

RUDE WORDS BECOMING SLANG WORDS USED BY INDONESIAN TEENAGERS IN THEIR DAILY COMMUNICATION (Second Edition)

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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 at 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' conversation 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

INTRODUCTION

In the communication field, the use of words while we are speaking with other people our daily intercourse reflects the culture of the speakers of that language. Using rude words in our conversation with other people in our surroundings can be said as a kind of bad communication. Recently, teenagers used rude words in their conversations with their friends considered a bad culture. There are three topics in this study namely the rude words, the source of the rude words spoken by Indonesian teenagers nowadays, and the factors why Indonesian teenagers use such rude words in their daily communication with their friends. The writer collected the data by recording the teenagers' speaking while they were communicating with their peers or friends. The college students did not know that the researcher recorded their speaking. The dialogues among the teenagers, recorded by the researcher purposively, will be the data of this research. The writer used the qualitative method with descriptive approach in doing this research. Then the data, which have been transcribed into a word document file, will be reported descriptively using explanations in sentences, not by numbers or numerical data. The recorded speaking audio is encrypted from the audio recorder. The data taken from questionnaires and from interview sessions were also encrypted. The writer found there were 65 words and phrases that were grouped as rude words used by the respondents on their daily communication. In addition, it was found that there were three factors that affected the teenagers in using rude words on their communication with their peers namely environmental, habitual, and friendship factors. This research also found that there were nine sources of the rude words spoken by Indonesian teenagers. There are some sources of the rude words, namely a) words

related to Indonesian's tribal, b) words related to human's ugly appearances or disabled person, c) words related to loan words from other languages, d) words related to dirty or filthy animal's name, e) words related to human's mental or psychoneurotic illness, f) words related to human's bad behavior or behavioral defects, g) words related to human body's feces or excrement, h) words related to genital or sex organ, and i) disorderly mixed-syllable words. In order to develop a good relationship among people in their environment, having a positive meaningful conversation by using polite vocabulary is good choice instead of using rude words. This article is hoped to be useful and beneficial for parental guidance to teach their children in avoiding the rude words in their daily speaking with their peers especially while they are talking to their siblings and parents at home.

"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" (Gunawan, 2022). This research has several goals, namely to a) know the slang words which are derived from rude words used by Indonesian teenagers in their daily speaking; b) summarize the morphological forms or feature of the spoken slang words, and c) get to know the negative effects from using such the rude words according to the respondents (parents and educators) participated in this research. This researcher uses a qualitative method. The researcher collected the research data from the interview session, questionnaires, and the field notes. The researcher then encrypted the data into word document file and analyze it using the word formulation or morphological features. The researcher found that there are ten kinds of word formation of the slang words spoken by Indonesian teenagers in their daily conversation. There are 558 words that belongs to the category of slang words found as the main data. Then, the writer grouped the 558 words into ten morphological features of word formations. The ten-word formations are reduplication (0.4%), clipping (3.9 %), onomatopoeia (4.5%), borrowing (4.8 %), other formation called "backward letters and backward syllables" (5.9 %), inflection (8.1 %), acronym (11.8 %), mixed or multiple processes (12.2 %), coinage (17.4 %), and blending (31

%). The respondents who participated were 150 people (100 secondary school teachers and 50 lecturers from different universities). 86% of the respondents (129 out of 150 people) stated that there is a negative impact from using slangs or rude words for the teenagers' academic qualification. The learning process may be distracted and some of the students are not comfortable in listening to such slang words in their communication in the classroom. This article is expected to be beneficial and useful for the parents as well as the educators in teaching the young people in using positive meaningful words instead of slang or rude words while they are talking or speaking to their peers and to the people whom they talk to. This article can be used as reference or teaching material for language learners, linguists, and for all the people who interested in knowing about youth life and the language they use in their daily communication.

1.1 Background of Research

Teenagers nowadays use many vocabularies amounts that are considered to be rude words because these words can hurt other people's feelings. When teenagers speak to their friends, they commonly use slang words on their sentences. The such slang words contain some rude words. The use of rude words on our communication can reflect a bad culture in our surroundings. The use of rude words on our daily communication to other people is a bad habit in communication. Many parents of the children said that speaking using rude words is considered to be an immoral habit. These days, many teenagers have been using slang words derived from rude or curse words in their communication when talking to their peers or other people daily. This means that the youth are also considered to be impolite people. This is truly a bad habit that affect their lives negatively. 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." (Gunawan, 2022). Chaer (2000) states "... language is a sound system that is arbitrary, used by a community to cooperate, to communicate, and to become self-identity". The style of a good language in our communication to other people will reflect a good culture. In the contrary, someone who is used to saying rude words in his communication, he will reflect a sign of bad culture. To differ between a good and a bad communication style, Keraf (2006) stated that "... 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 fact that the use of slang words which are derived from cursive or rude words lead to negatively affecting the teenagers' lives, especially on their academic qualifications. A conversation using abusive words leads to a bad culture of the speakers in their surroundings. This era, the Z generation tend to enjoy using rude words in their daily communication. They think that this habit of speaking using rude words is cool. Nowadays teenagers think that the friendship zone will get closer among the community members if they use the same language style, using rude words, in their conversation with their peers. The habit of using slang words is categorized as a bad habit because the action may hurt other people's feelings. In addition, the people whom we are talking to do not always agree with what we call "cool" habits. Not every friend of ours likes to listen or to speak using such slang words. That is the reason we must be aware of using vocabulary in our interaction with other people in our surroundings.

“The so fast development of the human society has big influence to the tools of the communication namely a language. Modern world signed by high technological devices emerges some new trends. The new trends also affect the development of language. The new technology affects the language itself. Many new words or vocabularies are derived from the existence of the development of new technology. The new technology also affects the use of language in a communication. There are many new slang words used by many communities that are derived from the existence of the new technology. Slang words are characterized by various linguistic features that reflect the speakers’ way of living. The existence of new slang words signs that the language itself is always changing and developing”. Learning language can be said as always challenging” (Gunawan, 2022).

1.2 Research Problems

There were (3) three topics in this study namely: a) the rude words, b) ¹the source of the rude words spoken by Indonesian teenagers nowadays, and c) the factors why the teenagers in Indonesia use some rude words on their communication with their friends. There are six problems will be discussed in this research. The problems in ¹this study are:

1. The numbers of slang words derived from rude words spoken by Indonesian youth when they are having conversation with their friends daily;
2. The negative impacts to the students from using such slang words commonly in their daily conversations based on opinions of teachers and parents;
3. The original words of such ¹slang words used by Indonesian teenagers while they are having conversation with their peers;
4. The list of slang words that include some abusive words used by teenagers Indonesian commonly in their daily communication;
5. ¹The morphological process and features of such slang words used by Indonesian youth nowadays, and

6. The impacts for the teenagers' academic qualification regarding the use of such slang words they are using, while having conversation with other people especially with their peers in their daily lives, based on parents as well as school teachers' opinions.

1.3 The Purpose of the Study

Related to the research problems stated above, this study focuses in finding a) list of slang words which are derived from rude words used by Indonesian youth while they are having conversation with other people in their daily lives especially with their peers; b) the factors that cause the teenagers using such slang words in their speaking; c) the original words (sources) of such slang words; d) the numbers of slang words which are derived from abusive words or rude words spoken by the teenagers; 5) the analysis of such slang words in order to get to know the morphological features of the slang words, and 6) the effects for the teenagers in using such slang words based on what parents' as well as educators' perspectives.

1.4 The Significance of the Study

By reading the results of this study, the writer expects 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 in Indonesia while they are having conversation 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. The parents and the school teachers are hoped to have strategies to reduce and to eliminate the usage of the slang words that contain rude or abusive words used

by the children while they are communicating with other people in their surroundings daily.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is limited to be focused in discussing about ¹the rude words spoken by Indonesian teenagers' or youth in their daily conversation (communication) especially in the region of *jabodetabek* (Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, Bekasi) and other big cities in Indonesia. The researcher selected the respondents randomly. The researcher chose some most well-known malls where they went go shopping, schools where they were studying, entertainment venues, restaurants, and coffee shops located in several big cities in Indonesia. The writer also did some interviews with the respondents who have agreed to participate ²⁵in this research. The researcher collected the data using questionnaires, interview sessions, and field note. The participants were 50 lecturers and 100 school teachers to complete the data that ²will be used by the writer for his analysis based on the problems stated in the previous first chapter.

¹The writer collected the data by recording the teenagers' speaking while they were communicating with their peers or friends. In collecting the data, the students did not know that they were recorded when speaking with their friends. The dialogues among the teenagers ¹were recorded by the writer purposively. The writer used qualitative method in this research because the data were analyzed and reported descriptively using words and explanation not by numbers or numerical data. The recorded speaking was encrypted from the audio recorder. The data taken from questionnaires and from interview session were also encrypted. The writer found there were 65 words and phrases that were group as rude words used by the respondents on their daily communication. The respondents participating in this research were teenagers from Indonesia, school teachers, and university lectures. The participants were selected randomly by purposive sampling. The researcher first visited some most-well known public places such as malls, school canteens, entertainment spots, university canteens, coffee shops located in the province of DKI Jakarta.

The writer took data by conducting depth-interviews, questionnaires, and field note to specific respondents. After taking notes, listening to the recordings taken from the interview sessions, and encrypting the questionnaire results, then the writer grouped, listed, and made the data coding. The writer then grouped the data based on the category of slang words and rude words. The writer classified the data into three slang categories namely *tribal (ethnic) words*, local or *national words*, and *foreign words*. Then, the writer analyzed the data based on the morphological features (word formation) of the data found. In addition to the analysis process, the writer added the English words and expressions based on the contextual meaning of such Indonesian expressions in English.

The writer used descriptive approach in doing this research. Arikunto (1990) stated "... descriptive research is not intended to test a particular hypothesis, but only describes slightly about a variable, a symptom or a state". The data are in the form of words, not in numbers. Thus, this study used qualitative approach. The writer analyzed the data and reported descriptively. The data were encrypted from the audio recorders, questionnaires, and interview session. The writer grouped the rude words used by the respondents while speaking to their peers. In the process of research, the researcher used also field notes to get the list of slang words. Then, the writer typed all the slang words using Microsoft word document. In addition, the writer tried to find the basic Indonesian formal words by looking up the meaning using KBBI dictionary online (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia). The writer then translated the Indonesian slang words using equivalent English slang words. This study was an introspective study. Introspective is a term 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 writer had difficulty and what the solutions are"

THEORETICAL REVIEW

3.1) Sociology

Sociology is a field of study related to the culture in the society in general. In sociology, we learn also 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. Pitirina 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 seven elements of culture considered as a universal culture, namely a) *the tools and equipment of human life*; b) *the livelihood of life*; c) *community system*; d) *language (oral and written)*; e) *art*; f) *knowledge system*; and g) *religion*. These seven elements of culture mentioned above, there is a term "spoken and written language" which the author has chosen as the topic of discussion in his study. In this case, oral language is a verbal communication that is directly spoken through the mouth and sounds.

3.2) Language and Function

The definition 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". "Language is an arbitrary sound symbol system used by social groups to cooperate, communicate and to identify themselves while Brown and Yule (1983) stated that the language is not just a means of communication (Kridalaksana in Chaer, 2003). The linguists stated that use of language is a part of the

message in a communication (Brown & Yule) called “transactional” and “interpersonal”. It reflects that the existence of culture and customs is existing in using language as a medium in communication. There are four classes of language functions (Nababan, 2013), namely (a) cultural function, (b) communal function, (c) individual function, and (d) educational function. The language function in culture is considered as a means in 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. Huma learns to live in his surroundings, the society, through and with the help of the language itself.” (Nababan, 2013).

3.3) Culture

The word “*budaya*” derived from the Sanskrit word namely “*buddhayah*” has meaning “*character*” and “*mind*”. Culture is as matters relating to *mind* and *character*. “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” (E. B Taylor, 1871). Wilson in Sibarani (1992) stated that the 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 is a symbol system consists of symbols and meanings shared one to another that we can identify, and it is for public.” (Clifford Geertz , 1973; Fedyani Syaifuddin, 2005).

3.4) Relationship between Language and Culture

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 (Koentjaraningrat in Tambunsaribu, 2021). Abdul Chaer (2003) stated that a language is unique and it has a very close relationship with the culture in the community who are using the language. Culture will shape someone's language (Piaget, ...). A Russian scholar named Vigotsky argued that language development is earlier one stage before the development of thought which the two of them mixed together with the result that it brings up language

and thought. In addition, Chaer (2003), in Chomsky's and Piaget's, argued that language study has a close relation to the culture. Eric Lenneberg also had a similar view according to the linguistic theories proposed by Chomsky and Piaget.

"The criterion used to observe the correct use of language is by the rules/structure of the language itself. These aspects are the 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" (Sugono, 2009). The communication need is of course related to the topic being discussed, related to the purpose of the conversation, related to the person to whom the speaker is talking to (if it is spoken) or related to the readers (if it is written), and related to the place where the conversation takes place". "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" Suryadi (2009). According to Sapir & Whorf in Chaer (2003) states that "The way of thought and culture of a society is determined or influenced by its language structure".

3.5) Teenager

There are two groups of early teenagers in the age of 11 until 15 years old and the teenagers in the age of 14 until 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. 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." (Samsuddin, 2003)

3.6) Slang Words

Mulyana (2008) stated that “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) also mentioned 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”. “Slang is an independent part of the national language characterized by specific denominations of non-literary strata realized 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.” (Hubáček3, 1988). Chloupek (1974) noted the distinction between the slang words and professional language and the use of words based on expressive characters; the language which play the words, the denomination based on the metaphor similarity, the words which are shortened or reduced becoming compound words are the common features in creating slang words and professional language.

“The slang words referred to the specialized vocabulary of underworld groups and used fairly interchangeably with the terms, such as *cant*, *flash*, *argot*.” (Eble, 1996). Eble focused the novelty and the 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. A slang word can be extended to a new area of meaning referring to man’s interests inventing the slang” (Green, 2002). Eble mentioned also the same problem about the comings and goings of the slang words. “Perhaps the most formidable problem is that slang changes rapidly, so it is virtually impossible to give an accurate account of current slang items.” (Eble, ...).

“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’” (Leech & Svartvik, 1981). There are various types of non-standard language (Coleman, 2004). She stated also that “Slang is usually short-lived, and often

belongs to a specific age or social clique. It is used, like fashion, to define ingroups and out-groups. Jargon is the specialized language of an occupational or interest group, and functions as often to exclude as to include". Hotten (2008) talked about the differences between slang such as "*cant*" in age given word. The word "*cant*" is old use. The "*slang*" is modern and changing. Hotten gave an example of thief in using the word *cant*". He said "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".

"Slang is considered as a result of the development of the new words. It happens as a creative expression from the people in order to make the words more efficient and simpler to be said. The existence of slang words is because human needs instant and unique words. For modern people, slang words become their lifestyle" (Fromkin & Rodman, 1983). The slang words can be as a help for ¹² young people to adapt in the community or society. There are many steps to process a new word for becoming a slang word. According to Fromkin & Rodman (1983), there are nine (9) steps in creating or forming new words, they are a) coinage, b) compounding, c) clipping, d) blending, e) borrowing, f) back formation, g) acronyms, h) multiple processes, and i) and affixes.

3.7) Morphology

"Morphology is a branch of linguistics. Morphology is the study of the internal structure of words" (Katamba, 1993). Ramlan (1992) said that "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". Nida (1962) also stated that "... morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words. The main focus of morphology study is on how we identify morphemes and their distributions as well as their combinations in forming words." ¹ O'Grady & Guzman (1997) stated that "... of all units of linguistic analysis, the word is the most familiar. The most reliable defining

property of words is that they are the smallest free forms found in language. Many linguists agree that a word is a linguistic.” A word **may** also be a morpheme such as the words *sheet, come, Mary, chair, in, shall, etc.* In the other hand, those words also may be a linguistic form, which is larger than one morpheme, like the words *girlish, paper, gradually and swam.* According to Katamba (1993), he stated that “A word can also be seen as a presentation of a lexeme that is associated with certain morpho-syntactic properties (class words) such as *noun, adjective, verb, adverb, pronoun, proposition, conjunction.* A word can also be partly syntactic properties such as *tense, mood, gender, number, etc.*”

²⁸ 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" (Marchand, 1992). "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." (O'Grady and Guzman, 1997). ¹ Word formation is a part of Morphology field of study. O'Grady and Guzman (in Tambunsaribu, 2022) mentioned that "Morphology is the study of word formation and its analysis which has a system of class and rules involved in it."

²⁰ According to Yule (1985), there are some different types of process in slang word formation used by in the Indonesia teenagers. He stated that "A word formation process is a process to form new words or terms by the old words to the new words through some processes. These processes are *coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, acronyms, derivation, and multiple processes*". ³ Potter (1975) stated that ¹ one of such word processes is called "back formation". In relation to that, the term "reduplication" means that we duplicate the sam word to form new word (Gerber, 1968). The writer can conclude that the processes of forming new words ations ¹ to complete the theories of this research.

1. Coinage

The word “*coinage*” is defined as ³the invention of totally new terms. This process tends to become daily words in the language used by people in their community (Yule, 2006)

Example: a) “*Kleenex*” means “*facial tissue*”. b) “*Teflon*” means “*frying pan*”

2. Borrowing

¹³*Borrowing* is the activity of taking over words from other languages. We can see from the history that the English language has adopted a vast number of loan words from other languages (Yule, 2006)

example: a) *tycoon* (taken from Japanese Language). *dope* (taken from Dutch), etc.

3. Compounding. The word “compounding” means ³a process for joining two separate words in order to produce a single form of word (Yule, 2006).

Example:

a) adjective + noun. Example: fast + food = fast food.

b) noun + noun. Example: text + book = textbook

The word examples above show us that the elements creating compound nouns can all typically occur as independent words. One of morphological processes in language is named *compounding* process. The word “*compounding*” means ¹¹combination of some lexical categories (adjectives, nouns, verbs, or prepositions). It is used to build a larger unit of words.

Allan (1986) stated that “... compound words are lexemes that are composed from two or more free forms of words” (O’Grady & Guzman, 1996).

Example:

- ²⁷(noun+noun) → “*face+book*” = facebook.
- (adjective+noun) → “*anti+climax*” = anticlimax
- come-on (verb+preposition) → “*come+on*”
- swear-word (verb +noun) → “*swear+word*”

4. Blending.

Blending is a process that is similar to compounding process. In the blending process, someone combines two separate word forms which aims to produce a single new word (Yule, 2006). This process takes only the beginning of one word and joins it to the end of the other word.

Example:

- “*smog*” is the blending from a word “*smoke*” and “*fog*”.
- “*brunch*” is the blended word from “*breakfast*” and “*lunch*”.

The *blended* word is derived from two words in which their non-morphemic components are mixed into one component. This “blending” process takes only the beginning of one word and join it to the end of the other word (Hatch & Brown, 1995).

5. Clipping

The “clipping” means 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).

Example:

- “*ad*” from the original word “*advertisement*”;
- “*flu*” from the original word “*influenza*”.

There are 2 kinds of shortening, they are *aphesis* and *apocope*. *Aphesis* is a process for making new words by deleting a consonant or a vowel at the first syllable of the word. *Apocope* is a process for making new words by deleting consonants or vowels from the last syllable of the word (Potter, 1975).

Clipping is a process for making new words where a polysyllabic word is eliminated its one or more syllables so that it becomes shorter (O’Grady & Guzman, 1996). Allan (1986) group “clipping” into (3) three categories, namely:

- **Fore Clipping.** It means that we cut the first part of the original word, such as *burger* from the word *hamburger*; *phone* from the base word *telephone*
- **Back Clipping.** It means that we short the tail–end of the original word, such as the word "*lab*" is from the word "*laboratory*" and the word "*demo*" is taken from the word "*demonstration*".
- **Fore-back Clipping.** We cut the first part and the tail–end of the original word. Examples: The word "*flue*" is taken from the word "*influenza*". The word "*jams*" is taken from the original word "*pajamas*".

6. Back Formation.

Potter (1975) stated that *back formation* is kind of forming a new word process by revising the word order. This new word process reduces a word of one type of word class into another word class.

Example: the word "*donate*" becomes "*donation*"; the word "*worker*" from the base word "*work*".

To make a new word, someone deletes the actual affix from another word in a language called *back formation* (O'Grady & Guzman, 1996).

Example:

- a. The word "housekeep" is formed into new word namely "housekeeper".
- b. The word "biograph" is formed into new word namely "biography".

7. Abbreviation.

Hatch & Brown (1995) stated that "... initialization is a kind of reduction process where each letter on the word is pronounced."

Example:

- a. The word "FBI" stands for "The Federal Bureau of Investigation"
- b. The word "NTID" stands for "National Technical Institute of the Deaf"

Acronym is a word that is made up from abbreviations too, but the word result is pronounced as a word, not as a list of letters.

Example:

- a. UNICEF stands for “The United Nations Children’s Fund”.
- b. NAFTA stands for “The North American Free Trade Agreement”.

There are 2 (two) kinds of abbreviation, *initialism* and *acronyms*. *Initialism* is a type of abbreviation formed by the initial letters of the words and read them by spelling each word. *Acronym* is the word process which is formed from the initial letters of a set of other words (Yule, 1985)⁶. Acronyms are formed by taking the initial letters of some or all of the words in a phrase or title and reading them as a word.

Example:

UN for United Nations.

NATO for North Atlantic Treaty Organization (O’Grady & Guzman, 1996:159).

8. Derivation.

Derivation is a process in forming new words by adding an affix into a base word and has the distinct meaning and category from the base”. ‘There are four kinds of affixes found in the study¹ namely prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and the combination of prefixes and suffixes (O’Grady & Guzman, 1996). Yule (2006) stated that “Derivation process is the accomplished process by means of a large number of affixes of English language which are not usually given separate listings in dictionaries”.

⁴Example: the suffixes *un-*, *mis-*, *-ful*, *-less* are added to base word *happy*, *present*, *joyful*, and *care*. The additional suffixes create new words namely *unhappy*, *misrepresent*, *joyful*, *careless*”.

Explanation:

- a) *un-* (unhappy); *mis-* (misrepresent) = negative prefix.
- b) *-ism* (terrorism); *-ish* (boyish). – changing base word class the word class.

“Derivation morpheme makes explicit the word class assignment of the word to make it into word class such as an adjective, an adverb, or another part of speech” (Hatch & Brown, 1995)

Example:

- a. “Noun” becomes “Adjective” = “boy” + “~ish” → (boyish)
- b. “Verb” becomes “Noun” = “sing” + “~er” → (singer)
- c. “Adjective” becomes “Adverb” = “happy” + “~ly” → (happily)
- d. “Noun” into “Verb” = “vaccine” + “~ate” → (vaccinate)

9. Multiple Processes

Yule (2006) said that “... a *multiple process* is creating some new words derived from old words by doing more than one word formation. This is necessary for the language users to know how to make their own innovative words by using two or more formations”.

Example:

1. The word “*deli*” derived from a base word “*delicatessen*” – a *borrowing* word from Germany. The word “*deli*” is the *clipping* form derived from the word “*delicatessen*”.
2. The word “*laser*” is derived from the base word “*Light Amplification*”. The word “*laser*” is an *acronym*. The word ‘*lase*’ is a backformation from the “*laser*”.

10. Onomatopoeia.

The word “*onomatopoeia*” means that a word which has a sound that represents an aspect of the thing. (O’Grady & Guzman, 1996).

11. Reduplication.

The word “*reduplication*” means that there is a change of word form by making a duplication of sounds or words. Reduplication activity duplicates parts or all of the

base to which it applies to mark a grammatical or semantic contrast. “There are two kinds of reduplication, in the word formation process, namely full reduplication and partial duplication. Full reduplication is conducted by repetition the entire word, while partial reduplication takes only part of the root word.” (Gerber, 1968).

Example of Indonesian Language Words:

- a) *orang* (singular) – *orang-orang* (plural). = man - men.
- b) *anak* (singular) – *anak-anak* (plural) = chil - children.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

From the finding, ¹it is found that there are various ²types of slang words derived from rude words. The following lists are ²rude 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

²Table 1
The list of rude words that are often spoken by teenagers when they communicate with their peers in their daily conversations

NO	RUDE WORDS & PHRASES	SYNONIM IN BAHASA INDONESIA	ENGLISH
1	<i>geblek</i>	<i>goblok/bodoh</i> <i>/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>	¹ 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>ini adalah nama sebuah penyakit telinga yang mengeluarkan cairan bercampur nanah</i>	deaf
² 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>Nama seekor binatang yang sifatnya merayap, berkulit ¹⁷ kasap berbintik-bintik, suaranya keras, hidup di rumah (pohon, dsb)</i>	colorful gecko (an animal)

16	" <i>bego</i> lu ya?"	<i>Begok</i> = <i>sangat bodoh</i> ; <i>sangat tolol</i>	"very stupid person"
17	"Dasar <i>dungu</i> lu!" " <i>Dongok</i> banget sih lu!"	<i>Dungu/dongok</i> = <i>sangat bodoh</i> ; <i>sangat tolol</i>	"very stupid person"
18	"Ih, <i>bodoh</i> sia!"	<i>bodoh</i> = <i>tidak tau apa-apa (tolol)</i>	"Very stupid person"
19	"Dasar <i>idiot</i> emang!"	<i>Idiot</i> = <i>sangat bodoh</i> ; <i>sangat tolol</i> . <i>Idiot: kemampuan IQ (+/-) 25 poin)</i>	"idiot" (a loan word from English language)
20	" <i>brengsek</i> lu!" " <i>berengsek</i> sia!"	<i>rewel</i> . <i>bandel</i> . <i>kacau sekali</i> . <i>tidak beres</i> .	² useless. no good. very bad attitude
²¹	" <i>bangsat</i> emang lu!"	<i>Bangsat</i> = <i>nama kutu busuk</i> . <i>Merujuk kepada orang yang bertabiat jahat (terutama bagi orang yang suka mencuri)</i>	scoundrel/rascal/thief/bad person
22	" <i>kampret</i> emang ente!"	<i>Seekor kelelawar kecil yang memakan</i>	English synonym: small bat (meaning: ugly face; very bad physical appearances)

		<i>serangga, bentuk hidungnya berlipat-lipat</i>	
23	" <i>kaparat sia!</i> " " <i>keparat emang lunya!</i> "	<i>kafir; tidak bertuhan; jahanam; terkutuk</i>	English synonym: *dammit. *damned. *accursed.
24	" <i>mampus lu njing</i> "	<i>mati</i>	English synonym: Die (Exclamation for talking about something unfortunate)
25	" <i>biadab banget lu!</i> "	<i>belum beradab; tidak tahu adat (sopan santun)</i>	English synonym: *Impolite person. * ² Ill-mannered person. *uncivilized. *savage.
²⁶	" <i>Itu muka? lu tuh ngaca...!</i> "	<i>mengacu pada wajah yang jelek</i>	English expression: "Mind your face in the mirror!". Meaning: an expression ² to curse or to humiliate someone who has an ugly face.
²⁷	" <i>jelek banget lu emang!</i> "	<i>wajah tidak enak dipandang mata; buruk rupa.</i>	English expression: "Your face is ugly". "You are very ugly!" Meaning: an expression to curse or humiliate a person who has an ugly face.
28	" <i>Dasar emang lu Leak !</i> "	<i>hantu jadi-jadian, berupa binatang</i>	"leak" is an ugly and bad animal.

		(kera, burung hantu, dsb).	Meaning: ghost (a kind of ghost which is most well known in Bali, Indonesia)
29	" <i>gembel</i> banget lu!" " <i>jembel</i> amat sih lu!"	<i>melarat; miskin sekali</i>	Meaning: a very poor person. Apo
30	" <i>Jijik</i> banget gua lihat lu bangsat!"	<i>Ekspresi menyatakan ketidaksukaan melihat wajah orang lain (jijik = merasa mual, dsb) karena mungkin badannya kotor, sifatnya keji, dan karena hal lainnya.</i>	Meaning: disgust. an expression to humiliate someone who has a very bad smell. very stinky.
31	<i>Najis</i> amat!	<i>merasa orang lain kotor yang menjadikannya terhalang untuk beribadah kepada Tuhan. Kotor yang Najis seperti jilatan anjing bagi umat Islam.</i>	Meaning: disgusted. *defiling filth. *Dirty. An expression 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> bener lu!	<i>tuli</i>	Meaning: deaf

33	<i>Borok sia!</i>	<i>Sebuah luka yang bernanah dan busuk dikarenakan terinfeksi dan mungkin menyebabkan cacat</i>	Meaning: ulcer; mangy
34	<i>Dajal lu!</i>	<i>Dianggap sebagai setan yang datang ke dunia apabila kiamat sudah dekat (seperti raksasa); dianggap sebagai orang yang buruk perilakunya; penipu atau pembohong.</i>	a being of the days preceding the last judgment who tempts humans to evil, esp. licentious activities (moslem) = evil, deceiver, liar
35	<i>cacat lu!</i>	<i>kekurangan sempurna dalam hal fisik/badan yang menyebabkan tampilannya tidak atau kurang baik atau tidak elok dipandang (badan, benda, batin, atau akhlak) □ cela;</i>	physical defect/handicapped person

		<i>aib; tidak (kurang sempurna)</i>	
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; mengacu 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 menyeramkan</i>	very ugly face
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 peduli.</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 Betawinese. In English the word 'lu/loe' means "you"*

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

4.2. The Factors

There are some factors that affect the teenagers to use such rude words 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 questioner given to them. It is found that there are three factors that affect the teenagers to use rude-words namely environmental, habitual, and friendship factor.

a) Environment Factor

From the environment factor, the teenagers know and hear those rude words spoken by the people living around them i.e., from their neighbors, their parents, their siblings and also from the actors or 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

From the 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 writer 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 Factors

From the friendship factor, the third biggest influential factor for the teenagers in using rude words is friendship factor. This is caused by the young people feels comfortable and close to their friends while they are using the sama slang words. The teenagers tend to communicate using rude words while they are talking to their friends. They said that they feel very close to each other when they use such rude words. They feel more comfortable using such rude words because none of them hurt feelings. They said that these slang words were like their community words in their surrounding. Some of the teenagers even did not know the original meaning of those slang words. They only said that they liked and those words sounded cool and funny. They did not pay much attention to the basic meaning of those 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 writer 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

This research found out that there are (9) nine sources of rude words spoken by Indonesian teenagers. They are a) disorderly mixed-syllable words, b) words related to genital or sex organs, c) words related to human body's feces or excrement, d) words related to dirty or filthy animal's name, e) words related to human's mental of psychoneurotic illness, f) words related to human's bad behavior or behavioral defects, g) words related loan words from foreign languages, h) words related to human's ugly appearances or disabled person, and j) words related to Indonesian's tribals.

a. "Disorderly Mixed-Syllable Vocabularies."

1. *an-jir* (*anjing, anjay, anjas, anju, anjis*)
2. *na-jong* (*najos, najis, najiss*)
3. *nye-mot* (*monyet, monkey*)
4. *ge-bleg* (*goblok, goblog, gebleg*)
5. *a-zi-zay* (*najis*)
6. *be-bon, be-don* (*bego, bodoh*)
7. *bang-ke* (*bangkai, busuk*)

In bahasa Indonesia (as the source language text), these words are commonly known as "***kata plesetan***". These words or phrases are originally derived from constructed or mixed words. Those words are disorderly made or mixed by the speaker in order to subtilize the meaning of the original words. Look at the table (table 1) for the explanation using English of each word. The writer tried to translate into their close equivalent meaning in English.

b. Genital or Sex Organ's Vocabularies

- */sem-pak/*
- */kon-tol/*
- */me-mek, me-ki/*
- */pu-ki-mak/*

- */mar-to-le/*
- */“i-til*
- */pe-pet/*
- */jem-but/*
- */bu-jang i-nam/*

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

c. Human Body’s Feces (excrement) Vocabularies

- */e-ek/*
- */si-lit/*
- */bo-ol/*
- */be-rak/*
- */co-ngek/*

From the Human Body’s Feces (excrement) vocabularies, the words or phrases are categorized into rude words which are derived from vocabularies related to human body’s feces or excrement. Look at table below (table 1) for the explanation using English of each word. The writer tried to translate into their close equivalent meaning in English.

d. Dirty or Filthy Animal’s Name Vocabularies

- */ba-bi/*
- */an-jing/*
- */a-su/*
- */mo-nyet/*
- *”/kam-bing/*
- */to-ke be-lang/*

From the Dirty or Filthy Animal's Name Vocabularies, the words phrases are derived from dirty/filthy animal's names. Look at table 1 for the explanation using English of each word. The writer tried to translate into their close equivalent meaning in English.

e. Human's Mental (Psychoneurotic) Illness Vocabularies

- */be-gok/*
- */du-ngu/, /do-ngo/*
- */bo-doh/*
- */pe-le/*
- */i-di-ot/*
- */pe-a/*
- */gi-la/*

From the Human's Mental (Psychoneurotic) Illness Vocabularies, the words or phrases are categorized into rude words which are derived from vocabularies related to mental/psychoneurotic illness. Look at table below (table 1) for the explanation using English of each word. The writer tried to translate into their close equivalent meaning in English.

f. Human's bad behavior or behavioral defects Vocabularies

1. */breng-sek/*
2. */bang-sat/*
3. */kam-pret*
4. */mam-pus lu/*
5. */bi-a-dab/*
6. */ke-pa-rat/*

From the Human's bad behavior or behavioral defects Vocabularies, the words or phrases are categorized into rude words which are derived from vocabularies related to human's bad behavior or behavioral defects. Look at table 1 for the explanation using

English of each word. The writer tried to translate into their close equivalent meaning in English.

g. Loan Words from Foreign Languages

English:

"Mot-her fu-cker".

"Fuck you".

"Shit!".

"Bitch!".

Japan:

"Bak-ka!".

"A-kou-ka!".

From the Loan Words from Foreign Languages, the words or 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 writer tried to translate into their close equivalent meaning in English.

h. Human's Ugly Appearances or Disabled Person Vocabularies

1. *"Muka: "Mu lu tuh ngaca"*
2. *"Jelek: "Jelek lu!"*
3. *"Leak: "Muke lu leak"*
4. *"Gembel: "Dasar gembel"*
5. *"Jijik: "Jijik banget gua sama lu"*
6. *"Najis: "Najis banget lu!"*
7. *"Sange: "Dasa nuka sange emang lu!"*
8. *"Budeg, tuli: "Dasar budeg lu!"*
9. *"Borok: "Borok banget sih lu!"*

10. "Alien: "Dasar alien muke lu!"

11. "Dajal: "Dajal emang lu!"

12. "Cacat lu"

From the Human's Ugly Appearances or Disabled Person Vocabularies, the words or 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 writer tried to translate into their close equivalent meaning in English.

i. Indonesian Tribal Words

Betawinese language:

"Sue lu (Betawiness)

Bodo nanan (Betawiness) "

Bataknese Language:

"Martole jonjong (Batakness) "

"Bujang inam (Batakness) "

Pepet (Batakness) "

Javanes Language:

"Asu (Javaness) "

""Dancok (Javaness) "

"Turuk koe (Javaness) "

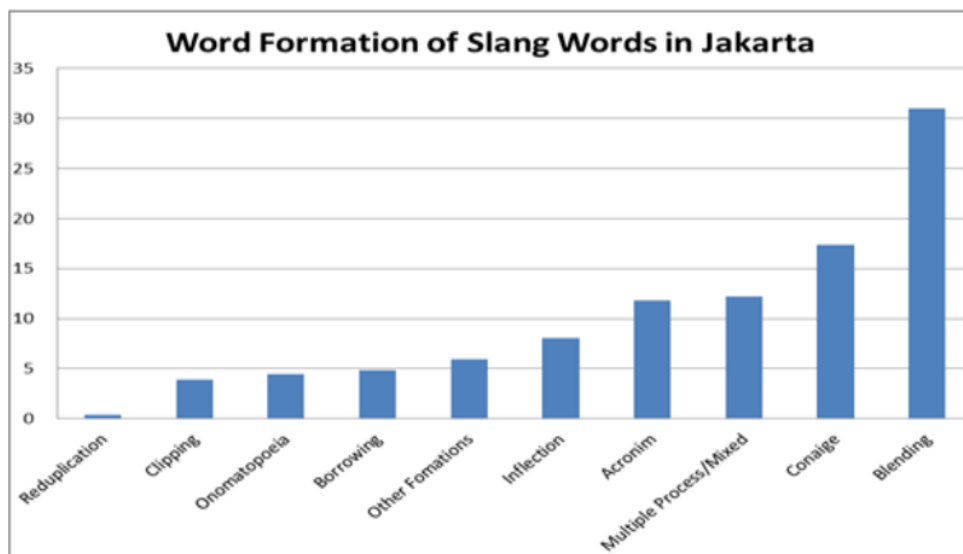
From the Indonesian Tribal Words, the words or phrases are categorized into rude words which are derived from vocabularies derived from Indonesian tribal words. Look at Table 1 for the explanation using English for each word. The writer tried to translate into their close equivalent meaning in English.

4.4. Slang Words Used by Indonesian Teenagers

From the Slang Words Used by Indonesian Teenagers, the words or phrases are 558 slang words that are commonly spoken by Indonesian teenagers in their daily communication while speaking with their friends. See appendixes (table 2 until 12), attached in this research, to see the slang word lists. The writer analyzed these 558 words (see table 1 and graph 1 below).

Table (2). The percentage of slang words used by Indonesian teenagers

No.	Word Formation	Numbers of Word	Percent (%)
1	Blending	173	31
2	Coinage	97	17
3	Multiple Process (Mixed)	68	12
4	Acronym	66	12
5	Inflection	45	8
6	Other Formation (Backward Letter & Backward Syllable)	33	6
7	Borrowing	27	5
8	Onomatopoeia	25	5
9	Clipping	22	4
10	Reduplication	2	0
Total Number		885	100



Graph (1). The graph of the percentage of slang words used by Indonesian teenagers ”

4.5. Morphological Process of Slang Words Used by Indonesian Teenagers

“The analysis for each slang word formation used by Indonesian teenagers in their daily conversation are as follow:

Table (3).Reduplication

No.	Slangs	Derived from Indonesian Words	Equivalent Slangs 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

No.	Slangs	Derived from Indonesian Words	Equivalent Slangs in English
1	" <i>Agan</i> "	<i>Juragan</i>	Boss (the seller or 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 mate; best friend

Table (5). Onomatopoeia

No	Slangs	Indonesian Derivational Words	*Note	English Equivalence Words
1	" <i>A6</i> "	" <i>Asik</i> "	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sound: '6' /sIks/ 	synonym: Cool!
2	" <i>Beibh</i> "	" <i>Sayang</i> "	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sound: 'baby' /beIbI/ 	synonym: Baby, dearling
3	" <i>Brader</i> "	" <i>Brother</i> "	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sound: 'brother' /brAdr/ 	synonym: Brother, bro!
4	" <i>Saiko</i> "	sound: 'psycho' /sAIko/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> synonym: crazy, maniac 	sound: 'psycho' /sAIko/
5	" <i>Cekidot</i> "	Expression: "check it out!"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expression: "Check It Out!" 	Expression: "check it out!"

Table 6. Borrowing

No.	Slang Words	Indonesian derivational Words	*ote	English Equivalence Words
1	"Absurd"	<i>Konyol, aneh</i>	English Language	Silly; ridiculous
2	"Asu"	" <i>Anjing!</i> "	Javanese Language	Dog (*fuck, asshole, oh my...)
3	"Bagen"	<i>Biarkan saja!</i> <i>Terserah!</i>	Betawi Language	"Whatever!"
4	"Jomblo"	<i>Sendiri (seorang yang tak punya pasangan / tanpa kekasih)</i>	Sunda Language	Single person
5	"Hepeng"	<i>Uang/duit</i>	Batak Language	money

Table (7). Other Formation (backward letters and backward syllables)

No	Slang Words	Indonesian derivational Words	*Note	English Equivalence Words
1	"Abru"	"Ba-ru"	"Ba-ru → ab-ru"	synonym: new
2	"Agit"	"Ti-ga"	"Ti-ga → a-git"	"synonym: threw
3	"Eteb"	"Be-te"	"Bê-te → e-teb"	synonym: bored
4	"Tocab"	"Ba-cot"	"Ba-cot → to-cab"	"synonym: big mouth
5	"Ucul"	"Lu-cu"	"Lu-cu → u-cul"	synonym: "funny

Table (8). Inflection

No	Slang Words	Indonesian derivational Words	English Equivalence Words
1	▪ <i>akoh</i> ▪ <i>akooh</i> ▪ <i>akyu</i>	a-ku	synonym: “me, I, myself”
2	<i>begicu</i>	be-gi-tu	synonym: “like that, sort of”
3	<i>buanyak</i>	ba-nyak	synonym: “so many, so much”
4	<i>cucol/cucok</i>	co-cok, ca- kep	synonym: “handsome, beautiful”
5	<i>dimans</i>	di-ma-na?	expression: “where?”

Table (9). Acronym

No	Slang Words	Indonesian derivational Words	English Equivalence Words
1	“ABG”	<i>Anak Baru Gede</i>	synonym: Schoolboy; school girl; unstable-mind teenager
2	“BT”	“ <i>Bete!!!</i> ”	synonym: bored
3	“EGP”	“ <i>Emang gua pikirin!</i> ”	Expression synonym: "I don't give a shit". "I don't give a fuck". "I don't give a damn care!".
4	“TBC”	<i>Tekanan batin cinta</i>	synonym: “love pressure”
5	“PIL”	<i>Pria idaman lain</i>	synonym: “secret boyfriend”

Table (10). Multiple Processes

N o	Slang Words	Indonesian derivational Words	*Note	English Equivalence Words
1	"aa gym gtl"	"... agak-agak gimana gitu loh!"	blending + derivation (gim)	synonym: weird
2	"aida"	"ya udah"	borrowing (i) / (ai) + clipping dari kata dasar "udah"	Expression: "I'm done" "I'm finished"
3	"kepo"	"ingin tau segala sesuatu"	acronym + borrowing	Expression:
4	"sa ae"	"bisa saja"	clipping + derivation "ae"	"What a curious person you are!"
5	"amacca"	"ah! masa?"	blending + derivation "cc"	Synonym: Someone who wants to know every particular object.

Table (11). Conaige

no	slang words	Indonesian derivational words	English Equivalence Words
1	"afgan"	"afgan" → nama penyanyi yang memperkenalkan lagu berjudul 'sadis'.	synonym: "sadists"

2	<i>“ajib”</i>	<i>bagus, enak</i>	synonym: “Excellent, cool, awesome.
3	<i>“jekpot”</i>	<i>muntah</i>	synonym: to throw up, to vomit
4	<i>“letoy”</i>	<i>lemah, lemas</i>	synonym: weak
5	<i>“unyu”</i>	<i>lucu</i>	synonym: funny

Table (12). Blending

No	Slang Words	Indonesian derivational Words	English Equivalence Words
1	<i>“Camen”</i>	<i>Cacat Mental</i>	synonym: “psycho”
2	<i>“Jones”</i>	<i>Jomblo Ngenes</i>	synonym: “unhappy”
3	<i>“Lemot”</i>	<i>Lemah Otak</i>	synonym: “retarded”
4	<i>“Mupeng”</i>	<i>Muka pengen</i>	synonym: “filthy”
5	<i>“Omdo”</i>	<i>Omong Doang</i>	synonym: “liar”

4.6. Negative Impacts for Teenagers in Using Slang Words.

Such slang words spoken by Indonesian teenagers impact negatively on their academic environment and affect the learning process at colleges and schools.

Referring to the list of questions asked to the participants (teachers and lecturers), as the responders to the questionnaires, they wrote some information about their point of view regarding to the impact for the students who use slang words in their speaking with their peers. The researcher found out that 86% of the respondents mentioned there are many negative impacts affected by the use of slang word on the teenagers' academic qualification. Many teachers and lectures had complaints to the students' parents. The teenagers hurt their peers' feelings. The teenagers used informal language while speaking to their teacher and lecturers. In Indonesia, it is called a bad habit and immoral

if a student speak informal especially using rude words in speaking to the adult people such as parents and teachers. See table 13 for the information about the respondents' answers.

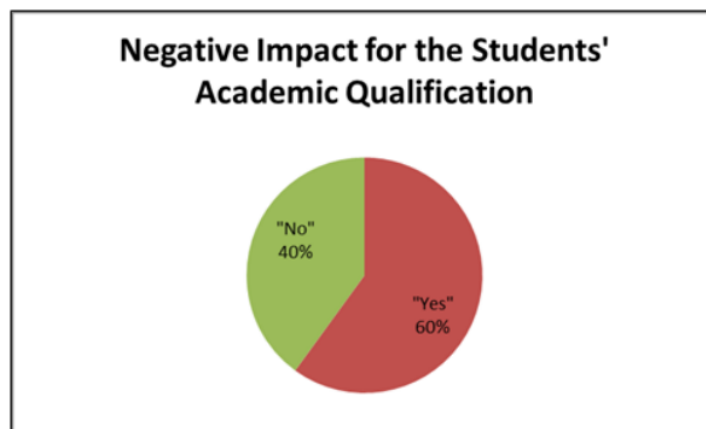
Table 13. The Percentage of Negative Impact

Respondents		Usage Percentage %
"Yes"	129	86
"No"	21	14
Total	150	100

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

- a) that the students, who use the such slang words in their speaking, while they are presenting materials in front of the class, may not know to speak using formal language in a formal situation and formal events; and
- b) that students, who use the such slang words in their speaking, may write their assignments or reports 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 'tempat' most of the students use informal writings 't4' by using the number '4' instead of 'empat' for the word 'tempat'".

This following table contains the percentage of respondents' opinions regarding some negative impacts of using slang words used by the students in their academic qualification in the learning process. (See graph 2)



Graph.2

Negative impacts for the Students' Academic Qualifications

4.7 Indonesian-English Slang Words

This following table contains Indonesian slang words in some expressions and their equivalence translation in English as a SLT (source language text). There expressions ¹ are used by Indonesian teenagers in their daily communication nowadays.

No.	Indonesian Slang Expressions	English Slang Expressions
1	"Heh, Cupu! Sombong banget lo, mau pergi begitu aja, hah?"	Hey, nerds! You're so arrogant, you want to just leave, huh?
2	Hai guys, gua mau ajak lo tur ke dapurnya bokap gue.	Hi everyone, I'd like to take you on a tour of my father's kitchen.
3	Ini laku mas, buat orang yang lagi PDKT .	This Will be sold to those who are still in the process of approaching girl
4	Ada peribahasa bagus yang gue dapat waktu gue sekolah di Yunani.	There's this beautiful proverb I learned when I was studying in Greece.

	(Berbicara Bahasa Yunani) Artinya, Bantulah orang-orang tolol .	(SpeakGreek) means help the stupid people.
5	Belagu banget sih, kadang-kadang.	You're such a snob sometimes
6	Nggak dulu deh. Lagi ribet nih.	Maybe next time. I'm really busy
7	Baru dipuji sedikit udah GR lu.	don't flatter yourself
8	BTW gimana cerita akhir sekolah kita?	By the way , how is the story of our end of school
9	Iya, OTW . Source: Film Generasi Micin	Okey, on the way .
10	Nggak tau, emang gue nyokapnya ?	What am I, his mother ?
11	Trus baju lu basah semua dong!? Goblok!	And soaking your shirt? stupid girl!
12	Anjir , sini loh!	bitch , come back here!
13	Namun yang paling istimewa adalah David, bucin/budak cinta kesayangannya yang siap melayani.	But the most special one is David, her favorite love slave always ready to serve.
14	Gua lagi kebingungan buat nyari kado ulang tahun buat gebetan gua, Ajeng.	I have trouble getting a gift for my crush , Ajeng

15	<i>Santai aja, namanya juga naksir.</i>	It's okay, I'm here because I like you
16	<i>Bisa aja lo. Gue gampang juga lo.</i>	Haha okay. I wanna hit you!
17	<i>Ni kalo lo PHP-in gua.</i>	This is for you if you give me false hope
18	<i>Cemen banget, lu Dov! Saya pesan nasi goreng mas, cabe nya dibanyakin.</i>	Your loser , Dov! I'd like to have one Nasi Goreng too, A lot of chilis
19	<i>Liat tuh mukanya San, bego banget tuh.</i>	just look at his face, San. Such a fool
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 single curse.
21	<i>Gak gitu, tolol!</i>	You do it all wrong, dumbass!
22	<i>Sabi! nanti gw dateng jam 10.</i>	Can do! I will be there by 10.
23	<i>Sabeb lah!</i>	Whatever!
24	<i>Dia ini orang paling mager yang pernah gw temuin.</i>	He is the laziest person I've ever meet.
25	<i>Dia itu gebetan gw.</i>	She is my crush .
26	<i>Jangan bucin di depan gw!</i>	Don't get all lovey-dovey in front of me!
27	<i>Dasar sotoy!</i>	Know it all!
28	<i>Wey, selow bos!</i>	Whoa, calm down buddy!
29	<i>Alay banget si lu.</i>	You're so cheesy .

30	<i>Santuy kawan.</i>	Don't worry about it , buddy.
31	<i>Wah, keren cuy! Mantul!</i>	That's so cool! Nice one!
32	<i>Hati-hati kalau ngomong sama dia. Dia itu baperan.</i>	Mind your words when you talk to him. He is easily offended .
33	<i>Ayo, bentar lagi telat ini! Gece!</i>	C'mon, we're going to be late! Hurry!
34	<i>Eh, bosen nih. Ke kafe kuy!</i>	I'm bored here. Let's go to the cafe!
35	<i>Bentar bentar! Ni gw mau otw (otewe)!</i>	Wait for me! I'm on my way!
36	<i>Udah ah! Gw mau rebahan.</i>	I can't take this anymore! I want to take a nap .
37	<i>Minggu nanti, gowes yuk!</i>	This Sunday, Let's go for a ride!
38	<i>Mila itu bestie gw.</i>	Mila is my best friend .
39	<i>Ngumpul yuk di rokum gw!</i>	Let's go to my place!
40	<i>Jangan, dongo (dungu)!</i>	Don't be ridiculous!
41	<i>Nongs lah</i>	Let's Hangout
41	<i>Tenang aja gabakal kenapa kenapa</i>	Chill everything will be alright
43	<i>Sokin rumah gua</i>	Let's Pull up to my house
44	<i>Padim?</i>	Where y'all at?
45	<i>Ceritain gua gosipnya</i>	Spill the tea to me
45	<i>Jangan Ge-er ini bukan tentangmu</i>	Don't be Flattered this isn't about you
47	<i>Jangan Cerewet</i>	Don't be Grumpy
48	<i>Anjir, Sepatu lu keren banget</i>	Damn , those shoes are cool

49	<i>Sebatbut ya</i>	One more cigarette then we go alright?
50	<i>Gua sabi</i>	I Can

Table 14. Indonesian-English Slang Words

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This research which focuses on culture and language is limited to Indonesian youth language situation. The writer discusses the usage of rude words that have become slang words in the youth language in Indonesian. The such slang words have negative meaning that lead to negative impact for the youth life. The such slang words commonly used by teenagers of Indonesian are derived from many various local languages. However, big cities people ¹⁶ living in *jabodetabek* area (Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi) ²¹ have known the slang words well. The writer hopes that this article can be useful for Indonesian people in general especially for parents' knowledge so that the parents can strongly suggest and teach their children to behave well by avoiding using the slang words, especially derived from rude words, in their daily communication to other people. It is better for them to use positive meaningful words rather than rude words because the rude words can hurt other people's feelings that lead to disharmonious relationships. This article is also suggested to read by other countries' people, especially for those who plan to visit the *Jabodetabek* area for their tourist destination, so that they can understand the meaning of Indonesian youth conversation while they are visiting Indonesia.

The findings of this research can also be beneficial to all the people around the world as the reflection for themselves so they can support each other in using positive meaningful vocabularies, instead of rude words, in their communication with their peers and with other people surrounding them. Gunawan (2018) said that the usage of such rude words can create a bad culture in teenagers' daily lives. They can hurt other people's feelings to whom they are talking to. If the youth use the slang words in a long-term, the bad habit will likely create a bad image for their nation. The bad habit

in using such rude words create bad images in every situation. Based on the research data, the writer can conclude ¹ that there are ten kinds of word formation of the slang words used by teenagers in Indonesia on their daily communication with others.

Based on ²³ the findings, the researcher found 558 slang words. These slang words are used by Indonesian young people in their communication with other people, especially their peers surrounding them. These 558 words are categorized into ten words' formation. These ten words' formation are groups as: a) reduplication, clipping, onomatopoeia, borrowing, ¹ other formation - backward letters and backward syllables, inflection, acronyms, mixed or multiple processes, coinage, and blending. This research focuses on culture and language. The writer discusses the usage of rude words that have become slang words in the youth language in Indonesian. The such slang words have negative meaning that lead to negative impact for the youth life. The such slang words commonly used by teenagers of Indonesian are derived from many various local languages.

This writer hopes that this article can be beneficial to the people around the world especially for Indonesian people. This article is also useful for enriching the knowledge of linguists, educators (teachers and lecturers), and also for parents ⁷ so that they can fully understand the meaning of each slang word spoken by their children while they are communication with their peers or friends. The finding of this research is beneficial for other people of other countries especially those who are planning to visit Indonesia or to stay long in Indonesia so that they can understand Indonesian youth speaking. This article is also beneficial for language teachers around the world to enrich their teaching material about foreign languages. The researcher hopes that the findings of this research can be as the reference for other linguists in conducting research about Indonesian language. They can use this article as their reference in teaching cross-cultural understanding.

The main purpose of this article is for the teenagers in Indonesia as their self-introspection. The writer hopes that this article can make them realize that using slang words, especially the words which are derived from rude words, have some negative impacts on their lives. It is better for them to use meaningful vocabulary in order to maintain a positive relationship and a positive communication while they are communicating with their peers or with other people in their surroundings. This article can be useful for many target readers such as parents, teachers or educators, and also for children as their basic knowledge in language learning. This research can be beneficial to improve their understanding about the usage and the negative impacts of such rude words if they use them in their daily communication. The writer hopes that each party of community can support each other by educating young people in using polite and meaningful words in order to maintain positive nuances in their surroundings by using positive and meaningful conversation using positive meaningful vocabularies rather than using rude words to avoid humiliating others. This article is very recommended to read by other researchers who are interested in doing research about youth communication and the use of vocabulary related to various communities in the society. This research findings can also be used as the references for other researchers' study in enriching their literary reviews. This article can also be recommended to other researchers' data to be compared to other countries' youth communication. This article only focuses on Indonesian youth slang words. Other researchers can conduct information about other countries' youth slang words in order to get a deep comprehension about other countries' rude word impact on the society.

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