

SLANG LANGUAGE USED BY SISSY COMMUNITY

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ABSTRACT: The objectives of this research are to find out kinds of slang language used by sissy. In this research, the researcher used a descriptive method. By using this method, the researcher aimed to describe slang language used by sissy. The populations are seven sissies in seven events and the samples are entire populations. Some of the researches findings are the words "Akikah, Eke, and Yey" occur most and contrary the other words occur least. They use slang language only in their community; on contrary they seldom use their language with their general society.

Keywords: Sissy Community, Slang Language.

ABSTRAK: Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui bahasa gaul yang digunakan oleh banci. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif. Dengan menggunakan metode ini, peneliti bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan bahasa slang yang digunakan oleh banci. Populasi adalah tujuh orang banci dalam tujuh percakapan dan sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh populasi. Beberapa temuan penelitian seperti dalam kata "Akikah, Eke, dan Yey" adalah kata yang paling sering digunakan daripada kata-kata lainnya. Mereka menggunakan bahasa gaul hanya dalam komunitas mereka; sebaliknya mereka jarang menggunakan bahasa mereka kepada masyarakat umum.

Kata Kunci: Bahasa *Slang*, Komunitas Sissy.

INTRODUCTION

Language is an effective tool for human being as a means of communication, because with language human can interact and communicate with human else. Language used to convey the message and information in daily life.

According to Clark (1997) stated language for human is a mean of communication to interact with other people to communicate, though which the manner morals and mythology of society are passed on to the next generation.

Language plays a significantly important role in human activities; it is a basic unit in human community. People use language to ask question, answer the question, request, make comments, report news, give directions, offer greetings and perform hundreds of other ordinary verbal actions in daily life. In other words, they do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words, also they perform actions through utterances.

In Indonesia, there are many kinds of language; one of them is slang language. The reason why people sometimes select a slang language is because they believe that slang words can be used for communication quicker, easier and more personally, better than using the standard language. Generally, people uses

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slang because it tends to be more forceful, vivid, and expressive than the standard language. They use slang usually to avoid the sentiment and formality.

In the book *American Slang*, Flexner (1993) stated that sometimes slang is used to escape the dull familiarity of standard words to suggest an escape from the established routine of everyday life.

Furthermore Wills (1994) mentions similar opinion that the largest part of slang which is a product of language association especially for adolescent and joyful people who want some fresh, original, effective or selective expression of which they can recall the ideas, arts and objects they like.

Slang is a vernacular vocabulary not generally acceptable in formal usage. According to Judi Sanders, creator of the College Slang Page stated that the noun form of slang refers to nonstandard terms or the nonstandard usage of standard terms. Slang language develops in the parts of speech, for example verbs, adjectives, nouns, etc.

Not only experience, slang language also reflects belief and value of the speakers. It develops a sense of community. It adds color, style, and texture, and turns up the volume to ten on the dial. If the simple words are listened to extreme, slang language has a way to make it soft.

Like communication in general, slang is a process. This means slang is also a verb. The process of slanging is in creation and using of slang. It needs nonverbal and verbal cues. For example, the intonation of a word can transport from standard language into slang language. Slanging changes a communication environment familiar. Slang is cool in several different ways.

The use of slang language is reserved for circumstances and communication that accept the use of slang. Typically, slang is used in informal environments and avoided in formal environments. This is because use of slang in such circumstances could result in the speaker being evaluated negatively and the desire to avoid negative evaluation is high among college slang speakers.

A slang language has been in Sissy community since few years ago. These kinds of language have the self-code. It meant the language only used in their society (Sissy society). They creates their own language by enter "in" in the words "Bule" changed into "Binuline". The "Secret" language also called "Can't". This language could make their own character that can bring the close relationship among the people. It is obvious this language always comes over in every century. The slang language often used by Sissy society what they usually call *bahasa Gay*, *bahasa Binan* or *bahasa Banci*. Sissy is biologically the same as men but they look like woman in attitude. Sissy society uses word "Akikah" to show word "I" in standard language.

That example is obvious shows that language used by sissy was a linguistic phenomenon in Indonesia's national language because this language involves derivational processes including unique suffixes and word substitutions, and a pragmatics oriented around community rather than secrecy. Sissy language considered as a slang language.

Sissy emphasize that they have a way to speak in the sissy world that differs from another language. It has some characteristics like romantic, sexual, and friendly. Physical locales become part of the sissy world only when occupied by sissy men during the daytime.

METHODS

The method used in this research is a descriptive method. It is kind of method that involve the collection of data for the purpose of describing existing condition. According Nazir (1988, p. 63) stated that a method in investigating the group status of people, an object, a set of condition, a paradigm or a sequence of current events it is aimed at providing an accurate, factual and systematic description on facts, natures and relations of researched phenomena". In collecting the data, the writer used: 1) recording the conversation, and 2) transcribing the conversation.

Observation was conducted to the sissy when they gathered at the salon. The writer focused on language used by sissy community when they were doing conversation. The writer used tape-recorder in doing observation. And in interview, the writer only took the important things that connected with this research. The writer took the data in four days, because they were so hard to be met.

The populations that were investigated in this research are sissies at four salons. The location of this research is Pasar Rau Serang. Sample in this research is whole population of this research. The writer took seven respondents as the sample. The writer recorded the data, and then transcribed it. The data analyzed, identified, and classified based on theoretical of Sociolinguistics.

DISCUSSION

This research discusses the utterances of speech event of sissy conversations in different places. The research consist seven conversations at four salons in Pasar Rau Serang. All conversation fragments classified, analyzed, and identified according to slang language and the meaning refers to common language.

TABLE 1. Conversation 1

SC01	: <i>Kamari akikah ketemu ma berondong, uh cucok bo!</i>
SC02	: <i>Terus ngobras-ngobras kedongdong?</i>
SC01	: <i>Belanwir ngke bae ngobrasnya.</i>
SC02	: <i>Ih, yey kentuky yah?</i>
SC01	: <i>Ember [laugh]</i>

In Table 1, there are eight words containing and indicating as a slang language that used by sissy. They are "Akikah" meant I, "Berondong" meant young man, "Cucok" meant suit, "Ngobras-ngobras" meant chit-chat, "Kedongdong" meant anything, "Belanwir" meant not yet, "Kentuky" meant flatus, and "Ember" meant right.

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TABLE 2. Conversation 2

SC02	: <i>Git, kapan yey ke rumah eke?</i>
SC01	: <i>Akikah lagi banyak orderan buat dangdutan, yey mau ikut ga?</i>
SC02	: <i>Apase?</i>
SC01	: <i>Iya, dangdutan yey mau ikut?</i>
SC02	: <i>Akikah ngga punya duta.</i>
SC01	: <i>Yah, jual aja cingcau emas yey.</i>

In Table 2, there are six words containing and indicating as a slang language. They are “Yey” meant you, “Eke” meant my, “Akikah” meant I, “Apase” meant what, “Duta” meant money, and “Cingcau” meant ring.

TABLE 3. Conversation 3

SC03	: <i>Yey, ambilin minolta buat eke, eke haus nih.</i>
SC04	: <i>Yey, teu pergi jail-jali nyari lekong.</i>
SC03	: <i>Ngke we lah malam minggu ku eke didagoan di imah si Selly.</i>
SC04	: <i>Si Selly-na bakal adegan.</i>
SC03	: <i>Adegan meren.</i>

In Table 3, there are six words containing and indicating as a slang language. They are “Yey” meant you, “Minolta” meant drink, “Eke” meant me, “Jali-jali” meant hang out, “Lekong” meant man, and “Adegan” meant present.

TABLE 4. Conversation 4

SC05	: <i>Yey, waktu kemaren kemenong? Kemaren ke sindang banyak pelanggan, yey lagi dibutuhin ga ada?</i>
SC06	: <i>Kemarin mah si Destri akikah belenjong, eh, ketemu ama enong kelinci minta duta, eh, maksa, akikah kelihatan keong meureun.</i>
SC05	: <i>Keong apaan, yey itu kelihatan sengserong.</i>
SC06	: <i>Ember, akikah sengserong?</i>
SC05	: <i>Ari si Desti bukannya lagi sekong.</i>
SC06	: <i>Sekong kunaon? Maenya tadi katingali keur jeung selecta-na.</i>

In Table 4, there are twelve words containing and indicating as a slang language. They are “Yey” meant you, “Sindang” meant here, “Kemenong” meant where, “Belenjong” meant shopping, “Enong kelinci” meant little child, “Duta” meant money, “Akikah” meant I, “Sengserong” meant poor “Ember” meant right, “Sekong” meant sick, “Selekta” meant boyfriend, and “Keong” meant rich.

TABLE 5. Conversation 5

SC02	: <i>Ber, iraha panggung teh?</i>
SC07	: <i>Malem Sabtu panggung teh, malam Sabtu ayeuna. Malem Minggu teh panggung di alun-alun. Aduh.... Adegan bunda kemenong aja, bunda?</i>
SC04	: <i>Lagi sibuk, Ber.</i>
SC07	: <i>Si Irma kemenong? Yey sorangan kadieu? Yey meuni cinan ayena mah, didendongan?</i>
SC04	: <i>Heunteu.</i>
SC07	: <i>Siga enci-enci duta. Masih sok nyebong ayeuna?</i>
SC02	: <i>Meureun geus tara ayeunamah nya?</i>
SC04	: <i>Tara nyebong? Saha eke? Nyebong di Padalarang.</i>
SC07	: <i>Bunda bawa kersesna kadieu atuh, meuni pajauh- jauh, meuni sombong.</i>
SC04	: <i>Saha? Si Odang unggal poe. Tapi hese ayeunamah, nyebong bae.</i>

In Table 5, there are eleven words containing and indicating as a slang language. They are “Adegan” meant present, “Kemenong” meant where, “Yey” meant you, “Cinan” meant beautiful, “Dengdong” meant make-up, “Enci-enci” meant girls, “Duta” meant money, “Kerses” meant chair, “Eke” meant I, “Sutra” meant finish and “Nyepong” meant making love.

TABLE 6. Conversation 6

SC08	: <i>Hai, Des!</i>
SC02	: <i>Eh mbak, masuk mbak.</i>
SC08	: <i>Ini mau dipotong.</i>
SC02	: <i>Mau digimanain, mbak? Disegi apa dioval?</i>
SC08	: <i>Bagusnya digimanain yah, Des? Kayaknya disegi aja deh, Des.</i>
SC07	: <i>Aduh mba bagus banget rambutnya. Hitler banget!</i>
SC08	: <i>Ah Berby bisa aja.</i>
SC02	: <i>Ber, belini rohansah kedongdong.</i>
SC07	: <i>Mana dutana?</i>
SC02	: <i>Dina jekes ik.</i>

In Table 6, there are seven words containing and indicating as a slang language. They are “Rambate” meant hair, “Hitler” meant black, “Belini” meant buy, “Rohansah” meant cigarette, “Kedongdong” meant there, “Ik” meant my, and “Jekes” meant jacket.

TABLE 7. Conversation 7

SC01	: <i>Ih... Teh Wati, makin cantik aja kemenong bae?</i>
SC09	: <i>Nya enya atuh.</i>
SC01	: <i>Meuni lapar ieu teh, aya mekongan teu, teh Wati?</i>
SC09	: <i>Naon mekongan teh?</i>
SC01	: <i>Makanan.</i>
SC09	: <i>Aya, dek mararakan jeung asin?</i>
SC01	: <i>Ngan jeung lauk asin hungkul?</i>
SC09	: <i>Hayang nu ararenak mah kudu kahareup heula, ka Ampera geura sok!</i>
SC02	: <i>Loba enong kelinci geuningan? Sabaraha ari anak teh Wati, teh? Hiji, dua, tilu,... ngan tilu, teh Wati? Nu katilu lalaki, kahiji lalaki, ari nu kadua lalaki awewe?</i>
SC09	: <i>Lalaki oge.</i>
SC02	: <i>Jadi, anak yey teh kabahanana lalaki.</i>
SC10	: <i>Desti...Desti, Dewi pengen dipotong tapi gak tahu digimanain, takut jelek? Sekarang lagi model apa yah?</i>
SC01	: <i>Masih, masih kayak yang dulu-dulu. Moal jelita geura.</i>
SC02	: <i>Iya masih.</i>

In Table 7, there are five words containing and indicating as a slang language. They are “Kemenong” meant where, “Mekongan” meant food, “Enong kelinci” meant child, “Jelita” meant ugly, and “Yey” meant you.

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TABLE 8. Slang Classified and Meaning

No	Slang Language	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Meaning
1	Eke, Akikah	√			I, Me
2	Yey	√			You
3	Mekongan		√		Eat
4	Minolta		√		Drink
5	Jali-jali		√		Hang out
6	Belenjong		√		Shopping
7	Berondong	√			Young man
8	Belini		√		Buy
9	Lekong	√			Man
10	Jekes	√			Jacket
11	Jelita			√	Ugly
12	Duta	√			Money
13	Rambate	√			Hair
14	Keong			√	Rich
15	Sengserong			√	Poor
16	Sekong			√	Sick, ill
17	Ngobras		√		Chit chat
18	Kotrima			√	Dirty
19	Cucok			√	Handsome
20	Cinan			√	Beautiful
21	Selecta	√			Boyfriend
22	Cingcau	√			Ring
23	Enong Kelinci	√			Little child
24	Hitler			√	Black
25	Kemenong				Where
26	Ember				That right
27	Belanwir				Not yet
28	Adegan				Exist
29	Kentuky		√		Flatus
30	Apase				What

Those slang words above classified based on noun, verb, and adjective: 1) Noun: eke, akikah, yey, berondong, lekong, jekes, duta, rambate, selekta, cingcau, enong kelinci. 2) Verb: mekonggan, minolta, jail-jali, belenjong, belini, ngobras, kentuky. 3) Adjective: jelita, keong, sengserong, sekong, kotrima, cucok, cinan, hitler.

CONCLUSION

Based on the entire conversation in different speech events, the slang language is very different with the common language. The words "Akikah, eke and yey" occur and contrary the other words occur least. They use the language only in their community; on contrary they seldom use their language with their general society.

The reason why sissies use slang language is because they want their communication quicker, easier and more personally, better than using the

standard language. And generally, they use slang because it tends to be more forceful, vivid, and expressive than the standard language. Also, they use slang usually to avoid the sentiment and formality in order words it can easily be understood.

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