

**AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG WORDS IN BATAM
EFFEMINATE COMMUNITY; A SOCIOLINGUISTIC
APPROACH**

THESIS



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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2017**

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Sarjana Sastra**



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2017**

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Batam, 25th March 2017

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Martha Lestari Pasaribu

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DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALLY

I, Martha Lestari Pasaribu, NPM No. 131210073

Here with declare that the thesis entitled:

AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG WORDS IN BATAM EFFEMINATE COMMUNITY; A SOCIOLINGUISTIC APPROACH

Is the real work of myself and I realize that thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

Batam, 25th March 2017

Martha Lestari Pasaribu

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The thesis has been examined on the date as indicated below

Batam, 25th March 2017

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ABSTRAK

Bahasa gaul merupakan istilah khusus yang digunakan oleh kelompok tertentu untuk mengindari pemahaman orang lain. Bahasa gaul dibentuk dengan pola pembentukan tertentu yang dapat melahirkan makna baru. Penelitian ini menganalisa tentang bahasa gaul pada komunitas waria yang disebut sebagai bahasa binan. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan sociolinguistik yang membahas tentang bahasa gaul. Sebagai pedoman di dalam penelitian mengenai bahasa gaul, maka peneliti menggunakan teori O'Grady and Guzman (1996). Adapun tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis proses pembentukan bahasa gaul pada komunitas waria, mengetahui eksistensi bahasa gaul dan untuk menjelaskan kontribusi bahasa gaul yang dapat memperkaya Kosakata bahasa Indonesia. Hasil penelitian ini peneliti menunjukkan bahwa ada 24 formasi untuk bahasa gaul di komunitas waria, yaitu pola yang teratur dan pola yang tidak teratur. Pada pola yang teratur ditemukan 8 formasi dan pola tidak teratur ditemukan 16 formasi. Bahasa gaul masih ada hingga saat ini dan digunakan oleh waria dan masyarakat untuk berkomunikasi. Dalam meneliti bahasa gaul pada kaum waria, tidak ada kontribusi untuk kosakata bahasa Indonesia, karena sebagian dari bahasa gaul ada menggunakan kata-kata yang tidak memiliki arti, tetapi bahasa gaul ini dapat memperkaya kata-kata dalam komunikasi informal. Data ini mengacu pada teori O'Grady dan Guzman dan menemukan 7 jenis pembentukan kata. Pengumpulan data menggunakan metode observasi dan dilengkapi dengan teknik wawancara dan perekaman. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat bermanfaat untuk memperluas kedalaman pengetahuan tentang pembelajaran mengenai bahasa gaul di masyarakat.

Kata kunci: Bahasa Gaul, Bahasa Binan, Waria dan Sociolinguistik.

ABSTRACT

Slang is a specific term used by certain groups to avoid the understanding of others. Slang is formed with a certain pattern formation that can make a new meaning. This study analyzes of slang words in the effeminate community which called binan language. This research using a sociolinguistic approach that talks about slang words. For guidance on the research of slang, the researcher used the theory O'Grady and Guzman (1996). The purpose of this research to analyze the process of establishment of slang words in effeminate's, to know the existence of slang and to explain the contribution that can enrich the vocabulary of Indonesian. The results of this research indicate that there are 24 formations for slang words in the effeminate community; they are regular pattern and irregular pattern. The regular pattern found 8 formations and the irregular patterns found 16 formations. Slang still exists today and used by effeminates and society to communicate. In examining the slang in effeminate, there is no contribution to Indonesian vocabulary, because most of the slang words, there is use of language which has no meaning, but it can enrich slang words in informal communication. The data refers to O'Grady's and Guzman's theory and found 7 types of word formation. The collection of the data using observation method, equipped with interview and recording techniques. This research is expected to be useful to expand the depth of knowledge of learning about slang in society.

Keywords: Slang, Binan language, Effeminate and Sociolinguistic.

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO:

*Struggle to get something although it fails, at least
has attempted*

DEDICATION:

This thesis proudly dedicated to:

♥ My beloved father and mother ♥

♥ My beloved Sister and brother ♥

♥ My beloved one ♥

♥ English Department at Putera Batam ♥

♥ Industrial Engineering Department at Rapala VMC Batam ♥

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May God given mercy, peace and love for them, Amin.

Batam, 25th March 2017

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TABLE OF CONTENT

	Page
COVER PAGE	
PAGE OF TITLE	
PERNYATAAN	i
DECLARATION	ii
APPROVAL SHEET	iii
ABSTRAK	iv
ABSTRACT	v
MOTTO AND DEDICATION	vi
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	vii
TABLE OF CONTENT	viii
LIST OF FIGURE	x
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. Background of the research.....	1
1.2. Identification of problem	5
1.3. Limitation of the problem	5
1.4. Formulation of the problem	6
1.5. Objective of the research.....	6
1.6. Significance of the research	6
1.6.1. Theoretical Significance.....	7
1.6.2. Practical Significance.....	7
1.7. Definition of Key Terms	7
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	9
2.1. Theoretical Framework	9
2.1.1. Sociolinguistics.	9
2.1.2. Slang.....	11
2.1.2.1. Types of Slang	12
2.1.3. Binan Language	17
2.1.3. Effeminate	18
2.2. Review of Previous Research	20
CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY RESEARCH	24
3.1. Research Design.....	24
3.2. Object of the Research	25
3.2.1 Population.	25
3.2.2 Sample.....	26

3.3.Method of collecting data.....	27
3.4.Method of Analyzing Data.....	28
3.5.Method of Presenting Research Result	29
CHAPTER IV RESEARCH ANALYSIS AND FINDING	30
4.1. Research Analysis	30
4.1.1. The Process of Establishment Slang	31
4.1.2. The Existence of Slang words of effeminates.....	45
4.1.3. The Contribution of Slang	46
4.2. Finding	46
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	51
5.1. Conclusion	51
5.2. Suggestion.....	55
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
CURRICULUM VITAE	
LETTER OF THE RESEARCHER PERMITTING	
APPENDIX	

LIST OF FIGURE

	Page
2.3 Theoretical Framework Figure.....	23

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

The development of science and technology would be increasing on pattern of human thought. One of the developments that occurs today is the increasing number of new languages in various places. Languages change by time and adapt to the specific needs, so the varieties of language emerge. According to Hurlock in (Daroah, 2013) language means the communication to symbolize thoughts and feelings to convey meaning to others. Then, the time goes on, language is also developing. O'Grady in (Wahyuni & Rosa, 2013) states that, one of the development is creating new words by using word formation. Words as a part of language has important role in forming language. The type of language variation can be distinguished according to the speakers. Language variation will continue to grow and emerge as the development of culture.

Language is very important for human life. Language and communication cannot be separated. Therefore, people use language for communication to express ideas and feelings. Communication itself is the act of conveying a message to others. According to Mulyana in (Saras, 2007), In the process of communication, verbal language as a symbol of the most numerous and most often used. Language can be

defined as a set of symbols, with rules for combining these symbols, which are used and understood by a certain community.

In general linguistics, the science of language or science challenge is to make the language as an object of study. Linguistic word comes from the Latin "lingua", which means the language. According to (Kridalaksana, 1993), linguistic word is defined as the science of language or language of scientific inquiry. Meanwhile according to Wardhaugh in (Muhassin, 2010), that linguistics is the study or studies language scientifically. In communication, the relationship between language and society is always concerned. The study of the relationship of language and society is called sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is the science of sociology and linguistics, two areas of empirical science which has a very close relationship. Sociology is the study of social activity in a community meanwhile the field of linguistics is the study of the language, or science that takes the object language as an object of study. According to (Chetia, 2015), Sociolinguistics is the field of research that studies language in relation to society and the general study of communication through the study of organization of verbal means and the ends they serve.

Nowadays, there is a language that is rarely heard such as regional languages, even a new language that appears and that language develops at this time. The new language is created because of the interest of one group to communicate. Language can be used both in oral and written forms based on the contexts, while from its context, language can be used in formal and informal situations.

There are some kinds of language varieties used in informal context, one of them is slang. According to O'Grady in (Wahyuni & Rosa, 2013), Slang is a label which is used to show the informal usage of anyone in speech community. On the other word, slang is the use of informal words and expressions that do not consider the standard in the speaker's language. The use of slang has developed from time to time. People always use it to build sentences, but many people do not know, from where actually the words are originated from. People as the users of languages sometimes do not think about how the languages are formed. There are some words now used by people. In this research, the researcher tries to analyze word formation processes occurred in slang used by effeminate's in Batam.

In Indonesia, known for a variety of slangs that is more often used in everyday life are classified as informal language. Indigenous governance in Indonesia itself is categorized into two, namely formal and informal languages. The use of correct language is the language used in accordance with the situation of the talks (i.e., in accordance with the speaker, the conversation, and variety of talks) and in accordance with the rules which apply in the Indonesian language that is in accordance with the rules of spelling EBI (Spelling of Indonesian) and grammar SPOK-based formula (Spelling of Indonesian). The formation of words here that has an important role in the preparation of words in order to shape the outcome of the word assembled according to conveying the product of language properly.

Slang in effeminates are called binan language. This language is used as a tool for communication among the members. Dictionary of slang created by Debby Sahertian taken from vocabulary effeminate indirectly contributes to enhancing the prestige considered effeminate language as the language of marginal communities. Effeminate used this language as a code to communicate among them and a few words of English have become slang and exist in the society. As shown on television, some of celebrities also use it, such as Iis dahlia, Ayu tingting, Melanie Ricardo and others. According to Mulyana in (Saras, 2007) Most of slang often used by effeminate is not the same as the slang used by people in general. Slang of the celebrities is similar to slang in effeminate.

There are the examples of slang words in effeminates:

a.	<i>Kepelong</i>	:	<i>Kepala</i>	:	Hat
b.	<i>Krejong</i>	:	<i>Kerja</i>	:	Work
c.	<i>Cucok</i>	:	<i>Cocok</i>	:	Suitable
d.	<i>Akikah</i>	:	<i>Saya</i>	:	I
e.	<i>Capcus</i>	:	<i>Pergi</i>	:	Go
f.	<i>Pere</i>	:	<i>Perempuan</i>	:	Woman
g.	<i>Tinta</i>	:	<i>Tidak</i>	:	No
h.	<i>Apose</i>	:	<i>Apa</i>	:	What
i.	<i>Nagonjreng</i>	:	<i>Nagoya</i>	:	Place in batam

The phenomenon of slang words itself has become an interesting topic to be discussed. Thus, the researcher analyzes the slang words in Batam, because it can be found the effeminate community which uses slang words to communicate. This is the example seen in some of the vocabulary of slang words such as, *capcus*, *tinta*, *akikah*, *cucok* and others. The words are used by the society as part of the language of slang.

Based on the phenomena of the slang used among the effeminate, the researcher is interested in conducting the research under the title "An Analysis of Slang Words in Batam Effeminate Community; A Sociolinguistic Approach".

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the research, the researcher found some of the problem, the identification of the problems to be solved as follows:

1. The existence of slang words of effeminate in Batam
2. The contribution of slang to enrich vocabulary of Indonesian language
3. The reasons why using slang in effeminate community in Batam
4. The development of slang of effeminate community in Batam
5. The process of establishment of slang in effeminate community in Batam

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

The purpose limitation issue to facilitate the direction and purpose of the research is conducted. For the purpose in this research is bordering on:

1. The process of establishment of slang in effeminate community in Batam
2. The existence of slang words of effeminate in Batam
3. The contribution of slang to enrich the vocabulary of Indonesian

1.4 Formulation of the Research

Based on the limitation above, the problem in this research can be formulated:

1. How is the process of establishment of slang in effeminate community in Batam?
2. How is the existence of slang words used by effeminate in Batam?
3. Is there contribution of slang words to enrich the vocabulary Indonesian language?

1.5 Objective of the Research

Based on the formulation of the problem, the objectives of this research can be described as follows:

1. To find out the process of establishment of slang in effeminate community in Batam
2. To know the existence of slang words used by effeminate in Batam
3. To reveal the contribution of slang words to enrich the vocabulary Indonesian language?

1.6 Significance of the Research

The significance of the research is explained the theoretical significance and practical significance.

1.6.1 Theoretical Significance

This research is expected to be useful to expand the depth of knowledge about language learning, especially regarding of slang words. This research also could be useful in the field of linguistics, especially in the study of sociolinguistic theory. In addition, this research may provide knowledge about the meaning, purpose, form, and the process of forming slang contained in effeminate community.

1.6.2 Practical Significance

This research can be reference for those who want to develop the research and as contributions to develop science to the public. The practical benefits of this research is can be used as information for anyone interested in conducting research about slang. In addition, this research can be used as a reference and is expected to benefit the readers.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

Slang: Slang is a label which is used to show the informal usage of anyone in speech community. On the other word, slang is the use of informal words and expressions that do not consider the standard in the speaker's language (O'Grady, 1993).

- Binan Language** is a process of change in the sound of the word that comes from the local language or the Indonesian and the process of creating a word or obscuring the meaning of words that already exist in Indonesian, (Oetomo, 2001).
- Effeminate:** The term of effeminate (abbreviation of the male-to-female) refers to the people who are biologically or physically androgynous male, but the appearance (dress) and behave or identify themselves are women, (Sumarsono, 2007).
- Sociolinguistic Approach:** Concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal of being a better understanding of the structure of language and how language function in communication, (Wardhaugh, 2000).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In this chapter, the researcher will explain about the theories and previous studies underlying this research. The researcher used theories from books and some resources. The main theory of this research is sociolinguistics which is focused on slang used by effeminate community in Batam.

2.1.1 Sociolinguistics

Generally, sociolinguistic is talking about the relationship among the speakers of the language as a member of society. It can be attributed as a function of language in general as a communication tool. According to Chaer in (Chi, 2014) , Language is a symbol system in the form of sound, arbitrary used by a speech community to collaborate and communicate. It could be said that the way people talk is influenced by the social context where it is located. According to (Sumarsono, 2012), Sociolinguistics is the study of the language associated with social conditions. The factors that affect the language community, including social status, age, education level and economic level. In addition, according (Wardhaugh, 2006), Sociolinguistic is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with

the goal of being a better understanding of the structure of language and how language function in communication.

Sociolinguistic research focuses on variations of speech and studies it in a social context. Sociolinguistic examines the correlation between social factors and a variety of languages. Sociolinguistic term itself has been used by Curie in (Aung, 2003), An article published in 1952, with the titled "A Projection of Sociolinguistics: The Relationship of Speech to Social Status", that is the contents of the problems associated with the kind of language of person with social status in society. The groups of different professions and the position in society tend to use a variety of different languages. Thus, sociolinguistics studies the social uses of language and the social evaluation of language variations.

In the use of slang, lots of things happens condensation or addition of one or more letters in a word and also changed the sound and meaning. Aims to simplify communication, distinguish it from other people, or indicate that the language is derived from a particular group. Based on the concepts of sociolinguistics, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is the study of linguistic field that investigates some characteristics of language in society, cultural norms, social status and the situation in the language uses in the society itself.

2.1.2 Slang

Slang is a language vocabulary area that is generally not acceptable in the use of official languages. Slang words are usually said to be non-standard, many of the words are not understood by all. Slang is generally spoken in certain communities and sometimes sounds ridiculous and funny to people who have never heard. Some words or sentences are informal, known for a sense of humor. According to Mulyana in (Saras, 2007), Slang is a word or term that means something special, unique words, or even contrary to common sense when it is used by people of a particular subculture. Slang can be associated with a particular group and was instrumental in establishing an identity. From slang can decipher the social space, the attitude of slang in part to establish the identity of groups and individuals identified as members of the group.

Slang is a style category within the language, which occupies in extreme position on the spectrum of formality and continues with several characteristics and examples of slang. (Ardyasari & Ningrum, 2009) states that, Slang is primary reason for being establishment a sense of commonality among its speakers. What differentiate slang from other categories of speech is the reasons for using it. The reason for using slang is the desire to be different, to enrich the language, to engage in playfulness, to identify one's self with the certain school, trade or social class and to be secret.

The vocabulary of slang can be shortening of words, the use of word given new meaning or vocabulary and changeable. Besides that, slang can also be a reversal of a sound system; vocabulary is commonly used in the community to be strange, funny, there are different even the true meaning.

From above opinions, it can be concluded that slang is a variety of colloquial language (spoken language) used in the association, especially the association in a particular social community. The slang is generally confidential. The use of slang in effeminate's are intended to protect the confidential information of others who are not members of the community.

2.1.2.1 Types of Slang

According to O'Grady in (Wahyuni & Rosa, 2013), slang is a label which is used to show the informal usages of anyone in speech community. On the other word, slang is the use of informal words and expressions that do not consider standard in the speaker's language. In this research, the researcher uses the theories of word formation combined from O'Grady and Guzman (1996), Here are the word formation processes:

a. Compounding

According to O'Grady and Guzman (1996:143), one type of morphological process in language is termed compounding. It is defined as combination of some lexical categories such as adjectives, nouns, verbs, or prepositions in purpose of

constructing a larger unit of word. The same idea also is stated by Allan (1986:225), compounds are lexemes composed from two or more free forms, for examples:

- Facebook derived from Noun + Noun
- Anticlimax derived from Adjective + Noun
- Come-on derived from verb + preposition
- Swear word derived from verb + noun

b. Borrowing

It is all language-borrowed word from other language (Hatch and Brown, 1995:170). The forms of borrowed words are usually adapted to the phonology of the borrowing language. For examples of borrowed words are:

- *Democracy*, derived from Greek language demos and cratos.
- *Billabong*, adapted from Australian aboriginal language, it is names from topographical features.
- *Yogurt*, a kind of drink which is fermented from milk, it is from Turkish. (Allan, 1986:245).

c. Coinage

A word may be produced by hand writing or by computer that is called word manufacture or coinage. This phenomenon can be found generally in industrial field that needs a latest and eye-catching name for goods (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996:60). Hatch and Brown (1995:175), Define coinage as a process when a new word is needed but there are no appropriate borrowed word and native word to express it. Some examples from general products are:

- Kleenex for 'facial tissue'
- Xerox for 'photo copy'
- Honda for 'motorcycle'
- Indomie for 'instant noodle'.

d. Blending

Blending combines two separate forms to produce a single new term. However, blending typically takes only the beginning of one word and joins it to the end of the other word. Sometimes blending combines the beginning of both words. Some examples of blending can be seen below:

- Brunch, from breakfast – lunch
- Motel, from motor – hotel
- Smog, from smoke – fog

e. Clipping

Clipping is a process where a polysyllabic word is eliminated it is one or more syllable so that it becomes shorter (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996: 157). Allan in his book 'Linguistics Meaning: Volume 1' (1986: 239) divides three categories of clipping, they are:

- a. Fore clipping, are those with the first part of the original word cut off, for example: *burger* from *hamburger*, *phone* for *telephone*
- b. Back clipping, where the tail –end of the original has been shorn off, for example, *Lab* for *Laboratory*, *demo* for *demonstration*
- c. Fore-back clipping, where the first part and the tail –end of the original has been cut off. This kind of clipping is rarest happened, for example: *flue* for *influenza*, *jams* for *pajamas/pyjamas*.

f. Back Formation

To make a new word by deleting actual affix from other word in a language is called 'Back formation', here are some examples of back formation:

- Housekeep from housekeeper
- Biograph from biography

g. Conversion

Conversion is the process of forming words without changing the form of input word that function as base. The base might be in a noun or verb form (Katamba, 1993: 54). Occasionally, conversion is identified 'zero derivation' since there is a change in class and meaning when it is derived, for this of formation, examples can be seen in the words below:

- V derived from N: Ship (the package), butter (the bread), and button (the shirt)
- N derived from V: (a building) permit, (a new) survey, (a long) walk
- V derived from A: Dry (the clothes), empty (the box), and open (a door)
(O'Grady and Guzman, 1996:157)

h. Derivation

Derivation is a process of creating a new word by using affix which the new word will have a different meaning and different word class from its base. It is accomplished by the addition of small bits' (described as affixes) in a word that derives new words. It is made up from prefixes or suffixes. For example, in English there are some kinds of prefixes re-, dis-, un-, anti-, in-, pre-. post-, ante-, and sub-.

Thus, some common suffixes in English are -ation, -ful,-able, etc. In linguistics, it has divided into three types; they are prefix, infix, and suffix.

i. Cliticization

Some words are enabling to stand alone as independent forms for phonological reasons. Such elements, called clitics, must be attached to another word in the sentence. Cliticization occurs, attaching these elements to the preceding word. Clitics that attach to the end of preceding word are called enclitics. those that attach to the beginning of a following word are known as proclitics, there are some examples of cliticization:

- I'm leaving now
- They're here now

j. Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is a process of word formation by representing an aspect of the thing that they name. Some examples in English are buzz (represents bee), *meow* (represents cat), *gukguk* (represents dog). However, onomatopoeia words are not exact phonetic copies of noises. Therefore, onomatopoeia words may vary from language to language. English does not always have the same onomatopoeia words with other languages.

k. Reduplication

Reduplication is duplicated all or part of the base to which it applies to mark a grammatical or semantic contrast. They also add two kinds of reduplication. First, full

reduplication is the repetition of the entire word. Second, in contrast, partial reduplication copies only part of the word. They emphasize that there is no reduplication in English.

1. Abbreviation

In the fashion of slang written abbreviation like *prof*, *lab*, *ec* lead to spoken form and they are an abbreviation of the words *professor*, *laboratory* and *economics*. The types of this slang commonly known by the people without mention completely like the example below:

- IDK - I don't know
- BTW - By the way

2.1.3 Binan Language

Binan language is a dialect of Indonesian originating with the effeminate community. It has several regular patterns of word formation and documented in both writing and speech. One pattern of word formation modifies standard Indonesian roots (normally composed of two syllables) to have *-e* as the first vowel and *-ong* closing the second syllable, hence providing regular assonance with the standard Indonesian word *bencong*, a male homosexual, trans woman, or male cross dresser. Another word formation pattern adds *-in-* infixes to other Indonesian roots. The best example is the word binan itself, formed with the word *banci*, to which the *-in-* infix has been added and from which the second syllable *-ci* has been dropped. Binan

language is also uses a range of standard Indonesian words with changed the meaning. The standard word for "cat", *kucing*, is used in Binan language to denote a male prostitute. Another word with wide currency in Binan language, but actually typical of standard Indonesian informal word formation, is *waria* from *wanita* (woman) + *pria* (man), the meaning is "effeminate", Boellstorf (2004: 248).

In the 1960s among the effeminate, use a special language known by the name '*cong* and *ces*', and until now is named binan language. Most of binan word is entered into a common informal language. According to Oetomo (2001), Binan language is a process of change in the sound of the word that comes from the local language or the Indonesian and the process of creating a word or obscuring the meaning of words that already exist in Indonesian.

Binan words are formed by two process, namely:

1. The process of change in the sound of the word that comes from the local language or Indonesian
2. The creation of new words or terms, or obscuring the meaning of the word or term that already exists in the local language or Indonesian.

2.1.4 Effeminate

In a public life in Indonesia, existence of effeminate cannot be denied due to democracy and human right that is being developed. However, the majority of Indonesian people still considers it as an effeminate presence unnatural phenomenon

because it considers accusatory nature of God. According to Sumarsono (2007: 130), the term of effeminate (abbreviation of the male to female) refers to people who are biologically or physically androgynous males, but the appearance (dress) and behavior are as a woman.

In Indonesia effeminate is not accepted in the society because the basis of religion. While in some countries such as the Netherlands, effeminate can be said 'go public' because the legal system is supports this community. Actually there is no legal system in Indonesia incriminating effeminate community. It is just the Indonesian people still underestimate them. Thus, a lot of discrimination occurs in effeminate community. The effeminates are known as a man who acts like a woman in daily life, even can be more beautiful than a real woman. According to Ahmadi, in (Widyasari, 2014), Any changes in the lives of individuals causing people are always trying to adjust to the environment. In daily life of effeminates are usually considered a group of individuals who has the abnormality because it is contrary to the common view. The effeminates often feels excluded from social life and many people oppose its existence.

The effeminate are minority in society. However, the number of effeminate is increasingly grown, especially in each city in Indonesia. One of them is Batam. Batam is a place, where is effeminate community existing. Mostly, they work as hairstylist, street musicians and designers. Those the kinds of job of effeminate that

the researcher found in Batam. Most of the effeminate community in Batam using slang, but this community are not uses that language in the society. In this community, the effeminate's uses slang and the slang words in effeminate is called Binan language by Utomo in (M. Rafiek, 2012), language Binaria by Emka in (M. Rafiek, 2012), and the language Binanto Warsito by Natalia in (M. Rafiek, 2012) is a language that has long been grown in the world and slang effeminate young boy in Indonesia. However, according to Emka and Natalia in (M. Rafiek, 2012) identifies the effeminate language as part of the slang. This is because of the language has become one with slang or trends of young people today. Effeminate community normally lives together, because this community is not accepted by the public. This community can be said as a marginal society. However, because it is not accepted in society eventually, the effeminate makes a community and uses binan language to communicate. Binan language is a process of change in the sound of the word that comes from the local language or the Indonesian and the process of creating a word or obscuring the meaning of words that already exist in Indonesian, (Oetomo, 2001)

2.2 Review of Previous Research

The first researcher is (Dian Jati, 2015) at Sanata Dharma University, with the tittle 'The Analysis of Word Formation of English Slang in the Inbetweeners television series'. This research analyzed the word formation process that was used to form of English slang in 'The Inbetweeners' television series. This research used qualitative methods. The aim of the research was to answer two research questions.

The researcher used the word-formation theories from Farmer and Harnish (2010) and also O'Grady, namely: coined word, clipping, blending, proper noun, borrowing, internal change, suppletions, reduplication, cliticization, onomatopoeia, change in the part of speech, metaphorical extension, broadening, semantics drift, reversal, compounding, affixation, inflection, back formation, acronym, abbreviation, gentrified-word, narrowing and tone placement to answer those research questions.

The second researcher is (Hanggoro, 2011) with the title "An Analysis of Slang Terms In the "American Gangster", A Movie Directed by Ridley Scott", from State Islamic University. This research used qualitative methods. The researcher uses Eric Partridge theories. As the researcher had proposed the kinds of slang terms in the theoretical framework and in the research findings, the researcher concluded that the slang terms often used in the movie above are society slang such as: shit, asshole, fuck, bucks, god damn, what the hell, nuts, my man, cool, etc. Moreover, the reason of using slang in the American gangster movie is based on word used and background of the characters and setting of the scene. From the analysis above, the researcher found that there are two kinds of slang that initialized in the movie, they are society and soldiers slang. However, the researcher only focused on the slang terms that have high frequency.

The third researcher is (Adolof, 2014) with the title ' Word Formation Process and Domain Analysis of Slang in Anak Kos Dodol Kumat Lagi'. Besides finding out kinds of word formation and explaining the word formation process of slang, the

researcher described the domain factors of slang. In classifying and explaining the word formation process the researcher used theory from O'Grady and Guzman, Hatch and Brown, and Kridalaksana. In describing the domain factors of slang, she used theory of Fishman (1970: 20). In the result, the researcher concluded that there nine kinds of word formation occur in the data, borrowing, blending, compounding, clipping, abbreviation, back formation, coinage, onomatopoeia and derivation. From those kinds of word formation, borrowing become the most one found in this novel. In addition, by the domain analysis, the researcher found two kinds of domain; they are friendship and family domain. In the analysis step, it also can be seen that three main factors namely participant, setting and topic take an important role of classifying the domain group.

Based on explanation above, the researcher gets the differences and similarities in the previous researchers. The similarities in the previous research are found in application of the theory and the qualitative method. The differences are found in the method of collecting the data.

2.3 Theoretical Framework Figure

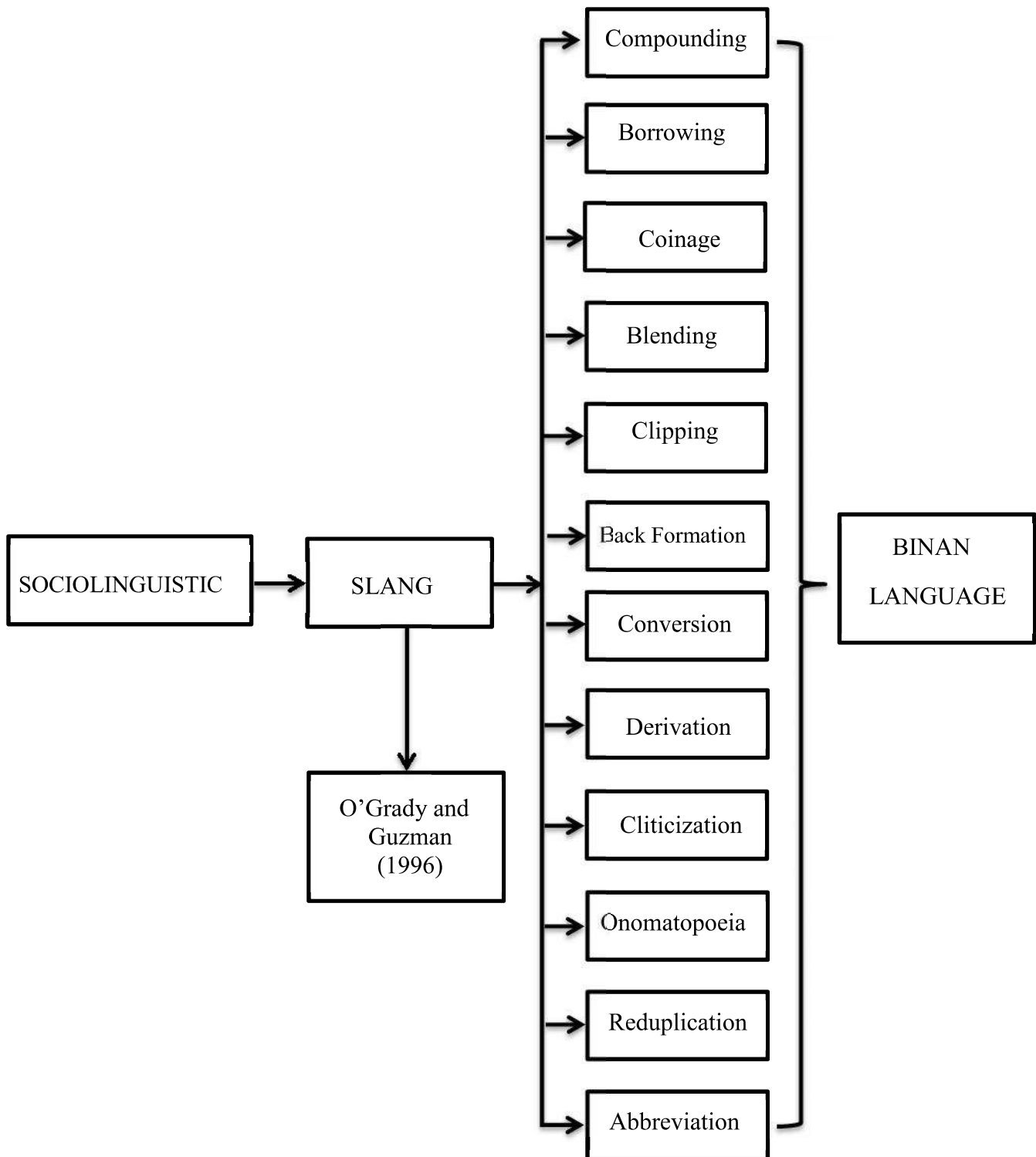


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework Figure

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

3.1 Research Design

The aim of this research is to find out the information of slang word that appears in Effeminate community in Batam. In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative data because the type of that research is textual analysis which intend to analyze slang used among effeminate's in Batam. According to (Sugiyono, 2008), Qualitative method is a research method which based on the philosophy post positivism this method is used to examine the condition of nature object (as side of experiment) where the examiner as a key instrument. The analysis data is qualitative and the result of qualitative method emphasizes to more meaning than generalization.

Furthermore, according to (Fraenkel, J.R. & Wallen, 1990), Qualitative research is the investigation of the quality of relationship, activities, situations, or material. It concludes that descriptive qualitative is to define and describe what the phenomena that is analyzed by researcher. From all of the statements above, the writer concludes that this research conducts to understand and describe the reality and also the meaning of the slang used by Effeminate in Batam.

3.2 Object of the Research

The object of the research has a very essential role in a research as to be analyzed in order to get the conclusions drawn as the result within this research. Therefore, in order to get the conclusion from the essential of the object or the data is considered valid and accurate. The object of this research is slang in effeminate community. According to Sugiyono (2012: 13), Object of the research is a scientific target to get the data with the purpose and usefulness of something objective, valid, and reliable about something.

3.2.1 Population

The population is one of the most important to this research, because the population is area where the sample as the data source is taken. The researcher can determine the population with the sample. According to (Sugiyono, 2008), Population is the generalization region consisting of the objects or subjects that are of a certain quantity and characteristics defined by the researcher to be learned and then drawn the conclusions. The research population is effeminate community in Batam, who is using slang to communicate every day. Based on the interview to the chairman of the effeminate community, there are 43 effeminates in Batam registered.

3.2.2 Samples

In this research, the researcher takes sample by using purposive sampling. According to (Battaglia, 2011), Purposive sampling is also referred to as judgmental sampling or expert sampling. The main objective of purposive sampling is to produce a sample that can be considered “representative” of the population. The researcher chose the effeminates for language sources and the society for the existence of language appropriate research question as the sample for this research. The researcher takes 16 respondents of effeminate’s and takes 30 data for the society. The data was taken by observing and interviewing.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

For this research, the researcher uses observation method for the data collection. According to (Sugiyono, 2013), Data collection method is the most strategic step in this research, because the main goal of this research is to get the data. In this research, the researcher uses qualitative research to examine a phenomenon in depth about various social phenomenon that occurs in the community. To help the process of the data collection, the researcher equipped with a guidance interview and recording technique.

The first data is collected with interview. Interview is a data collection method in which the interviewers ask the interviewee questions (Johnson, 2000: 140). In this sense it can be seen that the two parties involved in interviews as the interviewer or

the interviewee. According to (Sugiyono, 2009), The interview is use data as collection technique if the researcher wants to conduct a preliminary study to find problems that must be investigated, and if researcher wants to know the things of the respondents are more in-depth and the number of respondents bit / small.

Second data is collected by recording with conversations of effeminate community. The researcher chose several of effeminate when they communicate to each other. Not all the effeminates are interviewed, but the researcher chose 16 effeminates who were eligible to represent the all effeminates that use slang and also knowledgeable about slang that used in Batam. After using several techniques, the researcher uses open-ended questions for data retrieval by distributing questions to society.

This research used purposive sampling technique, because the sample was taken is relatively small with a particular consideration in accordance with the purpose of this study. Therefore researcher determined the basic criteria of people who will be chosen by the researcher to become informants in this study. The informant is effeminate community which is seen from a phenomenon in Batam.

The location was chosen in this research to be adjusted to the subject matter, given this research wanted to find and understand the formation, existence and contributions of effeminate slang words. The researcher is also trying to understand the meaning of events and ask the effeminate community about how the processes of

forming slang, then the location of the research in the area of Batuaji salon, Piayu, Batam Centre and also Nagoya. Not only in the salon, the researcher also conducted interviews on the streets in Batam, such as Mitra Mall, Basecamp, Simpang kuda, Batam centre and Top 100 Batuaji. The reason to select the location is due to the phenomenon of effeminates found not only in Batam but also out of Batam.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

The most important stage of a research is analyzing the data. The researcher made analysis from the data that has been taken. The technique is used by releasing, eliminating, removing and reducing. When the data is sorted by using this technique, a form of whole units' lingual form will change. However the nature and the number of remaining constituent elements existing after the technique has not changed (Sudaryanto, 1993: 37). The data analysis process starts from evaluate all of data from interview and record observations that have been written in the field notes and personal documents. The steps that the researcher take in analyzing the data are as follows:

1. Take note of the results of field notes
2. Collect and sort the existing data
3. Classify and analyze by grouping, reduction and adding the word formations
4. Explain the important finding and make the conclusion from the data that has been analyzed.

3.5 Method of Presenting Result Analysis

According to (Sudaryanto, 2015), there are two types of methods of presenting result analysis, namely formal and informal. Formal presentation method is that the researcher presents the data analysis result by using symbol, table and diagram. Meanwhile, informal presentation method is that the researcher presents the data analysis result by using words or sentences without symbol, signs, table and diagram. Based on the analysis above, the researcher chose informal method because the researcher in presenting the data uses sentences to describe the data analysis result.