

DIACHRONIC ANALYSIS IN CONTRUCTION AND CONTEXT OF USE: SLANG LANGUAGE

¹Suhardianto, ²Melly Siska Suryani

Universitas Putera Batam

¹ Suhardiantogamy@gmail.com, ² Ambalegin@Yahoo.co.id

Abstract

This research is aimed to find a comparison of how each language (colloquial, slang, transformational) are formed and in what context is used. This research is descriptive qualitative research. At the stage of providing data, researchers use *Simak and Cakap* technique. In the process of data analysis, the researchers use the method of *padan and agih method*. The agih method is used to look at the slang language constructs in each period while the method of padan is used to describe the adolescent Perspective in the use of colloquial, slang and transformational language from time to time. The result of the research shows that the way how the three non standard language is different from each other. Colloquial language are formed by changing “a” to “e” in final syllable, Deletion of First Syllable, New word formation, Additional Syllable “nge”, Change “a” to “e” in final syllable and add “an”, and Additional particle “deh”, “aja”, “kok”, “ama”. Slang language are formed by Initial Each Word Collection, Word letter choosen, Deletion of initial letter and syllable, Change of “s’ to “c”, Change of “k” to “q”, Change of “au” to “w”, Change of “u” to “oe”, Adoption of basic words, English language abbreviation, English-Indonesia Abreviation, Citation and new word construction. Transformational language are formed by Ga, Gi, Gu, Ge, Go formula after single vowel sound syllable, Ga/G, Gi, Gu, Ge, Go formula before diphthong sound syllable, Ga, Gi, Gu, Ge, Go formula before last consonant sound, and Ga, Gi, Gu, Ge, Go formula for cluster consonant. The colloquial language usage context is more influenced by the habitual aspects heard by speakers in their environment such as at home, in markets, playgrounds, and certain other events. Slang languages, its use is influenced by the juvenile community environment where users only on the uses level 12 to 19 years. Transformational language was influenced by the desire to hide speech to people who were not from their groups like parents and strangers.

Keywords: *Slang, Colloquial, Transformational, Diachronic*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mencari perbandingan bagaimana masing-masing bahasa (colloquial, slang, transformational) dibentuk dan dalam konteks apa digunakan. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Pada tahap penyediaan data, peneliti menggunakan teknik Simak dan Cakap. Dalam proses analisis data, peneliti menggunakan metode padan dan metode agih. Metode agih digunakan untuk melihat konstruksi bahasa slang di setiap periode sementara

metode padan digunakan untuk menggambarkan Perspektif remaja dalam penggunaan bahasa sehari-hari, bahasa gaul dan bahasa transformasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa cara bagaimana ketiga bahasa non standar berbeda satu sama lain. Bahasa *colloquial* dibentuk dengan mengubah "a" menjadi "e" dalam suku kata terakhir, Penghapusan Suku Kata Pertama, pembentukan kata baru, Tambahkan Suku kata "nge", Ubah "a" menjadi "e" dalam suku kata terakhir dan tambahkan "an", dan Partikel tambahan "deh", "aja", "kok", "ama". Bahasa *slang* dibentuk oleh *Initial Each Word Collection*, *Word letter choosen*, Penghapusan huruf awal dan suku kata, Perubahan dari 's' menjadi "c", Perubahan dari "k" ke "q", Perubahan dari "au" menjadi "w", Perubahan "u" menjadi "oe", Adopsi kata-kata dasar, singkatan bahasa Inggris, Singkatan Bahasa Inggris-Indonesia, pengutipan dan konstruksi kata baru. Bahasa transformasi dibentuk dengan formula Ga, Gi, Gu, Ge, Go setelah suara vokal tunggal suku kata, Ga / G, Gi, formula Gu, Ge, Go sebelum suku kata yang diulang, formula Ga, Gi, Gu, Ge, Go sebelum konsonan terakhir, dan formula Ga, Gi, Gu, Ge, Go untuk konsonan klaster. Konteks penggunaan bahasa sehari-hari lebih dipengaruhi oleh aspek kebiasaan yang didengar oleh pembicara di lingkungan mereka seperti di rumah, di pasar, taman bermain, dan acara-acara tertentu lainnya. Bahasa slang, penggunaannya dipengaruhi oleh lingkungan komunitas remaja di mana pengguna hanya pada tingkat penggunaan 12 hingga 19 tahun. Bahasa transformasional dipengaruhi oleh keinginan untuk menyembunyikan pidato kepada orang-orang yang tidak berasal dari kelompok mereka seperti orang tua dan orang asing.

Kata kunci: *Slang, Colloquial, Transformational, Diakronik*

INTRODUCTION

Slang, colloquial and transformational are group of informal language that mostly used by someone in communication. Slang is mostly used among teenagers while colloquial and transformational language mostly used in informal situation by everyone in the daily communication. Slang language is language of particular group, trade or pursuit or an informal non-standard

vacabulary changed word and extravagant, forced or facetious figures of speech. Colloquial language is a words or phrases that are only used in utterances in spoken language. It used in casual conversation. Education native speakers of a language normally use colloquial speech in informal situation with friends, fellow workers and members of the family. (Trask, 2001)

Slang, colloquial and transformational language are studied previously by some other researchers in the world such as slang which has been studied by several other researchers before but researchers have looked only at the level of slang forms and their use. Published in the international journal scopus indexed, the article only describes the use of slang languages from small linguistic communities in the effort to use Standard language in the Academic Writing Program within the context of user terms of *Morek and Heller* (Preece, 2015). In addition, other studies also illustrate a similar topic. The article published in the international journal scopus-indexed in the journal *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Science*. In this article the author sees only English translations into Spanish slang. (Galván, 2015)

A phenomenon of colloquial language also has been researched and studied by some researchers in the world. The first researcher is Estelles which is discussed about Prosodic voicing in reported speech in Spanish colloquial conversation

that is published in journal of pragmatics (Scopus indexed). In her findings the used of colloquial language in prosodic voicing reported speech is 100% exist and happened. She marked that prosody is the only indicator of the source of information. Consequently she said, the colloquial stops being a redundant and it becomes prominent and its used is not optional. (Estellés-arguedas, 2015)

Another researcher discussing about colloquial language are discussed by Fitch and Rodrigues which the article is published in *Procedia social and Behavioral Science* journal (Scopus Index) In their finding indicates that the used of colloquial language exist and happened in Two Mexican Spanish Dictionaries. In their study, they see the comparison the use of colloquial words “Gacho” and “Ultimadamente”. They told that no specific criteria in using both colloquial words. The analysis is done according to the criteria based on corpus linguistics. (Fitch-romero & Rodríguez-sánchez, 2013)

A Phenomena of slang, colloquial and transformational language happened and used in many countries. Both of them expand and spread in all aspect of language used such as familiy, school, community and other formal situation. Due to the use of slang, colloquail and transformational language used at any time and places, it needs to do the research about the colloquial, slang and transformational language to get more understanding and knowledge how the slang, colloquial and transformational language constructed, context influenced, and perspective of used.

The development of research on colloquial, slang and transformational language is considered important given the widespread use of colloquial, slang and tranformational languages in all aspects of language use from time to time. The use of the three languages has spread massively in all aspects of communication both oral and written. In the oral aspect, the three languages are used in all communities directly in daily life in the midst of society. Whereas in the

written aspect, the three languages have expanded in all domains of language use such as social media (Facebook, twitter, instagram, whatsapp, blackberry messenger, movie) and write like (articles, magazines, memos, news papers).

The use of colloquial, slang and transformational languages has the potential for destruction of the stadard language used. This is because teenagers who are the nation's generation should be able to maintain and preserve the standard language but destroy it by creating a new language Non-standard or standard language varied form and sound. Broadcasting the widespread use of slang may result in mixed use of standard and non-standard languages in a domain of the use of language especially in the formal sphere. Another worse thing to worry is that people are no longer able to distinguish the use of the three languages in community life so that it affects the personality of someone in interacting with them.

The results of this study are expected to prevent the use of three languages that is increasingly

massive and can damage the standard language. Knowing the form, context, and perspective of use is considered important in supporting the results of previous research and to know more in depth about the variation of steps taken by people from time to time in forming the three languages, so that the results can be compared to find the bright spot of the presence of three languages in any given era or period so that precautions can be taken in the use of three languages that undermines the use of standard language.

Related to the description of three informal languages above can be concluded that the use of three informal languages massively happened and applied in any aspect of language used. Based on this phenomenon, the researchers are interested in finding out deeply the forms, context of used and perspective of used of three informal languages mentioned above.

1. *Language and Society*

The use of slang which is as a social phenomenon in a particular community is used only by the users

in the community such as teenagers. Slang which is a part of communication tools in society cannot be separated from the social activity in community. To understand the phenomenon of slang used in a society, it is understood the concept of sociolinguistics which studies the use of language in society.

Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship among the language users in the society. Thus, sociolinguistics has a relationship with the social aspects in society. Sociolinguistics also discusses about the different variation of language used in society in capturing the social phenomenon such as the use of slang. Sociolinguistics is the branch of macro-sociolinguistics which studies the relationship of language and social factors such as age, social status, community, job, religion, politics, social culture, and so forth. (Chetia, 2015)

Another opinion is stated by Debora, sociolinguistics is to study the relationship of languages and social elements which influences the use of language user such as

participant, setting, topic, function, social status, and formality. (Debora, 2013)

From the two concepts of sociolinguistics, it is concluded that slang which is as a phenomenon of language use in society is not separated from the influence of social elements such as social status, education level, age, gender, family relationship and social culture.

2. *Domain of Language*

Slang is part of communication tool in a particular community such as teenagers has been widely used to all communities. Theoretically, domain of language is a variation of a language used in particular community and setting. The use of particular language refers to the particular community in a society. There are kinds of language use domain such as family, friendship, religion, education and workplace. Language domain is the use of language which is agreed by the particular group or community in a society. (Pishghadam, 2011)

a. Family

The use of language in a family occurs in a kinship or household such as father, mother, siblings, and grandparents.

b. Friendship

The use of language in a coeval friendship is informal and intimated in particular situation and condition such as on the road, market, and restaurant. The use of language in this point of view

c. Religion

The use of language is in a religious scope such as in mosques, churches, temples, and shrines.

d. Education

The use of language is in formal education institutions such as schools. The words are teachers, principals, and students

e. Workplace

The use of language relates to the workplace such as in office and factory. The words are sir, manager, supervisor, and employees

3. *Language Style*

The variation of language use is determined by the aim of language use and refers to the users. The use of language is influenced by the place where the language used, users who and whom the language used. Language style is divided into two; formal and informal language style. Informal language style is a language used in a friendship domain with the speakers like friends. Formal language style is a language used in a formal domain with the higher social status speakers. (Inayati, 2014)

From the explanation above, it is concluded that slang is one of the informal languages which is used by the teenagers in their group. Slang is used in community informally which involves the coeval friendship.

4. *Colloquial Language*

In daily activity has conversational language. Generally, colloquial style is not really attention to pronunciation, choice, or words, or sentence structure. Colloquial is words or phrases that are only used in utterances in spoken language. It used in casual conversation.

Education native speakers of a language normally use colloquial speech in informal situation with friends, fellow workers and members of the family. (Trask, 2001)

The same opinion about colloquial language is also defined as an informal language that normally applied in daily communication in society. The use of colloquial language is assumed by people to get easier and simpler in doing communication among them. (Sato & Kim, 2012)

5. *Slang*

Slang is used to communicate informally in a particular group such as teenagers, army, group singer, etc. The vocabulary of slang used is known by the speakers in the community. In other words, slang is defined by the speakers in the community. Slang is not nearly found in the dictionary. Slang is almost the same with idiom used in informal communication. (Pal & Saha, 2013)

Traditionally, slang is known as vulgar and rude language. Slang is reflected as an impolite language in

society. Linguistically, slang is prohibited in use in society in a formal way. Slang is one of the language styles used by the teenagers to express themselves in using language and developed to the need of communication (Zhou, Yanchun, 2013).

There are some factors the use slang of slang among teenagers (Suhardianto, 2016),

1. Being cool
2. updated
3. easy to communicate with coeval
4. following friends
5. being joked
6. being popular
7. habitual

6. Slang Formation

Slang is formed from words and phrases. The use of words and phrases depends on the situation. The words of slang are formed from the processes such as; Word is a group of letters that has meaning. This research found the form of slang as words in communication. The words can be as a noun, a verb, and an adjective. Phrase is a group of two or

more words which has no predicate in it (Matsumoto, Akita, Keranmu, Yoshida, & Kita, 2014).

7. Meaning of Slang

The meaning of words in slang is determined by the contextual meaning. Analyzing from the dictionary, the meaning of words in slang is only taken from the native slang speaker. The words of slang are known by the group itself. Slang is a language which is recognized the form but not understood. (Epoge, 2012)

8. Language context

Context is dynamic, flexible; it continuously changes and develops as well as the change of situation and condition of the environment. Widely, context is used to express the language users daily. In relation to slang, slang which is used in community of teenagers is dynamic and being wide to all context of oral or written communication. (Afzali, 2011)

This research is conducted in Batam, Kep. Riau province which has lot entrants from other provinces

in Indonesia. The location is focused to a few sub-districts which have high population such as Batu aji, Tiban, and Batam center.

METHOD

The population of the research is the teenagers who live in three sub-districts Batu Aji, Tiban and Batam Center. The indicator of teenager's age is about 12-19 years old. This population refers to the slang and colloquial language. Meanwhile, for the transformational language, the population is someone who is indicated as a young at the year of 1980 or 1990. Approximate age is 40-45 years old today.

There are around forty five informants from three sub-districts. Each sub-district will be taken fifteen informants randomly. In fifteen informants for each district, the sample will be divided into two group of sample. The first group sample which consists of ten informants is provided for slang and colloquial. The second group sample which consists of five informants is

provided for transformational language.

In collecting the data, the researchers applied the *Simak* method with *Libat Cakap* technique and *Cakap* method with *Cakap Semuka* technique. The researchers do the steps such as observe the phenomena of slang used in teenagers' community, record the data silently to the conversation happened in teenagers' community, do the interview to find out the perspective, note and transcribe data collection in the form of phonetic. In analyzing the data, the researchers use of *Padan* and *Agih* Method. The *Padan* method will categorize the main element pragmatically. Meanwhile, *Agih* method explore the data analyze the construction of the word itself.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Diachronic Analysis in Construction and Context Slang Language Use

In this section, the researchers will describe the comparison of forms, contexts, and perspectives of colloquial, slang and

transformational language found in Batam. Data were collected from several areas in the city of Batam, among others, in Batu Aji, Tiban and Batam Center.

Colloquial Language

As one of the non-standard languages, colloquial language does not pay much attention to pronunciation, choice of words, or sentence structure. Everyday language is an expression commonly used only in a speech in spoken language. Native speakers of the language usually use everyday language in an informal situation with friends, colleagues and family members. Here are the data collected to see the form, context, and use of everyday language.

Jim, gue boleh main ke rumah ntar malem? bentar aja!

(Rin, may I go to your house tonight? Just for a while!)

From example (1) above, the word *gue*, *malem*, and *bentar* are belong to colloquial words, which means *I*, *tonight* and *a while* in English language. These words are

mostly used by people in daily communication. The conversation normally takes in informal situation and conveyed to an intimate person.

Sorry banget, Gak ada jajanan maklum hidup sendiri

(I am So Sorry for having not food)

From example (2) above, the word *gak*, *jajanan*, and *banget* are colloquial words. The word *banget* refers to something special to express. *Gak* refers the meaning of negation or has no something. The word *jajanan* means refers to to the food or something that can be given to others for eating.

Gue ngerasa dia agak beda sama gue

(I feel he behaves differently)

From example (3), the word *ngerasa* is defined as colloquial word, which means to feel in English language. This word better not to use in formal speaking because this word is not depend on standard language.

Loe denger gak kabar tentang Tony?

(do you heard about Tony)

From example (4) above, the word *loe* and *denger* are also defined as colloquial words. The word *Loe* refers to “you” in English and the word *denger* refers to something someone listening. These words are used by someone in informal situation, for example with friend or someone who has the same level of age with the speaker.

Gue dapat Balesan surat dari dia

(I got a letter from him)

From example (5) the word *balesan* is colloquial word, it means receiving something in English language. This word occur in informal conversation because it is not standard language.

*Loe tambahin dikit aja bumbunya
pasti laku kok*

(Add the flavour, it will be oke)

From example (6), the word *dikit* and *aja*, are colloquial word, it means *little* and *only* in English language. The word *dikit* basically comes from the normal word *sedikit*. Teenagers delete the first syllable “se” and comes “dikit”. The word

“aja” also formed by deletion the letter “s”.

Dia nyesel ngobrol ama ceweknya

(He regerets ever talked to his girl friend)

From example (7), the word *nyesel* and *ngobrol* are colloquial word, it means to regret and speak with in English language. This word used by teenagers in informal situation.

Jhon, gimana kabarmu? Udah lama gak ketemu ya.

(Jhon, how are you? Long time no see you)

From example (8), the word *gimana* and *gak* are colloquial word. The word *gimana* means how in English language. The word *gimana* is non-standard word word that usually used in informal situation and informal conversation.

Gak usah cemas deh

(Don’t worry)

From example (9), the word *gak usah* are colloquial word, which means not necessary in English language. This used by teenagers in informal situation, with friends and family. This words is style from teenagers in informal conversation.

Bener ya, kamu *gak* apa-apa duduk sendirian disana?

(All right, it's oke leaving you sitting alone here?)

From example (10) above, the word *bener* and *gak* are colloquial word, which means right and no in English language. This used by teenagers in informal conversation. This word better not to use in informal situation because this word is not depend on standard language.

Gimana kalau kamu dulu yang cerita tentang dirimu

(Why don't you start to tell me the history about yourself)

From the example (11), the word *gimana* is colloquial word, which means ho in English language. This word better not to use in formal speaking or writing, because this word is notdepend on standard language

Gue *gak* benci kok sama lu

(I don't hate you)

From example (12), the word *gue* means aku in Indonesia language and I in English language, and *gak* is colloquial word which means no in

English language. This word used by teenagers in informal situation.

Dia *udah* lewat

(He has passed)

From example, the word *udah* are colloquial word, it means already in English language. This word used by teenagers in informal conversation with their friend or family.

Slang Language

Slang is a non-formal language commonly used by teenagers in their community. In this section, the researchers analyzed the data categorized as slang language. as the language of the adolescent community, slang is formed in several ways:

Initial Each Word Collection:

GPL is created from the abbreviation of *Gak Pakai Lama*

GR is created from the abbreviation of *Gede Rasa*

PJ is created from the abbreviation of *Pajak Jadian*

HTS is created from the abbreviation of *Hubungan Tanpa*

Menikah

SMS is created from the abbreviation of Suka Sama Suka

Initial Syllable Collection:

Ji-Gum is created from the words

Jiwa Guncang

Cu-Mi is created from the words

Cuma Minjam

Ca-Per is created from the words

Cari Perhatian

Ce-Mat is created from the words

Cewek Matre

Word letter choosen:

The word slang "Org" is created from the word Orang. The form of this slang is done by choosing some letters in a word O, R, G and becomes Org. This word refers to kind of human or people in English.

From the description above can be conclude that the teenagers communicate using slang language by abbreviating of initial each word, initial syllable collection and word letter choosen. The next slang language is created by teenagers by deleting some letters to make slang language as discussed below:

Deletion of initial letter and syllable

The word "Gi" is created from the word Lagi. To make slang the teenagers delete the syllable La. It becomes Gi for slang that refers to the meaning of Lagi to ask about kind of activity done by someone not asking about additional for something

Example: Loe gi apa?

*Loe mau gi

Another slang word is the word Pa which is created from the word Apa. To make slang the teenagers delete the letter A. It becomes Pa for slang that refers to the meaning of Apa to ask about someone's need not asking about someone's activities

Example: Mau pa coy?

*Lagi pa coy? (Unaccepted)

The next slang form is "Y" which is created from the word Iya. To make slang the teenagers delete the letter I. It becomes Ya for slang that refers to the meaning of Iya to ask either about someone's need and activities.

Example: Loe mau ya?

Loe gi apa ya?

The next slang language forms is about the forms of slang language that are created by changing of letters. It can be seen from the discussion below:

Change of "S" to letter "C"

The word Makacih is a replacement of the word Makasih or Terima Kasih. To make slang language the teenagers change the letter "S" to the letter "C" as example below:

Example: Makacih<Makasih
/Terima Kasih

The word Kacian is a replacement of the word kasihan. To make slang language the teenagers change the letter "S" to the letter "C" as example below:

Example: Kacian<Kasih

The word Cayang is a replacement of the word Sayang. To make slang language the teenagers change the letter "S" to the letter "C" as example below:

Example: Cayang<Sayang

The word Clamanya is a replacement of the word Selamanya. To make slang language the teenagers change the letter "S" to the letter "C" as example below:

Example: Clamanya<Selamanya

The word Clalu is a replacement of the word Selalu. To make slang language the teenagers change the letter "S" to the letter "C" as example below:

Example: Clalu<Selalu

Change of "K" to letter "Q"

The word Qmu is a replacement of the word Kamu. To make slang language the teenagers change the letter "K" to the letter "Q" as example below:

Example: Qmu<Kamu

Change of "Ia" to sound "Y" as discussed below:

The word Dy is a replacement of the word Dia. To make slang language the teenagers change the sound "Ia" to the sound "Y" as example below:

Example: Dia<Dy

Change of "Au" to sound "W"

The word Tw is a replacement of the word Tau. To make slang language the teenagers change the sound "Au" to the sound "W" as example below:

Example: Tw<Tau

Change of "S" to sound "Z" as discussed below:

The word Maniz is a replacement of the word Manis. To make slang language the teenagers change the sound “S” to the sound “Z” as example below:

Example: Maniz<Manis

Change of “U” to sound “Oe”

The word Imoet is a replacement of the word Imut. To make slang language the teenagers change the sound “U” to the sound “Oe” as example below:

Example: Imoet<Imut

The next way of forming slang language that is done by the teenagers is “Adoption of Basic Word”. The analysis can be described from the discussion below:

Adoption of Basic Word

The words Binggow and Bingits are formed from the word Banget. These words are used to express or to describes something.

Example: Qmu Hebat binggow
= Qmu cantik bingits

The word Cemengut is formed from the word Semangat. This word is used to support someone to do something hard

Example: Cemengut ya kakak
= Semangat ya kakak

The word Jehong is formed from the word Jahat. This word is used to express someone’s character

Example: Qmu jehong ya
= Kamu Jahat ya

The word Keles is formed from the word Kali. This word is used to express or to emphasize about someone’s opinion. This word is not used for counting or meas multiple.

Example: Iya tau Keles = Iya, saya sudah tahu tentang itu
* 2 keles 2 = 4 (Unaccepted)

The next data displayed is the forms of slang language that are made from the “English and English – Indonesia Abbreviation”. The way of theirs formulated can be seen from the discussion below:

“English Language Abbreviation”

The word COPAS comes from the original of English language words of COPY PASTE. It combines to make slang language. The combination happened in the initial each syllable of words. CO and PAS.

The word OTW comes from the original of English language words of ON THE WAY. It combines to make slang language. The combination happened in the initial each letter of words. O, T and W.

The word OMG comes from the original of English language words of OH MY GOD. It combines to make slang language. The combination happened in the initial each letter of words. O, M and G.

The word GWS comes from the original of English language words of GET WELL SOON. It combines to make slang language. The combination happened in the initial each letter of words. G, W and S.

The word INTRO comes from the original of English language words of INTRODUCE. It takes two initial syllables of word to make slang language.

“English – Indonesia Abbreviation

The word LOLA comes from the original of English – Indonesia language words LOADING - LAMA. It combines to make slang language. The combination happened in the

initial each syllable of English – Indonesia words. LO and LA.

The word WAK - SELFIE comes from the original of English – Indonesia regional language words of AWAK and SELFIE. Awak is a word that is mostly used by Sumatra people refers to the first or third singular person. It combines to make slang language.

The next example of slang language is made by “Citation”. Citation word means the use of slang language which is taken from other regional language. It can be seen from the discussion below:

Citation

The word Loe comes from the Jakarta language that refers to Kamu or You in English language. This word is adopted by BatamTeenagers to use in their communication

The word Gue also comes from the Jakarta language that refers to Saya or I in English language. This word is adopted by BatamTeenagers to use in their communication

The word Die comes from the Jakarta language that refers to Dia or He or She in English language. This

word is adopted by Batam Teenagers to use in their communication.

The last way of making slang language that done by teenagers in their communication is “ New Construction”. The words “ New Construction “ here mean the slang language allegedly that are formed under arbitrariness. No relation of making these slang language form to other basic languages including Indonesia, English or Regional language. It can be seen from the example below:

New Construction

Nyanting is slang language that refers to the meaning of Pinjam or borrow. No correlation form of pronunciation between the word nyanting and pinjam.

Relat is slang language that refers to the meaning of Jadian or make a relationship with boyfriend or girlfriend. No correlation form of pronunciation between the word Relat and Jadian.

Badi is slang language that refers to the meaning of Orang Gila or a crazy man. No correlation form

of pronunciation between the word Badi and Orang Gila.

Kepo is slang language that refers to the meaning of Pengen Tau or to know curiously. No correlation form of pronunciation between the word Kepo and to know curiously.

Transformational Language

Transformational language is a slang language used by teens in the 80's. the transformational language used at that time was very rigid and not as varied as slang in this period. the formation of transformational language as slang language can be seen in the discussion below. In constructing a transformational language as slang in teenagers' community in 90s era, the teenagers insert the formula of *Ga, Gi, Gu, Ge, and Go* in basic form of the word which is associated to the last sound of each syllable. In the other word, the inserting of formula *Ga, Gi, Gu, Ge, Go* depends on the existence of final syllable sound for each word. The phenomenon of transformational language construction can be divided into some formula, they are:

*Ga, Gi, Gu, Ge, Go formula after
single vowel sound syllable*

Kagamugu sugukaga sagamaga
agakugu

(Kamu suka sama aku)

(You like me)

The sentence above describes the use of transformational language using *Ga, Gi, Gu, Ge, Go* formula to form the slang language with the final single sound of vowel.

- The word “*kagamugu*” means “*ka-mu*” which is inserted the formula “*ga*” in the end of each syllable. It is added by “*ga*” syllable because the final syllable for this word is single vowel sound “*A*”. Each syllable which is ended by single vowel sound must be transformed by “*ga-gi-gu-ge-go*” formula. (*ka-ga-mu-gu* = kamu)
- The word “*sugukaga*” means “*suka*” which is transformed by syllable “*ga and gu*” after syllable of each word. “*su*” becomes *su-gu* and “*ka*” becomes *ka-ga*. (*su-gu-ka-ga*)
- The word “*sagamaga*” comes from the original word “*sama*”.

The word *sama* is inserted by formula “*ga and gu*” because each syllable of the word ended by single vowel syllable sound “*A and U*”. The syllable “*Sa*” becomes *sa-ga* and “*ma*” becomes *ma-ga*.

- The word “*agakugu*” comes from the original word “*aku*”. The original word *aku* is inserted by formula “*ga and gi*” because each syllable of the word ended by single vowel sound “*A and i*”. The syllable “*a*” becomes *a-ga* and syllable “*ku*” becomes *ku-gu*. (*a-ga-ku-gu* = *aku*)

*Ga/G, Gi, Gu, Ge, Go formula
before diphthong sound syllable*

Agandagai kagamugu pagakagai

Segepegedaga *agakugu*

lagambagai

(*Kalau kamu pakai sepeda aku
lambai*)

(if you use bicycle I will wave my
hand)

The sentence above describes the use of transformational language using *Ga, Gi, Gu, Ge, Go* formula to

form the slang language after diphthong syllable.

- The word “*agandagai*” comes from the original word of “*andai*”. The final syllable of the word is is diphthong “ai”. To make slang the formula “ga” is inserted before the sound of diphthong not before syllable. *andai* becomes *a-gan-da-ga-i*.
- The word “*pagakagai*” originally comes from the word “*pakai*”. The final syllable of the word *pakai* is “ai” diphthong. To transform the word *pakai* becomes slang the teenagers insert the formula “ga” before the diphthong. *pakai* finally becomes “pa-ga-ka-ga-i”.
- The word “*lagambagai*” also one of the slangs words formed by adding the formula “ga” in the original word of “*lambai*”. To make the word Baloi becomes slang, the teenagers transform the formula “ga” before syllable of diphthong and finally becomes “la-ga-m-ba-ga-i”

Ga, Gi, Gu, Ge, Go formula before last consonant sound

Kagapagan _____ *kagamugu*
magakagan _____ *magalagam*
sagamaga igikagan

(*kapan kamu makan malam pakai ikan*)

(When you have a dinner by fish)

The tranformational process of making slang language before last consonant sound the same as the construction of slang before diphthong. The formula *ga, gi, gu, ge, go* added before consonant sound as described below:

- The word “*kagapagan*” means “*kapan*” which is added the formula “ga” because in the first syllable of word “ka” is ended by single vowel sound “a” and becomes “ka-ga”. The last syllable is “pan” with final sound consonant “n”. To form slang formula is put before consonant “n” and becomes “pa-ga-n”
- The slang word “*magalagam*” originally comes from the standart word “*malam*”. It

becomes slang when formula *ga, gi,gu,ge,go* inserted after each vowel syllable sound and before syllable final consonant sound. The syllable “*lam*” from “*ma-lam*” is inserted the formula “*ga*” before “*m*” as final sound of syllable. The transformational words becomes “*ma-ga-la-ga-m*”.

- The word slang “*magakagan*” is transformed from the original word “*makan*”. The formula “*ga*” is embedded after syllable “*ma*”. For the final sound of consonant the formula “*ga*” is added and put before final consonant sound “*m*” and becomes “*ka-ga-n*”.
- The same process also happened in the construction of “*igikagan*”. This word originally comes from the basic word of “*ikan*”. To make it slang the formula “*gi*” is embedded after the syllable “*i*” and add sound “*ka*” (*i-gi-ka*), and the syllable “*ka*” is followed by the formula “*ga*” and finally becomes (*i-gi-ka-ga-n*)

Ga, Gi, Gu, Ge, Go formula for cluster consonant

Sagayaga *tagaragaktigir*

uguagang

tagaraganspogortagasisgi

Saya traktir uang transportasi

(I give a transportation fee)

- The transformational word “*tagaragaktigirigir*” is from the standard word “*traktir*”. For the initial cluster consonant such as “*tr*” the transformational word is differently constructed from other forms. To make slang word the initial or final cluster consonant must be separated by “*a, i, u, e or o*” and becomes “*T-a+ga*”. The next clusters consonant sound “*r*” is also embedded by *a, i, u, e, and o*, so becomes “*R-a +ga-k*”. The last syllable is “*tir*” is embedded by formula “*g*” and finally becomes “*ti-gi-r*” (*t+a-ga-r+a-ga-k-ti-gi-r*).
- The second example of transformational language as slang can be seen from the word “*tagaraganpogortagasisgi*”. This words originally comes

from the standart language “transportasi”. To make it slang the teenagers insert the vowel sound a, i, u, e, and o after initial consonant cluster. The sound “T” in the first consonant must be added by vowel “a” becomes “ta+ga”. The second consonant also be added by “a” becomes “ra+ga.

Ga, Gi, Gu, Ge, Go formula for “ng” sound

Magalagang *nagasigib*
ogoragang *igitugu*

(how poor his condition)

- The word slang “magalagang” is transformed from the original word “malang”. The formula “ga” is embeded after syllable “ma”. For the final sound of consonant the formula “ga” is added and put before final sound “ng’ and becomes “ma-ga-la-ga-ng”.
- The word slang “ogoragang” is transformed from the original word “orang”. The formula “go” is embeded after the sound “o”. For the final sound of consonant the formula “ga” is added and

put before final sound “ng’ and becomes “o-go-ra-ga-ng”.

CONCLUSION

The phenomenon of non-standard language usages such as colloquial, slang and transformational language in the community cannot be separated from the variation of language owned by each community group or certain community. The use of non-standard language shows the dynamics of different languages in the life of society. The use of nonstandard languages such as colloquial, slang and transformational in society can be seen from the different shapes, context, and perspective of its use. Comparison of forms, contexts, and perspectives of colloquial language use, slang, and transformational researchers collect data and perform in-depth analysis process and can be determined, among others:

1. Colloquial form of language formed with the pattern include:
 - Change “a” to “e” in final syllable
 - Deletion of First Syllable

- New word formation
 - Additional Syllable “nge”
 - Change “a” to “e” in final syllable and add “an”
 - Additional particle “deh”, “aja”, “kok”, “ama”, and gak“
 - Other region language use
2. Slang form of language formed with the pattern include:
- Initial Each Word Collection
 - Word letter choosen
 - Deletion of initial letter and syllable
 - Change of “s’ to “c”
 - Change of “k” to “q”
 - Change of “au” to “w”
 - Change of “u” to “oe”
 - Adoption of basic words
 - English language abbreviation
 - English-Indonesia Abreviation
 - Citation
 - New word construction
3. Transformational Language form is formed with the pattern include:
- Ga, Gi, Gu, Ge, Go formula after single vowel sound syllable
 - Ga/G, Gi, Gu, Ge, Go formula before dipthong sound syllable
 - Ga, Gi, Gu, Ge, Go formula before last consonant sound
 - Ga, Gi, Gu, Ge, Go formula for cluster consonant
 - Ga, Gi, Gu, Ge, Go formula for “ng” sound
- From the non-colloquial standard language form, slang and transformational mentioned above can be concluded that the variation of non-standard language usage has a different pattern of formation different. This difference is affected by the user's background, the situation or the period of use of those languages. The colloquial language usage context is more influenced by the habitual aspects heard by speakers in their environment such as at home, in markets, playgrounds, and certain other events. For context slang languages, its use is influenced by the juvenile community environment where users only on the uses level 12 to 19 years. Slang language is used as a form of adolescent existence in their community. Transformational

language is a long slang language that was present in the 80s where the context of its use was influenced by the desire to hide speech to people who were not from their groups like parents and strangers.

REFERENCES

- Afzali, K. (2011). The Address Forms of Spouses in Different Social Strata in Iran and Its Sociolinguistic Implications. *International Journal of Linguistics*, Vol. 3 No.(ISSN 1948-5425), 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.5296/ijl.v3i1.721>
- Chetia, B. (2015). Slangs and Gender-A Sociolinguistic Perspective. *International Journal of Technical Research and Applications*, Vol.4. No.(Issue 18 (June, 2015)), PP. 43–46. Retrieved from <http://www.ijtra.com/special-issue-view/slangs-and-gender-a-sociolinguistic-perspective.pdf>
- Debora, I. (2013). The Using of Casual Style in ELT For Young Learners (Sociolinguistics Perspectives). *Advances in Language and Literary Studies*, Vol.4 No.1(Advanced in Language and Literary Studies), 1–5. <https://doi.org/10.7575/aiac.all.v.4n.1p.124>
- Epoge, N. K. (2012). Slang and Colloquialism in Cameroon English Verbal Discourse. *International Journal of Linguistics*, Vol 4, No.(International Journal of Linguistics), Hal.130–145. <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.5296/ijl.v4i1.1414>
- Estellés-arguedas, M. (2015). ScienceDirect Expressing evidentiality through prosody? Prosodic voicing in reported speech in Spanish colloquial conversations. *Journal of Pragmatics*, 85, 138–154. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pragma.2015.04.012>
- Fasya, M. (2013). Variable Sosial Sebagai Penentu Penggunaan Slang Makian dalam Bahasa Indonesia. *Masyarakat Linguistik Indonesia*, 1, 81–102. Retrieved from http://www.academia.edu/6649221/Jurnal_Linguistik_Indonesia_Tahun_ke-31_Nomor_1
- Fitch-romero, R., & Rodríguez-sánchez, I. (2013). Comparison of Colloquial Terms in Two Mexican Spanish Dictionaries : an Analysis Based on Examples of Use . *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 95, 308–316. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.10.652>
- Galván, B. E. (2015). “ Trapicheando ” on Baltimore ’ s Corners A Semantic Analysis of The Wire ’ s Slang Terminology and its Translation. *Procedia* -

- Procedia Computer Science*, 212, 218–225. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2015.11.336>
- Gemilasari. (2013). An Analysis of Word Formation of Slang Words Found In. *English Language and Literature E-Journal*, volume 3, (September ISSN 2302-3546), 142–148. Retrieved from http://onsearch.id/Record/IOS242.article-2403?widget=1&repository_id=3369
- Inayati, A. (2014). Flouting Maxims In Particularized Conversational Implicature. *International Journal of Language Learning and Applied Linguistics World (IJLLALW)*, 6(July EISSN: 2289-2737 & ISSN: 2289-3245), 53–61. Retrieved from Flouting Maxims in Particularized Conversational Implicature
- Litosseliti, L. (2010). *Research Method in Linguistics* (third edit). New York: Continuum International Publishing Group. Retrieved from www.continuumbooks.com
- Matsumoto, K., Akita, K., Keranmu, X., Yoshida, M., & Kita, K. (2014). Extraction Japanese slang from weblog data based on script type and stroke count. *Procedia - Procedia Computer Science*, 35, 464–473. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2014.08.127>
- Ong, J., Liaw, H., Aina, N., Ahmad, D., Johari, Z., & Lumpur, K. (2013). Language Usage of Jargon and Slang in Strategic Studies. *Australian Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences*, 7(4), 661–666. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Jessica_Ong_Hai_Liaw/publication/281493093_Language_Usage_of_Jargon_and_Slang_in_Strategic_Studies/links/55eb16b308aeb6516267734a.pdf
- Pal, A. R., & Saha, and D. (2013). Detection of Slang Words in e-Data using semi Supervised Learning. *International Journal of Artificial Intelligence & Applications (IJAIA)*, Vol. 4, No. (International Journal of Artificial Intelligence & Applications (IJAIA)), 45–55. <https://doi.org/DOI:10.5121/ijaia.2013.4504>
- Pishghadam, R. (2011). Delving into Speech Act of Suggestion: A Case of Iranian EFL Learners. *International Journal of Bussiness and Social Science*, Vol.2 No. (in International Journal of Bussiness and Social science), 152–160. Retrieved from <http://profdoc.um.ac.ir/paper-abstract-1023036.html>
- Preece, S. (2015). “ They ain ’ t using slang ”: Working class students from linguistic minority communities in higher education. *Linguistics and Education*, 31, 260–275. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.linged.2014.10.003>

Sato, Y., & Kim, C. (2012). Radical pro drop and the role of syntactic agreement in Colloquial Singapore English. *Lingua*, 122(8), 858–873. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lingua.2012.02.006>

Suhardianto. (2016). A Phenomena Of Teenagers' Language Use In Batam: Language Variation. *Elite*, 01 ISSN 25(November), 56–66.

Trask, R. . (2001). *A Student's Dictionary of Language and Linguistics* (second edi). London: Oxfod University Press.

Zhou, Yanchun, Y. F. (2013). A Sociolinguistic Study of American Slang. *Theory and Practice in Language Studies*, Vol. 3, No(Theory and practice in Language studies), 2209–2213. Retrieved from <http://www.academypublication.com/issues/past/tpls/vol03/12/08.pdf>