

## ANALYSIS OF SLANGS USED BY THE STUDENTS OF 9A CLASS OF SMP PGRI WRINGINANOM

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### Abstract

*Slang is a type of language variation that is used in the informal situation. This study had a goal to describe the type of slang used by the students of 9 A class of PGRI Wringinanom junior high school. The researcher applied a research methodology called descriptive qualitative method because this study described the data in the form of narration. The subjects of this study were 19 students of 9 A class of PGRI Wringinanom Junior High School. Observation was the data collection procedures in this study. The steps of analyzing data in this study were identifying types of slang expression and describing the data. Researcher found 15 expressions of slang that were "alay", "baper", "yuk ya", "ciyus miyapa", "geje", "mantul", "gws", "otw", "cabe-cabean", "ciap", "86", "bebeb", "ajib", "anjir", and "bacot". Researchers found 4 types of slang namely: imitative, acronym, flippant, and fresh and creative.*

**Keywords:** sociolinguistics, slang, type of slang.

### Abstrak

*Slang adalah sejenis ragam bahasa yang digunakan dalam percakapan informal. Penelitian ini memiliki tujuan yaitu mendeskripsikan jenis-jenis slang yang digunakan oleh peserta didik kelas 9 A SMP PGRI Wringinanom. Peneliti menerapkan metode kualitatif deskriptif karena data dideskripsikan dalam bentuk narasi. Subyek penelitian ini adalah 19 peserta didik kelas 9 A SMP PGRI Wringinanom. Observasi adalah langkah-langkah pengambilan data. Langkah-langkah menganalisa data dalam penelitian ini adalah identifikasi jenis-jenis slang dan mendeskripsikan data. Peneliti menemukan bahwa terdapat 15 ekspresi slang yaitu: alay, baper, yuk ya, ciyus miyapa, geje, mantul, gws, otw, cabe-cabean, ciap, 86, bebeb, ajib, anjir, and bacot. Peneliti menemukan 4 jenis slang yaitu: imitative, acronym, flippant, and fresh and creative.*

**Kata Kunci:** sosiolinguistik, slang, jenis-jenis slang.

## INTRODUCTION

Language is essential part of human life used in daily communication. Because it is an important aspect in communication, people should study language. In studying language, there is study of language called linguistics. Linguistics is defined as the study of language which is scientific and systematic (Crystal, 2008). It has some areas of study called phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, sociolinguistics and so fourt. Sociolinguistics is the study relating to the language and social aspects (Crystal, 2008). As sociolinguistics focuses on language and society, there is phenomenon appearing in social life, and this phenomenon is called as language variation. One of language variations is slang. Slang is a word or an expression used in informal situation (Wahyuni, 2016). Slang can be divided into some types including 1) fresh and creative / new

vocabularies, 2) flippant / combination of some words composed with not correlated with the denotative meaning, 3) imitative / imitation of standard language, 4) acronym / initials of words, and 5) clipping / shorter form of words (Allan and Burridge in Prihandoko, 2012).

Slang is an expression used by teenagers in various kinds and reasons in their daily communication (Nuraeeni & Pahamzah, 2021). It can be in the form of word, group of words (phrase), clause, or sentence (Rullu, 2018). Slang is not a standard language that can be found in the dictionary (Saputra & Marlina, 2019). It means that, this informal expression is a kind of casual expression. To support this statement, slang is more common word used in daily communication (Wahyuni, 2016). As a casual expression, slang is used by people in every country. It means that every country has its own slang expressions that are unique. People think that using slang in their communication is a cool way to express their feeling. For example, the word "LOL" that means laughing out loud is a kind of common slang expression that we can see in the internet. Dealing with this example, learning slang is an important thing as it is a language variations. By learning slang, people can increase their fluency, and they can conduct more intimate conversation.

In the other hand, the meaning of slang expressions may be different (Wahyuni, 2016). It means that the meaning slangs can be contextul and situational. It happens because slang appears caused by age, social status, situation, and so fourt. Sometimes, the meaning of slang cannot fully understood by the people who are not the part of social group (Trimastuti, 2017). In addition, slang can be identified as an identity of any social group. It means that the slang phenomenon is the effect of language and society (Situmorang & Herman, 2020). Besides slang has benefits in identifying social group, it has advantages in learning language. To strengthen this statement, slang expression can be used as a way to support and facilitate learning language especially foreign language (Kurniati & Rusfandi, 2020).

Slang, as a sociolinguistic feature, has been studied by several researchers. The first researcher was written by Panjaitan in 2017. She analyzed slang language used in the Zootopia movie. her research aimed to analyze how slang language was used in that movie. She found 16 expression that were identified as slang languange. The second research was conducted by Kuspiyah (2016). She analyzed the type of slang used in the Eminem's song lyrics. She found five types of slang used in the Eminem's song lyrics. The next research was done by Saputra & Marlina (2019). This research was about analysis of slang used by Instagram account named Plesbol. By doing this reserach, Saputra and marline found nine types of slang used by Plesbol. Those previous studies and this present study have similarity in the use of descriptive qualitative method and the analysis of slang language. In the other hands, there were some differences between this present study and previous study related to the subject of the study. After they synthesized the previos studies, the researchers of this study stated that Analysis on Slang Used by the Students of 9A Class of SMP PGRI Wringinanom is important to be

conducted.

The researchers chose students of 9A class of SMP PGRI Wringinanom as the subject of the study because they assume that the students of SMP PGRI Wringinanom use slang language as their way to express feeling or ideas in casual communication. Based on the reasons stated above, the researchers wanted to conduct a study entitled: Analysis on Slang Used by the Students of 9A Class of SMP PGRI Wringinanom. Based on the formulated background information stated above, the researcher formulated a research question:

*What are the types of slang language used by the Students of 9A Class of SMP PGRI Wringinanom?*

## **METHOD**

This part discusses the research methodology used by the researcher in answering research question related to the types of slang. Viewed from the research methodology, this study was identified as a descriptive qualitative research based on the characteristic of data. Descriptive qualitative research studies the data in the form of words, phrases, or sentences (Arikunto, 2013). The data of this study were all words identified as slang and spoken by Students of 9A class SMP PGRI Wringinanom. The subjects of this study were 19 students of 9A class of SMP PGRI Wringinanom in the academic year of 2021-2022. The instruments of this were observation field note and the researchers. In the process of data collection, the researcher used direct observation technique and note taking.

Steps of data analysis in this study including 1) the researchers identified the words that have characteristic of slang expressions, those words are spoken by the research subjects, 2) the researchers classified those words into the types of slang based on Allan and Burridge theory including fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronym, and clipping, 3) the researchers described the data, and 4) the researchers wrote a conclusion based on the results of this study.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

In this part, the researcher discussed the results of this study related to the types of slang. Based on the direct observations conducted on 13 August 2021, the students of 9A Class SMP PGRI Wringinanom use kinds of slang in their casual or informal communication in order to express their feelings and facilitate their communication as slang languages have correlation with the culture. The researchers found several words or expressions identified as slang language based the use of those expressions. Those words are not used in formal situation or standard situation like in learning process or communication with their teachers. Slang is a word used in informal situation, so it is not suitable to be used in formal situation (Prihandoko, 2012). By doing direct observation and note taking, the researchers got some data that were described below:

## Datum 1

“Ciap”

The first slang expression found by researchers was the word “ciap”. Originally, the correct spelling word "Ciap" is "siap". This word is generally Bahasa Indonesia. In English, it is translated into “ready”. The word "ciap" is slang because it is not a formal language. The word is also used in informal conversations and is not a standard language. This word means readiness or agreement. The student uses this word to indicate that he is ready to do something or he agrees with something.

## Datum 2

“Yuk ,yak yuk”

The next datum was an expression “yuk, yak, yuk”. Generally, the correct spelling of this expression is "ayo, ya". The formal version of this word is from Javanese or *Bahasa Jawa*. In English, this expression means “let’s go” or “let’s move”. It is a kind of slang as it is not a formal language. The word is also used in informal conversations and is not a standard language. The slang word is spoken in their daily conversation with their friends. The expression "yuk, yak yuk" means invitation to friends. Students use this expression that means to invite friends doing something or going to somewhere.

## Datum 3

“86”

The next expression is not in the form of word but number. The expression "86" or “delapan enam” is slang because people do not use it in the standard language. This expression is also used in informal conversations that are not a standard. Just like the word “ciap”, this word means readiness or agreement. The students used this word to indicate that they were ready to do something or agree with something. Sometimes, this expression was combined with the word “siap”, and it became “siap delapan enam” that means “really ready”.

## Datum 4

“Bebeb”

Based on datum 4, the researchers found an expression called as slang. This expression was “bebeb”. The word “bebeb” was a slang as it cannot be used in formal situation. This word cannot be classified as the standard language or it is informal register. This word means love or affection. This

word is used by students when calling their love or expressing love. Students use this word to show excessive love to friends or the opposite sex.

Datum 5

“Ajib”

The next word classified as slang was “ajib”. Generally, this word came from Arabic. In *Bahasa Indonesia*, this word was a slang as the people did not use it as a standard language. This word was the informal language. This word had the meaning of words such as tasty, fun, and so forth. Students use this word to show that they are good, steady, and happy. The word was often used by students who had good Arabic descent or religion, sometimes also in religious studies.

Datum 6

“Anjir”

The next slang word was “anjir”. This word was a slang word according to the use of this word. This word was informal word. This word was a slang as it was an informal register that were not found in the dictionary. The word anjir is very informal language. Generally, it can be seen from social media. Generally, this word came from the word “anjing”, but it does not mean “dog”. This word means a “asthonical”, “anger” or “shock”. This word is commonly used by social media users. This word has negative meaning.

Datum 7

“Cabe-Cabebean”

The next word indicated as a slang word was “cabe-cabebean”. This word generally came from “cabe” in *Bahasa Indonesia* or spicy in English. The word “cabe-cabebean” did not mean “spicy” or “hot”. This word refers to the group of girls. The girls that are categorized as “cabe-cabebean” are naughty girls. This expression is generally used by people to judge the girls doing something bad. This word had very negative meaning.

Datum 8

“Bacot”

The word "bacot" was a slang word because it was not a formal language. The word was also used in informal conversations. It was not a standard language. The word was slang spoken everyday. This word has a meaning for people who talk a lot. Students use this word to indicate that there are

male or female friends who talk. This word is also sometimes used if fellow war friends quarrel. This word was also used to stop someone who talks too much.

Datum 9

“Alay”

The researcher found out a slang language called “alay”. The word alay was an abbreviation of word “*anak*” and “*layangan*” from *Bahasa Indonesia*. In English, the word “*anak*” meant a child, and “*layangan*” meant a kite. In contrast, the word “alay” did not mean the child of kite, but it meant someone who did hyperbole actions and strange actions. This word had the meaning of a tacky and outdated person. Students used this word to show that their friends were not following the development of modern and advanced times both in their behavior and nature.

Datum 10

“Baper”

The next datum classified as a slang was the word “baper”. The expression “baper” came from Indonesia’s word “*bawa*” and “*perasaan*” that mean sensitivity. The word “baper” also meant a sensitive person. This word is called as slang because this word is not standards and formal word. The word “baper” is also used to judge people who are very sensitive and over feeling.

Datum 11

“Ciyus Miyapah”

Viewed from the form of word, this word came from “*serius*” and “*demi apa*” that were Indonesia’s words. In English those words were phrase “*Seriously, for what sake?*”. The expression “*ciyus miyapah*” was a slang as it is used in very informal situation. This expression was used by the students to justify the truth or opinion stated by others.

Datum 12

“Geje”

The word “geje” or “gj” originally comes from the abbreviation of *Bahasa Indonesia* including “*gak*” and “*jelas*”. The word “geje” was a kind of slang as it was not a standard language written in dictionaries. This word was used in very informal situation of conversation. This word

means “not clear”. This word was used to describe unclear condition. It can also be used to describe person who talks unclear thing. This expression was an informal register used by teenagers.

Datum 13

“GWS”

Viewed from its spelling, the word "GWS" or “GE WE ES” was an abbreviation of “get well soon”. In *Bahasa Indonesia*, the word "GWS” was a slang word because it was not a formal language. The word was also used in casual conversations. This expression was not a standard language. This word had the meaning to get well soon and give encouragement. Students used this word to show that they encouraged friends, teachers and others to be better condition.

Datum 14

“Mantul”

The next slang word was “mantul”. In Bahasa Indonesia, this word was the combination of “mantap” and “betul”. Those words mean “very good”, “very nice”, “very delicious”, and so fourth. This word is used by students in order to appreciate other people’s job or action. This word was also used in order to show the feeling of appreciation.

Datum 15

“OTW”

The last slang found by the researcher was “otw” or “otewe”. The word “otw” was the abbreviation of “on the way”. It is a slang word because it is not used in formal condition. It is also classified as non standard language. This slang is commonly used to say that the one wants to go or the one is on the road.

After all data were identified, the researchers categorized those data into five types of slang based on the theory of slang by Allan and Burridge. Slang can be divided into 5 types based on the characteristics of slang. The types of slang are imitative, acronym, flippant, and fresh and creative. The table below was used the researcher in order to categorize the types of slang:

**Table 1.**  
*Types of Slang Classification*

No	Expression	Types of Slang				Clipping
		Imitative	Acronym	Flippant	Fresh & creative	
1.	Ciap				√	
2.	Yuk ya				√	
3.	86				√	
4.	Bebek				√	
5.	Ajib				√	
6.	Anjir				√	
7.	Cabe cabean			√		
8.	Bacot				√	
9.	Alay	√				
10.	Baper	√				
11.	Ciyus miyapah	√				
12.	Geje	√				
13.	Gws		√			
14.	Mantul	√				
15.	Otw		√			

Based on table 1, the researcher found 4 types of slang, those are imitative, acronym, flippant, and fresh and creative. It means that the researchers did not find a type of slang called clipping. The discussion of types of slang was in the description below:

### **Imitative**

Imitative, a type of slang, is combination of standard language or two different words (Prihandoko, 2012). Based on the findings, the researcher found 5 expressions of imitative slang. These expressions were “alay”, “baper”, “ciyus miyapah”, “geje”, and “mantul”. These expressions were imitative slang because they come from two or more standard language and become new slang. The word “alay” comes from “anak” and “layangan”. The word “baper” was combined by “bawa” and “perasaan”. The expression “ciyus miyapa” was combined by “serius” and “demi apa”. The word “geje” comes from “gak” and “jelas”. The last slang was “mantul” that came from “mantap” and “betul”.

### **Acronym**

Acronym is a type of slang that comes from results of words from the first letter of each word (Prihandoko, 2012). By doing deep observation, the researchers found two words that were identified as acronym. Those words were “otw” and “gws”. The word “otw” was the acronym of phrase “on the way”. The last acronym slang was “gws” coming from phrase “get well soon”.

## Flippant

Flippant is a kind of slang that is formed by two words, the combination of those words do not relate to the denote meaning (Prihandoko, 2012). In this study the researcher found only one word that was categorized as flippant. This word was “cabe-cabean”. Generally, this word was the combination of two words that mean spicy. In contrast, the combination of those words means a naughty girl, so the word “cabe-cabean” was identified as flippant.

## Fresh and Creative

The last type of slang found by the researcher was fresh and creative. Fresh and creative slang is a new informal word or up to date word (Prihandoko, 2012). In this study, the researcher found out 7 expressions of fresh and creative slang. They were “ciap”, “yuk ya”, “86”, “bebeb”, “ajib”, “anjir”, and “bacot”. They were classified as fresh and creative slang because they were the new informal vocabularies produced by people in communication. They were classified as the up to date vocabularies.

After all data were categorized, the researcher presented the percentage of types of slang by using the table below:

**Table 2.**  
*Percentages of Types of Slang*

No.	Types of Slang	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Imitative	5	33%
2.	Acronym	2	14%
3.	Flippant	1	6%
4.	Fresh and Creative	7	47%
	Total	15	100%

Based on table 2 and figure 1, imitative slang was the 33% of slang words. Acronym slang was the 14% of slang expressions. Flippant slang was the 7% of slang expressions. Fresh and creative slang was the 46% of slang expressions. It means that the most type of slang used by the students of SMP PGRI Wringinanom.

## CONCLUSION

Slang is defined as a kind of language variation used in very informal communication. As a language feature, slang was a kind of informal register used in the specific social group. The students of 9A class of SMP PGRI Wringinanom used some expressions identified as slang language. In this study the researchers found 15 expressions that were slang expressions. They were “alay”, “baper”, “yuk ya”, “ciyusmiyapa”, “geje”, “mantul”, “gws”, “otw”, “cabe-cabean”, “ciap”, “86”, “bebeb”, “ajib”, “anjir”, and “bacot”. The expression “ciap”, “yuk ya”, “86”, “bebeb”, “ajib”, “anjir”, and “bacot” were categorized as the fresh and creative slang. The words “otw” and “gws” were categorized as acronym slang. The expressions “mantu”, “alay”, “geje”, “baper” and “ciyusmiyapah”

were categorized as imitative slang. The word “cabe-cabean” was identified as flippant slang.

Researchers suggested the further researchers to conduct research related to the analysis of factor of the use of slang in the classroom.

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