

**AN ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATION OF SLANG WORD
FOUND IN SHORT STORIES IN TEENAGER MAGAZINES
*ANEKA YESS!***

Thesis

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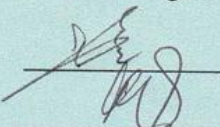
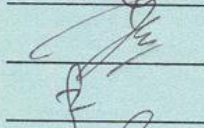
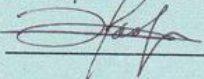


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ABSTRAK

Gemilasari, Nor. 2013. "An analysis of Word Formation of Slang Words Found In Short Stories In Teenager Magazines *Aneka Yess!*".

Bahasa berkembang secara dinamik. Oleh karena itu, elemen yang terdapat dalam sebuah bahasa dengan sangat mudah berubah. Salah satu elemen bahasa yang mudah berubah adalah kosakata. Kemampuan seseorang untuk mengkreasi bahasanya, melahirkan banyak variasi bahasa. Salah satu variasi tersebut adalah slang. Kata-kata slang cenderung mudah dibentuk karena jenis variasi bahasa ini banyak digunakan oleh generasi muda atau remaja. Remaja merupakan salah satu kelompok umur yang cenderung menggunakan kosakata slang dan tidak standar untuk berkomunikasi antar sesama mereka dalam situasi akrab dan informal. Kosakata slang tersebut dibentuk dengan berbagai cara seperti penggunaan kata-kata yang disingkat-singkat dan menggunakan istilah-istilah tertentu yang hanya dimengerti oleh kelompok mereka. Ada tiga masalah yang diangkat dalam penelitian ini, yakni (1) Apa saja tipe-tipe *word formation processes* dan arti dari kosakata slang yang ditemukan di cerita pendek dari majalah remaja *Aneka Yess!* edisi 2002 hingga 2012?, (2) Apa saja tipe-tipe *word formation processes* yang sering digunakan di tiap-tiap tahunnya?, (3) Apakah ada kosakata slang yang benar-benar berubah pada saat itu?. Penelitian ini secara umum memberikan gambaran atau deskripsi *pembentukan kosakata slang* yang ditemukan di cerita pendek dari majalah *Aneka Yess!* edisi 2002 hingga 2012. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode comparative kualitatif. Peneliti melakukan observasi pada objek penelitian dan memberikan deskripsi hasil penelitian. Oleh karena itu digunakan beberapa langkah dalam penelitian ini, yakni baca dan catat. Data dalam penelitian ini berupa kosakata slang. Kemudian data tersebut dianalisis melalui ciri-ciri linguistik untuk mengkaji tipe-tipe *word formation processes* dari data yang telah dikumpulkan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kosakata slang di cerita pendek dari majalah *Aneka Yess!* edisi 2002 hingga 2012 memiliki tipe-tipe *word formation*, yakni (1) Abbreviation : *abcd, GR, dll* (2) Acronym : *adidas, andilau, cibi, dll* (3) Blending : *ababil, mabes, madesu, dll* (4) Clipping : *parno, resto, dll* (5) Coinage : *jomblo, galau, antek, bajong, dll* (6) Compounding: *Cengar-cengir, mak comblang dll*. (7) Multiple Processes: *ngibul, nyerocos, dll*. (8) Borrowing : *air danau, suer, dll*. (9) Affixation: *ngadat, ngejogrok, dll* and (10) Reduplication: *dauber-uber, dll*. Dari seluruh kosakata slang tersebut, sebanyak 45 kosakata slang dibentuk melalui coinage process. Oleh karena itu, tipe *word formation process* yang sering digunakan setiap tahun edisi adalah coinage process. dalam penelitian ini, hanya ada satu kosakata slang yang benar-benar berubah yaitu kata "*badung*". Kosakata ini diganti dengan kosakata "*bandel*".

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Problem

Language is the most fundamental instrument of human communication. Human have used the language for long time. It is impossible for human being to interact without language. Language is used for any kind of activity of human life. The understanding of language as the social function becomes the main purpose of human life to interact with others. The development of language itself happens through the development of human social life.

Language is very linked with culture and social system of certain community who use the language. This case may allow the differentiation of diction between some areas with another. Besides that, the complex community, the different areas, social statues, level of education, and the different types of social interaction will produce the variation of language. One of those variations is slang.

Slang is used in informal situations and the purpose is to get close relationship with others. In social life, there are always certain groups of people who have particular language. It is a symbol of their group which is marked by their creativity toward language. It will make they are different from others. This characteristic is only understood by their groups. One of those groups is teenager. Teenager is creative and productive human being in producing new vocabulary in

communication and interaction. If we talk about slang, it means that we also talk about teenagers' creativity. Teenagers tend to use slang language in their daily communication especially in informal situation. According to Richard (1985), slang is used for a very informal speech variety which often serves as an "in group" language such as teenagers, army and pop group. Slang is considered as a result of the rapid growth of the new word or term that is happening. It is such kind of teenagers' creative expression to make the words simpler and efficient to be spoken. It develops more and more until it becomes the common way to say something.

Furthermore, according to the source from Wikipedia (2008) the phenomenon of slang language is known as *bahasa gaul*. In this case, *gaul* means "casual", "trendy" and "cool". It is dominantly used in everyday conversation, in popular media and in teen publications or pop culture magazines. Indonesian slang language is not an official language of Indonesia. However, it is frequently used by the teenagers in Indonesia. The development of slang language in Indonesia frequently changes. There are some evolutions of the slang words stated. In the pre-1980s, there was a word *kumpul kebo* which means *gather like cattle*. This term basically means that two people in a relationship are living together without being married. The 1980 was the era of *bahasa prokem*. At this time slang language vocabulary was formed by inserting the infix -ok- after the first consonant of a word, and deleting the last syllable, creating a totally new word. For example, the word *Bapak* was broken into *B-ok-apak* and the last -ak is

deleted, and the resulting word is *Bokap* which, until this day, is used as a slang term for *Father*. Other notable words such as *mémblé* (ugly, frowning), *kécé* (beautiful, good looking), the sentence attribute *Nih yé*, and the exclamation *Alamakjan!* all emerged in the same decade. In the millenium era, the latest method for transforming a word is to take a different word which has a similar sound. For example, the word *mau* (*want*) is replaced with the word *mawar* originally meaning *rose*. Despite its creativity and originality, this latest form of Indonesian slang can be quite complicated to understand, even to the native Indonesians themselves. For example: *Akika tinta mawar macarena* originates from the sentence written in proper Indonesian - *Aku tidak mau makan* meaning 'I don't want to eat'. The abbreviations often used to mask insult, such as *kamseupay* (totally lame) abbreviation of *kampungan sekali udik payah* (really provincial, rurally lame).

In daily communication, the teenagers often use the slang language rather than the standard language because the function of slang is not only to show the solidarity, humor, fun and intimacy, but also to be used as a mark of the identity of the teenager. Another motive is to simplify the word so it easy to be delivered. This case happened because the young generation wants to be different and have creativity even though traditionally it carried a negative connotation. Akmajian et al (2001) state that the speakers show enormous creativity in their use of slang (it is, indeed, one of the most creative areas of language use), and it is often the source of a good deal of humor. The development of slang language itself always

changes from time to time. It makes the people especially the old people confuse when they hear the slang words are spoken by the teenagers. They think that slang words today are different from what they have found in some years ago.

Slang words can also be found in written language such as magazines, newspaper and so on. Ardianto et al (2007:117) states that the history of magazine as a mass media in Indonesia begins from the independence of Indonesia. There were some magazines at that time such as *Pantja Raja*, *Menara Merdeka*, *Pahlawan*, *Arena* and many others. They also say that kind of magazines made based on the function of magazine. Teenager magazine such as *Aneka Yess!* also applies the slang words because their readers are mostly the young people. In written data, the use of slang words changed over the time. As a part of language variation, the phenomena of using the slang words in Indonesia are more frequent and it will influence the maintenance of language. The teenagers tend to create and use the new terms and words so these actions will shift the shape and meaning of the previous words. The young people do not have loyalty and their negative attitude toward language will be the basic factor of the change of language. The use of slang words in social interaction frequently will lead the producing of new vocabulary from time to time. Sometimes the old people do not understand about the meaning of the slang words used by the teenagers and how those words are formed.

Based on those phenomena, the researcher interests to analyze the change of slang words as found in short stories in teenager magazines *Aneka Yess!*. In order

to see the changing of slang word itself, the written data should be used. The researcher chooses the teenager magazine *Aneka Yess!* because in this magazine there are many slang words found and the readers of this magazine are mostly teenagers. Besides that, the researcher chooses the short story rubric of this magazine. These short stories are sent by the teenagers as their works so there will be many slang words can be found because the teenagers want to express their feeling by using their daily language. Furthermore, the researcher uses editions around 2002 until 2012 years because in this study the researcher wants to analyze the type of word formation of the slang words from time to time, in this case 2002 until 2012 years.

1.2 Identification of Problem

In the field of linguistics, the study of slang language can be seen in many points of view such as sociolinguistics study, morphology study, semantic study and historical comparative study. In sociolinguistics point of view, there are some aspects that can be seen such as the phenomena of using slang language in the social community and the causes and effects of the slang language. Besides that, in morphology point of view, the aspect that can be analyzed is the type of word formation of slang words used by the young people. Then, in semantic point of view, it focuses on the meaning of those slang words. Finally, in historical comparative point of view, we can analyze the phenomena of the language change related to the slang words and what are the types of language change. In this

study, the points of discussion are to analyze the types and meanings of word formation of slang words found in short stories in teenager magazines *Aneka Yess!* 2002 until 2012 editions, type of word formation of slang word which mostly used each of the years, and slang word which totally changed.

1.3 Limitation of Research Problem

The focus of this research is limited to morphology and historical comparative studies. In this study, the researcher will analyze the types and meaning of word formation of slang words found in short stories in teenager magazines *Aneka Yess!*, type of word formation of slang word which mostly used each of the years and slang words which totally changed. To avoid the wider explanation and diverges the major topic, in this research, the researcher will use the teenager magazines *Aneka Yess!* from 2002 until 2012 editions as the primary sources. In this case, the researcher chooses only one edition for one year because it is hard for getting all of editions in 2002 until 2012 years. In one edition, there are around 95 exemplars.

1.4 Formulation of Research Problem

Related to the identification and limitation of the problem above, this study will be formulated as: “What are the types of word formation of slang words which mostly used and slang words which totally changed found in short stories in teenager magazines *Aneka Yess!* 2002 edition until 2012 edition?”

1.5 Research Questions

Based on the formulation above, there are some research questions as follow:

1. What are the types and meanings of word formation of slang words found in short stories in teenager magazines *Aneka Yess!* from 2002 edition until 2012 edition?
2. What are the types of word formations of slang words which mostly used each of years?
3. Is there any slang word which totally changed during that time?

1.6 Purposes of the Research

Based on the research questions given, the purposes of this study are:

1. to find out the types and meanings of word formation of slang words found in short stories in teenager magazines *Aneka Yess!* from 2002 edition until 2012 edition.
2. to find out the types of word formations of slang words which mostly used each of years.
3. to find out slang words which totally changed.

1.7 Significance of the Research

In this research, the researcher expects that the result of this study could give contribution for enriching the knowledge about the slang language as a part of the language variation that are types and meaning of slang words used by the

teenagers and how those words are formed. In historical comparative study, there is theoretical benefit that is to enrich the linguistics knowledge especially in language variation and language change. By comparing the old word and the new one, we can see the process of change and what are the factors influence them. Furthermore, this study could give the understanding and knowledge about the slang language found in the society and how it changes time to time. And last, this study could be the first reference in another research especially in morphology and historical comparative studies for the further researcher.

1.8 Definition of Key Terms

The definition is important in the research to avoid the misunderstanding related to the research. There are some terms in this study. Those terms are:

1. Language change: Changing that happens in the elements of certain language such as sound, lexical, semantic and so on which are caused by time, differences of culture, region and attitude of people.
2. Slang: Informal and often ephemeral linguistic forms. Part of casual and informal styles of language use.
3. Teenagers: The people who are 11-25 years old.
4. Short Story: a kind of works which can be found in one of rubrics in a magazine.