

**THE USE OF SLANG WORDS IN A SHORT STORY
BULE JUGA MANUSIA BY RICHARD MILES**

PAPER

**Submitted as a Partial Fullfilment of the Requirements
to Obtain Strata One Degree
at English Department**



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2011**

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ABSTRAK

The Use of Slang Words in *Bule juga Manusia* by Richard Miles

Oleh: Ari Anggraita Wibowo

Slang words atau bahasa *slang* adalah kata-kata yang biasa digunakan oleh remaja atau orang-orang pada kelompok tertentu dalam berkomunikasi satu sama lain. *Slang word* memiliki karakteristik yang berbeda dengan bahasa formal pada umumnya. Bahasa *slang* hanya dipakai dan dimengerti oleh para penuturnya. Dewasa ini, penggunaan bahasa *slang* tidak hanya ditemukan pada obrolan sehari-hari, tetapi bahasa *slang* juga sudah banyak digunakan pada novel, cerpen, dan karya sastra lainnya.

Makalah ini dibuat untuk mengetahui tentang proses pembentukan kata dan makna dari bahasa *slang* yang terdapat pada buku kumpulan cerita pendek yang berjudul "Bule juga Manusia, petualangan turis gila di Indonesia" oleh Richard Miles. Data data tersebut diperoleh dengan cara membaca buku tersebut, meneliti kata *slang*, memberi tanda dan menuliskannya di kertas. Kemudian data data tersebut dianalisis dengan cara mengelompokkan kata kata *slang* tersebut kedalam proses pembentukan kata dan selanjutnya menganalisa makna sesuai dengan konteks didalam cerpen tersebut.

Dari data yang diperoleh, hanya 5 proses yang ditemukan dari 11 proses pembentukan kata yang dikemukakan oleh Park dan Riley yakni, *compounding*, *acronyms*, *abbreviation*, *clipped form*, dan *blending*, serta *borrowing* dan *affixation* yang dikemukakan oleh Yule dan Sari. Tidak hanya itu, terdapat juga beberapa bahasa *slang* yang tidak memiliki *pattern*. Selanjutnya, kata kata *slang* yang terbentuk memiliki makna yang mengacu pada konteks didalam cerpen yakni *contextual meaning*, *lexical meaning*, *denotative* dan *conotative meaning*. Dari beberapa data diatas dapat disimpulkan bahwa penulis menggunakan kata kata *slang* didalam cerpen untuk menarik minat pembaca serta berusaha membuat ceritanya lebih menarik.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In the name of Allah the most gracious and the most merciful, *Alhamdulillah*, praise to Allah who has given the writer strength and chance to finish this paper entitled “The use of Slang words in *Bule juga Manusia* by Richard Miles”. He also sends *shalawat* along greeting to prophet Muhammad SAW, the last messenger and the greatest leader of human being.

Moreover, he would dedicate his sincere gratitude to Havid Ardi, S.Pd., M.Hum., as his paper advisor, who has given him a great deal of time, continuous guidance, valuable advice and spirit during the completion of this paper. The writer would also dedicate his sincere gratitude to Rusdi Noor Rosa, S.S., M.Hum., as his academic advisor as well as his paper examiner and to Rima Andriani Sari, S.Pd., M.Hum., as his paper examiner who had given her comments and suggestions. They had given more than he hoped.

The writer's gratitude is also addressed to Dr. Kusni, M.Pd., and Dra. An Fauzia Rozani Sy, M.A., as Chiefperson and Secretary of English Department. Then, the writer would like to dedicate his special thanks to all lecturers of English Department of UNP for their helps during his study at this Department. Next, his express special thanks to all friends who are really helpful.

Above all, the writer also dedicate to his sincere gratitude and deep thanks to his beloved parents alm. Rojingun Gunawan and Sis Setyawati A.Ma.Pd., his beloved brother Brigpol. Iwan Setyawan S.H. and Bobing Teguh Irawan, S.Pd., and his beloved sister Irawati Puspita Sari, S.E.I., for their pray, sacrifice and support. Then, he expresses special thanks to Yoni Bartika S.Pd for her love, pray and support. Finally, the writer would like to apologize for any mistake found in this paper.

Padang, April 2011

Ari Anggraita Wibowo

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Slang is as old as language itself. As long as it has been spoken communication, there has been informal speech, a part of non-standard language. Some literary works usually use standard language, and contain the element of non-standard language. Even though slang frequently occurs in spoken language, but in writing especially in novels or short stories slang appears in print for stylistic effect.

Slang vocabulary is not generally acceptable in formal usage. Mencken (2006) in *The Columbia Electronic Encyclopedia 6th edition* says

slang is notable for its liveliness, humor, emphasis, brevity, novelty, and exaggeration. Most slang is faddish and ephemeral, but some words are retained for long periods and eventually became part of the standard language; i.e. phony, blizzard, movie, etc. on the scale used to indicate a word's status in the language, slang ranks third behind standard and colloquial (or informal).

Moreover, slang is usually used and understood by certain social group and it can change anytime and anywhere. As stated by Fromkin et.al (2007: 440), slang is often associated with a particular social of group . It means that, slang is just used and understood by some societies or groups. Slang language can change anytime and anywhere. It is stated by Crane (1981: 183), slang term varies from generation to generation and from one geographical area to the other. Slang is an ever-evolving language, as many words quickly become outdated and

obsolete because of trends. In simple words, slang words can change anytime and anywhere based on the development of slang itself.

Slang language usually comes from standard language. The standard language modified by particular social of group becomes slang language. As stated by Fromkin (1990:146), slang also makes use of regular word formation devices to create new words. For example, new slang words from blending two words such as *absotively* and *posilutely* (both words being blends based on the words *absolutely* and *positively*). Then Holmes (1992:2) stated that the variation of sociolinguistics term referring to language in context. Therefore, the meaning of slang is derived from the situational context where the communication occurs.

Slang has different meaning besides denotative meaning. The meaning of slang language in printed media has wide and unlimited character. These characters are called associative meaning. Leech (1974:23) stated that associative meaning is connotative meaning from conceptual meaning that has wide and unlimited character, and it can be analyzed based on the scale and distance.

Besides, slang also changes from the slang itself, from the old words to the new words. Eble in Higbee (2003: 7) says that, slang can also be formed by either lengthening of the original and existing words. It has many prefixes and suffixes that can be added to words to lengthen them. For example, two popular prefixes in slang are *perma-* and *mega-*, which mean “permanent” and “a great amount of”, and which can be applied to almost any word, forming such new terms as *pemagrin*, *pergross*, *megabucks*, and *megawork*. In the 1980s, popular suffixes of

slang included *age*, *-omatic*, and *orama*, as seen in such words as *foodage*, *cramomatic*, *traumatic*, and *barforama*.

As stated before, slang can be found in literary works, such as teenager's magazines, novels, short stories etc. Slang words used in short stories, in order to attract the readers become more enjoyable and interested. One of short stories that has many slang words is *Bule juga Manusia* written by Richard Miles. He is an Australian who got bachelor of Indonesian Language and Modern History from Adelaide University. The book told story about Richard's holiday experiences in Indonesia. He wrote some of the experiences using slang words both Indonesian and English Language.

There are some examples of slang words found in the short stories book *Bule juga Manusia*, such as:

1. *Ngeliat gue pergi, Andi ngejar gue dan ngasih gue kartu namanya.*

Melihat saya pergi, Andi Mengejar saya dan memberikan kartu namanya.

'Seeing me left, Andi race and give me, his name card'

2. *Setelah dinner, gue nganterin gebetan gue pulang dengan taksi.*

Setelah makan malam, saya mengantar kekasih saya dengan taksi

'After dinner, I drove back my girlfriend by taxi'

3. *Semoga tip-tip ini berguna untuk rencana nge-date lo nantinya.*

Semoga tip-tip ini berguna untuk rencana kencan anda nantinya.

'Hopes these tips are useful for your next dating'

From the example above, Richard used both Indonesian and English slang words to attract the readers' interest. The words; *gue*, *lo*, *gebetan* are from Jakarta slang.

The words *nganter* is made from standard language combine with Javanese slang prefixes. *Nganter* is derived from prefix *ng+antar*, then replacing letter a into e, become *nganter* which means to take home. Richards also used slang from English language such as *dinner* and *ngedate*. *Dinner* is Indonesian slang word borrowed from English, *ngedate* is derived from prefix *nge + date*.

Based on the examples above, it can be concluded that the short story book entitled *Bule juga Manusia* written by Richard Miles contains a lot of slang words both Indonesian and English language. This book consists of shorts stories compiled from the Richard's holiday experiences in Indonesia. In understanding the story, the readers might be confused on slang words used. Misunderstanding might be faced by the readers if they did not know the meaning of the slang words itself.

From the phenomena above, the writer is interested to do an analysis on that slang because of some reasons; first, this short stories book which was launched on December 22th 2010, consists of lots of number of slang words both in Indonesian and English language. Then the writer, Richard Miles, is a "*bule*" or foreigner. He wrote the stories in Indonesian language. It is possible for him to use English slang. The last, he is an Australian who got bachelor of Indonesian language from Adelaide University. Actually, as he got bachelor of Indonesian language, he should wrote the story in Standard Indonesian. However, he could combine Indonesian slang, English slang beside standard Indonesian. Therefore, it would be interesting topic to study the word formation processes of slang words that he used.

The story book *Bule juga Manusia* which was written by Richard Miles used mix of Indonesian language, English and Javanese. However, in this paper, the writer is interested to do an analysis on the word formation processes and meanings of Indonesian slang words.

B. Limitation of the Problem

Based on the background, there are some problem that can be analyzed such as slang words, code mixing, borrowing words, etc. This study is restricted to the analysis of the word formation processes and meaning of the Indonesian slang words. The object of this study is a short story book entitled *Bule juga Manusia* written by Richard Miles. Slang can be formed from old words by changing its meaning.

C. Formulation of the Problem

The problem of this study is formulated as follow: “What are the word formation processes and the meanings of Indonesian slang words used in short story *Bule juga Manusia* by Richard Miles?”

D. Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to describe the word formation processes and the meanings of Indonesian slang words used in the short story *Bule juga Manusia* written by Richard Miles.

E. Definition of Key Terms

In order to same perception about the title and purpose of the study, the writer led it by key terms below:

- Slang Word : Informal words and expression that are commonly used and understood by particular group of people especially teenagers or young people.
- Bule juga Manusia* : A book consists of compiled short stories written by Richard Miles.
- Word formation : Morphological rules that determine how morphemes combine to form new words.
- Meaning : What is expressed by the writer or speaker, and what is conveyed to the reader or listener.

F. Technique of Data Collection

The data were taken from a short story book *Bule juga Manusia* written by Richard Miles. To collect the data there were some technique applied as follows:

1. Reading the short story book *Bule juga Manusia* by Richard Miles.
2. Underlining the slang words in the short story.
3. Writing down the slang words which was identified in the note book.

G. Technique of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data taken from a short story book *Bule juga Manusia*.

There were some steps taken as follows:

1. Identifying the formation process of slang words.

In this step, the writer tried to identify the formation process of slang words that were found in short story *Bule juga Manusia* by Richard Miles.

2. Analyzing the meanings.

In this step, the writer analyzed the meanings of slang words that have been identified before. There is a relationship between meaning and formation of word. So, the formation of word also determined the meaning.

3. Drawing the conclusion.

After analyzing the meaning of slang words, the writer drawing the conclusion.