

CHAPTER III

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

Having selected the recorded data, as the result, the writer collected fifteen conversations, which involved totally fifteen males and fifteen females as the respondents. Those conversations presented and analyzed below consist of three situations, which include five conversations of female and female respondents (situation 1), five conversations of male and male respondents (situation 2), and the rest, the conversations of male and female respondents (situation 3). All of the conversations were taken in informal settings.

III. 1. Slang Words Commonly Spoken by Surabaya Secondary School Students

This subchapter will present the findings. They are slang words that are commonly spoken by the respondents. To make it more detailed and easier to observe, firstly, the findings will be identified and categorized based on the slang words found in each situation, completed with the excerpts of each conversation. Then, at the end of this subchapter, all of the findings from those situations will be concluded and listed based on the quantity of their appearances in the recorded conversations, including their meanings.

III. 1. 1. Slang Words Found in the Situation 1 (female-female Conversation)

The following description will focus merely on the use of slang words found in the first situation (female-female conversation). Specifically, the kinds of those words can be investigated in the conversations below.

a. Conversation 1

- F2 : Apa- asal kamu itu- bawain buat aku tiker yang gede/ iya ya nanti ta'bilang → ortuku buat bawain/ ya udah nih ambilen. bentar aja ya. iya/ trus beneran lho. jadinya ya- apa namanya- reguku kamu enggak bawa apa-apa. enteng/ regunya dia berat kamu waktu pulangny/ ya ampun. kasian banget/
- F1 : Aku bawa tas tiga kamu/
- F2 : Aku bawa tas [dua/
- F1 : [makanan. tenda. pakaian =
- F2 : = bawa tenda? sapa yang bawa kompor?
- =
- F1 : = enggak ada/ pake kayak punya Angkatan laut itu lho/
- F2 : Oh iya ta. terus?
- F1 : Kan aku ya- kemaren pesta kelas itu lho =
- F2 : = Heem. ya'apa?
- F1 : Terus [...] kamu → pedekatean ama [...] =
- F2 : = <LAUGH> → pede banget/ terus.
- terus? =

b. Conversation 2

- F4 : Udah dapet cowok belum?
- F3 : Ooh. enggak ah/ enggak mau/ aku enggak mau → nembak duluan/ iih jorse/ itu jorse bo'/_ kamu- kamu- kamu gimana? =
- F4 : = Udah/
- F3 : Aah mesti udah → jadian nih anak/ sapa yang →nembak duluan? =
- F4 : = Cowoknya lah/ gila loe/
- F3 : Eh. sapa sapa namanya sapa? =
- F4 : = ada deh =
- F3 : = aah pelit loe =
- F4 : = iih want to know aja iih =
- F3 : = aah pelit loe/

c. Conversation 3

- F6 : Ya gitu pokoknya. ada yang → HTSan. ada yang cium-ciuman gitu =
 F5 : = mmm. terus
 [...] gimana?
 F6 : Apa ya? enggak taut uh/ Ya kayak gitu pokoknya =
 F5 : = putus gitu enggak ama si itu-
 si [...]? =
 F6 : = Iya sih putus/ karena apa ya- mungkin karena ada cewek lain kali-
 mungkin [...]nya juga bosan ama si. [...] =
 F5 : = [...] → gaul tuh anaknya tuh =
 F6 : = → gaul
 banget/ pokoknya dia → gaul banget/ uda → gaul. ya biasa deh pokoknya dia
 tuh agak-agak [centil gitu/
 F5 : [Anak [...] gitu ya- emang kayak gitu semua/ pernah → dugem
 enggak? =
 F6 : = → dugem? kayaknya sih- aku enggak tau/ denger-denger sih pernah
 → dugem [kayaknya/
 F5 : [Hah/ gila banget sih/ terus gimana sama [...]?

d. Conversation 4

- F8 : Aku sempet shock gitu/ ya ampun anak ini ternyata diluar kediamannya itu
 <LAUGH> didalam apa- didalam cueknya itu. ternyata masih sempet
 → nembak enggak bilang-bilang aku/ Dia Cuma bilang gini. gimana ya kalo
 aku → nembak [...] ? kamu seneng enggak? terus aku langsung bilang. enggak
 tau ya. [...] tuh masalahnya musuhku/ <LAUGH> abis gitu. masalahnya dia
 pernah ta'lokno/ Terus dia Tanya kenapa aku enggak suka ama dia? terusan.
 enggak tau. ya pikir aja sendiri/ Aku → bete bgt_ ngomongnya di bemo lagi/
 jadi anak-anak- temenku semua itu ngeliatin aku/ tapi [...] bilang kalo aku ama
 [...] tuh cocok/ Ya udah suruh [...] aja → jadian ama dia. aku bilang gitu/ Terus
 dia bilang. aah kamu nih gimana sih. ayo tha cepetan/ Terus terserah kamulah/
 ya akhirnya udah sampe gitu/ Eh. ta'kirain dia tuh cuman maen-maenan Tanya
 kayak gitu ya/ Eh. besoknya → nembak kamu ya ampun. sableng sakit nih hati/
 Ya udah gitu terus katanya sering kissing-kissingan di kelas gitu lho =
 F7 : = Iih → jijay/

e. Conversation 5

- F10 : Eh. [...] ama [...] → pede gitu kalo kenal? =
 F9 : = ya → pede banget =
 F10 : = anak mana?
 anak mana?
 F9 : Kuliah =
 F10 : = Hah? kuliah? <LAUGH> ya ampun _ → kul dimana? =
 F9 : = enggak tau/ nyamar
 kamu- [...] kamu nyamar namanya [...] / [...] tuh namanya- eh. namanya sapa

sih_ [...]/ terus kalo [...] itu namanya. sapa ya? sapa tho?. aduh sapa sih- sopo yo mau yo? =

F10 : = Lha terus kamu? =

F9 : = Kalo aku [...]/

F10 : Biar elek-elek gitu. kan anaknya- →borju kan lumayan/

Slang words that appear in the detailed sentences of each conversation above will be more easily observed through the following table.

Table 3. 1. Kinds of Slang Words and the Number of Their Occurrences in the First Situation

Number of Conversation	Speakers	Findings	Total Numbers
1	F1 – F2	❖ rese' ❖ ortu ❖ pedekate ❖ pede ❖ gebetan ❖ nembak ❖ jadian	3 2 2 1 1 3 1
2	F3 – F4	❖ nembak ❖ jorse ❖ jadian ❖ TTM ❖ gebetan ❖ mantan	2 2 2 4 2 2
3	F5 – F6	❖ jadian ❖ TTM ❖ HTS ❖ gaul ❖ dugem ❖ nembak ❖ bonyok ❖ abis ❖ pede ❖ kuper ❖ bete	1 1 1 7 2 1 2 2 2 3 2
4	F7 – F8	❖ bigos ❖ gaul	1 13

		❖ beken	2
		❖ pedekate	2
		❖ nembak	4
		❖ jadian	5
		❖ gebetan	3
		❖ geer	1
		❖ mantan	1
		❖ tintring	1
		❖ jijay	1
		❖ bete	1
5	F9 – F10	❖ JJS	3
		❖ pede	2
		❖ kul	2
		❖ borju	1
		❖ matre	3
		❖ pedekate	3
			+
			100

III. 1. 2. Slang Words Found in the Situation 2 (male-male conversation)

The description in this part includes only the use of slang words found in the second situation (male-male conversation). Some examples of specific slang words can be observed in the conversation as follows:

a. Conversation 1

M1 : ((xx)) apakah harus bersusah-susah dahulu yang . harus ngerasain yang begitu
 → cembokut cemburu/ yang ngerasain . → ilfil/ yang ngerasain . ngerasa
 digantung/ yang katanya mau → nembak enggak berani . yang kayak gitu/
 apakah harus melalui fase-fase seperti itu [sih?
 M2 :] enggak juga =
 M1 :] = kenapa bisa jawab
 gitu? =
 M2 : = ee . soalnya [...] .tuh jantan . eh bukan ya? < LAUGH >

b. Conversation 2

- M3 : < LAUGH > Kamu emang dari mana kok bisa sampe kekunci gitu? =
M4 : = dari
rumah temen =
M3 : = kok dari rumah temen . ada acara? =
M4 : = ya wis → ngerumpi →
M3 : ngerumpi { gitu/
eh cowok-cowok emang ini ya- suka → ngerumpi ya? =

c. Conversation 3

- M5 : Langsung . hatinya [...] retak ((xx))/ Kamu enggak → nembak lagi? =
M6 : = → nembak
sopo? =
M5 : = ya [...] tha [...] eh [...] ya? eh iya ya? =
M6 : = Heem/
M5 : Enggak → nembak itu tha? =
M6 : = enggak. wis mari =
M5 : = Alah kamu tuh/ wis mari wis
mari tho' aé/ insyaf? =
M6 : = hah? insyaf? . enggak/ <LAUGH>
M5 : <LAUGH> Kok enggak insyaf? <LAUGH> Maksudku insyaf enggak →
nembak lagi =
M6 : = enggak =
M5 : = enggak → nggebet yang lain lagi tha?

d. Conversation 4

- M7 : Iya kenapa? ya wislah. enggak papa. ya udah gitu/ Terus. lho anak ini kok
kethokané sedih/ Ojo' ojo' yang dia ((xx)) sama ambé aku =
M8 : = Wuus. → geer nih
. → geer =
M7 : = → geer/ aku wis → geer/ Habis itu. [...] kamu tuh lagi kosong tha
[...]? aku wis pernah lho certain ini ke kamu =
M8 : = Heem udah/ Terus ngomongnya-
dia ngomong gimana?
M7 : Lha iyo opo'o? Aku juga lagi kosong/ Terus habis itu. dia yang ngajak/ Eh. →
jadian yuk → jadian yuk?. Yaw is kita MOS dulu ya → jadiannya. gitu =
M8 : = Hah?
=
M7 : = Training/ → jadiannya training =
M8 : = ooh training/ Eeh. { → backstreet ga?
M7 : kan gini. udah 5
bulan/ [...] trainingnya kok sampe 5 bulan sih [...] aku gitu =
M8 : = terus? =

M7 : = ya kita
 akhirnya masih deketan [gitu/
 M8 : tapi masih → jadian kan sekarang? =
 M7 : = Suatu saat ada
 cowok namanya [...] yang suka ama dia/ Dia ngasih coklat segala macem/ Aku
 tuh gini- aku tuh- aku tuh enggak → jealous ya soalnya aku kan suka am dia
 gara-gara apa gitu lho =

e. Conversation 5

M9 : = ya bolehlah/ Kita tunggu nih/
 <LAUGH> cocok nih/ Tapi misalnya. kamu sekarang nih ya. di jalan. lagi →
 jalan atau lagi → dugem/ Ketemu ma temen kamu dulu. cewek/ sekarang udah
 SEKSI banget. cantik banget =
 M10 : = ya? =
 M9 : = kamu bayangin [...] ya? =
 M10 : = iya ya ya =
 M9 : = tapi
 itu kira-kira- kamu ada niatan enggak untuk pengen deket ama dia. pengen →
 jalan =

The whole occurrences of slang words in detail from each conversation are presented in the table below.

Table 3. 2. Kinds of Slang Words and the Number of Their Occurrences in the Second Situation

Number of Conversation	Speakers	Findings	Total Numbers
1	M1 – M2	❖ cembokut ❖ ilfil ❖ nembak	1 1 1
2	M3 – M4	❖ (nge)rumpi ❖ dodol ❖ bete	3 1 1
3	M5 – M6	❖ nembak ❖ (nge)gebet ❖ pede	4 1 1
		❖ nembak ❖ jadian	7 9

4	M7 – M8	❖ matre ❖ geer ❖ backstreet ❖ jealous ❖ keren	2 5 1 1 1
5	M9 – M10	❖ jalan ❖ temenan ❖ dugem	3 1 1 <hr/> + 45

III. 1. 3. Slang Words Found in the Situation 3 (male-female conversation)

This part describes the use of slang words found in the third situation only (male-female conversation). The appearance of some slang words can be investigated partly from the following conversations.

a. Conversation 1

- M1 : Waktu itu tanteku kan jadi jurinya festival lomba nyanyi ((xx))/ Lha terus besoknya, aku denger-denger mereka udah →jadian kamu =
- F1 : = → jadian? bagus-bagus tuh/ terus gimana gimana?
- M1 : Ya =
- F1 : = Katanya [...] - [eh. sebentar-sebentar/
- M1 : = Terus. aku Tanya waktu mau ada lomba itu/ eh. kamu udah daftar belum? ((xx))/ Ya udah kenalan gitu/ Moro-moro → jadian kamu =
- F1 : = → jadian? lho katanya [...] - eh. dengerin tha/ Katanya [...]. waktu aku telp kemaren itu. dia → jadian ama anak smpnya. itu anak basket/
- M1 : SMP berapa? =
- F1 : = SMP2 =
- M1 : = Oh iya. namanya itu- duh sapa sih- dia tuh- dia tuh sebenarnya enggak seneng ((xx))/

b. Conversation 2

- M2 : Temennya [...] itu pacarnya temenku/ Aku punya temen namanya [...] kan? Nah.
 [...] tu punya temen namanya [...] / [...] ama [...] tuh → jadian. udah pacaran gitu/
 F2 : Heem. terus?
 M2 : Terus enggak tau/ [...] → jadian ma sapa/
 F2 : Katanya [...] enggak → jadian ma sapa-sapa =
 M2 : = Ooh iya tha? kenapa? =
 F2 : = enggak tau
 ya =
 M2 : = Padahal ada cowok cakep lho disitu =
 F2 : = Aah. enggak ngurusi aku/
 M2 : Namanya [...]/
 F2 : Aduh <LAUGH>

c. Conversation 3

- M3 : Heem/ [...] yo kasian yo? [Rangking 5/
 F3 : Iyo wis yo/ Eh. denger-denger nih kemaren sapa-
 katanya [...] → pedekatean nih ama [...] ?
 M3 : <SMILE> Aah enggak kok. biasa =
 F3 : = Alah. ngomongo ae/ Malu-malu lagi/ Kamu
 kelas 2 ikut → ekskul apa?
 M3 : → Ekskul? mmm =
 F3 : = Rencana. mau ikut → ekskul apa? =
 M3 : = Voli =
 F3 : = Uuh. kayaknya
 bolanya meledak deh kalo kamu yang pegang <LAUGH>
 M3 : Enggak =
 F3 : = → pede banget sih kamu/

d. Conversation 4

- F4 : Aah. aku takut ma [...] / sama → ortunya itu lho. aku takut banget/
 M4 : Terus. anak-anak yang udah maen sapa? =
 F4 : = Cuma' temen-temen deketku tho' / Itu aja
 cuman [...]. [...] . [...] ama [...] . itu tho' /
 M4 : Lho. [...] kapan ke rumah? =
 F4 : = Aduh. hari apa ya? Lupa tuh [...] / Biasalah orang
 penting itu ya seperti aku =
 M4 : = Ya Allah [...] =
 F4 : = Kamis. Kamis kemaren =
 M4 : = Berarti kamu
 tuh banyak yang nyayangin ya? banyak yang sayang ama kamu/
 F4 : Maksudnya?
 M4 : Ya banyak yang sayang/ Aku tadi kan udah daftar ulang tho? Waktu aku daftar
 ulang itu. aku tuh ketemu anak baru [...] =

F4 : = Aduh seneng nih ye/ → pedekatean aja
 ((xx)) [...] =

e. Conversation 5

F5 : Ya. itu namanya bukan → long distance. DODOL/
 M5 : <LAUGH>
 F5 : Bukan → long distance itu namanya [aduh/
 M5 : apa dong? =
 F5 : = Aduh. → backstreet →
 backstreet. <LAUGH>
 M5 : <LAUGH>
 F5 : Kenapa sih jarang ketemuan? takut- takut ama- takut ketauan → bonyok?
 M5 : iya. iya/

The slang words from each conversation in the third conversation can be easily investigated from the table below.

Table 3. 3. Kinds of Slang Words and the Number of Their Occurrences in the Third Situation

Number of Conversation	Speakers	Findings	Total Numbers
1	F1 – M1	❖ matre ❖ gaul ❖ jadian	4 3 5
2	F2 – M2	❖ jadian ❖ gebetan ❖ ganjen ❖ keren ❖ yayang	5 1 1 2 1
3	F3 – M3	❖ pedekate ❖ ekskul ❖ pede ❖ TTM ❖ JJS ❖ nembak	1 3 1 1 1 2

4	F4 – M4	❖ ortu ❖ pedekate ❖ TTM ❖ gebetan	1 1 1 1
5	F5 – M5	❖ sekul ❖ jadian ❖ long distance ❖ backstreet ❖ bonyok	1 1 5 3 1 <hr/> 46 +

Based on the presentation of the slang words in each conversation above, it can be concluded that there are some slang words which appear more often than others, and even some of them rarely occur. In other words, each slang word has its own level of occurrence.

3. 1. 4. Kinds of All Identified Slang Words Found in All Situations

Next, all slang words from all situations aforementioned are listed, completed with their meanings, and the percentages of their occurrences. They are arranged according to the frequency of occurrences, from the highest to the lowest.

The frequency is counted by using the formula as follows:

$$\frac{C_{sw}}{A_{sw}} \times 100\%$$

Where :

Csw = the total number of a slang word in all situations.

Asw = the number of occurrences of all slang words in all situations

Table 3. 4. The List of All Identified Slang Words Found in All Situations Completed with Their Meanings, Findings and Percentage of Occurrences

No.	Identified Slang Words	Indonesian meanings	English Meanings	The Number of Occurrence	The percentage s of Occurrences
1.	Jadian	menjadi sepasang kekasih	Being a love couple	29	15. 18%
2.	Nembak	menyatakan perasaan suka; meminta seseorang untuk menjadi kekasihnya	Expressing a love feeling to someone; asking for someone to be his/her couple	24	12. 57%
3.	Gaul	sifat seseorang yang supel, pandai bergaul dan memiliki banyak teman	Someone's characteristic, which has a lot of friends, easily to make friends	23	12. 04%
4.	Pedekate	usaha pendekatan untuk merebut hati seseorang	Efforts done to get someone's attention or love	9	4. 71%
5.	Matre	sifat seseorang yang hanya memandang harta kekayaan	Someone's personality, which always view only from	9	4. 71%

6.	Gebetan	orang lain seseorang yang diincar untuk dijadikan kekasih	others' wealthy A person, who is expected to be his/her couple	8	4. 19%
7.	TTM	seseorang yang memiliki hubungan dekat dengan orang lain namun tanpa dilandasi komitmen (= Teman Tapi Mesra)	A person, who has a very close relationship with someone without any commitments	7	3. 66%
8.	Pede	percaya diri	Self-confidence	6	3. 14%
9.	Geer	Merasakan sesuatu yang berlebihan (= Gede Rasa)	Exaggerated feeling about something	6	3. 14%
10.	Long distance	Hubungan kasih/ pacaran jarak jauh	A long-distance love relationship	5	2. 62%
11.	JJS	Berjalan-jalan santai ke suatu tempat (= Jalan Jalan santai)	Taking a relaxed walking	4	2. 09%
12.	Backstreet	Hubungan kasih/ pacaran yang dijalin tanpa	A love relationship that occurs outside parent's attention	4	2. 09%

		sepengetahuan / persetujuan orang tua	and agreement		
13.	Bete	Perasaan jengkel atau marah	A bad-mood feeling	4	2.09%
14.	Rese'	Nakal, kurang ajar (untuk mengumpat seseorang)	A word to slander	3	1.57%
15.	Ortu	Orang tua (ayah ibu)	Parent	3	1.57%
16.	Mantan	Bekas kekasih	Ex-boyfriend or girlfriend	3	1.57%
17.	Dugem	Mencari hiburan ke tempat-tempat hiburan malam (= Dunia Gemerlap)	Clubbing; going to night clubs to seek for an amusement	3	1.57%
18.	Bonyok	Orang tua (ayah ibu)	Parent	3	1,57%
19.	Kuper	sebutan untuk sifat seseorang orang yang jarang bergaul (= kurang pergaulan)	A term used to mention a person's characteristic that seldom to have relationship with others	3	1.57%
20.	Keren	Penampilan seseorang	An attractive, fashionable and	3	1.66%

		yang menarik dan mengikuti model terkini	up-to-date performance		
21.	Ekskul	Kegiatan ekstrakurikuler di sekolah	Additional activites outside the school's regular hours	3	1. 57%
22.	(nge)rumpi	Berkumpul sambil membicarakan banyak hal, termasuk membicarakan orang lain	Gathering while discussing about everything included talking about someone/ gossipping	3	1. 57%
23.	Jalan	Berpacaran; berjalan-jalan santai	Having special relationship with someone; take a relaxed walking	3	1. 57%
24.	Jorse	Jorok sekali	Something that really disgusting	3	1. 57%
25.	Abis	Sangat	Really, extremely	2	1. 05%
26.	Beken	Terkenal	Famous	2	1. 05%
27.	Kul	berkuliah	Studying at a university	2	1. 05%
28.	Dodol	Bodoh	Stupid	2	1. 05%
29.	Funky	Sesuatu yang modern, bagus, dan	Something that looks so good, attractive and	2	1. 05%

		menarik	having up-to-date appearance		
30.	HTS	Hubungan yang dekat, selayaknya sepasang kekasih namun tanpa status yang jelas(= Hubungan Tanpa Status)	A very close relationship between two persons, without any clear commitments/purposes	2	1.05%
31.	Bigos	orang yang punya banyak gosip (= biang gossip)	A person who has a lot of gossips	1	0.52%
32.	Tintring	Tidak	No	1	0.52%
33.	Jijay	Jijik	Disgusting	1	0.52%
34.	Borju	Orang Kaya	A Rich or wealthy person	1	0.52%
35.	Ganjen	Genit	coquettish	1	0.52%
36.	Yayang	Sayang, panggilan untuk orang terkasih	Honey, darling	1	0.52%
37.	Sekul	Sekolah	School	1	0.52%
38.	Jealous	Cemburu	Jealous	1	0.52%

39.	Temenan	Hubungan pertemanan biasa	Just a friend	1	0. 52%
40.	Cembokut	Cemburu	Jealous	1	0. 52%
41.	Ilfil	Perasaan suka yang berubah menjadi benci	Sympathetic feeling that suddenly changes into unsympathetic one	1	0. 52%
42.	ngegebet	Mengincar seseorang untuk dijadikan kekasih	Expecting someone to be his/her couple	1	0. 52%

III. 1. 5. The Analysis of All Identified Slang Words

Table 3. 4. shows slang words that are commonly spoken by Surabaya secondary school students. It seems that they have been so familiar with those words. Besides, it can be seen that several slang words have different frequency in occurrence.

The existence of slang words in daily conversations seems necessary and familiar for them. As stated by O'Grady et al (1989: 341), "It [slang] is often applied to aspects of the language of adolescents." In other words, the use of slang words relates to the life of adolescents. In this case, adolescence period covers the age of secondary school students, which approximately ranges from 13-18 years

old. Using slang words in informal settings can characterize the personal identity and raise pride, especially for those who are still in adolescence and teenager period, or sometimes also are associated with non-adolescence speakers who still have adolescence spirit. Besides, the use of slang functions to exclude the adolescents from their parents, teachers and other elderly people, to identify them as an independent social group and mainly to avoid their conversations from being known by the outsiders.

III. 2. The Types of Syntactic Categories of All Identified Slang Words

When it is applied in the conversations, each slang word occupies different position, that is, it has a different syntactic category.

The first is verb. Verb refers to a word that shows what a person or thing does. The identified verbs of slang words above can be seen below.

Table 3. 5. The List of verbs

No.	The Identified Slang Words	Explanation
1.	Jadian	<p>Example: M7 (sit.2): ...Eh. → jadian yuk → jadian yuk?. ya wis kita MOS dulu ya → jadiannya gitu.</p> <p>The word 'jadian' above is used to show what the speaker does with his partner. The speaker wants his partner to be his girlfriend.</p>
2.	Nembak	<p>Example: M5 (sit.2): Langsung hatinya [...] retak ((xx))</p>

3.	Pedekate	<p>Kamu enggak → nembak lagi? =</p> <p>The word 'nembak' shows that the speaker does to express his/her love to someone in order to be his/her boy/girlfriend.</p> <p>Example: F3 (sit.3): Iyo wis yo/ Eh. denger-denger nih kemaren sapa- katanya [...] → pedekatean nih ama [...]?</p> <p>The word 'pedekate' means that a speaker wants her friend to do some efforts in order to be approach a girl before being his girlfriend.</p>
4.	JJS	<p>Example; F10 (sit.1): Terus, besok kamu pengen → JJS lagi enggak?</p> <p>The word 'JJS' shows that the speaker wants to do the same thing like mentioned in the conversation, that is JJS or relaxed walking.</p>
5.	Dugem	<p>F6 (sit.1): → dugem? kayaknya sih aku enggak tau denger-denger sih pernah → dugem kayaknya/</p> <p>The word 'dugem' refers to an activity which is usually done at night, such as clubbing.</p>
6.	Ngerumpi	<p>Example; M3 (sit.2): Ya ampun/ Eh cowok emang suka → ngerumpi ya? =</p> <p>The word 'ngerumpi' expresses what the speaker does. This activity is done by gathering and talking with his friends.</p>
7.	Jalan	<p>Example: M2 (sit.2): = Enggak mau ngerti dengan kita lah/ Enggak bisa diajak → jalan. ya kita → temenan aja gitu lho/</p> <p>M1 (sit.2): ...Tapi misalnya kamu sekarang nih ya. di jalan lagi → jalan atau lagi → dugem. ketemu ama temen kamu dulu cewek/...</p>

8.	Kul	<p>The word 'jalan' in both conversations above describes what the speaker does. It may refer to relaxed walking or have special relationship with someone.</p> <p>Example: F10 (sit.1): Hah? kuliah? <LAUGH> ya amupun _ → kul dimana? =</p> <p>The word 'kul' refers to what the speaker's friend does. Kul explains that the speaker's friend is still studying at a university.</p>
9.	Ngegebet	<p>Example: M5 (sit.2): =Enggak → ngegebet yang lain lagi tha?</p> <p>This word describes a speaker who expects someone to be his girlfriend.</p>

Secondly, adjective refers to a word that describes a noun. The details of the adjectives can be further observed below.

Table 3. 6.. The List of Adjectives

No.	The Identified Slang Words	Explanations
1.	Gaul	<p>Example: F6 (sit.1): = → gaul banget/ pokoknya dia → gaul banget/ udah → gaul. ya biasa deh pokoknya dia tuh agak-agak centil gitu/</p> <p>The word 'gaul' describes personality of the speaker's friend. It relates to someone who has a lot of friends and has up-to-date performance.</p>
2.	Matre	<p>Example: M7 (sit.2): <LAUGH> cowok → matre bukannya cewek tapi cowok/ Lha kamu sekarang</p>

3.	Rese'	<p>sama [...]?</p> <p>The word 'matre' describes the personality of 'cowok' who always regards others only from their wealthy</p> <p>Example: F2 (sit.1): = Ya enggak papa. Alhamdulillah/ _ [...] gimana anak-anak_ enggak → rese' lagi tha?</p> <p>The word 'rese' describes a noun, that is 'anak-anak'. 'Rese' closely relates to mention a naughty boy.</p>
4.	Kuper	<p>Example: F6 (sit.1): Ya daripada negeri kamu/ orangnya apa ya? → kuper → kuper semua kali =</p> <p>The word 'kuper' describes the word 'orang'. It is often used to mention a person's personality, which seldom interact well with others and has a little bit of friends.</p>
5.	Keren	<p>Example: M4 (sit.2): Dia tuh → keren kamu/ Becanda. nggateli arek iki/ Sa'minggu during putus lho aku/...</p> <p>The word 'keren' completes the word 'dia'. it is usually used to refer someone's attractive and up-to-date performance</p>
6.	Jorse	<p>Example: F3 (sit.1): Oh. enggak ah/ Enggak mau/ Aku enggak mau → nembak duluan/ Ih → jorse/ itu → jorse bo?/</p> <p>The word 'jorse' describes that an activity of 'nembak duluan' is disgusting. It is often used to express something that disgusting.</p>
7.	Beken	<p>Example: F7 (sit.1): Biasa cuma banyak temennya/ Kalo kemana-mana itu mesti ada yang nyapa/ Kemana-mana tuh ((xx)) =</p>

		<p>F8 : = oh gitu/ F7 : ya enggak → gaul. apa ya namanya? = F8 : = ya → beken lah → beken = F7 : = enggak → beken/ maksudnya apa ya ((xx)) = The word 'beken' describes the speaker's friend who has a lot of friends and well-known everywhere.</p>
8.	Tintring	<p>Example: F8 (sit.1): Lukisin lukisin/ Setiap orang pasti kan kayak monyet <LAUGH>/...ngabis-ngabisin buku ama tinta ae. → tintring lagi/... The word 'tintring' is used to describe the activity which will be useless and will not be done by the speaker.</p>
9.	Jijay	<p>Example: F8 (sit.1): ... [...] tuh katanya sering kissing-kissingan di kelas. gitu lho = F7 : = ih → jijay/ The word 'jijay' is used to describe an activity which has been mentioned before. It refers to something which disgusts.</p>
10.	Borju	<p>Example: F10 (sit.1): Biar elek-elek gitu kan anaknya kalo → borju kan lumayan/ The word 'borju' describes the word 'anak'. This word refers to the rich people.</p>
11.	Ganjen	<p>Example: M2 (sit.3): Nah terus abis itu. yang di depanku itu lho- itu- kakiku digoyang-goyangin/ F2 : <LAUGH> → ganjen ya berarti? The word 'ganjen' describes a person who sits in front of the first speaker. It refers to a person's characteristic that is really coquettish.</p>

12.	Dodol	<p>Example: M3 (sit.2): ((xx)) aduh → dodol/ ya udah ya udah ya udah/ Kalo kamu → bete. The speaker uses the word 'dodol' to slander his friend. This word is usually used to slander someone.</p>
13.	Funky	<p>Example: F3 (sit.1) : = bosen ama yang manis-manis tuh/ apa namanya- mukaku manis juga gitu/[...] aku penasaran nih ama cowokmu? anaknya → funky enggak? F4 : → funky sih/ anak basket/ ((xx)) = The speaker uses this word to identify something or someone that looks good attractive and having up-to-date appearance.</p>
14.	Jealous	<p>Example: M4 (sit.3):... Aku tuh gini- aku tuh- aku tuh enggak → jealous ya soalnya aku kan suka ama dia gara-gara apa gitu lho/ The word 'jealous' refers to what the speaker feels. Jealous usually relates to fear or bitterness feeling at rival in love.</p>
15.	Temenan	<p>Example: M2 (sit.2): = enggak mau ngerti dengan kita lah/ enggak bisa diajak → jalan. ya kita → temenan aja gitu lho/ The word 'temenan' implies that the speaker wants to have a usual relationship with others, just like an ordinary friend.</p>
16.	Cembokut	<p>Example: M1 (sit.2): ((xx)) apakah harus bersusah-susah dahulu yang. harus ngerasain yang begitu → cembokut cemburu/... The word 'cembokut' shows what the speaker feels. It is a kind of fear or bitterness feeling mostly at rivals in love.</p>

17.	Ilfil	<p>Example: M1 (sit.2): ((xx)) apakah harus bersusah-susah dahulu yang harus ngerasain begitu → cembokut cemburu/ yang ngerasain → ilfil/...</p> <p>The word 'ilfil' is included into adjectives because this word refers to what the speaker's a kind of feeling. It shows a kind of sympathetic feeling which changes into unsympathetic one.</p>
18.	Pede	<p>Example: F10 (sit.1): Eh. [...] ama [...] → pede gitu kalo kenalan?</p> <p>The word 'pede' shows what the speaker feels when she is introduced to someone. 'Pede' is usually used to describe a person who has a self-confident.</p>
19.	Long distance	<p>Example: F5 (sit.3): = ya enggak tau/ ...orang sama-sama di [...]. cuman gara-gara enggak bisa ketemuan aja kamu bilang → long distance/ gimana sih?</p> <p>The word 'long distance' functions to refer to the speaker's idea about a kind of relationship, that is a long-distance love relationship</p>
20.	Backstreet	<p>Example: F5 (sit.3): Itu namanya → backstreet bukan → long distance/ → Long distance itu kamu di [...]. dia di [...]/</p> <p>'Backstreet' is used to name a kind of love relationship, without parents' attention.</p>
21.	Bete	<p>Example: F5 (sit.1): Oh gitu. aku ngerti /jadi cuman mau bikin→ bete [...] ya?</p> <p>The word 'bete' functions to show what the speaker wants to do to her friend. She wants her friend to feel so sad.</p>

22.	Geer	<p>Example: M7 (sit.2): = → geer/ aku wis → geer/ Habis itu. [...] kamu lagi kosong tha [...]? aku wis pernah certain ini ke kamu= The word 'geer' informs that the speaker's feeling is so happy although it may be contradictory to the fact at that time.</p>
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Next is the list of slang words whose their syntactic categories are included into nouns. Noun is a word that is the name of a thing, quality, and person and can be the subject or object of a verb. The following is the list of them completed with explanation.

Table 3. 7. The list of Nouns

No.	The Identified Slang Words	Explanations
1.	Gebetn	<p>Example: F3 (sit.1): ...nanti aku ditutuki ama itunya lho-sapa- → gebetannya → mantannya yang baru/ Gelodhak ah langsung benjol aku = The word 'gebetan' is used to name a boy who is expected to be her boyfriend.</p>
2.	TTM	<p>Example: F4 (sit.1): = kok → TTM sih? gila loe. dapat → TTM aja malah enggak dapet-dapet/ F4 : Enak ya punya → TTM ya? TTM functions to mention a person who has a very close relationship with the speaker without any commitments.</p>
3.	Ortu	<p>Example: F2 (sit.1): .../iya ya nanti ta'bilang → ortuku buat bawain/ ya udah nih ambilen. bentar</p>

4.	Mantan	<p>aja ya. ya/...</p> <p>The word 'ortu' functions to mention or substitute the word 'parents'.</p> <p>Example: F4 (sit.1): = → gebetannya → mantannya yang baru?</p> <p>The word 'mantan' is used to refer the speaker's ex-boyfriend.</p>
5.	Bonyok	<p>Example: F5 (sit.3): Kenapa sih jarang ketemuan? takut-takut ama- takut ketauan → bonyok?</p> <p>'Bonyok' functions to mention or substitute the use of a word 'parents'.</p>
6.	HTS	<p>Example: F6 (sit.1): Ya gitu pokoknya. ada yang → HTSan. ada yang cium-ciuman gitu =</p> <p>'HTS' functions to name a kind of close relationship of a couple, which still has no status or commitments.</p>
7.	Bigos	<p>Example: F8 (sit.1): = Heem. ngomong kotor gitu. ya udah akhirnya diteruskan ke BK kamu/...udah digosipin ama anak G duluan jadinya ya. ketinggalan → bigosnya =</p> <p>The word 'bigos' functions to name a person who really likes gossiping.</p>
8.	Yayang	<p>Example: F2 (sit.3): Terus kamu- hpmu ilang. masih bisa enggak sms-smsan ma → yayang? =</p> <p>The word 'yayang' functions to call or functions as a nickname of beloved boy/girlfriend.</p>
9.	Sekul	<p>Example: M5 (sit.3): = Aku enggak bisa ngelupain dia [...].</p>

10.	Ekskul	<p>gimana ya? Kan abis pulang- kalo habis pulang → sekul gitu kan nganggur gitu =</p> <p>The word 'sekul' refers to the name of where the students study lessons from their teachers.</p> <p>Example: F3 (sit.3): = alah. ngomongo ae/ malu-malu lagi/ kamu kelas 2 ikut → ekskul apa?</p> <p>The word 'ekskul' functions to name an activity, which is held outside schools's regular hours.</p>
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The last explanation is about adverb. Generally, adverb refers to a word that adds information to a verb, adjective, phrase, or another adverb. The identified adverb from the whole slang words can be explained below.

Table 3. 8. The List of Adverb

No.	The identified slang words	Explanation
1.	abis	<p>Example: F6 (sit.1): = Ya biasa/ gosip-gosipnya anak-anak pacaran di sekolah ya gitu deh/ anak SMP biasalah → gaul → abis/</p> <p>The word 'abis' closely relates to the meaning of the word 'very', 'really', 'extremely', etc. In Indonesian, it can substitute the word 'sangat', 'sekali' etc. It functions to add information to an adjective that is the word 'gaul'.</p>

Additionally, some slang words have similarity in meaning and a slang may have more than one meaning. This can be illustrated in the following table.

Table 3. 9. The Slang Words That Have similarity in Meaning

No.	Slang Words	Syntactic Category	Meaning	Other Meaning
1.	Ortu & bonyok	Noun	Parents	-
2.	Jijay & jorse	Adjective	Disgusting	-
3.	Jealous & cembokut	Adjective	Jealous	-
4.	Jalan & JJS	verb	Relaxed walking to seek for amusement in public places	The word 'jalan' can also means a person who has a very close relationship with someone.

III. 2. 1. The Analysis of Syntactic Category of Each Slang Word

According to the data presentation above, it is known that most slang words occupy adjectives (22 words), nouns (10 words), verbs (9 words) and the rest is adverb (1 word). The classification of slang words based on syntactic category is taken from its application found in sentences of conversations.

That a slang word may have more than one meaning and assume a different syntactic category suggests that slang words behave like non-slang words. In particular, they have both, syntactic and semantic properties or features as non-slang words do.

Partridge in Crystal (1995: 182) also offers reasons of using slang words, which some of them reveals that "the use of slang...just for the fun of things; in playfulness or waggishness... to enrich the language." Thus, the use of certain slang words can occupy and modify the language, so that the conversations are supposed to be more relaxed and entertaining for the users.

III. 3. The Tendency of Both Sexes to Use Slang Words in Informal Settings

This subchapter discusses the tendency for females and males to use more slang words. The discussion starts with counting the occurrences of slang words which are spoken by both sexes. For the females, the counting is taken merely from the situation 1 (female-female conversation) and situation 3 (male-female conversation), meanwhile, for the males, the counting is based on the conversations in the situation 2 (male-male conversation) and situation 3 (male-female conversation) only.

The percentage of the use of slang words is obtained by the following formula.

$$\frac{SW_{m/f}}{SW_{m+f}} \times 100\%$$

Where :

$SW_{m/f}$ = the number of slang words spoken only by one sex (male or female)

SW_{m+f} = the total number of identified slang words spoken by both sexes

Table 3.10. The Occurences of Slang Words Spoken by Females

Situation 1	Situation 3	The Total Number
100	35	135

Table 3. 11. The Occurences of Slang Words Spoken by Males

Situation 2	Situation 3	The Total Number
45	10	55

According to the formula above, the percentage result is as follows:

$$\text{Female: } \frac{135}{190} \times 100\% = 71.05\%$$

$$\text{Male : } \frac{55}{190} \times 100\% = 28.95\%$$

The result of the counting above shows that the females have greater tendency to use slang words in informal situations.

III. 3. 1. The Analysis of Female's Greater Tendency to Use Slang Words in Informal Settings

According to the data presentation above, the females have greater tendency to use more slang words in informal settings. In this case, this

conclusion seems to be contradicting to the theories mentioned in the previous chapters, which basically state that females tend to use more standard forms than the males. As stated by Lakoff in Holmes (1992: 314), "One of the characteristics of women's language is 'hypercorrect' grammar, e.g. consistent use of standard forms." In a more detailed explanation, Holmes (1992: 170) also emphasizes that:

In many speech communities, when women use more of a linguistic form than men, it is generally the standard form – the overtly prestigious form – that women favor. When men use a form more often than women, it is usually a vernacular form, one which is not admired overtly by the society as a whole, which is not cited as the 'correct' form.

It generally assumes that the females often relate to any matters of 'correctness', including the correctness of language use because the former social value used to expect the females to be 'better' than the males. In other words, there always appear social expectations for the males and the females to behave based on their sexual differentiation.

However, the previous social value may not correspond anymore to the position of females today because that assumption has started to change into a more modern one. Related to this phenomenon, there are several possible factors that can be used to explain this condition.

The first factor is associated with the change of females' role. Nowadays, most of the females everywhere realize and more focus on the importance of emancipation in their daily life. Previously, the females were only supposed to do household activities, such as cooking, taking care their children, etc but today most of the females have been given a broader chance to do whatever activities they want, even for the occupations used to be done by the males, such as driver,

security officer, without being considered to be a taboo activities and against social norms by the society.

Because of the shift of females' role in society today, this phenomenon unconsciously corresponds to the females' behavior, including the use of slang words. As Coates (1986: 8) states "As far as women are concerned, their awareness of themselves as a group seems to be growing ... It throws on women's position in society today, and on women's linguistic usage."

Secondly, the tendency of females, who have subordinate position, apply assimilation strategy by adopting the values of the dominant group, those are the males. As Coates (1986: 8) comments that "They [minority group] will try to gain equality with and will adopt the values of the superior (majority) group; this strategy is called **assimilation**." In this case, the existence of this strategy support the females, whose status is mostly inferior, tend to change their former law and social structures to gain equality by adopting superior norms (the males' norms). So, the females, that tend to be 'better' than the males, particularly in the previous period, seem to do certain behaviors mostly used by the males in order to be able to demand equality.

Regarding the females' language use, Coates (1986: 10) notes several ways done certain group of females, who adopt certain attitudes in terms of male's habit, such as:

1. They use deeper voice (lower in pitch);
2. They swear and use taboo language;
3. They adopt a more assertive style in group interaction;

4. They adopt prosodic features more typical of men (e.g. falls rather than raising intonation patterns);
5. They address themselves in public to traditionally male topics: business, politics, economics;
6. They are beginning to exploit the use of non-standard accent (BBC employment patterns are a good guide in this area)

The third factor is the whole society itself that can admit and receive this new phenomenon. Even though the males and the females differ in anatomy and psychology, it does not mean that they do not have similar ability and responsibility in practicing their jobs.

In other words, the society also seems to be more 'open' and 'flexible' toward these newer shifts. It provides wider opportunities to absorb more modern social values. So, there will be much more possibilities for the changes to occur. This includes the phenomenon of linguistic changes, particularly the changes that related to sexism. In this case, Crystal (1995: 168) suggests that "There is now a widespread awareness, which was lacking a generation ago, of the way in which language covertly displays social attitudes toward men and women." Thus, it is acceptable that the females show greater tendency to use slang words than the males.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION