Use of Indonesian Slang and Equivalents In the Arabic Language

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the use of slang language and its equivalents in Arabic which is still less popular in everyday speech. This research uses a type of literature research. The data is collected by the method of documentation (input records), then identified and classified according to the type of slang word that is widely used temporally in society. The results showed that there were 57 slang words matched in Arabic. 17 nouns, 16 verb-shaped words, 21 adjective-shaped words, and 3 pronoun-shaped words. The slang vocabulary data will continue to grow and develop according to the times and needs, so it has implications for the development of sociolinguistic science because the Slang language was created, and used by certain social groups for internal communication so that what is talked about is not known to others.

Keywords: *Slang; Equivalents; Arabic Slang; Semantic; Leksixon Arabic*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui penggunaan bahasa slang dan padanannya dalam Bahasa Arab yang masih kurang populer dalam percakapan sehari-hari. Penelitian ini menggunakan jenis penelitian kepustakaan. Data dikumpulkan dengan metode dokumentasi (input catat), kemudian diidentifikasi dan diklasifikasi sesuai dengan jenis kata slang yang banyak digunakan secara temporal di masyarakat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 57 kata slang yang dipadankan dalam bahasa Arab. 17 kata berbentuk benda, 16 kata berbentuk kata kerja, 21 kata berbentuk kata sifat, dan 3 kata berbentuk kata ganti. Data kosakata slang tersebut akan terus bertambah dan berkembang sesuai dengan perkembangan zaman dan kebutuhan, sehingga berimplikasi pada perkembangan ilmu sosiolinguistik, karena bahasa Slang diciptakan, digunakan oleh kelompok sosial tertentu untuk komunikasi secara internal agar yang dibicarakan tidak diketahui orang lain..

Kata Kunci: *Bahasa Slang; Padanan; Arab Slang; Semantik; Leksikografi*

INTRODUCTION

The most basic thing about the functioning of language is as the main means of communication in everything in life.[1] With language, an idea of a certain thought or intention can be conveyed clearly. So that a harmonious understanding of things is created. Language is a means of human lingual communication, which can be both oral and written. Language in its position as a national language serves as (1) a symbol of national pride, (2) a symbol of national identity, and (3) a unifying tool for the Indonesian nation.[2]

Uniquely, language as a tool for interacting and communicating has symbols, scripts, phonemes, and syllables that are used to express one's ideas, ideas, and feelings to others.[3] The use of good and correct language is a consequence of the existence of formal or official situations in the language environment.[4] Therefore, the essence of language among them is language as a system, symbol, sound, meaning, arbiter, likes, conventional, unique, dynamic, and humane. Language as a means of communication has experienced fairly rapid development so it gives rise to various variations of the language used by a person or group to communicate.[5] Language variations can be created if there is communication in it. Language variations in terms of social speakers consist of *cant, argont, jargon*, and *slang*. Cant is a special slang that is generally more applied to whining, contrived or pretended utterances. *Argont* is a secret language used by criminals or beggars. Jargon is a special slang that has a technical word or a profession. Slang was created and used by certain social groups for communication internally so that what is talked about is not known to others.[6]

Slang is a form of language in general use, which is made by popular adaptation and expansion of the meaning of existing words and by composing new words without regard to scholastic standards and linguistic rules in the formation of words; it is generally limited to certain social groups or age groups.[7,8]

The presence of slang is believed to have started in the 1980s. The use of slang in those days was not as widespread as the use of slang at this time. This is due to the very limited information and communication media such as TV, cellphones, the Internet, and

[1] Tannia Christina rumagit, "Penggunaan Slang Bahasa Inggris Oleh Anak Muda Di Kota Malang," vol. 0, 2019.

[2] Norma, "Penggunaan Bahasa Gaul Dalam Komunikasi Lisan Di Lingkungan Sma," *Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra*, Vol. 5, No. 4 (2020): 70–80.

[3] Felicia Aplrilia, "Verba Temirudan Modifikasinya: Kajian Struktur," *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling,* Vol. 6, No. 1 (2017): 8–14.

[4] Novy Dwy Safika, "Pengaruh Pemakaian Bahasa Gaul Terhadap Kemampuan Berbahasa Indonesia Remaja," 2020, https://doi.org/10.31227/osf.io/wrn4u.

[5] Geoffrey Finch, *How to Study Linguistics*, n.d.

[6] Kate Burridge, "Euphemism and Language Change : The Sixth and Seventh Ages Euphemism and Language Change : The Sixth and Seventh Ages," no. April (2019), https://doi.org/10.4000/lexis.355.

[7] Ana Mikić Čolić, Ljubica Gašparević, and Bernardica Domorad, "Th e Infl Uence of Foreign Languages on the Urban Vernacular of Osijek" 45 (2022): 105–22.

[8] William Sayers, "Mexican Slang Ese ' Dude , Buddy ' And Its Iberian Caló-Romani Antecedents" 138 (2021): 135–43, https://doi.org/10.4467/20834624SL.21.012.13706.

others.[9] This has resulted in the limited use of slang language in the youth community at large and focuses only on one point of the adolescent community in a particular area.[10] In addition, the form of slang language in the 1980s had different variations between community groups from one region to another, meaning that one region had its own distinctive slang language form.[11]

Slang is a psychosocial and cultural phenomenon. The differences in language systems and cultures become the main problems of slang translation. The translation of slang is influenced by some factors; the role of censorship and the difference in the writing traditions of cultures.[12] So in this study, it will be explained about the equivalent of slang in Indonesia in Arabic, for example in the slang word "Gue" which in Indonesian means "I" then the equivalent in Arabic is "أَنَا", the slang word "bokap" which in Indonesian means "father" then the equivalent in Arabic is "أَبٌّ" and others.

Research on slang language has been carried out by several other researchers before and as a consideration in this study will be included some of the results of previous research, namely: research conducted by Martinur Dwi Antoro with the title Form, Type, and Meaning of Slang Words in Hai Magazine January-June 2017 Edition.[13] The objectives of the study were (1) To describe the form of the slang word used in the January-June 2017 issue of Hai magazine; (2) To describe the types of slang words used in the January-June 2017 issue of Hai magazine; (3) Describe the types of slang meanings contained in the January-June 2017 issue of Hai magazine. The results of the study were: first, researchers found slang word forms, namely (1) basic words, (2) modal words, (3) acronym words, (4) abbreviation words, (5) replication words, and (6) fragment words. Second, researchers found types of slang words, namely (1) types of nouns, (2) types of adjectives, (3) types of verbs, and (4) types of pronouns. Third, researchers found the types of meanings of slang words, namely denotative and connotative.

Another research was conducted by Goziyah and Maulana Yusuf in 2019 with the title Slang (*Prokem*) of the millennial generation in Social Media. The purpose of the study is to uncover the meaning of slang or *prokem* commonly used by millennials on social media. The results of the study show that there are twenty-three phrases that are often used in social media by millennials. The expressions used have their own meanings. The slang or *prokem* used can be abbreviations and short words so that it is easier and phonemically interesting in

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[9]Rini Moraida Siringoringo and Marlin Steffi Marpaung, "Analysys of Slang Language in Song Lyric "Damn I Love You" By Agnes Monica," *Jurnal Scientia* 10, no. 02 (2022): 150–54.

[10]Alan Davies, "An Introduction to Applied Linguistics An Introduction to Applied Linguistics," n.d.

[11]Yanchun Zhou and Yanhong Fan, "A Sociolinguistic Study of American Slang" 3, no. 12 (2013): 2209–13, https://doi.org/10.4304/tpls.3.12.2209-2213.

[12] Kyrie Cettyara Eleison et al., "An Empirical Evaluation of Phrase-Based Statistical Machine Translation for Indonesia Slang-Word Translator" 25, no. 3 (2022): 1803–13, https://doi.org/10.11591/ijeecs.v25.i3.pp1803-1813.

[13]I Gede Budiasa et al., "Slang Language in Indonesian Sosial Media," *English Department* 1, no. 1 (2019): 1.

pronunciation. This phenomenon makes slang easily acceptable to millennials and used in social media communication.[14]

Another research was conducted by Suhardianto and Melly Siska Suryani in 2018 Putera Batam University with the title The Use of Adolescent Slang Language From Time to Time in Batam.[15] The study aims to find the construction and perspective of the use of the *slang* language variety of Indonesian in Batam from time to time starting from the 1980s to the 2000s era. The results showed that there were differences in the form and context of the use of slang in the 80s and 2000 eras. The way in which non-standard languages differ from each other. The slang language of the 2000s era for example was formed by changing the "a" to the "e" in the last syllable and the Removal of the First Syllable. The transformational language that is the slang language form of the 80s era was formed by Ga, Gi, Gu, Ge, Go formula after the single vowel sound of the syllable, Ga / G, Gi, Gu, Ge, Go formula before the repeated syllable, the formula Ga, Gi, Gu, Gu, Ge, Go before the last consonant, and the formula Ga, Gi, Gu, Ge, Go for the cluster consonant.

Teenagers usually use slang words in everyday conversation. The origin of the slang word itself is unknown. This is in line with the opinion of Yule (2006) who describes slang as a word or phrase that is used more frequently than everyday words by young people or certain groups. No one knows the origin of the appearance of a slang word. Usually, slang words are new words that arise from the expansion of the meaning of existing words without heeding formal language rules and are used by certain groups.[16] To examine the form of slang in this study, the theory of Allan & Burridge (2006) will be used, which divides the types of slang words into 5 types: 1) Fresh and creative types in the sense that new vocabulary words that did not exist before, are the result of creativity, imagination, informal forms, or are contemporary words, for example, buddy. 2) Flippant, which is a slang made of two or more atoms that bring up new connotative meanings and have nothing to do with the literal meaning of the word, for example, fancy pants. 3) Imitative, which is a slang word that imitates or comes from a word that is in Standard English but has a more expanded meaning, for example, *honey, sick, gotta, wanna* 4) Acronym, which is a word that comes from two or more words which are pronounced as a word and fulfills phonetic rules 5) Clipping is a slang word that is formed from removing certain parts of a word, for example, *bro, sis*.

Looking at some of the previous studies, it was found that this study was different from the previous research. What is new about this study is that researchers collect data on slang language in Indonesia and then describe its equivalent in Arabic. The equivalent in

[14] Resnita Dewi, "Prokem Language in Facebook Social Media : A Sosiolinguistic Review Prokem Language on Facebook Social Media (A Sosiolinguistic Review Introduction," 2022, 329–35, https://doi.org/10.30605/25409190.377.

[15] Melly Siska Suryani, "Penggunaan Bahasa Slang Remaja Dari Masa Ke Masa Di Batam," no. 1 (2018): 0–5.

[16] Raymond T Mutanga, Nalindren Naicker, and Oludayo O Olugbara, "Detecting Hate Speech on Twitter Network Using Ensemble Machine Learning" 13, no. 3 (2022): 331–39.

question is a word or phrase in a language that has a parallel meaning with a word or phrase in another language. Therefore, the importance of this research is an effort to describe the phenomenon of slang language variations that have not been widely matched with Arabic which can be used as slang vocabulary in Arabic conversation and the translation of this slang into Arabic.

METHOD

This research uses literature research, which aims to obtain data that examines documents, books, manuscripts, and social media sourced from literature related to slang language. To find out the form and type of slang used in social media, the observation method is used, namely by tracking the appearance of slang on various social media such as Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, and WhatsApp. Slang language will be classified based on its form, function, and meaning. The data is collected, identified, tabulated, and matched with Arabic.

The data were analyzed by the insert technique on analysis of determining the type of word. The insertion technique is carried out by inserting other linguistic units among the analyzed constructions. The application of this technique is carried out to find out the grammatical units in the form of compound words or phrases, clauses or sentences, and equivalent or multilevel compound sentences. In this insertion technique, the determining characteristics of the type of word inserted in the slang word contained in the sentence are used.

RESULT

1. Slang Language

Slang is an unofficial and non-standard variety of language that is seasonal in nature, used by adolescents or certain social groups for internal communication with the intention that those who are not members of the group do not understand".[17]

The Slang language by Alwasilah is a variety of speech characterized by a newly discovered and rapidly changing vocabulary, used by young people or social and professional groups for communication in it. Slang is used as a social language. Slang vocabulary can be the shortening of words, the use of words given a new meaning, or an all-new and capricious vocabulary. In addition, slang can also be a reversal of the sound system of a vocabulary that is commonly used by the public so that it becomes strange and funny, and there are even different actual meanings.[18]

A. Chaer explains that what is meant by slang is a social variation that is special and secretive. That is, this variation is used by certain very limited circles, and should not be

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[17] Siti Rukiyah Agus Heru, "The Use of Slang Language in the Campus Environment of Pgri Palembang University," *Palembang: Universitas PGRI Palembang* 2 (2019): 364–370, https://jurnal.univpgripalembang.ac.id/index.php/Prosidingpps/article/view/2516

[18] Fahmi Gunawan, "Implikasi Penggunaan Bahasa Gaul Terhadap Pemakaian Bahasa Indonesia Di Kalangan Siswa SMAN 3 Kendari," *Al-Izzah* 8, no. 1 (2013): 56–72.http://ejournal.iainkendari.ac.id/al-izzah/article/view/87.

known by circles outside that group. Hence the vocabulary, which is used in this slang is always changing.[19]

There are eleven types of slang according to Partridge namely cockney slang (indigenous people), home slang, worker slang, merchant slang, art slang, slang in publicity, slang in theater, slang in public schools and universities, community slang, slang in medicine, army slang.[20] But this study only found 2 types of slang, namely the type of slang of the community and type of home slang, it can be explained as follows:

a. Home Slang

The definition of community house slang is considered to be a group of household words or phrases that form the rift in the vocabulary recorded according to the nature of the 7 subjects. This type is considered a friendly, cheerful, materialistic form, but not dirty and not cynical. Examples of common house hoses:

1) *Grand's*, meaning grandmother, and its equivalent in Arabic is جَدَّةٌ

2) *Pals*, meaning friend, and its equivalent in Arabic is صَدِيقٌ

b. Society's Slang

1) Slang society shows joy or carefree over the object and the practice of calling slang users themselves. Examples of community slang:

2) Come the Rothschild, means to pretend to be rich and its equivalent in Arabic is يَتَظَاهَرُبِأَنَّهُ غَنِيٌّ

3) *Repulsive*, meaning unpleasant or dull, and its equivalent in Arabic is غَيرُ مُمتَع [21]

2. The Phenomenon of Arabic Slang

The use of slang, abusive, and offensive language has become common practice on social media. Even though social media companies have censorship policies for slang, abusive, vulgar, and offensive language, due to limited resources and research in the automatic detection of abusive language mechanisms other than English, this condemnable act is still practiced. [22] Social media entirely revolutionized the ways and purpose of mass communication [1]. In the early days, mass communication media was used with ethical and moral responsibilities as governed by social norms. Besides that, mass communication media was effectively used for education and training. Social media currently allows every connected individual to express their feelings about anything using Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, blogs, or other social media sites [2]. Recent studies about social media show peoples' lack of tolerance that turns into aggression through which people use such language that may offend others' feelings [3].

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[19] Dhita Novianti, "Word Formation Analysis of English Slang Language" (State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah, 2017), https://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/bitstream/123456789/36785/1/DHITA NOVIANTI - FAH.pdf.

[20] Eric Partridge, *Slang To-Day and Yesterday* (London: Routledge, 2015), https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315692111.

[21] Petrania T Anis, "Slang's Words In Instagram," *Universitas Sam Ratulangi* (2017): 18.

[22] Nauman Ul Haq et al., "USAD : An Intelligent System for Slang and Abusive Text Detection in PERSO-Arabic-Scripted Urdu," *Hindawi* 10 (2020), https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1155/2020/6684995.

Sentiment analysis of Arabic social media is a challenging task not only because social media language is rich with colloquial Arabic, compound terms, and idioms as well as a lack of resources as detailed in [3], but also because the language used in social media, and Twitter, in particular, has been shown to be of a highly dynamic and evolving nature [4]. Creative expressions that imply subjectivity are often created on the fly by popular tweeps (Twitter users) and then quickly propagated and widely employed by other social media users; they then become strong subjective clauses. Subjective terms often emerge from peculiar exchanges observed on TV shows, advertisements, or trending YouTube videos.

For example, the word "حييبه, which the presented work was able to learn and which has no meaning in colloquial or MSA Arabic, is now commonly used to indicate positive sentiment. The word is the written form of a sigh made by a famous Egyptian TV presenter in a positive context. Political situations and public figures are yet another source of inspiration for the creation of new expressions the usage of which indicates high subjectivity.

For example, the adjective "نكسجي"(someone who creates setbacks) which was created after the 30th of June events in Egypt, is used as a negative reference to a set of people with a specific political opinion. Also the term "بتاع الاستبن"(affiliated to the spare tire), which doesn't make much sense unless understood in context, is a negative term referring to those who support former Egyptian president Muhammad Morsi. The term "الاستبن" which means "the spare tire" was widely used for former president Muhammad Morsi during the 2012th presidential elections, by those who opposed him.[23]

3. Indonesian equivalent in Arabic
The equivalent has the meaning of a balanced state (comparable, worth, worth, price, worth, equivalent, has the same meaning). For example, the translation sought is not the same form, but rather the equivalent of its meaning.[24]

An equivalent is a form of Indonesian update that is fairly unique because it gives rise to new terms in Indonesian. The equivalent is different from the rules of transliteration and absorption of words in Indonesian. The form of the word equivalent is no longer traceable to the similarity with the original language. For example, the word "*Syukran*" (شكرا) in Arabic that we often use is matched with the word "thank you" in Indonesian.[25]

[23] Hady Elsahar and Samhaa R El-beltagy, "A Fully Automated Approach for Arabic Slang Lexicon Extraction from Microblogs," 2014, 79–80.

[24] Sumber: KBBI- https://lektur.id/arti-padanan/

[25] Syihaabul Hudaa, "Transliteration, Absorption, and Equivalent Words: Efforts to Update Terms in Indonesian (Transliterasi, Serapan, Dan Padanan Kata: Upaya Pemutakhiran Istilah Dalam Bahasa Indonesia)," *SeBaSa* 2, No. 1 (2019): 1–6.

DISCUSSION

1. Slang word data is of the noun type.

A noun is a word used to express objects such as animals, tools, people, or everything that is manifested. The following is an example of a sentence that contains a slang word with a noun type.

No.	Kata Slang	Bahasa Indonesia	Bahasa Arab
1.	*Anjir*	Perasaan Kaget	مشاعر الصدمة, مندهش, فجأة
2.	*Radar*	Alat	بَوَاسِطَة
3.	*Orok*	Bayi	رَضِيع، طِفل، وَلَد، وِلد
4.	*Nyokap*	Ibu	أُمٌّ
5.	*Baper*	Bawa Perasaan	يَجلِبُ الشُّعُورَ
6.	*HTS*	Hubungan Tanpa Status	عَلاقَةٌ بِدُونِ مَكَانَةً
7.	*PHP*	Pemberi Harapan Palsu	إعطَاءُ أَمَل كَاذِبَ
8.	*PDKT*	Pendekatan	تَقرِيب
9.	*Ultah*	Ulang Tahun	ذِكرَى سَنَوِيَّة
10.	*Ortu*	Orang tua	شَيخ، هَرِم
11.	*Kode-Kode*	Tanda-tanda	عَلاَمَات
12.	*Bokap*	Ayah	أَبٌّ
13.	*Jokes*	Lelucon	أُضحُوكَة
14.	*Gebetan*	Calon Pacar	مُرَشَّحٌ حبيب/حبيبة
15.	*Hashtag*	Tanda Pagar	رَابِطَة هَاشتَاق
16.	*Pensi*	Pentas Seni	مَهرَجَانُ فُنُونِ الأَدَاءِ
17.	Beb	Baby/Panggilan Sayang/Manja	بنيَّ, يا حبيبتي

Sentence 1 "*itu anjir*"

Of the seventeen nouns above, there is one word that has various and even negative meanings, namely in the slang word "*anjir*" The word belongs to the type of noun. This can be seen by the analysis of sub-groups of substantial nouns through words (names, pronouns, suffixes –their grammatical meanings) that have certain characteristics and a limited number can occupy all kinds of functions that a noun can occupy. In the word "*anjir*" in the quote of the sentence above inserted the word (pronoun clue) so that it becomes the word *anjir*. By inserting the word as a hint

pronoun that serves as a noun marker through the analysis of the noun subgroup, the word "*anjir*" can be known as a noun.

Anjir comes from a pun word that eventually forms the word we know *as anjir* or anjay. The word *anjir* is generally more often used by children, organizations, and other communities than the word *anjay* which is more often used by adolescent children, but not a few celebgrams who use the word *anjay* in their daily lives.

When referring to the Big Dictionary Indonesian the word anjir means canals, channels and trees. However, when analyzed from the language of expression, the meaning of the word "*anjir*" is used to express feelings of shock or surprise (مندهش). Besides that, the word *anjir* is similar to the word *anjay* which aims to express resentment, but not a few also use it as a form of expression to give praise to the interlocutor or the object being talked about. More than that this word has a negative meaning, meaning dog which in the Arabic equivalent is "كَلب". Thus it can be concluded that the word "*anjir*/كلب".

Hateful expressions are sometimes not uncommon for the way they are expressed to have a good meaning but not as good as the way they are pronounced. Likewise, the expression of praise sometimes means worse than the actual speech. This is referred to as a change in meaning or meaning.

In general, it can be classified that the factors that cause the change in meaning are twofold, namely: 1. The cause of linguistics, that is, the change in meaning caused by the pairing of a word with another in an excessively high degree and the cause of a change in certain forms that are part of the grammatical element or grammaticalization of a language. 2. Non-linguistic causes, which include six factors: a) Developments in the field of technology that cause shifts. Changes, or developments of meaning, b) Social changes, usually are the result of the development of the physical and mental structure of society that causes the meaning of a word to be renewed in such a way, c) Expansion of the field of use, because there is a similarity in the nature of the linked planes, d) Foreign influence, absorption in the form of concepts in a foreign form that can be analogous to a commensurate form in Indonesian, e) The need for new terms, it is usually a consequence of foreign cultural contact and the increasingly complex development of life in certain cases, and f) Taboo, which is based on the comfort of the problem, politeness. It usually results in euphemistic expressions that replace taboo expressions with changing meanings.

2. **Slang word data is of the Verb type.**

No.	Kata Slang	Bahasa Indonesia	Bahasa Arab
1.	*Healing*	Pemulihan	معافة - شـفاء
2.	Ulik	Mengusut	مَوَّجَ-يموّج
3.	Kepoin	Mencari tahu	اكتشَـف
4.	*Stalking*	Mengikuti	إتَّبَعَ-يَتَّبِعُ

5.	Kegep	Ketahuan	أَنشَغَلَ
6.	Ngeles	Menampik	رَافِض
7.	Nge-*read*	Membaca	قَرَأَ-يَقلرَأُ
8.	Nge-*chat*	Mengobrol	دَردَشَةٌ
9.	Ngedate	Mengajak kencan pacar	ميعد للقاء أو الجماع
10.	Melting	Melayang tinggi	تَرتَفِعُ عَالِيًا
11.	Nyosor	Menyerang	اِعتَدَى، تَهَجَّمَ-يَتَهَجَّمُ
12.	Curhat	Curahan hati	كَتِفَ لِلبُكَاءِ عَلَيهِ
13.	Lebay	Melebih-lebihkan	مُبَالَغَةٌ
14.	Tepos	Tebar pesona	يَمزَحُ
15.	Takis	Sikat	جَرَّافَة، فُرشَاة
16.	*Hunting*	Berburu	اِصطَادَ-يَصطَادُ

Sentence 2: Ayo kita Healing

Of the sixteen verbs above, there is one word that is currently a slang language, namely the word "Healing". In slang, this word means healing or self-medication. It has to do with the psychological healing of the soul, feelings, mind, and thoughts in a person. Usually, the word healing is used when a person wants to calm down from the problems he faces. Thesaurus dictionary interprets the word *'healing'* which comes from the word *'heal'* is a vocabulary in English which has the meaning of an action to restore a person's health condition to be *sehat wal afiat* (معافة - شفاء).

In slang conversations in Indonesia, the word *'healing'* refers to activities to treat sadness, overflow all emotions, or release all the burdens that have accumulated in the heart. Healing can be done in various ways, namely, by doing hobbies, meeting loved ones, or just sightseeing.

3. **Slang Word Data is of the Adjective Type.**

No.	**Kata Slang**	**Bahasa Indonesia**	**Bahasa Arab**
1.	Kece	Cantik, Ganteng	جَمِيلَة، جَمِلٌ
2.	Jiper	Takut	تَخَوَّفَ-يَتَخَوَّفُ، خَافَ-
3.	Ciamik	Bagus	جَيِّد، حَسَن، صَافٍ
4.	Eksis	Popular	دَارِج، دَرَجَ-يَدرِجُ، ذَائِع،
5.	Nge-*hype*	Terkenal	شَهِير
6.	Nge-*hits*	Terkenal	شَهِير

7.	Galau	Gundah	مُنزعج, مختل
8.	Alay	Berlebihan	أَفرَطَ-يُفرِطُ
9.	Basi	Tidak baru	لَيسَ جَدِيدًا
10.	Kudu	Harus	وَاجِب
11.	Unyu	lucu	مَزَّاح، مُضحِك
12.	Tengsin	Malu	خَجَّلَ-يُخَجِّلُ
13.	Modus	Modal dusta	الكذب, التظاهر
14.	Pewe	Posisi wenak/enak	وَضَعٌ مُرِيحٌ
15.	Bete	Bosan	بَشِمَ-يَبشَمُ-بَشَمًا
16.	*Gentle*	Pemberani	بَاسِل، جَرِيء
17.	*Taste*	Rasa	ذَوق، مَذَاق، نَكهَة
18.	Saltum	Salah kostum	زِيٌّ خَاطِئٌ
19.	Receh	Cuma murahan	رُخَيْصَةٌ
20.	Jayus	Tidak lucu	مُضحِك غَيرُ
21.	Narsis	Terkenal	مشهور

Sentence 3. Laki-laki itu sering "galau", makanya banyak "modus"nya

The word "Galau" is synonymous with the word "Gundah" (**مُنزعج, مختل**). It also means "Chaotic thoughts are not wrong". In its use, the meaning of the sentence "upset" in the past, it stands for the sentence "Restless Between Continuing or Stopping" which is indecisive to break a relationship, while the meaning of the word "upset" in the present, regardless of the definition interpreted by the Big Dictionary Indonesian contains two meanings. First, is a feeling that expresses a sense of confusion. Is like being faced with two choices. For example, "I'm upset to choose Mawa or Mawar to be my wife because both are equally good". The sentence implies "confused". Second, upset can also be interpreted as an expression of taste where expectations do not correspond to the reality that occurs or is obtained. Like, a breakup or a love that doesn't arrive. Example (1), "I was upset, yesterday broke up with him, even though he was very special".

The word "Modus" is categorized as an adjective (Adjective) used to describe a trait or condition. Modus is an acronym for the word, which is "Modal Dusta" or "based solely on lies" (**على أساس الأكاذيب**) or pretense (**التظاهر**). This word is often used to indicate an attitude of seeking attention in order to get close to the person he likes, as part of an effort to get love. This means that this word is used to refer to someone who has other intentions behind his invitation because his speech is a lie.

4. **Slang Word Data is of the Pronoun Type.**

No.	Kata Slang	Bahasa Indonesia	Bahasa Arab
1.	Doi	Dia	هُوَ/هِيَ
2.	Bro	(Dia) Teman laki-laki	صَدِيقٌ
3.	Sis	(Dia) Teman Perempuan	صَدِيقَةٌ

Pronouns are words that replace nouns (nouns). Here's an example sentence that contains a slang word with a pronoun type.

Sentence 4. "Usaha sendiri bro! si *doi* menunggumu"

The word "doi" in that context means he. The pronoun of the original person in Indonesian, From this identification, it can be known that the "doi" which means he and its equivalent in Arabic is "هُوَ/هِيَ"the word is a single third person substitute. Thus, it can be concluded that this "doi" word is a type of pronoun in terms of the analysis of the group of words and the meaning of the word.[26]

CONCLUSION

Based on the description above, the conclusion of this study is that slang language is a variety of unofficial and non-standard languages that are seasonal in nature, used by adolescents or certain social groups for communication between them, so that people outside their group members do not understand what they are talking about and become a characteristic language for young people. Slang is found a lot in Indonesia and on the contrary, slang in Arabic is more influenced by the influence of the *dialeg*/*lahjah* of each country in the form of the *Ammiyah* language. Based on the results of the Indonesian slang word equivalent, 57 slang words were found that were matched in Arabic. 17 nouns, 16 ververbsb, 21 adjectives, and 3 pronouns.

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