



Gunawan Tambunsaribu

## RUDE WORDS

RUDE WORDS BECOMING SLANG WORDS  
USED BY INDONESIAN TEENAGERS IN THEIR DAILY  
COMMUNICATION



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**RUDE WORDS BECOMING SLANG WORDS  
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COMMUNICATION  
(Second Edition)**

**Author:**

Gunawan Tambunsaribu

**Institution:**

Universitas Kristen Indonesia

Fakultas Sastra dan Bahasa

Gedung A/B, Lt.2.

Jln. Mayjend Sutoyo No.2, Cawang, Jakarta Timur.

**Phone Number:**

081287187780

**Email:**

[gunawanreza\\_tamsar@yahoo.com](mailto:gunawanreza_tamsar@yahoo.com)

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## PREFACE

The reason why I publish this paper is caused by the situation where I mostly listen to the teenagers in my surroundings saying slang words some of which become rude words to many adolescents. Teenagers (ages 10-19) say and speak rudely while speaking with their friends even if they are still in a formal situation such as classes, schools, church, at home with their siblings. The writer found out that this phenomenon, the use of rude words by schoolboys or schoolgirls and even a child, in daily communication is really a moral degradation. How can a child shout, call, or talk to his siblings and his friends by using rude words while they are surrounded by their parents or their teachers? This writing is dedicated to all people around the world, especially parents as well as teachers in Indonesia. By knowing many kinds of slang words and rude words used by teenagers now, all parents and teachers can educate and lead their children and students using polite and formal language in some situations.

The material found in this book is very useful for each of us to deeply know and also understand about many new slang words used by teenagers in Indonesia nowadays. Many slang words' meanings cannot be found in formal dictionaries. We can comprehend the meaning of them may be by some ways such as by browsing or surfing the internet, asking the slang users directly, and other ways. The main sources of all slang and rude words found in this book were from recording and interviewing teenagers' conversations randomly. Those slang and rude words are spoken in many ways by Indonesian teenagers now a day in their daily communication.



In a social group, especially adolescents, the community creates a social language to communicate with all the members in their daily communication. The created language is inherent in each member of the group because of their close relationship with each other. The language that people use also clearly reflects the cultural values that exist within the group. The use of vocabulary items in speaking to other people in daily intercourse reflects the culture of the speakers of that language. The usage of rude words in communication with other people is bad communication. Nowadays, the use of rude words by teenagers with their peers in daily conversation is a sign of a bad culture. Using rude words, especially in formal conversation is not polite; in addition, the speakers who use rude words can also cause a bad image of the nation or the environment where the speakers live.



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Gunawan Tambunsaribu got his bachelor's degree, Linguistics, and his magister degree, Applied Linguistics, from Gunadarma University, Jakarta in 2010. Now, he works as an English lecturer at Universitas Kristen Indonesia since 2014 until now. He also teaches English for Specific Purposes at Gunadarma University since 2010. His major is *Translation*.



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Gedung A/B, Lt.2.

Jln. Mayjend Sutoyo No.2, Cawang, Jakarta Timur.

**Phone Number:**

081287187780

**Email:**

*gunawanreza\_tamsar@yahoo.com*

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## **PREFACE**

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The material found in this book is very useful for each of us to deeply know and also understand about many new slang words used by teenagers in Indonesia nowadays. Many slang words' meanings cannot be found in formal dictionaries. We can comprehend the meaning of them may be by some ways such as by browsing or surfing the internet, asking the slang users directly, and other ways. The main sources of all slang and rude words found in this book were from recording and interviewing teenagers' conversations randomly. Those slang and rude words are spoken in many ways by Indonesian teenagers now a day in their daily communication.

## DEDICATION

First of all, I dedicate all my life to Jesus Christ abiding in Heaven. I thank God for always blessing me for each second of my heartbeat.

In running my daily life, I am always supported by my very beloved siblings (Intanida, Rohnauly, Rostiominar, Kamerina, Sahat, Vera, Janfredy) and my late of daddy, Osmer Tambunsaribu, and my beloved mom, Resmi Saragih. Our blood is always in one that our care and our love to each other is forever under God's wings.

In doing some of my research, I do thank all my colleagues at Universitas Kristen Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia. You are all part of my life in my daily working as a lecturer. I thank you all for being supportive and helpful to each other in doing our job at UKI Cawang, East Jakarta. I am very grateful to be one UKI's lecturers.

I also thank you all, my students in every campus I teach (Universitas Kristen Indonesia, Universitas Gunadarma, Akademi Komunikasi Radio dan Televisi (AkomRVi) and other private schools where I had ever taught English subject in your classroom. You are all rock and always be my inspiration in my daily activity.

Author,

Gunawan Tambunsaribu

# **RUDE WORDS BECOMING SLANG WORDS USED BY INDONESIAN TEENAGERS IN THEIR DAILY COMMUNICATION (A Sociolinguistic Study)**

## **INTRODUCTION**

The use of vocabulary items in speaking to other people in daily intercourse reflects the culture of the speakers of that language. The usage of rude-words in a communication with other people is a bad communication. Nowadays, the use of rude words by teenagers with their peers in the daily conversation is a sign of a bad culture. The three main topics to be focused in this study are the lists of rude words, the factors and the source of the rude words using by Indonesian's teenagers in their daily speaking. The data were collected from the records of teenagers' speaking while they were speaking to their friends in their community. Their dialogues among them are recorded by the speakers purposively. The researcher used qualitative method because the collected data will be analyzed and reported descriptively. The data are encrypted from the audio-recorders, questionnaires, and also taken from the interview session. The researcher found out that there are 65 rude words/phrases that mostly are used by Indonesian teenagers in their daily speaking. There are three (3) factors which affect the use of such rude-words which are spoken by Indonesian teenagers, they are environmental, Habitual, and Friendship Factor. There are nine sources of rude words used by Indonesian teenagers, they are 1) Disorderly Mixed-Syllable Vocabularies, 2) Genital/Sex Organ's Vocabularies, 3) Human Body's Feces/excrement Vocabularies, 4) Dirty/Filthy Animal's Name Vocabularies, 5) Human's Mental/Psychoneurotic Illness Vocabularies, 6) Human's bad behavior/behavioral defects Vocabularies, 7) Loan Words from Foreign Languages, 8) Human's Ugly Appearances/Disabled Person Vocabularies, and 9) Indonesian's Tribal Words. By knowing all the list of rude-words spoken daily by the teenagers,



adults especially the parents are hoped to find the ways how to reduce and eliminate the usage of the rude-words by teenagers especially their children at home.

In terms of the use of slang words, it is common for teenagers to use slang words in every country in the world. But in every country, each language is different in its words' formation. The sources as well as the formations of such words are different from each country. The objectives of this study a) to find out the lists of slang words including abusive words used by Jakartan's teenagers; b) to analyze the morfological features of such slang words, and c) to find out the negative impacts of using such slang words based on parents as well as school teachers' opinions. This study uses a qualitative approach. The collected data in this research will be analyzed and reported descriptively. The data are encrypted from the audio-recorders, questionnaires, and also taken from the interview session. The conclusion of this research is that there are ten word formations of slang words used by Indonesian's teenagers in their speaking with others daily. The researcher found out 558 slang words which are usually used by Indonesian's teenagers in their daily speaking with their peers. The 558 words are grouped into 10 word formation; they are reduplication (0.4%), clipping (3.9 %), onomatopoeia (4.5%), borrowing (4.8 %), other formation - backward letters and backward syllables (5.9 %), inflection (8.1 %), acronym (11.8 %), mixex/multiple processes (12.2 %), conaige (17.4 %), and blending (31 %). Out of 150 respondents – 100 school teachers and 50 lecturers – there are 129 respondents (86%) who stated that there are negative impacts of using slang words by the students in their academic qualification in the learning process in the class they are teaching. This research is expected to be useful for all people around the world especially for the knowledge of liunguits, lecturers, teachers as well as parents in order to know and understand the meaning of slang words used by teenagers in their speaking with their peers in their communication with others daily.

## 1.1 Background of Research

The use of vocabulary items in speaking to other people in daily intercourse reflects the culture of the speakers of that language. The usage of rude words in communication with other people is bad communication. Nowadays, the use of rude words by teenagers with their peers in daily conversation is a sign of a bad culture. Using rude words, especially in formal conversation is not polite; in addition, the speakers who use rude words can also cause a bad image of the nation or the environment where the speakers live.

Bahasa Indonesia is the language of the Republic of Indonesia. Bahasa Indonesia was first vowed by the first youth organization of Indonesian on October 28, 1928 in the Youth Pledge. The vow says "*Kami putera dan puteri Indonesia mengaku bertanah air satu, Tanah Air Indonesia. Kami putera dan puteri Indonesia mengaku berbangsa yang satu, Bangsa Indonesia. Kami putera dan puteri Indonesia menjunjung bahasa persatuan, Bahasa Indonesia*". The vow has three main topics namely to be a united land, to be a united country, and to be united language named Indonesia.

In a social group, especially adolescents, the community creates a social language to communicate with all the members in their daily communication. The created language is inherent in each member of the group because of their close relationship with each other. The language that people use also clearly reflects the cultural values that exist within the group. Chaer (2000) states that language is a sound system that is arbitrary, used by a community to cooperate, to communicate, and to become self-identity.

The use or the style of good language in communicating with others will reflect a good culture and vice versa. If people are accustomed to saying rude words, they will reflect a bad culture within their group's community. To distinguish a good and a bad language style, Gorys Keraf (2006) explained that there are three elements in the style of good language: honesty, courtesy, and interest.

The use of vocabulary items in speaking to other people in daily intercourse reflects the culture of the speakers of that language. The usage of slang words especially containing abusive words tends to be a bad communication. Nowadays, the use of slang words by teenagers with their peers in the daily conversation grows fast in Jakarta. Using slang words especially in formal conversation is not polite; in addition, the speakers who use the slang words which contains abusive or rude words can also reflect a bad image of the nation or the environment where the speakers live. The use or the style of good language in communicating with others will reflect a good culture and vice versa. If people are accustomed to saying slang words, they will reflect a bad culture within their group's community. To distinguish a good and a bad language style, Gorys Keraf (2006) explained that there are three elements in the style of good language: honesty, courtesy, and interestedness.

The rapid development of human society has a great influence on the most important tool of the communication - language. The modern way of living goes faster and new trends are also reflected in the development of language in a form of various new words and expressions as well as the improvement and facilitation of grammar structure. Comparison of those two linguistic areas shows that vocabulary grows so rapidly that the communicative function of language claims more novel and concise expressions in the language terminology in order to keep pace with modern trends in human life. Slang seems to be one of the most important language formations having a great influence on the development of language. Slang words are characterized by various linguistic features which reflect the speakers' way of living and using the language with emphasis on belonging to a particular group of language users.

## **1.2 Research Problems**

In the background of this research, it is argued that the usage of good language shows a good behavior by the speaker. The three main topics to be focused in this study are

the lists of rude words, the factors and the source of the rude words using by Indonesian's teenagers in their daily speaking.

The formulations of the problems in this study are as follows:

1. What are the rude-words that are often spoken by Indonesian teenagers when they communicate with their peers in their daily conversations?
2. What are the factors which affect the use of such rude-words?
3. What are the rude-words derived from/the sources of the rude words that the teenagers use commonly in their daily conversations?
4. What are list of the lists of slang words including abusive words used by Indoneasian teenagers?
5. What are the morfological features of such slang words?
6. What are negative impacts of using such slang words based on parents as well as school teachers' opinions?

### **1.3 The Purpose of the Study**

In accordance with the formulation of the problems listed above, the objectives of this study are:

1. To find out the list of rude-words that are often spoken by Indonesian when they communicate with their peers in their daily conversations.
2. To find out the factors which affect the use of rude-words.
3. To find out the sources of the rude-words that the teenagers use commonly in their daily conversations.
4. To find out the lists of slang words including abusive words used by Indonesian teenagers.
5. To analyze the morfological features of such slang words, and
6. To find out the negative impacts of using such slang words based on parents as well as school teachers' opinions.

#### **1.4 The Benefits of This Study**

By the results of this writing, it is expected that all Indonesian people nationwide can find out the list of rude-words which are often used by teenagers when they communicate with their peers in their daily conversation. By knowing all the list of rude-words spoken daily by the teenagers, the adults especially the parents are hoped to find out the ways of how to reduce and to eliminate the usage of the rude-words by the teenagers especially their children at home. It is also expected that all Indonesian people nationwide can find out the list of slang words which are often used by teenagers when they communicate with their peers in their daily conversation. By knowing all the list of slang words spoken daily by the Indonesian teenagers, the adults especially the parents are hoped to know the meanings of such slang words. Parents as well as teachers are hoped to find out the strategies to reduce and to eliminate the usage of the slang words containing rude/abusive words spoken by their children in their communication with others in their daily lives.

#### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This study focuses on the use of rude-words in everyday communication by Indonesian teenagers in big cities in Indonesia, especially in the region of *Jabodetabek* (Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, Bekasi) and other big cities in Indonesia. The data were collected from the records of teenagers' speaking while they were speaking to their friends in their community. Their dialogues among them are recorded by the speakers purposively.

The respondents are the teenagers who are living in Indonesia. The respondents were selected by researcher randomly. The researcher visited several most-well now shopping centers, schools, entertainment venues, restaurants, coffee shops located in several big cities in Indonesia. Researcher also conducted depth-interviews to specific respondents. The researcher also used questionnaires to complete the data that will be used by the researcher for his analysis based on the problems stated in the first chapter. The researcher used qualitative method because the collected data will be analyzed and reported descriptively. The data are encrypted from the audio-recorders,

questionnaires, and also taken from the interview session. The researcher will analyze the data by taking notes and grouping the list of the rude-words spoken by the respondents while talking to their friends. After taking notes and grouping the word-lists, the researcher classifies the rude-words into *three* categories namely *tribal/ethnic words*, *national words*, and *foreign words*. In the analysis, the researcher will try to translate those rude-words into formal words in Bahasa. In addition, the researcher also tries to translate those rude-words by finding out the close equivalent words into English.

This study also focuses on the use of slang words in everyday communication by teenagers in Indonesia. The data also were collected from the records of teenagers' speaking while they were speaking to their friends in their community. Their dialogues among them are recorded by the speakers purposively. The respondents are the teenagers who are living in several big cities in Indonesia especially jabodetabek (Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, Bekasi). The respondents were selected by researcher randomly. The researcher visited several most-well now shopping centers, schools, entertainment venues, restaurants, coffee shops located in several big cities in Indonesia. Researcher also conducted depth-interviews to specific respondents. The researcher also used questionnaires given to random lecturers and school teachers to complete the data that will be used by the researcher for his analysis based on the problems stated in the first chapter.

This research uses a descriptive approach. This is in line with the opinion of Arikunto (1990) which states that descriptive research is not intended to test a particular hypothesis, but only describes slightly about a variable, a symptom or a state. In this study, the data were collected in the form of words and not in the form of numbers. Therefore, this study uses a qualitative approach. The collected data in this research will be analyzed and reported descriptively. The data are encrypted from the audio-recorders, questionnaires, and also taken from the interview session.

The researcher will analyze the data by taking notes and grouping the list of the rude-words spoken by the respondents while talking to their friends. After taking



notes and grouping the word-lists, the researcher typed all the slang words into word document to get the list of slang words used by the teenagers. In addition, the researcher tries to find the basic Indonesian formal words by looking up KBBI online (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia) and also translate those Indonesian slang words, found in this research, into equivalent English slang words using **introspective study**. The researcher uses the terms of introspective. These definitions of terms taken from Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2000): "Introspective study is a study which investigates one's own thought and feeling, look into one self, ask oneself in which part the researcher had difficulty and what the solutions are."

## **THEORETICAL REVIEW**

### **3.1) Sociology**

Sociology is the study of the culture of society in general and in it there is a view of the bad and the good behavior among human beings who interact in their daily environment. The changes in language usage are caused by social processes or social interactions. Soekanto (2013) in his book titled "*Sosiologi Suatu Pengantar - An Introduction to Sociology*" states that social interaction is the main requirement of social activities that concern the relationship between individuals with individuals, groups with groups, or individuals with groups. Pitiria Sorokin (1928) in his book titled "*Contemporary Sociological Theories*" describes the branches of sociology quoted from the American Sociological Society, including the study of behavior and culture (*Personality and Culture*) and collective behavior. *Collective behavior* means the behavior of individuals in a community or group and in particular contains the use of language by individuals in their community.

According to anthropologist C. Kluckhohn (1953) in his book entitled '*Universal Categories of Culture*' published in Soekanto's book (2013), states that there are 7 elements of culture that are considered as a universal culture, they are 1) The tools

and equipments of human life; 2) The livelihood of life; 3) Community System; 4) Language (oral and written); 5) Art; 6) Knowledge System; and 7) Religion.

In those 7 elements of culture mentioned above, there is a point of '*spoken and written language*' which the author chose as a topic of discussion in this study. Oral language in this case is a verbal communication tool that is directly spoken through the mouth and sound.

### **3.2) Language and Its Function**

Many definitions of language are explained by linguists. In the Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI: 2005) it is stated that language is an arbitrary system of symbolic sounds used by members of one society to cooperate, interact, and identify. It stated that language is a good conversation/statement. According to Kridalaksana in Chaer (2003) stated that language is an arbitrary sound symbol system used by social groups to cooperate, communicate and to identify themselves. While Brown and Yule (1983) which states that the language is not just a means of communication. The two linguists claim that language in use is part of the message in a communication, which, according to Brown and Yule, is called 'transactional' and 'interpersonal'. It means that there are customs and cultures in using language as a medium or communication tool. P.W.J Nababan (2013) in his book mentioned that there are 4 classes of language functions, they are: (1) cultural function, (2) communal function, (3) individual function, and (4) educational function. The function of language in culture is as a means of cultural development, the path of cultural success, and the inventory of cultural traits. Language is a part of culture and language that enables the development of the culture itself. We learn to live in society through and with the help of language.

### **3.3) Culture**

The word "*budaya - culture*" comes from the Sanskrit word '*buddhayah*' which is the plural of '*buddhi*' which means "*character*" and '*mind*'. Culture is defined as

matters relating to *mind* and *character*. E. B Taylor (1871) says that culture is a complex that includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, laws, customs, and other abilities and habits gained by human beings as members of society. Wilson in Sibarani (1992) says that culture is a transmitted and disseminated knowledge of the social, whether existential, normative or symbolic reflected in the behavior and objects of human works. Culture according to Clifford Geertz (1973), as mentioned by Fedyani Syaifuddin (2005) in his book entitled 'Contemporary Anthropology', is a symbol system consisting of symbols and meanings that are shared one to another, which can be identified, and it is for public.

### **3.4) Relationship between Language and Culture**

According to Koentjaraningrat (1985) in his book entitled *Sociolinguistics*, stated that language is part of a culture which means that the position of language is subordinate to the culture itself, but they are closely related to each other. Abdul Chaer (2003) said that the language is unique and has a very close relationship with the culture of the community who used the language.

Piaget, a French scholar, mentions that a culture (*mind*) will shape one's language. Vigotsky, the Russian scholar, argues that language development is earlier one stage before the development of thought (culture) which the two of them mixed together with the result that it brings up language and thought. In this case, Noam Chomsky also argues that language studies have a close relation to culture. Likewise, Eric Lenneberg has a similar view with the linguistic theories proposed by Chomsky and Piaget (Chaer: 2003).

According Sugono (2009) explains that the criteria used to observe the correct use of language is by the rules/structure of the language itself. They include aspects of sound (phonology), grammar (words and sentences), vocabulary (including terms), spelling, and meaning. Meanwhile, the criterion of good language use is the accuracy of choosing the language styles that suit to the communication needs. The need is related to the topic being discussed, the purpose of the conversation, the person to

whom the speaker is speaking (if it is spoken) or the reader (if it is written), and the place where the conversation occurs.

According to Suryadi (2009) in his paper entitled "*The Relationship between Language and Culture*" states that a language is a product from the language user's culture. Previously, many linguistic experts have also agreed that there is a close relationship between language and culture. According to Sapir and Whorf in Chaer (2003) states "The way of thought and culture of a society is determined or influenced by its language structure".

### **3.5) Teenager**

Abin Samsuddin (2003) in his book classified the behavioral and personal characteristics of teenager, which is divided two groups of early teenagers (11-15 years old) and late teenagers (14-20 years old). The two groups are distinguished by several aspects, namely: physical appearance, psychomotor, language, cognitive act, social life, morality, religious act, affective emotions and personality. According to him, in terms of language, the early teenagers are fond of foreign languages. They like reading many kinds of literature works which contain erotic, fantastic and esthetic stories. While those who are at the age of advanced/late age (14-20 years old) tend to manage themselves and choose particular foreign languages to study and they like reading literature works that contain philosophical, ethical, and religious values.

### **3.6) Slang Words**

Mulyana (2008) says slang is the number of words or terms that have special meaning, unique, distorted or even contrary to common sense when used by people of a particular subculture. Sarwono (2004) said that slang is a typical language of the younger generation. It can be understood by almost all of the younger generation in the country that were covered by the mass media, whereas term that develop, change and grow almost daily. Hubáček<sup>3</sup> (1988) says that slang is an independent part of the national language characterised by specific denominations of non-literary strata

realised in a common communication act (half-informal or informal) of people linked with identical occupational environment or interests; and used as a medium for specific communication usage, as a medium expressing a belonging to that environment or interests.” Chloupek (1974) notes a distinction between the slang and professional language<sup>4</sup> in the use of words based on expressive character; language play on words, denomination based on similarity (metaphor), words shortening or reducing compound words are common features for slang and professional language.

Eble (1996) cites McKnight (1923) and says that word slang referred to the specialized vocabulary of underworld groups and was used fairly interchangeably with the terms *cant*, *flash*, and *argot*. Eble stresses novelty and ephemerality as principal characteristics of slang. Comparing to general vocabulary, slang words seem to exist for a shorter time because they are either replaced by another term or provide a synonym for a word already existing in slang ... Eble also points out that a slang word can be extended to a new area of meaning referring to man's interests inventing the slang. ... Green (2002), as well as Eble, tackled the same problem about the comings and goings of the slang. “Perhaps the most formidable problem is that slang changes rapidly, so it is virtually impossible to give an accurate account of current slang items.”

Leech and Svartvik (1981) assess the slang in a following way. “Slang is language which is very familiar in style, and is usually restricted to the members of a particular social group, for example ‘teenage slang’, ‘army slang’, ‘theatre slang’. Coleman (2004) devotes attention to differences among these various types of non-standard language. She notes: “Slang is usually short-lived, and often belongs to a specific age or social clique. It is used, like fashion, to define ingroups and outgroups. Jargon is the specialized language of an occupational or interest group, and functions as often to exclude as to include.

On the other hand, Hotten (2008:7) sees differences between slang and *cant* in age given word. “*Cant* is old, *slang* is always modern and changing.” To illustrate the difference, he gives an example of thief in *cant* language would term a horse a

prancer or a prad, while in slang, a man of fashion would speak of it as a bit of blood, or a spanker, or a neat tin.

Fromkin and Rodman (1983:264) mentions that slang is considered as a result of the development of the new words happen as a creative expression from people to make the words more efficient and simpler to be uttered (Fromkin, Rodman, 1983). Slang words appear because of the needs of the instant and unique words. Slang words become a lifestyle in modern people. It can help young people to adapt in the society. Slang has many steps to process a new word. According to Yule, there are some steps to forming a new word; Coinage, Compounding, Clipping, Blending, Borrowing, Back Formation, Acronyms, Multiple Processes, and Affixes (Prefix, Infix, and Suffix).

### **3.7) Morphology**

Morphology as a part of linguistic study has a lot of definitions from some experts. According to Katamba, morphology is the study of the internal structure of words (1993). While Indonesian linguist, Ramlan, defines morphology as another level of studying or analyzing the expression system of language which is concerned with the identification of morphemes and the ways in which they are distributed or combined into longer utterances (1992). Another definition came from Nida (1962), she explained that morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words. Some definitions above have the same point that is morphology is a sub discipline study from linguistics that concerns in the process of word formation. The main point of studying morphology is on how to identify morphemes and their distributions and combinations in forming words.

O'Grady and Guzman (1997) explained, "Of all units of linguistic analysis, the word is the most familiar. The most reliable defining property of words is that they are smallest free forms found in language". Many linguists agree that word is a linguistic form which may, at the same time, also be a morpheme like bed; table, go, John, will, to; but they also be linguistic form larger than one morpheme like boyish,



walked, books, slowly. The ‘word’ can also be seen as a presentation of a lexeme that is associated with certain morpho-syntactic properties such as noun, adjective, verb, adverb, pronoun, proposition, conjunction and partly syntactic properties such as tense aspect, mood, gender, number, etc. (Katamba, 1993)

According to Marchand (1992) word formation is “*The branch of the science of language which studies the pattern on which a language forms new lexical units, i.e words*”. In addition, O’Grady and Guzman (1997) stated “*Human language makes use of a variety of operations or processes that can modify the structure of a word, either by adding some element to it or by making an internal change in order to express a new meaning or to mark a grammatical contrast (such as past versus non-past, N versus V, and so on)*”. The study of word formation is a part of Morphology. O’Grady and Guzman (1996) mentioned that the term of *Morphology* is the study of word formation and its analysis which has system of class and rules involves in it.

There are different types of word formation processes of Jakartan teaangers’ slang words. Yule (1985) stated that word formation processes are the processes of forming new words or terms from the use of the old words to the new uses through some processes. Some examples of these processes are *coinage*, *borrowing*, *compounding*, *blending*, *clipping*, *acronyms*, *derivation* (prefixes, suffixes, infixes), and *multiple processes*. In addition to word formation processes, Potter (1975) mentioned one of such word processes is *back formation*. *Onomatopoeia* is also stated by O’Grady and Guzman (1996) as one of such word processes. In addition, *reduplication* is a form of word process stated by Gerber (1968). Those word formation processes stated by the experts above are included to the processes of word formations to complete the theories of this research.

### **1. Coinage.**

Yule (1985) stated that *coinage* is the invention of totally new terms and they tend to become everyday words in the language. For example: Kleenex (facial tissue), Teflon (frying pan), etc. (Yule, 2006:53)

### **2. Borrowing.**

Yule (1985) stated that *borrowing* is the taking over of words from other languages. Throughout history, the English language has adopted a vast number of loan-words from other languages. For example: tycoon (Japanese), dope (Dutch), etc. (Yule, 2006:54)

### **3. Compounding.**

Compounding is the process of joining two separate words to produce a single form (Yule, 2006:54).

For example:

- a) Fast food → fast (Adjective) + food (Noun)
- b) Textbook → text (Noun)+ book (Noun)

From the examples above, the elements making up a compound can all typically occur as independent words elsewhere in the language.

According to O'Grady and Guzman (1996:143), one type of morphological process in language is called *compounding*. *Compounding* is defined as combination of some lexical categories such as adjectives, nouns, verbs, or prepositions in order to build a larger unit of words. In addition to the idea of word process, Allan (1986:225) also stated that compounds are lexemes composed from two or more free forms. For example:

- *facebook* derived from Noun + Noun;
- *anticlimax* derived from Adjective + Noun;
- *Come-on* derived from verb + preposition;
- *Swearword* derived from verb + noun.

### **4. Blending.**

Blending is similar to compounding. This process combines two separate forms to produce a single new term (Yule, 2006:55). It takes only the beginning of one word and joins it to the end of the other word that is typically blending.

For instance:

- *smog* is from *smoke* and *fog*;
- *brunch* is from *breakfast* and *lunch*.

O'Grady and Guzman (1996:158) stated that *blending* are two words in which their non-morphemic components are mixed into one. It is taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word (Hatch and Brown, 1995:211).

## 5. Clipping.

Clipping is a process of reducing some elements in a word, which occurs when a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form (Yule, 2006:55). For example:

- *ad* from the word *advertisement*;
- *flu* from the word *influenza*.

There are two types of shortening; they are **aphesis** and **apocope**. *Aphesis* is new words by deleting consonant or vowel at the first syllable. Moreover, *apocope* is new words by deleting consonant or vowel at the last syllable (Potter, 1975). Clipping is a process where a polysyllabic word is eliminated its 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. Foreclipping: those with the first part of the original word cut off, for examples: *burger* for hamburger, *phone* for telephone;
- b. Backclipping: where the tail –end of the original has been shorn off, for examples: *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 happend, for examples: *flue* for influenza, *jams* for pajamas/pyjamas.

## 6. Back Formation.

Potter (1975) states that back formation is a process of revising the order of the word. Back Formation is a process that reduces a word of one type becomes a word of another type, for example: *donate* is from *donation*, *worker* is from *work* (Yule, 2006:56).

To make a new word by deleting actual affix from other word in a language is called *backformation* (O’Grady and Guzman, 1996:158). Here are some examples of back formation: housekeep from housekeeper, biography from biography.

## **7. Abbreviation (Acronym and Initialization)**

Initialization is another reduction process where each letter on the word is pronounced (Hatch and Brown, 1995:210). For example: FBI (The Federal Bureau of Investigation) and NTID (National Technical Institute of the Deaf). Meanwhile, *acronym* is a word made up abbreviation, too, but the result is pronounced as a word, not as list of letters. For example: UNICEF (The United Nations Children’s Fund) and NAFTA (The North American Free Trade Agreement)

There are two kinds of abbreviation, they are:

- a. *Initialism*: Initialism is a type of abbreviation formed by the initial letters of the words and read them by spelling each word, for example: UN for United Nations;
- b. *Acronym*: Acronym is formed by taking the initial letters of some or all of the words in a phrase or title and reading them as a word, for example: NATO for North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (O’Grady and Guzman, 1996:159).

Yule (1985) stated that *acronym* is the word process which is formed from the initial letters of a set of other words.

## **8. Derivation.**

O’Grady and Guzman (1996) stated that *derivation* is a process which forms a word by adding an affix and has the distinct meaning and category from the base. There are four kinds of affixes found in the study, such as prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and the combination of prefixes and suffixes. Derivation is the accomplished process by means of a large number of affixes of English language which are not usually given separate listings in dictionaries (Yule, 2006:57). A few examples are the elements *un-*, *mis-*, *-ful*, *-less* which appear in unhappy, misrepresent, joyful, careless.

For example:

a) *un-* → unhappy; *mis-* → misrepresent (negative prefix)

b) *-ism* → terrorism; *-ish* → boyish. (Suffix changes the word class ‘noun’ to ‘adjective’)

Hatch and Brown (1995:268) stated that derivation morpheme makes explicit the word class assignment of the word to make it into an adjective, an adverb, or another part of speech. Here are examples of this kind of word formation process:

a. Noun to Adjective → boy + ish (boyish);

b. Verb to Noun → sing + er (singer);

c. Adjective to adverb → happy + ly (happily);

d. Noun to Verb → vaccine + ate (vaccinate)

## 9. Multiple Processes.

Yule (2006) stated that *multiple processes* are forming some new words from old words through more than one word formation process. It is necessary for the language users to make their own innovative words by using two or more formation processes.

For example:

1. *deli* (delicatessen) is a *borrowing* word from Germany and the word ‘deli’ is the *clipping* from ‘delicatessen’;

2. *laser* (Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation) is an *acronym* and the word ‘lase’ is a *backformation* from the ‘laser’

## 10. Onomatopoeia.

O’Grady and Guzman (1996) stated that *onomatopoeia* is a word that has a sound that represents an aspect of the thing.

## 11. Reduplication.

Gerber (1968) stated that *reduplication* is a duplication of sounds or words. Reduplication duplicates all or part of the base to which it applies to mark a grammatical or semantic contrast. Furthermore, there are two kinds of this kind word formation process, full reduplication and partial one. Full reduplication is the repetition of the entire word while partial reduplication copies only part of the word.

Example of full reduplication in Bahasa Indonesian:

- a) Orang (man) → orang-orang (men),
- b) Anak (child) → anak-anak (children)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The following explanations are the discussion about the lists of rude words which are often used by young people or teenagers today in their verbal communication in their daily conversation.

4.1. List of Rude Words

Table 1  
The list of rude words that are often spoken by teenagers when they communicate with their peers in their daily conversations

N o	Rude Words/Phrases	Synonim in Bahasa Indonesia	Equivalent Word in English
1	<i>Geblek</i>	<i>Goblok/Bodoh /bebal</i>	Stupid
2	<i>Sempak</i>	<i>Celana dalam</i>	Underwear
3	<i>Kontol</i>	<i>Kemaluan laki- laki/zakar</i>	Penis
4	<i>pukimak/pukimai</i>	<i>Kemaluan perempuan</i>	Vagina
5	<i>Itil</i>	<i>Klitoris/alat kelamin perempuan</i>	Vagina
6	<i>Pepet</i>	<i>Alat kelamin perempuan</i>	Vagina

7	<i>Jembut</i>	<i>Rambut kemaluan</i>	Pubic hair/Grpin hair
8	<i>Berak</i>	<i>Buang air besar</i>	Shit/feces
9	<i>Congek</i>	<i>penyakit telinga yang mengeluarkan cairan bercampur nanah</i>	Deaf
10	<i>Babi</i>	<i>Babi</i>	Pig
11	<i>Anjing</i>	<i>Anjing</i>	Dog
12	<i>Asu</i>	<i>Anjing</i>	Dog
13	<i>Monyet</i>	<i>Kera/monyet</i>	Monkey
14	<i>Kambing</i>	<i>Kambing</i>	Goat
15	<i>Tokek belang</i>	<i>Binatang merayap, kulit kasar berbintik-bintik, suaranya keras, hidup di rumah (pohon, dsb)</i>	Colorful gecko (an animal)
16	<i>Bego</i>	<i>Sangat bodoh/tolol</i>	Very stupid
17	<i>Dungu/dongok</i>	<i>Sangat bodoh/tolol</i>	Very stupid
18	<i>Bodoh</i>	<i>Bodoh/tolol</i>	Stupid
19	<i>Idiot</i>	<i>Sangat bodoh/tolol (IQ lebih kurang 25)</i>	Idiot (loan word from English)
20	<i>Brengsek/berengsek</i>	<i>Kacau sekali/tidak beres/rewel/bande</i>	Useless/no good/very bad attitude

		<i>l</i>	
21	<i>Bangsat</i>	<i>kutu busuk; orang yang bertabiat jahat (terutama yang suka mencuri, mencopet, dsb)</i>	Scoundrel/rascal/thief/bad person
22	<i>Kampret</i>	<i>Kelelawar kecil pemakan serangga, hidungnya berlipat-lipat</i>	Small bat/bad physical appearances
23	<i>Kaparat/keparat</i>	<i>Kafir; tidak bertuhan; jahanam; terkutuk</i>	Dammit/damned/accursed
24	<i>Mampus</i>	<i>Mati</i>	Die/exclamation about something unfortunate
25	<i>Biadab</i>	<i>Belum beradab; tidak tahu adat (sopan santun)</i>	Ill-mannered/impolite/uncivilized/savage
26	<i>Muka lu* tuh ngaca</i>	<i>Mengacu pada wajah yang jelek</i>	“Watch your face in the mirror!” – to curse/humiliate someone who has an ugly appearance/ugly face.
27	<i>Jelek lu*</i>	<i>Wajah tidak enak dipandang mata; buruk rupa.</i>	“Your face is ugly/You are ugly!” – to curse/humiliate someone who has an ugly appearance/ugly face.
28	<i>Leak</i>	<i>hantu jadi-jadian, berupa binatang</i>	<b>Leak</b> ; a bad animal/ghost – a kind of ghost which is most well known in



		(kera, burung hantu, dsb).	Bali
29	<i>Gembel/jembel</i>	<i>melarat; miskin sekali</i>	A very poor person/poor wanderer
30	<i>Jijik gua**</i>	<i>Tidak suka melihat (mual dsb) karena kotor, keji, dsb.</i>	Disgusted – to humiliate someone who has an very bad smell/very stinky.
31	<i>Najis lu*</i>	<i>kotor yang menjadi sebab terhalangnya seseorang untuk beribadah kepada Allah, spt terkena jilatan anjing; Jijik.</i>	Disgusted; defiling filth; dirty – to humiliate someone who is considered very filthy. If he is touched made, someone who touches him will be unfit for prayer (Moslem culture)
32	<i>Budeg</i>	<i>Tuli</i>	Deaf
33	<i>Borok</i>	<i>luka bernanah dan busuk (karena infeksi); cacat</i>	Ulcer; mangy
34	<i>Dajal</i>	<i>Setan yang datang ke dunia apabila kiamat sudah dekat (berupa raksasa); orang yang buruk kelakuannya; penipu; pembohong</i>	Devil/deceiver/lier; a being of the days preceding the Last Judgment who tempts humans to evil, esp. licentious activities (Moslem)

35	<i>Cacat lu*</i>	<i>Kekurangan yang menyebabkan nilai atau mutunya kurang baik atau kurang sempurna (yang terdapat pada badan, benda, batin, atau akhlak); cela; aib; tidak (kurang sempurna)</i>	Physical defect/handicapped person
36	<i>Anjir</i>	<i>Anjing</i>	Dog
37	<i>Najong</i>	<i>Najis</i>	Disgusted; defiling filth; dirty – to humiliate someone who is considered very filthy. If he is touched made, someone who touches him will be unfit for prayer (Moslem culture)
38	<i>Nyemot</i>	<i>Monyet</i>	Monkey
39	<i>Azizay</i>	<i>Najis</i>	Disgusted; defiling filth; dirty – to humiliate someone who is considered very filthy. If he is touched made, someone who touches him will be unfit for prayer (Moslem culture)
40	<i>Bebon/bedon</i>	<i>Bodoh</i>	Very stupid
41	<i>Bangke</i>	<i>Bangkai</i>	Rotten carcass/corpse/carrion
42	<i>Memek/meke</i>	<i>Kemaluan perempuan</i>	Vagina
43	<i>Martole</i>	<i>berhubungan seks</i>	To have a sex/coitus; to fuck

44	<i>Bujang inam</i>	<i>Bagian kemaluan perempuan</i>	Vagina
45	<i>Tai</i>	<i>Feses/kotoran</i>	Feces/shit
46	<i>Silit</i>	<i>Pantat</i>	But/buttock
47	<i>Bo'ol</i>	<i>Lubang pantat</i>	Asshole
48	<i>Berak</i>	<i>Buang hajat</i>	To have shit/feces
49	<i>Pele</i>	<i>Bodoh</i>	Very stupid
50	<i>Pe'a</i>	<i>Bodoh</i>	Very stupid
51	<i>Mother fucker</i>	<i>Sialan</i>	Damn it! – exclamation of dissatisfaction; to curse someone you hate much
52	<i>Fuck you</i>	<i>Brengsek/jahanam</i>	Hell! /Asshole! – to curse someone you hate much; exclamation of disapproval.
53	<i>Shit</i>	<i>Feses/kotoran/tahi</i>	Shit (loan word from English); feces
54	<i>Bitch</i>	<i>Anjing betina; mengacui kepada perempuan murahan</i>	Bitch (loan word from English); to humiliate/curse someone because she has made a sex for many men
55	<i>Bakka</i>	<i>Bodoh</i>	Bakka (loan word from Japan); very stupid
56	<i>Akouka</i>	<i>Sial</i>	Akouka (loan word from Japan); Damn it! – exclamation of dissatisfaction
57	<i>Muka sange</i>	<i>Mesum</i>	Immoral/filthy act/ usually for man who acts/speak filthy things about woman's sexual body
58	<i>Alien lu</i>	<i>Wajah</i>	Very ugly face

		<i>menyeramkan</i>	
59	<i>Sue lu</i>	<i>Sialan/apes</i>	Damn it! – exclamation of dissatisfaction
60	<i>Martole jonjong</i>	<i>Behubungan seks</i>	To have a sex/standing-style sex
61	<i>Bujang inam</i>	<i>Alat kelamin seorang ibu/perempuan</i>	Mother's vagina
62	<i>Bodo nanan</i>	<i>Bodoh amat! tidak perduli.</i>	"I don't even care"
63	<i>Pepet</i>	<i>Alat kelamin perempuan</i>	Vagina
64	<i>Dancok</i>	<i>Brengsek</i>	Hell! /fuck you! – exclamation of disapproval; to curse someone you hate much.
65	<i>Turuk koe</i>	<i>Alat kelamin perempuan</i>	Vagina

*\*Lu: Indonesian most well-known word from Betawiness. In English the word 'lu/loe' means "you"*

*\*\*gua/gue: Indonesian most well-known word from Betawiness. In English the word 'gua/gue' means "I/Me"*

#### 4.2. The factors which affect the use of rude-words.

The factors which affect the use of such rude-words which are spoken by teenagers when they communicate with their peers in their daily conversations. Those factors are related to each other. Based on the interview session with the respondents, here are the factors together with the percentage of their answers to the question/questioner given to them.

There are three (3) factors which affect the use of such rude-words which are spoken by Indonesian teenagers, they are environmental, Habitual, and Friendship Factor.

a) Environment Factor.

The teenagers know and hear those rude words spoken by the people living around them i.e from their neighbours, their parents, their siblings and also from the actors/actress they are watching from television. Therefore, they try to imitate using the rude words to their friends outside which impact them to be accustomed to using such words in their daily speaking. As many as 290 out of 400 respondents said that the most influential factor of using those rude words is from their environment.

b) Habitual Factor.

On the second factor is from the teenagers' habitual use of the rude words in their daily speaking. Since they have heard and known well those words from their environment, then they use them in their conversation with their friends while they are talking to each other. They do not realize that they have been accustomed to using those rude words in their daily conversation with their partners in their daily communication.

The researcher found out that as many as 80 out of 400 respondents choose the most influential factor of using such rude words is caused by their habitual use of those words in their speaking unintentionally.

c) Friendship Factor / Faktor Pergaulan

On the third biggest influential factor in using such rude words is caused by the teenagers' friendship. They tend to use rude words in their speaking with their friends because they are very close to each other. They feel more comfortable in using rude words because none of them get hurt feelings. They even said that the rude words are like their slang words in their community. They do not pay attention to much for the

basic meaning of these words. They only know that by using those rude words will make them closer to the people in their community. They said that those rude words belong to people in their community.

From this study, the researcher found out that as many as 30 out of 400 said that the most influential factor of using such rude words is because of their close relationship with their friends in their community.

#### 4.3. The sources of the rude-words

There are nine sources of rude words used by Indonesian teenagers, they are Disorderly Mixed-Syllable Vocabularies, Genital/Sex Organ's Vocabularies, Human Body's Feces/excrement Vocabularies, Dirty/Filthy Animal's Name Vocabularies, Human's Mental/Psychoneurotic Illness Vocabularies, Human's bad behavior/behavioral defects Vocabularies, Loan Words from Foreign Languages, Human's Ugly Appearances/Disabled Person Vocabularies, and Indonesian's Tribal Words.

##### **a. Disorderly Mixed-Syllable Vocabularies.**

- *Anjir*
- *Najong*
- *Nyemot*
- *Geblek*
- *Azizay*
- *Bebon/bedon*
- *Bangke*

In bahasa (source language text), these words are commonly known as “*kata plesetan*”. These words/phrases are originally derived from constructed/mixed words. Those words are disorderly made/mixed by the speaker in order to subtilize the

meaning of the original words. Look at table 1 for the explanation using English of each word. The researcher tried to translate into their close equivalent meaning in English.

**b. Genital/Sex Organ's Vocabularies.**

- *Sempak*
- *Kontol*
- *memek/meke*
- *pukimak*
- *martole*
- *itil*
- *pepet*
- *jembut*
- *bujang inam*

These words/phrases are derived from many tribal rude words. Those words are categorized into rude words derived from genital/sex organ vocabularies. Look at table 1 for the explanation using English of each word. The researcher tried to translate into their close equivalent meaning in English.

**c. Human Body's Feces/excrement Vocabularies.**

- *Eek*
- *Silit*
- *Bool*
- *Berak*
- *Congek*

These words/phrases are categorized into rude words which are derived from vocabularies related to human body's feces/excrement.

Look at table 1 for the explanation using English of each word. The researcher tried to translate into their close equivalent meaning in English.

**d. Dirty/Filthy Animal's Name Vocabularies.**

- *Babi*
- *Anjing*
- *Asu*
- *Monyet*
- *Kambing*
- *Toke belang*

These words/phrases are derived from dirty/filthy animal's names. Look at table 1 for the explanation using English of each word. The researcher tried to translate into their close equivalent meaning in English.

**e. Human's Mental/Psychoneurotic Illness Vocabularies.**

- *Begok*
- *Dungu/dongo*
- *Bodoh*
- *Pele*
- *Idiot*
- *Pea*
- *Gila*

These words/phrases are categorized into rude words which are derived from vocabularies related to mental/psychoneurotic illness.

Look at table 1 for the explanation using English of each word. The researcher tried to translate into their close equivalent meaning in English.



#### **f. Human's bad behavior/behavioral defects Vocabularies.**

- *Brengsek*
- *Bangsak*
- *Kampret*
- *mampus lu*
- *biadab*
- *keparat*

These words/phrases are categorized into rude words which are derived from vocabularies related to human's bad behavior/behavioral defects.

Look at table 1 for the explanation using English of each word. The researcher tried to translate into their close equivalent meaning in English.

#### **g. Loan Words from Foreign Languages.**

- *Mother fucker (English)*
- *Fuck you (English)*
- *Shit (English)*
- *Bitch (English)*
- *Bakka (Japaness)*
- *Akouka (English)*

These words/phrases are categorized into rude words which are derived from foreign country vocabularies (Loan Words).

Look at table 1 for the explanation using English of each word. The researcher tried to translate into their close equivalent meaning in English.

#### **h. Human's Ugly Appearances/Disabled Person Vocabularies**

- *Muka lu tuh ngaca*
- *Jelek lu*
- *Leak*

- *Gembel*
- *Jijik gua*
- *Najis lu*
- *Muka sange*
- *Budeg/tuli*
- *Borok*
- *Alien lu*
- *Dajal*
- *Cacat lu*

These words/phrases are categorized into rude words which are derived from vocabularies related to human's ugly appearances/disabled person.

Look at table 1 for the explanation using English of each word. The researcher tried to translate into their close equivalent meaning in English.

#### **i. Indonesian's Tribal Words.**

- *Sue lu (Betawiness)*
- *Martole jonjong (Batakness)*
- *Bujang inam (Batakness)*
- *Asu (Javaness)*
- *Bodo nanan (Betawiness)*
- *Pepet (Batakness)*
- *Dancok (Javaness)*
- *Turuk koe (Javaness)*

These words/phrases are categorized into rude words which are derived from vocabularies derived from Indonesian tribal words.

Look at table 1 for the explanation using English of each word. The researcher tried to translate into their close equivalent meaning in English.

#### 4.4. The List of Slang Words Used by Jakartans' Teenager

The researcher found out 558 slang words which are usually used by Indonesian's teenagers in their daily speaking with their peers. For all the words found in this research, please see appendixes (table 2 up to 12) attached in this research. The researcher analyzes the 558 words' formation. See table 1 and graph 1 below.

Table 2

The percentage of slang words' formation used by Indonesian's teenagers

No.	Pembentukan Kata	Jlh. Kata	%
1	Reduplication	2	0.4
2	Clipping	22	3.9
3	Onomatopoeia	25	4.5
4	Borrowing	27	4.8
5	Other Fomations (Backward Letter & Backward Syllable)	33	5.9
6	Inflection	45	8.1
7	Acronim	66	11.8
8	Multiple Process/Mixed	68	12.2
9	Conaige	97	17.4
10	Blending	173	31.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>885</b>	<b>100</b>



Graph 1. The graph of percentage of slang words' formation used by Jakartan's teenagers

#### 4.5. The Morphological Process (Word Formation) of Slang Words Used by Indonesian' Teenagers

The analysis for each word formation of slang words used by Jakartan's teenagers in their daily conversation are as follows:

Table 3. Reduplication words

No	Slang Words	Indonesian Basic Words	Equivalent Slang words in English
1	<i>Beng Beng</i>	<i>Banget</i>	Very much
2	<i>Cem-ceman</i>	<i>Cem-ceman</i>	close friend

Table 4. Clipping Words

No	Slang Words	Indonesian Basic Words	Equivalent Slang words in English
1	<i>Agan</i>	<i>Juragan</i>	Boss (the seller/the buyer)
2	<i>Dah</i>	<i>Sudah</i>	finished/done
3	<i>Leh</i>	<i>Boleh</i>	You may/please

4	<i>Muna</i>	<i>Munafik</i>	hypocrite/liar
5	<i>Sob</i>	<i>Sobat/sahabat</i>	best friend

Table 5. Onomatopoeia Words

No	Slang Words	Indonesian Basic Words	*Note	Equivalent Slang words in English
1	<i>A6</i>	<i>Asik</i>	English sound of number '6' /sIks/	Cool!
2	<i>Beibh</i>	<i>Sayang</i>	English sound of the word 'baby' /beIbI/	Baby/dearling
3	<i>Brader</i>	<i>Brother</i>	English sound of the word 'brother' /brAdr/	Brother/bro!
4	<i>Saiko</i>	<i>Gila/maniak</i>	English sound of the word 'psycho' /sAIko/	crazy, maniac
5	<i>Cekidot</i>	<i>Silahkan dilihat</i>	English sound of the phrase 'check it out'	Check It Out!

Table 6. Borrowing Words

No	Slang Words	Indonesian Basic Words	*Note	Equivalent Slang words in English
1	<i>Absurd</i>	<i>konyol; aneh</i>	English word	Silly/ridiculous
2	<i>Asu</i>	<i>Anjing</i>	Javaness word	Dog (*fuck/asshole/oh my...)
3	<i>Bagen</i>	<i>Biarkan saja/terserah</i>	Betawiness word	Whatever!
4	<i>Jomblo</i>	<i>Sendiri (tidak punya kekasih)</i>	Sundaness word	Single person
5	<i>Hepeng</i>	<i>Uang/duit</i>	Batakness	money

			word	
--	--	--	------	--

Table 7. Other Formation - Backward letters & Backward Syllables

No	Slang Words	Indonesian Basic Words	*Note	Equivalent Slang words in English
1	<i>Abru</i>	<i>Baru</i>	Ba-ru → ab-ru	new
2	<i>Agit</i>	<i>Tiga</i>	Ti-ga → a-git	three
3	<i>Eteb</i>	<i>Bete</i>	Bê-te → e-teb	bored
4	<i>Tocab</i>	<i>Bacot</i>	Ba-cot → to-cab	big mouth
5	<i>Ucul</i>	<i>Lucu</i>	Lu-cu → u-cul	funny

Table 8. Inflection Words

No	Slang Words	Indonesian Basic Words	Equivalent Slang words in English
1	<i>Akoh/Akooh/akyu</i>	<i>aku</i>	Me/I/myself
2	<i>Begicu</i>	<i>Begitu</i>	like that/sort of
3	<i>Buanyak</i>	<i>Banyak</i>	so many/so much
4	<i>Cuco/cucok</i>	<i>Cocok;</i> <i>Cakep</i>	Fit in (*handsome/beautiful)
5	<i>Dimans</i>	<i>Dimana?</i>	where?

Table 9. Acronym Words

No	Slang Words	Indonesian Basic Words	Equivalent Slang words in English
1	<i>ABG</i>	<i>Anak Baru Gede</i>	Schoolboy/girl; unstabled-mind kid
2	<i>BT</i>	<i>Bete</i>	bored
3	<i>EGP</i>	<i>Emang gua pikirin</i>	I don't give a shit; I don't give a

			fuck; I don't give a damn care
4	<i>TBC</i>	<i>Tekanan batin cinta</i>	love pressure
5	<i>PIL</i>	<i>Pria idaman lain</i>	another secret boyfriend

Table 10. Multiple Processes/Mixed Words

N o	Slang Words	Indonesian Basic Words	*Note	Equivalent Slang words in English
1	<i>Aa Gym</i> <i>Gtl</i>	<i>Agak-agak</i> <i>Gimana Gitu</i> <i>Loh</i>	Blending + Derivation 'gim'	weird
2	<i>Aida</i>	<i>I Udah</i>	Borrowing 'I' /ai/ + Clipping 'dah' dari kata dasar 'udah'	I'm done/I'm finished
3	<i>Kepo</i>	<i>Ingin Tau</i> <i>Segala Sesuatu</i>	Acronim + Borrowing	What a curious person! ; Knowing Every Particular Object
4	<i>Sa Ae</i>	<i>Bisa saja</i>	Clipping + derivation 'ae'	You're something else!
5	<i>amacca</i>	<i>Ah! Masa?</i>	Blending + Derivation 'cc'	really?

Table 11. Conaige Words

No	Slang Words	Indonesian Basic Words	Equivalent Slang words in English
1	<i>Afgan</i>	<i>Afgan</i> (Nama <i>penyanyi yang</i> <i>memperkenalkan lagu</i> <i>berjudul 'sadis')</i>	sadists

2	<i>Ajib</i>	<i>Bagus/enak</i>	Excellent; cool; awesome
3	<i>Jekpot</i>	<i>Muntah</i>	throw up/vomit
4	<i>Letoy</i>	<i>Lemah atau lemas</i>	weak
5	<i>Unyu</i>	<i>Lucu</i>	funny

Table 12. Blending Words

No	Slang Words	Indonesian Basic Words	Equivalent Slang words in English
1	<i>Camen</i>	<i>Cacat Mental</i>	psycho person
2	<i>Jones</i>	<i>Jomblo Ngenes</i>	unhappy single person
3	<i>Lemot</i>	<i>Lemah Otak</i>	Stupid/retarded
4	<i>Mupeng</i>	<i>Muka pengen</i>	filthy face
5	<i>Omdo</i>	<i>Omong Doang</i>	what a liar!

4.6. The Negative Impacts of using slang words by the students in their academic qualification in the learning process at school and colleges.

Based on the questions given by the researcher to the lecturers and teachers as the respondents to a questionnaire about teachers as well as lecturers' opinions to the impact of students' usage of slang words, the researcher found out that out of 150 respondents – 100 school teachers and 50 lectureers, there are 129 respondents (86%) who stated that there are negative impacts of using slang words by the students in their academic qualification in the learning process in the class they are teaching. See table 13 below for further information.

Table 13. Negative Impacts Percentage

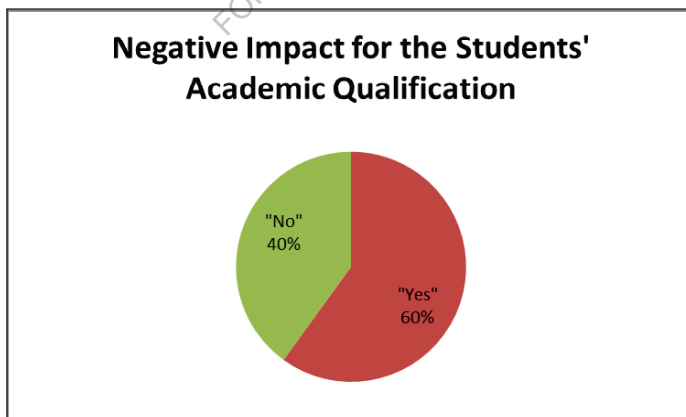
Repondents		%
Yes	129	86
No	21	14
	<b>150</b>	<b>100</b>



The examples of the negative impacts of using slang words, used by the students in their academic qualification in the learning process, are as follows:

- a) The students use slang words in their speaking while they are presenting materials in front of the class.
- b) The students write their assignments/report papers by using informal language. This is related to slang words because slang words are informal language. Some of the students are accustomed to using ASAP instead of write down the whole words '*as soon as possible*'. Some of them use abbreviation such as '*thx*' instead of writing '*thank you*'. To write '*empat*' most of the students use informal writings '*t4*' by using the number '*4*' instead of '*empat*' for the word '*empat*'.

The percentage of respondents' opinions about negative impacts of using slang words, used by the students in their academic qualification in the learning process, can be seen in the graph 2.



Graph.2

Negative impacts for the Students' Academic Qualifications

#### 4.7 Indonesian-English Slang Words

Here are the table containing Indonesian slang expressions and their equivalence translation in English. These expressions are used by Indonesian teenagers in their daily communication nowadays.

No.	Indonesian Slang Expressions	English Slang Expressions
1	"Heh, <b>Cupu!</b> Sombong banget lo, mau pergi begitu aja, hah?"	Hey, <b>nerds!</b> You're so arrogant, you want to just leave, huh?
2	Hai guys, gua mau ajak lo tur ke dapurnya <b>bokap</b> gue.	Hi everyone, I'd like to take you on a tour of my <b>father's</b> kitchen.
3	Ini laku mas, buat orang yang lagi <b>PDKT</b> .	This Will be sold to those who are still in the <b>process of approaching</b> girl
4	Ada peribahasa bagus yang gue dapat waktu gue sekolah di Yunani. (Berbicara Bahasa Yunani) Artinya, Bantulah orang-orang <b>tolol</b> .	There's this beautiful proverb I learned when I was studying in Greece. (SpeakGreek) means help the <b>stupid</b> people.
5	<b>Belagu</b> banget sih, kadang-kadang.	You're such a <b>snob</b> sometimes
6	Nggak dulu deh. Lagi <b>ribet</b> nih.	Maybe next time. I'm really <b>busy</b>
7	Baru dipuji sedikit udah	don't <b>flatter yourself</b>

	<b>GR</b> lu.	
<b>8</b>	<b>BTW</b> gimana cerita akhir sekolah kita?	<b>By the way</b> , how is the story of our end of school
<b>9</b>	Iya, <b>OTW</b> . Source: Film Generasi Micin	Okey, <b>on the way</b> .
<b>10</b>	Nggak tau, emang gue <b>nyokapnya</b> ?	What am I, his <b>mother</b> ?
<b>11</b>	Trus baju lu basah semua dong!?! <b>Goblok!</b>	And soaking your shirt? <b>stupid</b> girl!
<b>12</b>	<b>Anjir</b> , sini loh!	<b>bitch</b> , come back here!
<b>13</b>	Namun yang paling istimewa adalah David, <b>bucin/budak cinta</b> kesayangannya yang siap melayani.	But the most special one is David, her <b>favorite love slave</b> always ready to serve.
<b>14</b>	Gua lagi kebingungan buat nyari kado ulang tahun buat <b>gebetan</b> gua, Ajeng.	I have trouble getting a gift for <b>my crush</b> , Ajeng
<b>15</b>	Santai aja, namanya juga <b>naksir</b> .	It's okay, I'm here because <b>I like you</b>
<b>16</b>	Bisa aja lo. Gue <b>gampar</b> juga lo.	Haha okay. I wanna <b>hit</b> you!
<b>17</b>	Ni kalo lo <b>PHP-in</b> gua.	This is for you if you <b>give</b> me false hope
<b>18</b>	<b>Cemen</b> banget, lu Dov! Saya pesan nasi goreng mas, cabe nya	Your <b>loser</b> , Dov! I'd like to have one Nasi Goreng too, A lot of chilis

	<i>dibanyakin.</i>	
19	<i>Liat tuh mukanya San, bego banget tuh.</i>	just look at his face, San. Such a <b>fool</b>
20	<i>Di Zambia, cowok kaya Miko gitu bakal dapet kutukan lebih parah dari pada Voodoo. Kutukan jomblo seumur hidup.</i>	In Zambia, boys like Miko will get a curse worse than voodoo. A lifetime <b>single</b> curse.
21	<i>Gak gitu, tolol!</i>	You do it all wrong, <b>dumbass!</b>
22	<i>Sabi! nanti gw dateng jam 10.</i>	<b>Can do!</b> I will be there by 10.
23	<i>Sabeb lah!</i>	<b>Whatever!</b>
24	<i>Dia ini orang paling mager yang pernah gw temuin.</i>	He is the <b>laziest</b> person I've ever meet.
25	<i>Dia itu gebetan gw.</i>	She is my <b>crush</b> .
26	<i>Jangan bucin di depan gw!</i>	Don't get all <b>lovey-dovey</b> in front of me!
27	<i>Dasar sotoy!</i>	<b>Know it all!</b>
28	<i>Wey, selow bos!</i>	Whoa, <b>calm down</b> buddy!
29	<i>Alay banget si lu.</i>	You're so <b>cheesy</b> .
30	<i>Santuy kawan.</i>	<b>Don't worry about it</b> , buddy.
31	<i>Wah, keren cuy! Mantul!</i>	That's so cool! <b>Nice one!</b>
32	<i>Hati-hati kalau ngomong sama dia. Dia itu baperan.</i>	Mind your words when you talk to him. He is <b>easily offended</b> .
33	<i>Ayo, bentar lagi telat ini! Gece!</i>	C'mon, we're going to be late! <b>Hurry!</b>

34	<i>Eh, bosan nih. Ke kafe kuy!</i>	I'm bored here. <b>Let's go</b> to the cafe!
35	<i>Bentar bentar! Ni gw mau otw (otewe)!</i>	Wait for me! <b>I'm on my way!</b>
36	<i>Udah ah! Gw mau rebahan.</i>	I can't take this anymore! I want to <b>take a nap.</b>
37	<i>Minggu nanti, gowes yuk!</i>	This Sunday, Let's go for a <b>ride!</b>
38	<i>Mila itu bestie gw.</i>	Mila is my <b>best friend.</b>
39	<i>Ngumpul yuk di rokom gw!</i>	Let's go to my <b>place!</b>
40	<i>Jangan, dongo (dungu)!</i>	Don't be <b>ridiculous!</b>
41	<i>Nongs lah</i>	Let's <b>Hangout</b>
41	<i>Tenang aja gabakal kenapa kenapa</i>	<b>Chill</b> everything will be alright
43	<i>Sokin rumah gua</i>	Let's <b>Pull up</b> to my house
44	<i>Padim?</i>	<b>Where y'all at?</b>
45	<i>Ceritain gua gosipnya</i>	<b>Spill the tea</b> to me
45	<i>Jangan Ge-er ini bukan tentangmu</i>	Don't be <b>Flattered</b> this isn't about you
47	<i>Jangan Cerewet</i>	Don't be <b>Grumpy</b>
48	<i>Anjir, Sepatu lu keren banget</i>	<b>Damn,</b> those shoes are cool
49	<i>Sebatbut ya</i>	One more <b>cigarette</b> then we go alright?
50	<i>Gua sabi</i>	I <b>Can</b>

Table 14. Indonesian-English Slang Words

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this study of language and culture, the authors examined the use of rude words which have negative meanings. Those words are often used by young people or teenagers of Indonesian people especially in jabodetabek area (Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, Bekasi). This research is expected to be useful for all Indonesia people especially for the knowledge of parents in order to teach and suggest their children to use positive-meaning words in their communication with others. This study is also expected to be useful for foreign people who come to Indonesia for their knowledge in understanding the language culture of Indonesian people.

The writer hopes that the results of this study can be used as a reflection for other countries and also for Indonesia to suggest young people in using positive meaning-words in their daily speaking with others. The use of rude words can create a bad culture in our lives which can hurt the people whom we talk to. Due to the long-term use of rude words in the daily communication is likely to make a nation's culture decline and create a negative cultural picture of the nation where the people use the rude words. The habitual use of rude words is expected to be the concern of all people because the use of rude words can also worsen the situation in a communication among the speakers. From the data, it can be concluded that there are ten word formations of slang words used by Indonesian's teenagers in their speaking with others daily. The researcher found out 558 slang words which are usually used by Jakartan's teenagers in their daily speaking with their peers. The 558 words are grouped into 10-word formation; they are reduplication (0.4%), clipping (3.9 %), onomatopoeia (4.5%), borrowing (4.8 %), other formation - backward letters and backward syllables (5.9 %), inflection (8.1 %), acronym (11.8 %), mixex/multiple processes (12.2 %), conaige (17.4 %), and blending (31 %).

In this study of language and culture, the authors examined the use of slang words which have negative effects. Those words are often used by young people or teenagers of Indonesian people especially in Jakarta city.

This research is expected to be useful for all people around the world especially for the knowledge of liunguits, lecturers, teachers as well as parents in order to know

and understand the meaning of slang words used by teenagers in their speaking with their peers in their communication with others daily. This study is also expected to be useful for foreign people who come to Indonesia for their knowledge in understanding the language culture of Indonesian people especially when they come to visit big cities such as jabodetabek are (Jakarta, Bogor, Tangerang, Depok, Bekasi). The writer hopes that the results of this study can be used as an understanding for other countries' people and especially for Indonesia to suggest young people in using formal meaning-words in their formal speaking with others.

The goal of this research is to awaken all of us as human beings that it is very important to keep a positive condition while communicating with other people. For educators and parents in Indonesia especially, the results of this research are very useful for them to better understand the meaning of rude words spoken by today's teenagers as they communicate to others in a society. It is better to educate the children to use polite-meaning words in order to get positive nuances in their daily communication with others so they can appreciate each other in stead of humiliating others by their rude-words use. This research is highly recommended to the future researchers for continuing this study in other countries to get a deep understanding about other slang words, the characteristics, and the word formation of slang words in our society. This is also recommended to the future researchers for continuing this study in other provinces of Indonesia or in other countries to get a deep understanding about other rude words and the impacts of using rude words in the society.

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In a social group, especially adolescents, the community creates a social language to communicate with all the members in their daily communication. The created language is inherent in each member of the group because of their close relationship with each other. The language that people use also clearly reflects the cultural values that exist within the group. The use of vocabulary items in speaking to other people in daily intercourse reflects the culture of the speakers of that language. The usage of rude words in communication with other people is bad communication. Nowadays, the use of rude words by teenagers with their peers in daily conversation is a sign of a bad culture. Using rude words, especially in formal conversation is not polite; in addition, the speakers who use rude words can also cause a bad image of the nation or the environment where the speakers live.



Gunawan Tambunsaribu got his bachelor's degree, Linguistics, and his magister degree, Applied Linguistics, from Gunadarma University, Jakarta in 2010. Now, he works as an English lecturer at Universitas Kristen Indonesia since 2014 until now. He also teaches English for Specific Purposes at Gunadarma University since 2010. His major is *Translation*.

