ANALYSIS OF SLANG IS USED BY TEENAGERS IN WONOKROMO SURABAYA

Sulistiyani
{sulistiyani@stkipbim.ac.id}

STKIP Bina Insan Mandiri

Abstract: Language is one of human communication cues that have an important role in daily life today. The term of Sociolinguistics is a developing branch of linguistics and sociology which investigates the individual and social variation of language. Just as regional variation of language can give a lot of information about the place the speaker is from, social variation tells about the roles performed by a given speaker within one community, or country. Sociolinguistics is also a branch of sociology in that it reveals the relationship between language use and the social basis for such use. Sociolinguistics differs from sociology of language in that the focus of sociolinguistics is the effect of the society on the language, while the latter’s focus is on the language’s effect on the society. The data were grouped based on their characteristic. After that the theory from the source book were used to analyze the data. Especially for the data of Indonesian slang word was categorized based on its concepts whether it has the same or not in both the source language and the target language based on the theory. Conducting similar study in the related field or a study with improvement in the methods used in the present research.

Keywords: Slang, Teenagers, Wonokromo

Nowadays, language has many various function in the society, especially to make conversation with other people. Conversation can happen in formal and informal situations. Usually people use formal language for formal situations and informal language for informal situations. In informal situation some people usually use swear words to respond their conversation. In fact, some people used swear words for some purposes. For example they use swear word to express their emotions. According to Hughes (1991:05) Swear words are usually used when the speaker gets angry or disappointed. In the time, those words are used to insult, to curse, to offend or to mock at somebody when the speaker has strong emotion. Language is one of human communication cues that have an important role in daily life today. through the language of all the ideas, feelings, thoughts and heart scan be read and accepted easily by anyone. In other words, language is a way for human communication neither verbal nor written communication. In the English language theory describe dis a means of
communication between members of the public in the form of the symbol of the sound produced by the human vocal organs (Keraf, 1997:1). This statement can be interpreted that language is a system of communication that uses symbols vocal (speech sound) is arbitrary, which can be reinforced with bodily gestures real. Is a symbol for a series of sounds generated by said humans should be given a specific meaning as well. The symbolist is a sign that given a particular meaning, which refers to something that can be absorbed by the senses. Means the language includes two fields, namely vowel produced by the human vocal organs, and the meaning or significance is the relationship between a series of vocal sounds with the goods or the thing that is represented. The sound is also a tool vibrations that stimulate our audience (being absorbed by our senses, while the meaning is the content that is contained in the sound stream that causes a reaction or response from others). Basically, the language has certain functions that are used based on the needs of a person, i.e., as a tool for self-expression, as a means to communicate, as a tool to organize and adapt social integration in a particular environment or situation, and as a tool for social control (Keraf, 1997:3). At first, a child uses language to express his feelings to his will or a fixed target, the father-mother. During its development, a child no longer uses the language just to express his will, but also to communicate with the surrounding environment. As an adult, use language, both to express themselves and to communicate. Language as a Tool for Communication is a further consequence of self-expression. Communications will not be perfect when we are self-expression is not accepted or understood by others. Language as a Tool for Social Integration and Adaptation is one of the languages as well as cultural elements; it may create people taking advantage in their experiences, learn and take part in these experiences, and learn with others. Language as a Tool for Social Control as a tool of social control, a language very effectively. Social control can be applied to himself or to the community as guidance, information, and education delivered through language. Text books and instruction books is one example of the use of language as a tool of social control.

Meanwhile, with the development era and the development of technology and gadget since are increasingly widespread. Many people who use social media such as chatting, bbm, face book, twitter, instagram, edmudo etc. The use of language in public communication led to the emergence of various words/terms/abbreviations. The use of the word/term/acronym it certainly has a different purpose. There were attempts to save (energy, time, place), there is aiming to “hide” the meaning of a word, and some are intended to express resentment. Particularly among adolescents communicate using slang increasingly wide spread in today. Slang is language diversity an official/non-standard seasonal nature, worn by certain young people for internal communications that are not members of the group do not understand.

Slang is words that not a part of standard vocabulary and are used
informally. These words are mostly used in speech rather than in writing. Slang can be divided into four different types: country slang, urban slang, gay slang and common slang. Country slang is used by those who are in the rural parts of country, while urban slang is spoken by those from the city, and gay slang is used by gays, bisexual, homosexual or transsexual, common slang is used by almost everybody. Javanese slang is a kind of modifications of *ngoko* language which is reversed in the Javanese writing order. The language is used from generations to generations, Javanese slang language as a *Boso Walikan* or *Boso Prokem*. For example Boso Walikan: *Adepes = sepeda, Aramut Mertua, Ibar = Rabi (menikah)*, Boso prokem: *Kacum = mabuk, ngokong = ngomong, gomom = rokok*. The use of slang like woles (slow) ciyus (serius), bingits (banget), BOCI (boboksiang), BOCAN (bobokcantik), maacih (makasih), the language used by teenager to intend hiding anything, but they just want to look different from another. Another examples stands as KEPO (knowing every particular object), OTW (on the way), WTF (what the fuck), VIP (Very Important Person) using the abbreviation aims to save energy, time and place. When communication with gadget sand in person it involves emotions, there was slang for the purpose of expressing one's frustration.

In Wonokromo Slang language is already very popular. The majority of teens in Wonokromo Surabaya. It is using slang language in a lot of reasons, for example, just for fun or something different, to show that some particular group, following the trend and increase knowledge about several different languages etc. And Slang believed to have originated from a term used by a certain exclusive group of students in Wonokromo Surabaya. The use of language in this day and age has many varied in speech pronunciation. In theory described language, that language according to Variety Bachman is "the use of language variation varies according to the topics discussed in relation speaker, speaker, and the person in question, as well as medium according talks". The teens in Wonokromo Surabaya more often and enjoy using slang than the official languages, according to slang them more comfortable, and suitable for use in everyday life, for their use of official languages is too rigid. Here are some examples of Slang language used by teenagers in Wonokromo Surabaya; rempong: repot, capcus: cabut, TP: tebarpesona, gaptok: gagap teknologi, jadul: jaman dulu, SMP: sehabis makan pulang, brownies:brondong manies, pewe: posisi(Wu) enak, woles: slow, ciyus: serius, bingits: banget, BOCI: bobosiang, Bocan: bobocantik, maacih: terimakasih, KEPO: knowing every particular object, OTW: on the way, ember: emang begitu, bonek: bondo nekat etc.

Slang words are used by teenagers in Wonokromo Surabaya that the boom was impressed ordinary everyday sounds. Its use is rapidly adopted by many, especially teenagers. Many consider if the use of the words of the stretcher is considered normal and funny or even characterize the identity of a particular group of community languages. Teenagers in Wonokromo Surabaya considered slang more prestigious. In addition, the teens also need a separate
language in expressing self-expression. Means of communication needed by adolescents to express things that are considered to be closed for any other age group or the other person can not know what he was talking about. Adolescence has characteristics among other adventures, grouping, and delinquency. These characteristics are also reflected in their language. The desire to create an exclusive group causes them to create secret language (Sumarsana and Partana, 2002: 150).

Slang is also taken from the vocabulary of the language that live in a particular neighborhood youth group. Formation of the word and its meaning is very diverse and depend on the creativity of the wearer. Slang serves as an expression of the wearer's sense of community. In addition, using slang, they want to declare them selves as members of different groups from other communities. The presence of slang that can be considered reasonable. Moreover, its use is limited anyway among adolescents and unofficial. If located outside the group, the language used to switch to another language generally accepted in the communities where they are located. Thus, its presence in the growth of regional languages do not need to worry because it is the language of each will grow and develop themselves in accordance with the functions and needs of each. Some examples of slang and descriptions are used teenagers in Wonokromo Surabaya

- Rempong: funny slang word means complicated, troublesome or rese (repot). "Selalu rempong arek iki"

- ALAY: Abbreviation of Son Kite, which has the meaning of plebeian lifestyle. Alay is often associated with things that are tacky and narcissistic. Alay term itself describes the condition of teenagers who do not have a clear direction and still unstable. "memang alay kamu itu" - EMBER: This word is a play on the word "memangbegitu". Lhoo kan mesti ember !!!'

- BONEK: Abbreviation of Bondo nekat words that mean people who do not have capital reckless anything other than a whim. This word was popularized by fans Soccer Team Persebaya and became known as "pride" them. Currently, the word is also used for desperate men who do not know fear. "Ayo rek mbonek ae ..."

- OTW in Indonesia in terms of road that is on the way, the teens used to use the word OTW so impressed " cool " in the sense of being able to use a foreign language in everyday conversation." aku masih OTW rek, tunggu aja yaa"

Based on the above statement, the slang is always evolving over time and is seasonal. The use of a foreign language also becomes a habit and widely used by teenagers today both in urban and rural areas, especially in the area of Wonokromo Surabaya. The following daily language also includes slang, but it has been often used in everyday teenagers in Wonokromo Surabaya, so they are sometimes less aware that the following languages including slang: habis:abis, tahu: tau, jaga image :jaim, brother : bro, kalau :kalo, pakai : pake', Friend :pren.
Slang language is only used as a community language in Surabaya, teenager who tried to build solidarity in the area of Wonokromo Surabaya. Slang language is sometimes a language code, which is understood by certain circles. Informal dialect slang is used by certain circles, temporary, only a variation of language, its use includes: vocabulary, phrases, abbreviations, intonation, pronunciation, patterns, context and distribution. Teens in Wonokromo Surabaya usually use formal language in official events such as meetings of the organization, communicating with people who are older or more senior. While the use of slang or informal language they use when communicating with friends. They use formal language when communicating with older people.

Another examples of Slang language used by teenagers in Wonokromo Surabaya; say : sayang, hutang : kasbon, semangat : Cemungut, jijik : jijay, merayu : gombal, pergi : gaspol, soktahu : sotoy, lucu : unyu. Slang consists of a lexicon of non-standard words and phrases in a given language. Use of these words and phrases is typically associated with the subversion of a standard variety (such as Standard English) and is likely to be interpreted by listeners as implying particular attitudes on the part of the speaker. In some contexts a speaker's selection of slang words or phrases may convey prestige, indicating group membership or distinguishing group members from those who are not a part of the group. Here are some examples of Slang language used by teenagers in Wonokromo Surabaya; rempong: repot, capcus: cabut, TP: tebar pesona, gaptek: gagap teknologi, jadul: jamandulu, SMP: sehabis makan pulang, brownies: brondongmanies, pewe: posisi(Wu) enak, woles: slow, ciyus: serius, bingits: banget, BOCI: bobo siang, Bocan: bobo cantik, maacih: terimakasih, KEPO: knowing every particular object, OTW: on the way, ember: emang begitu, bonek: bondo nekat etc. Teenagers say it was great in urban areas call Surabaya then direct the language used, how to dress, and the character will be different from a teenager who was born in rural areas such as Gresik, Lamongan or the other. Teens that live in urban areas then he will more often even always use slang compared to adolescents who live in the village. According Masinambouw is “There are two inter connected systems that” inherent “in humans. Both systems are cultural and linguistic. If culture is a system that regulates human interaction in society, then the language is a system that serves as a means of ongoing interaction “(Chaerabdul, 2002: 11). Therefore, a culture associated with the language as well as culture in urban and rural areas with regard to the language used there but both urban and rural areas have different cultures and languages. Residents of urban areas, especially teenagers, in daily use slang that was once the language of a particular community but with the times, it becomes the language slang dibanggakan by teens today both urban and rural, rural youth how to understand or follow the development of slang in urban areas, of television every day visits, increasingly sophisticated
A. Theory of Sociolinguistics

The term of Sociolinguistics is a developing branch of linguistics and sociology which investigates the individual and social variation of language. Just as regional variation of language can give a lot of information about the place the speaker is from, social variation tells about the roles performed by a given speaker within one community, or country. Sociolinguistics is also a branch of sociology in that it reveals the relationship between language use and the social basis for such use. Sociolinguistics differs from sociology of language in that the focus of sociolinguistics is the effect of the society on the language, while the latter's focus is on the language's effect on the society. Sociolinguistics is a practical, scientific discipline which researches into the language that is actually used, either by native speakers or foreigners, in order to formulate theories about language change. There are numerous factors influencing the way people speak which are investigated by sociolinguistics:

1. Social Class: the position of the speaker in the society, measured by the level of education, parental background, profession and their effect on syntax and lexis used by the speaker. An important factor influencing the way of formulating sentences is, according to sociolinguists, the social class of the speakers. Thus, there has been a division of social classes proposed in order to make the description accurate. Two main groups of language users, mainly those performing non-manual work and those with more years of education are the 'middle class', while those who perform some kind of manual work are 'working class'. The additional terms 'lower' and 'upper' are frequently used in order to subdivide the social classes. Therefore, differences between upper middle class can be compared with lower working class.

2. Social Context: the register of the language used depending on changing situations: formal language in formal meetings and informal usage during meetings with friends, for example. It is notable that people are acutely aware of the differences in speech patterns that mark their social class and are often able to adjust their style to the interlocutor. It is especially true for the members of the middle class who seem eager to use forms associated with upper class; however, in such efforts, the forms characteristic of upper class are often overused by the middle class members. The above mentioned process of adapting own speech to reduce social distance is called convergence. Sometimes, however, when people want to emphasize the social distance, they make use of the process called divergence, purposefully using idiosyncratic forms.

3. Geographical Origins: slight differences in pronunciation between speakers that point at the geographical region which the speaker comes from. Sociolinguistics investigates the way in which language changes, depending on the region of the country it is used in. To describe a variety of language that
differs in grammar, lexis and pronunciation from others, the term dialect is used. Moreover, each member of community has a unique way of speaking due to the life experience, education, age and aspiration. An individual personal variation of language use is called an idiolect.

4. Ethnicity: differences between the use of a given language by its native speakers and other ethnic groups. There are numerous factors influencing idiolect, some of which have been presented above; yet two more need to be elucidated, namely jargon and slang. Jargon is specific technical vocabulary associated with a particular field of interest, or topic. For example words such as convergence, dialect and social class are sociolinguistic jargon. Whereas slang is a type of language used most frequently by people from outside of high-status groups, characterised by the use of unusual words and phrases instead of conventional forms. For example, a sociolinguist might determine, through study of social attitudes, that a particular vernacular would not be considered appropriate language use in a business or professional setting; she or he might also study the grammar, phonetics, vocabulary, and other aspects of this sociolect much as a dialectologist would study the same for a regional dialect.

5. Nationality: clearly visible in the case of the English language: British English differs from American English, or Canadian English; Nigerian English differs from Ghanaian English; The study of language variation is concerned with social constraints determining language in its contextual environment. Code switching is the term given to the use of different varieties of language in different social situations. William Labov is often regarded as the founder of the study of sociolinguistics. He is especially noted for introducing the quantitative study of language variation and change, making the sociology of language into a scientific discipline.

6. Gender: differences in patterns of language use between men and women, such as quantity of speech, intonation patterns.

7. Age: the influence of age of the speaker on the use of vocabulary and grammar complexity. In sociolinguistics, it can be shown that speakers change the forms of language they use in quite precisely describable social circumstances. Speakers might switch from a ‘high’ form of their language to a ‘low’ form as and when the social environment suggests that they should do so: they speak, for instance, a standard educated form of their language in formal situations, and use a dialect form (whether social or geographical or both) of their language in informal, casual situations. Speakers are seen to be aware of the 'correlations'; that one social situation demands the use of a particular form of the language and that another social situation demands another. The role of the social is to establish the correlation; the role of the individual is to implement and instantiate it as appropriate sociolinguistic behaviour. Speakers demonstrate a competence that goes well beyond the grammatical/syntactic competence proposed by Chomsky. Thus, sociolinguistics relates linguistic behavior with social demands.
The term of Slang is informal, non-standard words and phrases, generally shorter lived than the expressions of non-standard, ordinary colloquial speech, and typically formed by creative, often witty, juxtapositions of words or images. Slang can be contrasted with jargon (technical language of occupational or other groups) and with argot or cant (secret vocabulary of underworld groups), but the borderlines separating these categories from slang are greatly blurred, and some writers use the terms cant, argot, and jargon in a general way to include all the foregoing meanings. Slang is traditionally considered as a vulgar, offensive, and profane form of language with a strong colour of irreverence and yet vitality in a society. It is generally labelled as a linguistic taboo which should not be appearing in most formal social occasions. Since it is “customarily reported as the idiosyncratic and deviant vocabulary of quirky or suspicious groups” (Eble, 1998: 42), slang has always been neglected, if not ignored, in sociolinguistics. Therefore, formal and theoretical discussions of slang in sociolinguistic perspectives are largely absent. Meanwhile, with the development era and the development of technology and gadgets are increasingly widespread. Many people who use social media such as chatting, bbm, face book, twitter, instagram, etc. The use of language in public communication led to the emergence of various words / terms / abbreviations. The use of the word / term / acronym it certainly has a different purpose. There were attempts to save (energy, time, place), there is aiming to "hide" the meaning of a word, and some are intended to express resentment. Particularly among adolescents communicate using slang increasingly widespread in today. Slang is language diversity unofficial / non-standard seasonal nature, worn by certain young people for internal communications that are not members of the group do not understand.

**RESEARCH METHOD**

Analysis of Qualitative Data” by Miles (1992) qualitative method is a kind of analysis method with the data in the form of words not number; qualitative method provide a wide descriptive of process happening in the area observed. Contrastive analysis is relevant because in this study identified or analyzed the structural differences and similarities of the language. As cited in Wikipedia free encyclopedia contrastive method is the systematic study of a pair of languages with a view to identifying their structural differences and similarities.

The data were grouped based on their characteristic. After that the theory from the source books were used to analyze the data. Especially for the data of Indonesian translation slang word was categorized based on its concepts whether it has the same or not in the source language and the target language based on the theory. Conduct similar study in the related field or a study with improvement in the methods used in the present research. The researcher analyzed the data to find out the accuracy and acceptability of the translation and draw a conclusion to find out the impacts of the strategies to the quality of the translation especially the accuracy and the acceptability.
REFERENCES