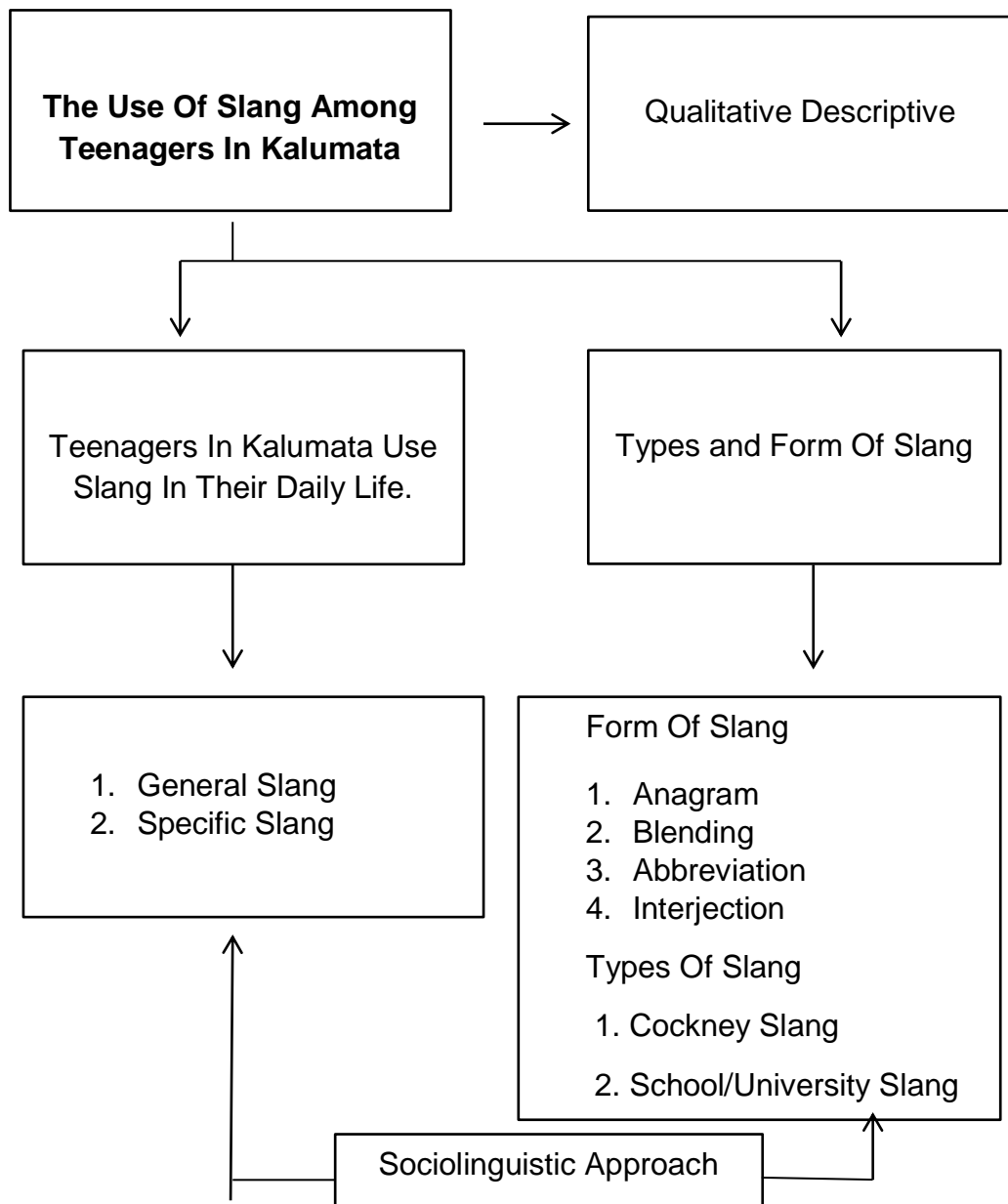
But in the eleven types of slang according to patridge in this study, the researcher only focused on two types of slang, namely school or university slang and cockney slang. Because according to research in the field, teenagers who use slang on average use these two types of slang, Therefore, researcher only focus on two of the eleven types according to the theory of Patridge (2004). While in Bloomfield's theory (1933) distinguishes 4 forms of slang, namely:

1. Abbreviation
2. Funny misspellings
3. Shortened forms
4. Interjection

But in this study the researcher only used 2 of 4 form of slang. The reason the researcher chose the theories from Partidge (2004) and Bloomfield (1933) was because these theories were related to the data.

1.8 Conceptual Scheme

During the research process on slang among teenagers, precisely in the Kalumata village, the first step taken was to conduct a direct survey or go down the field. Here is the research flow chart:



In the description of the explanation of the concept of scheme above, the researcher can explain that in the title "The Use Of Slang Among Teenagers In Kalumata" the researcher uses a qualitative

descriptive method to explain and describe the use of slang that exists among teenagers, especially in Kalumata. The researcher also uses a sociolinguistic approach to explain the use of slang among teenagers. There are two types of language used by the researcher, namely general slang and specific slang, which teenagers usually use in their daily life with each other. By using the theory of Partridge and Bloomfield. Partridge's theory is about the type of slang consisting of cockney slang and school/university slang, while Bloomfield's theory is about the form of slang which is divided into Abbreviation and Interjection, then the researcher adds another form according to the data in the field, namely the form of anagrams and blending.

1.9 Method and Technique Of Collecting Data

1.9.1 Method

The research method in conducting researcher in research is a qualitative descriptive method. Qualitative Descriptive research is analyzing, describing, and summarizing various conditions, situations from various data collected in the form of interviews or observations regarding the researcher problems that occur in the field. The purpose of this study is to explain, analyze and design slang among the community.

1.9.2 Population

Population is a collection of individual objects that have the characteristics of the same species and in the same place and have the

ability to reproduce. And in this study the researcher choose Kalumata as the research location because there was an of teenagers groups where they used slang. And the population as groups in 28 people.

1.9.3 Sample

In this study, the researcher used the theory of Sugiyono (2012:81), the sample is part or the number and characteristics possessed by the population. If the population is large, it is impossible for researcher to study everything in the population. So here the researcher uses 28 samples from 28 populations, because among the 28 populations only 28 people in groups. The sampling method is taken randomly or directly by researching in the Kalumata village by interviewing several groups of teenagers in the village.

1.9.4 Research Location

The location the researcher chose in this study was in the kalumata village, especially in RT 07 and RT 08 Kalumata.

1.10 Technique Of Analysis Data

1.10.1 Observation

Direct observation of the environment. This is very important to be able to determine the place to be researched. In this way, researchers can

find out information and understand an activity carried out in a community environment. Observation can also facilitate researchers in conducting research and can add insight and knowledge from this observation.

1.10.2 Interview

An oral conversation technique used by researcher in direct question and answer activities between two parties or a group. In this case, the purpose of interviewing the resource person is to find out what has been conveyed by the resource person.