

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

A speech community basically needs language in daily communication. They use language to speak with others in certain situations, formal and informal. Thus, a speaker must be able to modify language based on the appropriate receivers and situational contexts.

One characteristic of informality is the occurrence of slang. It defines certain informal or nonstandard usages spoken by certain social group. Slang functions as a part of internal communication to identify that a speaker comes from a certain social group. Adolescents are known to be the most of active speakers of slang words.

The use of slang by adolescents is interesting to observe because it is known that the adolescents are closely associated with the use of slang words; even theoretically, it is assumed that the males use slang more often than the females. On the other hand, the females tend to choose more standard forms in their conversations. The females, therefore, often relate to any 'better' and 'correct' behaviors, including the correctness of language use.

This study is intended to find out various slang words commonly spoken by adolescents, completed with their meanings, to identify their syntactic category and to observe the relationship between the use of slang words and the sex of its speakers, particularly males and females students of secondary school in

Surabaya, whether it is still males dominated or females adolescents that tend to use slang words in informal settings.

The study identifies 42 slang words, which range from the most frequent until the less frequent words. Those words are: *jadian* (15. 18%); *nembak* (12. 57%); *gaul* (12. 04%); *pedekate, matre* (4. 71%); *gebetan* (4. 19%); *TTM* (3. 66%); *pede, geer* (3. 14%); *long distance* (2. 62%); *JJS, backstreet, bete* (2. 09%); *rese', ortu, mantan, dugem, bonyok, kuper, keren, ekskul, (nge)rumpi, jalan, jorse* (1. 57%); *abis, beken, kul, dodol, funky, HTS* (1. 05%); *bigos, tintring, jijay, borju, ganjen, yayang, sekul jealous, temenan, cembokut, ilfil, ngegebet* (0. 52%). Like non-slang words characteristic, each slang word also owns different syntactic category. Thus study finds 9 verbs, 22 adjectives, 10 nouns, and 1 adverb.

Moreover, in the relationship between slang use and the sex of its speakers, this study finds an interesting fact because the females show greater tendency to use slang words more often than the males. In this case, the females' frequency of slang use is 71. 05%. It seems to be extremely higher than the males, who only produce slang approximately 28. 95%. Based on the result, the previous theories, which assumed that the use of slang is dominated by the males, seem to be not relevant anymore with the reality nowadays.

The finding seems to be relevant with the condition of society nowadays. The use of slang itself also more varies with their present-day meanings. Besides, there are several supporting factors that contribute to this phenomenon. The first is the changing role of females today suggests that most of them realize their equal rights toward the males. This affects most females to be more 'open minded',

more 'aggressive' and more 'flexible' in practicing their daily activities. Secondly, the factor is related to the tendency of the females to get involved in assimilation strategy by adopting and imitating the habits usually adopted by the males. It is indicated by the change of females' certain behaviors, particularly in their linguistic behavior. In this case, this change of linguistic behavior is showed by the higher frequency of females to use slang words more often in daily conversation. The third factor is the condition of society itself that has developed to be more 'flexible' nowadays, so that it can receive the various recent phenomena, including the contradictory fact in linguistic behavior that the females tend to use slang words more often than the males.

REFERENCES