

The morphological process of slang words used by teenagers in Jakarta and its negative effects in their academic qualifications (a sociolinguistic study)

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THE MORPHOLOGICAL PROCESS OF SLANG WORDS USED BY TEENAGERS IN JAKARTA AND ITS NEGATIVE EFFECTS IN THEIR ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS

(A Sociolinguistic Study)

Abstract:

The use of slang words in teenagers' life is a common 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 are 1) to find out the lists of slang words including abusive words used by Jakarta's teenagers; 2) to analyze the morphological features of such slang words, and 3) 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 Jakarta's teenagers in their speaking with others daily. The researcher found out 558 slang words which are usually used by Jakarta'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 linguists, 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.

Key words: Slang words, Jakarta's Teenagers, Word formation

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 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 fast as well as the rapid improvement of society has a big effect on most of communication including language. A modern thought and living side go so fast and a lot of new trend is also reflected in the language development in the shape of many new vocabularies as well as much expression in the language itself. The linguistic feature, vocabulary, rapidly grows day by day. New terminologies and expressions in many languages emerge so rapid related to the appearance of new modern trends in surroundings of human being daily. According to this modern life, slang words have the most important roles in making a great influence in the language itself. Slang word is one of some of the linguistic features that tend to reflect the living way of the language speakers. The slang words emphasize the characteristics as well as the types of community group who use those slang words.

Research Problems

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

- 1) What are list of the lists of slang words including abusive words used by Jakartan's teenagers?
- 2) What are the morfological features of such slang words?
- 3) What are negative impacts of using such slang words based on parents as well as school teachers' opinions?

The Purpose of the Study

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

- 1) To find out the lists of slang words including abusive words used by Jakartan's teenagers,
- 2) To analyze the morfological features of such slang words, and
- 3) To find out the negative impacts of using such slang words based on parents as well as school teachers' opinions.

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 slang words which are often used by teenagers in Jakarta when they communicate with their peers in their daily conversation. By knowing all the list of slang words spoken daily by the Jakartan's 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.

THEORITICAL REVIEW

Sociology

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. 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 an 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 seven 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.

Language and Its Function

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Kridalaksana in Chaer (2003) stated that language is an arbitrary sound symbol system used by social groups to cooperate, communicate and to identify them. 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) 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.

Relationship between Language and Culture

Sugono (2009) explained that the criteria used to observe the correct use of language is by the rules/structure of the language itself. Meanwhile, the criterion of good language use is the accuracy of choosing the language styles that suit to the communication needs. Suryadi (2009) states that a language is a product from the language user's culture. Sapir and Whorf in Chaer (2003) states "The

way of thought and culture of a society is determined or influenced by its language structure". Noam Chomsky in Chaer (2003) argues that language studies have a close relation to culture.

Slang Words

Mulyana in his book (2008) said "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 said "Slang is a typical language of the younger generation. It can be understood by almost all of the younger generation in the country covered by the mass media, whereas term that develop, change and grow almost daily". Hubáček³ (1988) said, "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) also noted "A distinction between the slang and professional language 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) says "... that word slang referred to the specialized vocabulary of underworld groups and was used fairly interchangeably with the terms cant, flash, and argot. A slang word can be extended to a new area of meaning referring to man's interests inventing the slang." Green (2002) as what Eble mentioned, had the same problem related to the process of going in and going out of the slang words. Leech and Svartvik (1981) said "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) noted "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."

On the other hand, Hotten (2008) talked about the differences between cant and slang words. "Cant is old but slang is always modern and changing." Fromkin and Rodman (1983) mentioned "Slang is considered as a result of the development of the new words which happen a creative expression from people to make the words more efficient and simpler in uttering." 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).

1 Morphology

Morphology as a part of linguistic study has a lot of definitions from some experts. According to Katamba (1993), "Morphology is the study of the internal structure of words." 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 class and rules involves in it.

There are different types of word formation processes of Jakartan teenagers’ 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) in his book mentioned “... *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 such as *tycoon* (Japanese) and *dope* (Dutch), etc.”

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. Yule (2006) said “This process combines two separate forms to produce a single new term. 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*;
- 2) *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. *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 happen, 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 a 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 biographer.

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 abbreviations 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)
- 1) *-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)

RESEARCH METHOD

Method of Research

This study focuses on the use of slang words in everyday communication by teenagers in Jakarta. 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 Jakarta. The respondents were selected by researcher randomly. The researcher visited several most-well now shopping centers, schools, entertainment venues, restaurants, coffee shops located in Jakarta. 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."

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

A. The List of Slang Words Used by Jakartans' Teenager

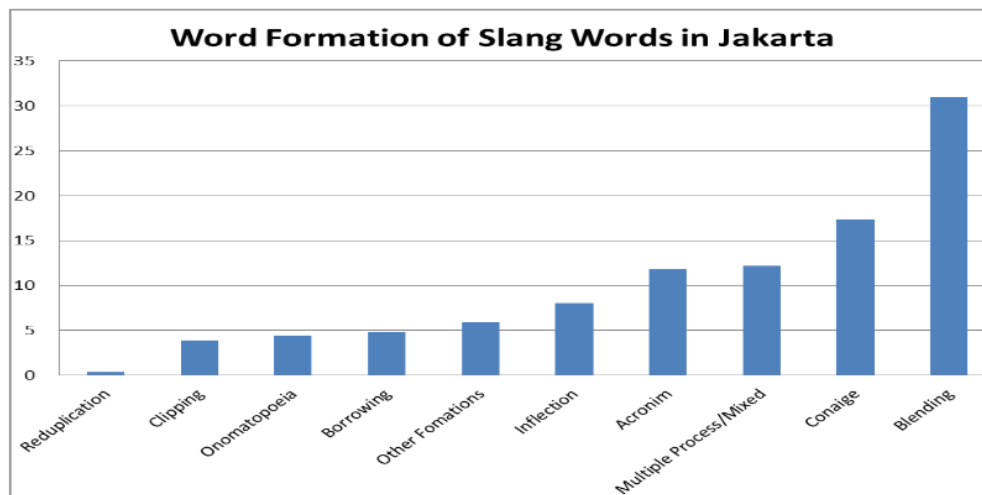
The researcher found out 558 slang words which are usually used by Jakartan's teenagers in their daily speaking with their peers. For all the words found in this research, please see appendixes (table 1-10) attached in this research.

The researcher analyzes the 558 words' formation. See table A.1 and graph B.1 below.

A.1 The percentage of slang words' formation used by Jakartan'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
Total		885	100

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



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B. The Morphological Process (Word Formation) of Slang Words Used by Jakartans' Teenager

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

1. Reduplication (2 words)

Analysis:

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

2. Clipping (22 words)

Analysis:

No	Slang Words	Indonesian Basic Words	Equivalent Slang words in English
1	Agan	Juragan	Boss (the seller/the buyer)
2	Dah	sudah	finished/done
3	leh	boleh	You may/please
4	Muna	Munafik	hypocrite/liar
5	Sob	Sobat/sahabat	best friend

3. Onomatopoeia (25 words)

Analysis:

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

4. Borrowing (27 words)

Analysis:

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

5. Other Formation - Backward letters & Backward Syllables (33 words)

Analysis:

No	Slang Words	Indonesian Basic Words	*Note	Equivalent Slang words in English
1	Abru	Baru	Ba-ru → ab-ru	new

2	Agit	Tiga	Ti-ga → a-git	three
3	Eteb	Bete	Bê-te → e-teb	bored
4	Tocab	Bacot	Ba-cot → to-cab	big mouth
5	Ucul	Lucu	Lu-cu → u-cul	funny

6. Inflection (45 words)

Analysis:

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

7. Acronym - (66 words)

Analysis:

No	Slang Words	Indonesian Basic Words	Equivalent Slang words in English
1	ABG	Anak Baru Gede	Schoolboy/girl; unstabled-mind kid
2	BT	bete	bored
3	EGP	Emang gua pikiran	I don't give a shit; I don't give a fuck; I don't give a damn care
4	TBC	Tekanan batin cinta	love pressure
5	PIL	Pria idaman lain	another secret boyfriend

8. Multiple Processes/Mixed (68 words)

Analysis:

No	Slang Words	Indonesian Basic Words	*Note	Equivalent Slang words in English
1	Aa Gym Gtl	Agak-agak Gimana Gitu Loh	Blending + Derivation 'gim'	weird
2	Aida	I Udah	Borrowing 'I' /ai/ + Clipping 'dah' dari kata dasar 'udah'	I'm done/I'm finished
3	Kepo	Ingin Tau Segala Sesuatu	Acronim + Borrowing	What a curious person! ; Knowing Every Particular Object
4	Sa Ae	Bisa saja	Clipping + derivation 'ae'	You're something else!
5	amacca	Ah! Masa?	Blending + Derivation 'cc'	really?

9. Conaige (97 words)

Analysis:

No	Slang Words	Indonesian Basic Words	Equivalent Slang words in English
1	Afgan	Afgan (Nama penyanyi yang memperkenalkan lagu berjudul 'sadis')	sadists
2	Ajib	Bagus/enak	Excellent; cool; awesome
3	Jekpot	muntah	throw up/vomit
4	Letoy	Lemah atau lemas	weak
5	Unyu	Lucu	funny

10. Blending (173 words)

Analysis:

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

C. 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:

a) 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. See table below for further information;

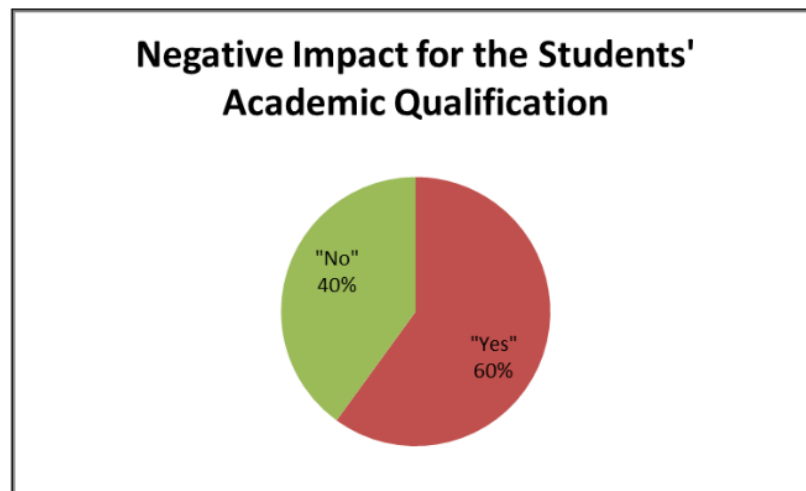
Repondents		%
Yes	129	86
No	21	14
	150	100

2) 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 'tempat' most of the students use informal writings 't4' by using the number '4' instead of 'empat' for the word 'tempat'.

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 following graph.

Graph.2 Negative impacts for the Students' Academic Qualifications



CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The conclusion of this research is that there are ten word formations of slang words used by Jakarta's teenagers in their speaking with others daily. The researcher found out 558 slang words which are usually used by Jakarta'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 linguists, 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 Jakarta city, the capital city of Indonesia. 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.

At last, 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.

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