

## The Use of Slang among Teenagers in Pidie

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### Abstract

*This research is field research aiming to describe the use of slang among teenagers in Pidie. The method used was descriptive-analytical. The data came from Acehnese-speaking teenagers from various social environments in Pidie, Aceh. Data collection was carried out using uninvolved conversation, interviews with inducement technique, recording and note-taking techniques. The data were then analyzed using qualitative analysis techniques that consisted of several stages, namely selecting, identifying, classifying, reducing, presenting data, and drawing conclusions. The results showed that teenagers in Pidie use several types of slang: (a) basic word slang, (b) affix, (c) reduplicated slang, (d) abbreviated slang, (e) slang of crosses, (f) reversal, (g) slang from foreign languages, (h) slang resembling a foreign language, (i) euphemism slang, (j) dysphemism slang, (k) code-mixing slang, (l) pun slang, and (m) crossbred slang.*

**Keywords:** *slang language, slang use, forms of slang, teenagers.*

### 1. Introduction

Indonesia is a country with various ethnic groups, and every ethnic group has a language that is different from others. Speech differences, such as dialects, also exist among ethnic groups. This shows that Indonesia is a country with linguistic wealth.

A province in Indonesia with a variety of regional languages is Aceh. The regional languages spoken here are the Acehnese language, Gayo language, Alas language, Tamiang language, Aneuk Jamèe language, Kluet language, Singkil language, Simeulue language, and Haloban language (Wildan, 2010). The Acehnese language, which is the main focus of this study, is spoken with different dialects across the Aceh region, including the dialect of Pidie. Pidie is a district in Aceh which is located approximately 120 km from the capital city of Aceh, namely Banda Aceh. In Pidie, Acehnese is generally used as the main language (B-1) while Indonesian is used as the second language (B-2).

In speaking, the people of Pidie, especially teenagers, use much slang. Slang can be defined as words with certain meanings and phonology created by people from the same social group. Quite often, slang makers are teenagers. A group of teenagers may not understand the meanings slang words created by another group, which may cause misinterpretations.

According to Hilaliyah (in Inderasari, et al., 2010), slang vocabulary can be in the forms of shortened words, natural words with new meanings, newly formed words, reversal of sound systems. with certain meanings and phonology. Common vocabulary may become strange, sound funny, or even have different meanings. To create slang words, long words are commonly shortened through a morphological process or replaced with shorter words.

A large amount of research has investigated the slang use in different regions of Indonesia, such as the research of Rosalina, et al. (2020), Khoirurrohman and Abdan (2020), Heru and Rukiyah (2019), Setiawan (2019), Ulandari (2018), and Anis (2017). However, research on the use of slang among teenagers in Pidie has never been investigated. Therefore, this research thus aims to find out the types of slang used by teenagers in Pidie, Aceh.

## 2. Method

This research is field research with a qualitative approach. The method used was descriptive-analytical. The data were collected from Acehese-speaking teenagers in Pidie who come from various social environments. There were several techniques employed to collect the data, namely uninvolved conversation observation, interviews with the inducement technique, recording, and note-taking. In the uninvolved conversation observation, the researchers only acted as an observer. In the interviews, the researchers attempted to induce informants with a conversation topic on slang to obtain prospective data. The note-taking technique was applied to support other techniques, namely the free-of-conversation technique, interviews, and inducement technique. The researchers also recorded the conversations with the informants. The collected were the forms of slang used by Pidie teenagers in speech.

The data were then analyzed using a qualitative analysis technique supported with an intralingual equivalent analysis technique. A qualitative analysis is a technique that compares lingual elements, both in one language and in several different languages (Mahsun, 2015). Data analysis was carried out in several stages, namely selecting, identifying, classifying, reducing, presenting data and drawing conclusions.

## 3. Results And Discussion

The forms of slang used by the teenagers in Pidie are presented in the following table:

**Table 1. Use of Slang Forms**

No.	The Category of Slang Form	The Form after Being Changed into Slang	The Original Form	The Slang Use in a Sentence	Translation of the Sentence
1	Basic Word	<i>tulong</i>	<i>lutong</i>	<i>Ehai tulong!</i>	You monkey!
2	Affixation	<i>taninchoh</i>	<i>tanoh</i>	<i>Taninchoh blinchang kaminchoe kincha geupeugalincha</i>	Our rice field has been pawned.
		<i>rugumogoh</i>	<i>rumoh</i>	<i>Rugumogoh jigih kaga tugutogong bugunogoe.</i>	His house was burnt just now.
3	Reduplication	<i>'eh-'oh</i>	<i>meuagam</i>	<i>Awaknyan jidrop le ureung gampong, wab gadoh 'eh-'oh lam lampo soh.</i>	That couple was caught by the people because they were having sex in the bush.
4	Abbreviation	<i>jerman</i>	<i>jeurat manyang</i>	<i>Kamoe ban teuka dari jerman</i>	We have just arrived from Jeurat Manyang.
		<i>LBS</i>	<i>lambeusoe</i>	<i>Awaknyan jiwoe u LBS.</i>	They go home to Lambeusoe.
5	Cross	<i>soh bak</i>	<i>sak boh</i>	<i>Gadoh soh bak sabee di rumoh.</i>	Always enjoy having sex at home.
6	Reversal	<i>piku</i>	<i>kupi</i>	<i>Moeka jepmeu piku kab eeduek pangsim nayn.</i>	We drink coffee at the shop near intersection.
7	Euphemism	<i>taloe nyawong</i>	<i>mom</i>	<i>Hai! Bek kameuayang bak taloe nyawoeng!</i>	Hey! Don't play with breast!
8	Desphemism	<i>euntok</i>	<i>bangai</i>	<i>Hai euntok! Pakon meunan sabee kah!</i>	Hey stupid! Why are you always like that?
9	Mixed Code	<i>taik</i>	<i>ek</i>	<i>Lagee taik jipeubuet buet.</i>	The job is like shit.

10	Foreign Language	<i>back to know</i>	<i>bek toe keunoe</i>	<i>Hey, back to know!</i>	Hey, don't come near here!
11	Similar to Foreign Language	<i>thong phong nyang chueng nyan</i>	<i>luweu dalam meubee chueng nyan</i>	<i>Thong phong nyang chueng nyan ka jiphopho.</i>	The pee-smelling underwear is everywhere.
12	Pun Slang	<i>shanghai</i>	<i>sanggeu</i>	<i>Abdullah jimeukawen u shanghai</i>	Abdullah and his family go to Sanggeu Village.
13	Crossbreed	<i>board papeun, chalk gapu</i>	<i>bet papeun, cok gapu</i>	<i>Board papeun, chalk gapu!</i>	Lift the board and take the chalk!

From Table 1, it can be seen that there are several forms of slang used by teenagers in Pidie, namely:

**1) Slang in the form of root words**

This type of slang uses basic words. For example, the word *tulong* is a slang word for the word *lutong*. These two words are still in the form of root words.

**2) Slang in the form of affixation**

The slang word in this form means that it has undergone a morphological process in the form of affixation. There are two processes in forming affixation slang. First, the process of inserting the -in infix and phoneme [ch]. For example, the original word *tanoh*, 'soil', becomes *taninchoh*. Second, the process of inserting the phoneme [m] in each slang syllable. For example, the word *rumoh* 'house', is made into slang *rugumogoh*.

**3) Slang in the form of reduplication**

This type of slang is made up by repeating the root word with little modification. For example, the word *meuagam* becomes '*eh-oh*' which means 'to have sex'.

**4) Slang in the form of Abbreviation**

There are two types of abbreviation to produce this slang type. The first is acronym, for example, *Jeurat Manyang* for the word *Jerman*. The second one is common abbreviation, for example, *LBS* for 'Lambeusoe Village'.

**5) Slang of crosses**

This type of slang is produced by doing the crossover, which is the process of exchanging sounds between one word and another in a phrase. For example, the phrase *sak boh* which means 'having intercourse' is changed into slang *soh bak*.

**6) Reversal slang**

Reversal slang is slang formed by reversing the location of the syllables to another position in each word in the slang. For example, the word *kupi* 'coffee' is reversed into *piku*.

**7) Euphemistic slang**

Kridalaksana (1993, in Junaidi and Wardani, 2019) states that "euphemism is the use of words or forms of word refinement to avoid prohibitions or taboos". The taboo word *mom* which means 'breasts' in Acehnese, for instance, is softened into *taloe nyawoeng* ('the rope of life').

**8) Dysphemism slang**

Dysphemism is generally used by a speaker to express his/her frustration or anger. A word that has undergone dysphemism can sound very rude. An example for dysphemism is the word *euntok* which is slang for the word *bangai* used to address useless people.

**9) Code-mixed slang**

Code-mixed slang is produced by mixing one or two languages. In Pidie, code-mixed slang is the hybrid of Acehnese and Indonesian. For example, the word *ek* 'dirt' is slang for the word *taik*.

**10) Slang from a foreign language**

This type of slang is made to sound like a foreign language, but it originally is still the Acehnese language. The form of the *bek toe that keunoe* 'don't come too close to here' is changed *back to that know* which sounds like English.

**11) Slang resembles a foreign language**

This slang type sounds like a foreign language, such as Chinese, Japanese, or Indian. For example, the Acehnese phrase *luweu dalam meubee chueng nyan* ('the underwear smells like urine') sounds like a Chinese phrase, *thong phong nyang chueng nyan*, after being altered into slang.

**12) Pun Slang**

Puns are new words which sound similar to other words in a well-known context, such as the name of a country, the name of a city, and others. For example, *sanggeu* 'Sanggeu Village' was changed into *shanghai* 'a city in China'.

**13) Crossbreed Slang**

The crossbreed slang is produced by combining two languages that occupy a sentence. Then, the combination of the two languages produces a grammatical unit in the form of a new sentence. For example, the words *papeun, chalk gapu* is slang from the basic form of Acehnese phrases *bet papeun, cok gapu*. The process is the word of *board* (English) briefly reads [*bet*] 'lift', and in Aceh it means *papeun* (Acehnese) 'board' which was then combined with the word *chlak* (English). It sounds like [*cok*] 'pick it up', and in Acehnese, it means *gapu* or 'chalk' in English. Thus, the word elements and meanings of *board 'papeun', chalk 'gapu'* were changed into slang to form the sentence *Board papeun, chalk gapu!* meaning: 'Lift the board and take the chalk!'

**4. Conclusion**

Based on the findings, it can be concluded teenagers in Pidie use various types of slang to show social relations, look more trendy, beautify the language, maintain the confidentiality of speech, avoid taboo words, refine speech, roughen speech, make jokes, and divert speech. The types are: (a) root words slang, (b) affixation slang, (c) reduplication slang, (d) abbreviation slang, (e) crossing slang, (f) reversal slang, (g) slang in foreign language form, (h) ) resembles a foreign language, (i) euphemism slang, (j) dysphemism slang, (k) code-mixing, (l) pun slang, and (m) crossbreed slang.

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