

An Analysis of Indonesian Slang Words in Mojok Essay

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Abstract. The purpose of this study was to determine the type of use of slang language, how to form slang languages and to find out factors that influence the development of slang in Stigma Terhadap Ibu Rumah Tangga Yang Sudah Keseringan Salah Kaprah Mojok Online Essay by Dinda Asrining Tyas. Theories used in this research were I. Plag and B. Spolsky. The method used in this study was qualitative descriptive. Data were analyzed based on word formation theory by I. Plag, and W. O'Grady and V. Guzman. The results show there were several words formed through the word formation process, namely: found 2 words classified in affixation, 6 words classified in clipping, 2 words belonging to the blending and 2 compound word used by the characters in the essay. And the type of slang that is often used by Indonesians in the story is clipping. In short, this research shows that there are many aspects of slang that can be analyzed more deeply to improve our new knowledge and vocabulary.

Key words: linguistic, slang, word formation, online mojok essay.

Introduction

Linguistics, it is closely related to language because linguistics is one of the scientific studies that discuss language. Linguistics is the scientific study of language that involves the form of language, the meaning of language and language in context (Wikipedia, 2018). Language is a set of sentences generated by the grammar (Chomsky, 1957). Where language itself is a communication tool used by every living thing as a form of conveying information and ways to interact with one another. That is why language is symbolized as an identity.

The importance of establishing a social identity is shown in the case of slang (Spolsky, 1998). Webster (1989) states that language is a particular group, trade or informal, non-standard vocabulary changed word and extravagant, forced or facetious figures of speech. It is informal words that are not considered standard in the speaker language which is usually used by members of certain occupational groups.

Slang is a nonstandard language or a type of language that is not standard which is common and often used by people today including Indonesian people. Usually called "bahasagaul" because the language is a popular but not standard language. This slang is one part of sociolinguistics that is used by the community in interacting with one another. Some people play an active role in taking part in forming even spreading slang.

We can see it when someone tries to make a new phrase in expressing new things or old things in a new way and using them as a form of communication and conversation and chat in the form of media such as social media. For example, in expressing praise someone often uses language with the term "Cool". We can find these nonstandard words in various places, various situations, and at various times. Not only popular in informal daily conversations, but also in magazines, radio, songs, movies and even online essay like Mojok.

Nowadays online essay like Mojok are very easily accessed for free through the internet. Even people and readers often imitate the style and manner of the the way writer

use slang word in the essay. This is one language phenomenon that makes researchers interested in analyzing slang. In this case the researchers chose *Stigma Terhadap Ibu Rumah Tangga Yang Sudah Keseringan Salah Kaprah Mojok Online Essay* by Dinda Asrining Tyas as a medium for analysis, because this is one of the essay with the most interest in readers on the online essay site, Mojok.

Based on observations of researchers, *Stigma Terhadap Ibu Rumah Tangga Yang Sudah Keseringan Salah Kaprah Mojok Online Essay* by Dinda Asrining Tyas has a very interesting essay in the opinion genre. This essay has funny and sarcasm essay in expressing some of Indonesian slang. But in this case the researcher has several difficulties when classifying the types of Indonesian slang into the type of word formation. For this reason, this research was carried out in order to provide positive things for students and readers.

Researchers are not too difficult to find any slang used by Indonesians in online essay because of the language that is quite familiar and popular in everyday life. By knowing the slang used in the online essay, the researchers hope that it can improve our new vocabulary which may be from unknown to know and from those who know to become more understanding about the meaning and use.

In other words, it can be said that by doing this mini research, researchers hope students not only get entertainment but also knowledge to understand the plot and stories online themselves. For the brief explanation above, this is the background of the researcher in conducting this mini research entitled "Stigma Terhadap Ibu Rumah Tangga Yang Sudah Keseringan Salah Kaprah Mojok Online Essay by Dinda Asrining Tyas".

Literature Review

Linguistics

Linguistics is the scientific study of language that involves the form of language, the meaning of language and language in context (Wikipedia, 2018). Language is a set of sentences generated by the grammar (Chomsky, 1957). Where language itself is a communication tool used by every living thing as a form of conveying information and ways to interact with one another. That is why language is symbolized as an identity.

According to Kracht (2003: 3), Language is a means to communicate. With that we only mean that it is a sign. Languages differ from those only in their complexity. To note that language makes it possible to express every thought we have. Although one might feel it can be debated whether language is actually unlimited or not, it is clear that we are able to understand speech that we have never heard before.

Language as a tool to express self-expression is used to express everything that is implied in thoughts and feelings. The expression of human thoughts and feelings is influenced by two things, namely by the state of mind and feeling itself. Expressions of spoken language can be seen from music, songs / intonation, pressure, etc. Expression of written language can be seen with diction, use of punctuation, and language style. Self-expression of one's conversation shows all his desires, educational background, and economics. In addition, the selection of words and special expressions can mark group signs in a society.

According to Owens (2006: 1) language can be defined as an acceptable social code for sending concepts through the use of symbols and the desired combination of symbols governed by the provisions. Language is a set of symbols that are changed by the speaker (as quoted in Siroj, Badrus. 2011). At present, technological developments and foreign cultures in Indonesia produce a variety of languages that are raised by certain

communities. That variation became popular and spread among the people. That is true does not form a new language, but develops into slang.

In linguistics, the signs of language consist of four different levels, they are phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics. Semantic deals with meaning (what is signified), while the other three are all related to exponents. The minimum part of the utterance containing meaning is called the morpheme. That is part of linguistics that is related to how words are put together in a sentence called syntax. And how to pronounce language is called phonology.

Formation of Words

Word formation studies can be defined as the study of the ways in which new complex words are built on the basis of words or other morphemes (Plag, 2002). This is a linguistic process for creating new words or terms, the process may come from old words to new uses without changing their meaning or perhaps creating new words completely. This study analyzes the word slang formation using a combination theory of Plag (2002) and William O 'Grady and Guzman (1996). The word formation process was chosen and taken from experts with the following explanation:

Affixation, also known as derivation. O 'Grady and Guzman (1996) define derivation as a process when a word is made where the meaning or category is different from the base by adding additions. According to Plag (2002), there are three types of affixes that can be attached to words, namely: prefix, suffix, infix.

Conversion, can be defined as the derivation of new words without overtly marking (Plag, 2002). While O 'Grady & Guzman (1996) states that conversion is a process that sets words that have come out to new syntactic categories.

Clipping, is a process in which the relationship between a derived word and the basic word expressed by the lack of phonetic material in the derivative word (Plag, 2002) is supported by O Grady & Guzman (1996) Clipping is a process in which polysyllabic words are omitted by one or more syllables so that it becomes shorter.

Blending, as a word that combines two (rarely three or more) words into one, deleted material from one or both source words (Plag, 2002). The same idea was put forward by O 'Grady & Guzman (1996) a mixture of two words where they are non-morphemic components mixed together.

Abbreviations and Acronyms. Abbreviations are formed by taking the initial letters or not the initial letters of the multi-word sequence to form a new word (Plag, 2002). While the acronym is formed by taking the initial letters of several or all words in a phrase or title and reading them as words (O 'Grady & Guzman, 1996)

Backformations, is a process where a suffix is removed to get a simple form from a complex one (Plag, 2002). Another definition comes from (O 'Grady & Guzman, 1996), they define Backformation as a process that creates new words by removing real or supposed affixes from other words in language.

Compound, is a combination of lexical categories (nouns, adjectives, verbs or prepositions) to make larger words (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996). Furthermore, Plag (2002) defines a compound (sometimes also called a composition) rather loosely as a combination of two words to form a new word.

Slang Words

Slang can be defined as a collection of everyday languages that constantly change the words and phrases used by speakers to build or strengthen cohesive social identity in a group or with trends or fads in society in general (Eble, 1996). One path to characterizing slang is as a special type of 'intimate' or in-group speech (Spolsky, 1998).

This means that slang is usually used to make intimacy between one person and another so that they can feel more closed to each other between their own group talks. This is also used by them to keep the secret of what they are talking about, because generally slang is produced by the speaker itself.

Ammon and Kyvelos (2004) states that slang can be distinguished in primary and secondary slang. Primary slang languages are mainly related to groups that try to increase their solidarity in the group with the help of using certain special vocabulary. These groups often belong to low-awareness communities such as prisoners, thieves, drug dealers, fraudsters, gamblers, nightclub players, etc.

On the other hand, secondary slang is more modern, functioning for the purpose of a breezy, trendy, or avant-garde style or attitude more than just for identification with groups that are easily illustrated (Ammon and Kyvelos, 2004). Not that it is connected with certain groups in the community. The lexical items used in secondary slang are often obtained through, television, film, and music rather than from personal interactions in certain group members (Ammon and Kyvelos, 2004).

Basically, slang is used by a group of creators themselves in the primary and natural form of the context. Interestingly, with the speed and ease of modern communication, there is a clear tendency for slang to become common and be used as a second language of function, that they lose connection with their origin (Widawski, 2015).

Material and Methods

This study uses descriptive qualitative research methods. Data of this study were collected in several steps: Copy the essay, Paste the essay, Read the essay. There are several steps to analyzing data, namely: First, slang words are found and identified by examining all data carefully. Second, is to classify data based on morphological aspects using several related theories proposed in the previous chapter. The third is explained data based on word formation. Finally, it is explained how the slang words are formed followed by the type of use of slang which is often used by writing it in the Stigma Terhadap Ibu Rumah Tangga Yang Sudah Keseringan Salah Kaprah Mojok Online Essay by Dinda Asrining Tyas.

Results

Slang word is interesting. This happens because the development of slang is growing rapidly through various media and even the environment. Like when on one of Indonesia's private TV millennial programs featuring talk shows that invited artists and inspiring people, we also can found the use of slang word in podcast. In the event both hosts and people invited often use slang like "Rempong" which means it to show something difficult to do. Many slang languages from TV and podcast are used by the public even into online essay such as the Mojok online essay researched by researchers and their analysis (Table 1).

Table 1: Slang languages from TV and podcast are used by the public even

No.	Slang Words in Indonesia	The Term of Slang Words in English	Meaning for Indonesian people
1.	Nyinyir	Skeptical/negative comment	Tell others excesssly.
2.	Rempong	Complicated	It to show something difficult to do.

3.	Ngegas	Emotion to speak	Convey something with emotion.
4.	Curcol	Sharing short story about yourself	Share stories about their self to their bestfriend
5.	Leyeh-leyeh	Lay down	Lay down to relieve pain
6.	Housewife	Housewife	A wife who cares about home and homework
7.	Fulltime	Fulltime	The maximum time used
8.	Lempit-lempit	Tidy up	Folding clothes to be neat
9.	Kalem	Chill out or Relax	An Indonesian slang word used to say 'relax' to others or ask people to chill out
10.	Syantik	Beautiful	Someone who has a beautiful face
11.	Sheyenggg	Love	Designation for expressing affection
12.	Ngelenong	Showing something about beauty	A comedy show entertainment of Betawi

4.1. Formation of Words

Affixiation

Slang Word "Ngegas"

This slang word can classify as affixiation because in the first syllables comes from Pre-fix "nge" with "gas" as a root of it. Ngegas has a meaning emotion to speak. Before ngegas is added by prefix "nge" the class word of it is noun, but when it is added by prefix "nge" the word class is Verb. So that is a changing of word classes.

Lagian saya berusaha member tanggapan dengan nada yang kalem, kok.Ndak ngegas.

After all, I try to respond with a calm tone, how come. I don't ngegas (emotion to speak).

Slang Word "Ngelenong"

This slang word can classify as affixiation because in the first syllables comes from Pre-fix "nge" with "Lenong" as a root of it. Ngelenong has a meaning showing something about beauty. Before ngelenong is added by prefix "nge" the class word of it is noun, but when it is added by prefix "nge" the word class is Verb. So that is a changing of word classes.

"Ya kali kami beraktivitas di rumah harus pakai make up yang office look atau kayak mau kondangan. Nanti malah disangka tetangga mau ngelenong"

"Sure, we have activities at home, we have to use make up, which is office look or like what we want. Later the neighbors thought they would want to ngelenong (showing something about beauty)".

Clipping

Slang Word "Rempong"

This slang word can classify as clipping because it forms a new word by dropping one or more syllable that is in the pronunciation of the second syllable. The source of "Rempong" came from "Repot" to express a complicated topic or condition. It has a same meaning with "Pissed me out".

"kami kan minta duit ke suami kami masing-masing. Suami sendiri. Bukan suami orang. Kok situ yang rempong?"

"We ask for money from each of our husbands. Own husband. Not someone's husband. How come it's rempong (complicated)?"

Slang Word "Sheyenggg"

This slang word can classify as clipping because it forms a new word by dropping one or more syllable that is in the pronunciation of the first and second syllable. The source of "Sheyenggg" came from "Sayang" that have a meaning to be a designation for expressing affection.

"Gitulho, sheyenggg"

"It's like that, sheyenggg(Love)"

Slang Word "Syantik"

This slang word can classify as clipping because it forms a new word by dropping one syllable that is in the pronunciation of the first syllable. The source of "Syantik" came from "Cantik" with have a meaning Someone who has a beautiful face.

"Lha, memang benar lho, jangan mbok kira kami ini nggak bisa wangi dan syantik pagi-pagi."

"Yes, it's true, you know, don't think we can't smell and Syantik (beautiful) in the morning."

Slang Word "Lempit-lempit"

This slang word can classify as clipping because it forms a new word by dropping one syllable that is in the pronunciation of the second syllable. The source of "Lempit-lempit" came from "Lemping" with have a meaning tidy up.

"Belanja ke pasar, masak, nyapu, ngepel, nyirami tanaman, mandiin anak, menyuapi anak, nemenin main, beresin mainan anak, cuci piring, cuci baju, menjemur, angkat jemuran, lempit-lempit, nyetrika, nyinauni anak, endesbraendesbre."

"Shop to the market, cook, sweep, mop, plant plants, bathe children, feed children, accompany play, clean toys, wash dishes, wash clothes, dry clothes, dry clothes, LempitLempit (tidy up), iron, nurture children, endesbraendesbre".

Slang Word "Kalem"

This slang word can classify as clipping because it forms a new word by dropping one or more syllable that is in the pronunciation of the second syllable. The source of "Kalem" came from "Calm" in English. Indonesian use it as slang word to to express relax to others or ask people to chill out.

"Kalau suami saya sih lebih kalem dan sabar orangnya"

"My husband is more Kalem (calm) and patient".

Slang Word "Leyeh-leyeh"

This slang word can classify as clipping because it forms a new word by dropping one or more syllable that is in the pronunciation of the second syllable. The source of "Kalem" came from "Lay" in English. Indonesian add "eh' on it. it is Indonesia slang word that have a meaning lay down to relieve pain.

"Orang-orang kok tega banget, toh. Masi hajang anggep ibu rumah tangga itu kerjaannya leyehe-leyeh di rumah?"

"People really have heart, anyway. Do you still think that the housewife's Leyeh-leyeh (lay down) at home?"

Blending

Slang Word "Curcol"

This slang word can classify as blending because it forms a new word by dropping one or more syllable that is in the pronunciation of the first and second syllable of it. The source of Curcol is (Cur = curhat) + (Col = Colongan). Curcol has a meaning sharing sad story about yourself.

“Sepanjang melakoni peran ini dan kerap dinyinyiri dan mendengar curcol Ibu ibu yang lain”.

“Throughout this role and often ignored and heard anothercurcol (sharing sad story about yourself) buibu”.

Slang Word “Nyinyir”

This slang word can classify as blending because it forms a new word by dropping one or more syllable that is in the pronunciation of the second syllable of it. The source of Nyinyir is (Nyi = nyindir) + (Nyir = nyindir). Nyinyir has a meaning skeptical/negative comment to others.

“Sejak awal memutuskan menjadi ibu rumah tangga hingga sekarang, ada saja anggota keluarga yang menyayangkan bahkan nyinyir atas keputusan kami ini.”

“Since the beginning decided to become a housewife until now, there are only family members who regret and even nyinyir (skeptical/negative comment) to our decision.”

Compound

Slang Word “Fulltime”

This slang word can classify as compound, because its combine two word become one word with a new meaning. It classes between Adjective and Verb (full = Adjective) and (time = noun). This slang word usually is used by Indonesian in formal or informal to show their time and schedule.

“Saya sudah membuat keputusan bulat untuk fulltime di rumah alias menjadi ibu rumah tangga.”

“I have made a unanimous decision to fulltime at home or become a housewife.”

Slang Word “Housewife”

This slang word can classify as compound, because its combine two word become one word with a new meaning. It classes between Noun and Noun (house = Noun) and (wife = Noun). This slang word usually is used by Indonesian in formal situation.

“Tapi karena sebagai wanita yang aktif bergelut di dunia housewife dan tahu betul yang terjadi sebenarnya tidak begitu, hanya ada satu kata: lawan!”

“But because as a woman who actively wrestles in the world of housewife(housewife) and knows very well what happened it really isn't, there is only one word: opponent!”

Conclusion

Based on the word formation process contained in *Stigma Terhadap Ibu Rumah Tangga Yang Sudah Keseringan Salah Kaprah* Mojok Online Essay by DindaAsriningTyas, found 2 Indonesian slang words belonging to Affixiation, 6 Indonesian slang words classified in clipping, 2 Indonesia slang words belonging to blending and 2 compound word used by characters in the story that is. And Indonesia slang word that often to found based on the data analysis is clipping.

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