

SLANG OF TRANSVESTITE IN *PASAR MINGGU* “SOCIOLINGUISTIC APPROACH”

Suhardianto^{1*}

Lembaga Pendidikan dan Pengembangan Profesi Indonesia
(LP3I) Jakarta, Indonesia
Suhadiantolp3i@gmail.com

Retno Setya Budiasningrum²

Lembaga Pendidikan dan Pengembangan Profesi Indonesia
(LP3I) Jakarta, Indonesia
Retnosb18@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to analyze the process of forming of slang words in the transvestite community in Pasar Minggu. Slang is the use of informal words and expressions that they are not considered as standard language in daily conversation. The researcher collected the data used an interview method. The researcher interviewed the sample data taken from the transvestite found in Pasar Minggu. The researcher naturally asked the transvestite some daily words used and made a note. The data collected and analyzed to find out the way how the transvestite constructed the words of slang. The data analyzed used qualitative process method. The researcher analyzed each word taken from the sample data and descriptively constructed the words refers to the sociolinguistics theory. From the twenty data sample taken from the transvestite the result shown that the use of slang language in transvestite community is increasingly widespread. The word used by transvestite community with having a regular and irregular pattern. Regular pattern with the suffix "ONG" sound, the vowel in the first syllable is replaced with the letter "E". Vowels in the second syllable replaced by "ONG", and there are also a few words were changed with suffix become "ES".

Keywords: Slang, Transvestite and Sociolinguistics

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the developments occurs today is the increasing number of new languages in various places. Languages change by time and adapt to the specific needs, so the varieties of language emerge. According to Mesthrie (2011), the language of communication is the most complete and effective way to convey ideas, messages, intentions, feelings and opinions to others. Language variation is caused by the language diversity factors specific factors (Jendra, 2010). The type of language variation can be distinguished according to the speakers. Language variation will continue to grow and emerge as the development of culture.

Language is very important for human life. Language and communication cannot be separated. Therefore, people use language for communication to express ideas and feelings. Communication itself is the act of conveying a message to others. According to Mulyana (2007), In the process of communication, verbal language as a symbol of the most numerous and most often used. Language can be defined as a set of symbols, with rules for combining these symbols, which are used and understood a community.

The study of the relationship of language and society called sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is the science of sociology and linguistics, two areas of empirical science which has a very close relationship. Sociology is the study of social activity in a community. While the field of linguistics is the study of the language, or science that takes the object language as an object of study. According to Meyer (2009), Sociolinguistics as the study of language in

practice, it aims to study how the conventions of language usage relation to other aspects of social behavior.

There are some kinds of language varieties used in informal context, one of them is slang. According to O'Grady (1993), slang is a label which is used to show the informal usages of anyone in the speech community. The use of slang has developed from time to time. People always use it to build sentences, but many people do not know, from where actually the words are originated from. People as the users of languages sometimes do not think about how the languages are formed. There are some words now used by people. In this research, the researcher tries to analyze word formation processes occurred in slang used by transvestite community in Pasar Minggu.

The language used in transvestite community is called language. This language is used as a tool for communication among the members. Dictionary of slang created by Debby Sahertian taken from vocabulary transvestite indirectly contributes to enhancing the prestige considered transvestite language as the language of marginal communities. Transvestite used this language as a code to Communicate with around them, and a few words of English has become Slang and exist in the society. As shown on television, some of celebrities also use it. As lis dahlia, Ayu tingting, Melanie Ricardo and others. Most of slang often used by transvestite is not the same as the slang used by people in general. Slang on the celebrities similar to slang in transvestite (Mulyana, 2007)

There are the examples of binan words:

Kepelong : kepala :Hat

Krejong : kerja :Work

Cucok : Cocok :Suitable

Akikah : Saya : I

Capcus : Pergi :Go

Pere : Perempuan :Woman

Tinta : Tidak :No

Apose :Apa :What

The phenomenon of slang language in transvestite community has become an interesting topic to be discussed. Thus, the researcher analyzes the slang language in Pasar Minggu because in this city can be found that the transvestite community uses slang language. This are some examples can seen from the words taken from the sample data such as, capcus, tinta, akikah, cucok and others. The words are used by the transvestite community as part of the language of slang.

Transvestite in Indonesia is part of a marginal society. This cause's transvestite life in Indonesia is limited, particularly in terms of access to formal sector employment. The lack of access to formal sector jobs to encourage the transvestite in Indonesia working in the informal sector, but it is still very limited. In society, most of transvestite is known existence because it often acts to stop a passing vehicle in a side work of the street. It is one of the side jobs of the transvestite in Pasar Minggu. Mostly, the transvestite in Pasar Minggu work in beauty salons, boutiques, stylists and others. Difficulties in accessing jobs transvestite often forced to work as sex orientation. It was done not only because of sexual desire, but rather to meet the demanding needs of their economies (Isnaini, 2010).

Based on the phenomena of the slang used among the transvestite, the researcher is interested in conducting the research under the title "An Analysis of Slang Words in Pasar Minggu Transvestite Community; A Sociolinguistic Approach".

2. THEORETICAL REVIEW

There are some theories underlying this research. The researcher used theories from books and some resources. The main theory of this research is sociolinguistics which is focused on slang used by transvestite community in Pasar Minggu.

2.1. Sociolinguistics

Generally, sociolinguistic is talking about the relationship among the speakers of the language as a member of society. This is can be attributed as a function of language in general as a communication tool. According to Chapmen (2010), Language is a symbol system in the form of sound, arbitrary used by a speech community to collaborate and communicate. According to Sumarsono (2007), sociolinguistics is the study of the language associated with social conditions. The factors that affect the language community, including social status, age, education level and economic level. In addition, according to Wardhaugh (2000), Sociolinguistic is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal of being a better understanding of the structure of language and how language function in communication.

According to Allen (2008), the language study is called sociolinguistic with social dimensions. Sociolinguistic research focuses

on variations of speech and studies it in a social context. Sociolinguistic examines the correlation between social factors and a variety of languages. The social environment said that event occurred can either a family room, in the library, college, on a side street in the neighborhood up to the transvestite community. For example, in the library of course must speak with a voice that is not loud, while the environment transvestite speaks in using language in a particular group with the language used such as slang. Sociolinguistic term itself has been used by Haver C. Curie in an article published in 1952, with the titled "A Projection of Sociolinguistics: the relationship of speech to social status" that the contents of the problems associated with the kind of language a person with social status in society. The groups of different professions and the position in society tend to use a variety of different languages. Thus, sociolinguistics studies the social uses of language and the social evaluation of language variations.

In the use of slang, a lot happened condensation or addition of one or more letters in a word and also change the sound and meaning. Aims to simplify communication, distinguished it from other people, or indicate that the language is derived from a particular group. Based on the expert about concepts of sociolinguistics, it can be conclude that sociolinguistics is the study of linguistic field that investigates some characteristics of language in society, cultural norms, social status and the situation in the language use in the society itself.

2.2. Transvestite

In public life in Indonesia, transvestite existence cannot be denied due to democracy and human rights are being developed. However, the majority of Indonesian people still consider it as an transvestite presence unnatural phenomenon because it was considered accusatory nature of God. According to solihin (2005), the term of transvestite (abbreviation of the male to female) refers to people who are biologically or physically androgynous males, but the appearance (dress) and behavior as a woman.

In Indonesia transvestite is not accepted in the society because the basis of religion. While in some countries such as the Netherlands, transvestite can be said 'go public' because the legal system is support this community. Actually there is no legal system in Indonesia incriminating transvestite community. It is just the Indonesian people still underestimate them. Thus, a lot of discrimination occurs in transvestite community. Transvestite is known as a man who acts like a woman in daily life, even can be more beautiful than a real woman. On the other hand, social point of view assume that the result of deviant behavior exhibited by transvestite in daily life will be faced with social conflicts in various forms of abuse such as excommunicated, scoffs, protest and suppress transvestite presence in the environment (Gall, 2005). In daily life of transvestite is usually considered a group of individuals who have the abnormality because it is contrary to the common view. The transvestite often feel excluded from social life and so many people oppose its existence.

Transvestite constitute a minority in society. However, the number of transvestite is increasingly grown, especially in every city in Indonesia. One of them is the city of Pasar Minggu. Pasar Minggu is a place, where there is transvestite community. The average their job are in the salon, street musicians and designer. That is the example job for transvestite that the researcher found in Pasar Minggu. Transvestite community in Pasar Minggu average uses slang, but these communities not use that language in the society. In this community, there are transvestite that uses slang is called binan language. Transvestite community normally lives together, because this community is not accepted by the public. This community can be said marginal society. However, because it is not accepted in society, eventually the transvestite make own group and use binan language. Binan language is a process of change in the sound of the word that comes from the local language or the Indonesian and the process of creating a word or obscuring the meaning of words that already exist in Indonesian

2.3. Slang

Slang is a language vocabulary area that is generally not acceptable in the use of official languages. Slang words are usually said to be non-standard, many of the words are not understand by all. Slang is generally spoken in certain communities and sometimes sounds ridiculous and funny to people who have never heard. Some words or sentences are informal, known for a sense of humor. Slang is a word or term that meant something special, unique, or even contrary to common sense when it is

used by people of a particular subculture, Mulyana (2007). Slang can be associated with a particular group and was instrumental in establishing an identity. From slang can decipher the social space, the attitude of slang in part to establish the identity of groups and individuals identified as members of the group.

2.4. Types of Slang

Bloomfield (1933) distinguished there are four types of slang language as follows: (1) **Abbreviation.** In the fashion of slang written abbreviation like *prof*, *lab*, *ec* lead to spoken form and they are an abbreviation of the words *professor*, *laboratory* and *economics*. The types of this slang commonly known by the people without mention completely. (2) **Facetious mispronunciation.** Facetious mispronunciation is a peculiar modification of pitch-question used as a funny or rude language expressing distrust of anything. Such expressing does not have a shape corresponding to the linguistic characteristic. For example, words origins '*is that so?*' in the slang fashion it is pronounced "*Is zat so?*" this expression illustrated another phrase of unusual linguistic features. The other example is word origin "*for sure*" in the slang fashion it is pronounced "*fo sho*", in this case the pronounce of the words *for sure* become *fo sho* there is removal of the letter in the word *for* and *sure* become *sho*.

(3) **Shortened forms.** Shortened form is the form in which in the phonetic pattern is lost, there are common formulas of social intercourse, such as greeting and terms of address. The example is *You all – Y'all*, *Give me – Gimme* and *Before – B4*. If compare

with slang in transvestite is: Ember:Emang benar: "That is right". Bonyok:Bokap nyokap "Parents". Bispak:Bisa pakai: "able to use". (4) **Interjection**. Interjection is a form that cannot be affixed and have no syntactic support in other forms and it used to express feelings. For example, (expression of pleasure or pride) "hot damn", "that's my boy", "you're the man", and (an expression of love towards food or drink) "yum-yum", "yummy, and also interjection leads to the sudden rise and fall of slang expression.

3. METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

The aim of this research is to find out the information of the slang word that appears in Transvestite community in Pasar Minggu. The researcher used qualitative descriptive analysis with assessment and description about the problems in this research. This method is used to describe the facts then follow with analyzing those facts. Ratna (2009). Moreover, this method was used because this kind of research cannot be obtained with statistics or other ways that related with quantitative (measurement). The data of the qualitative method is in the form of words or pictures, with the result that it does not emphasize on numbers. Sugiyono (2012). Since the data in this research was in the form of sentence that was qualitative data as well as the need of description, so the researcher used qualitative descriptive analysis.

In the process of collecting data, the researcher applied interviewed method. The researcher interviewed the sample data taken from the transvestites found in Pasar Minggu. The

researcher naturally asked the transvestite some daily words used and made a note. The data collected and analyzed to find out the way how the transvestite constructed the words of slang. The data analyze used qualitative process method. The researcher analyzed each words taken from the sample data and descriptively constructed the words refers to the sociolinguistics theory.

The most important stage of a research is analyzing the data. Data analysis process starts with evaluate all of data from any sources, from interviews and record observations that have been written in the field notes and personal documents. The researcher uses the interview and recording method to analyze type and reason of using slang. Data which have been collected and classified and then analyzed by the elements of word into its components. The steps that the writer takes in analyzing the data are as follows:

1. Take note of the results of field notes
2. Collecting and sorting the existing data
3. Classifying and analyzing the data selected
4. Drawing a conclusion and explain the important finding and make the conclusion from the data that has been analyzed.

3.1 Method of Presenting Result Analysis

According to Sudaryanto (1993) there are two types of methods, namely the percentage of formal and informal. Formal presentation method is the writer presents the data analysis result by using symbol, table and diagram, while informal presentation method is the writer presents the data analysis result by using words or

sentences without symbol, signs, table and diagram. Based on the analysis above, the researcher chose informal method because the writer in presenting the data analysis result uses the sentences to explain clearly and easier to understand about the data analysis result.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter the researcher presents the result and discussion of the research and describe qualitatively. The result and discussion describe the slang word of Transvestite community in Pasar Minggu.

From the thirteen dialects, the researcher takes one hundred slang words. Data obtained from the conversation, there are a couple of the same word derived from one dialect there is '*akikah*', *mawar*, *eike*, *cucok*, *endang*, *disindang*, *kenapose*, *mehong*, *belenjong*, *kepelong*, *lapangan bola*, and *kanua*. The word is represents one word of the conversation that often appears in the transvestite. One hundred words is not appropriate to be analyzed, because of that, there is supplementary from Debby Sahertian.

4.1 The process of establishment slang in transvestite community

Transvestite community use slang to identify themselves. The use of language can also be useful to foster self-confidence. To observe the transvestite community can be seen from the languages of the terms used in everyday communication. This language is only used between their communities to keep the identities secret.

4.1.1 The regular verb

After interviewing and reading dictionary the transvestite community in Pasar Minggu, the researcher found the process of establishment in slang of transvestite community. In this subchapter, the researcher describes the process types and participant roles found in the data. The data are divided into several sentences for examination.

The word used by transvestite community with having a regular pattern with the suffix "ONG" sound, the vowel in the first syllable is replaced with the letter "E". Vowels in the second syllable replaced by "ONG". As an example:

Mekong:Makan : Eat
Sekong:Sakit :Sick
Pelsong:Palsu:Sham
Metong:Mati:Die
Jedong:Jadi:So
Metong:Mati:Die
Bencong:Banci:Transvestite
Dendong:Dandan:Make up
Gretong:Gratis:Free
Hetong:Hati:Heart
Jengjong:Jangan:Do not
Laki-laki:Lekong:Man
Lempong:Lampu:Lamp
Nyengnyong:Nyanyi:Sing
Pecong:Pacar:Boyfriend

First vowel syllable change to "e"



Additional "ong" in final word

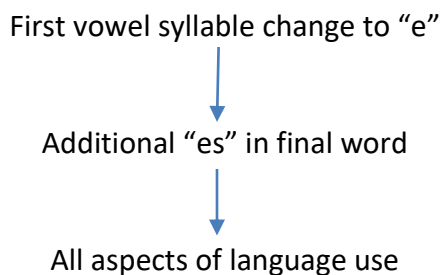


All aspects of language use

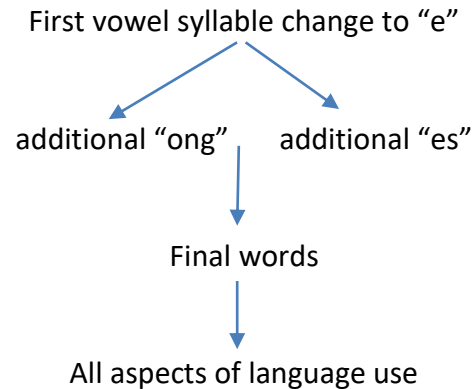
From the chart above can be concluded that the transvestite community change the formal words by constructing the new formation by changing the first vowel syllable to "e" sound and letter so they add "ong" sound and text to the end of the words. The change of these word formation occurred for all aspects language used.

Not only the formula above used by transvestite to construct new slang words but they also changed with suffix become "es". The example as follows:

Bences	:Banci	:Transvestite
Lekes	:Laki-laki	:Man
Gentes	:Ganti	:Change
Benyes	:Banyak	:Many
Nentes	:Nanti	:Later
Cekes	:Cantik	:Beauty
Gengges	:Ganggu	:Disturb
Lenjes	:Lanjut	:Continue
Nesces	:Nasi	:Cooked rice



This is the second way how the transvestite change the formal into slang words. They formed the formal words by changing the first vowel syllable into 'e' and they add the sound "es" in the end of the words. The conclusion of the two ways how the transvestite made a new slang word can be seen from the chart below.



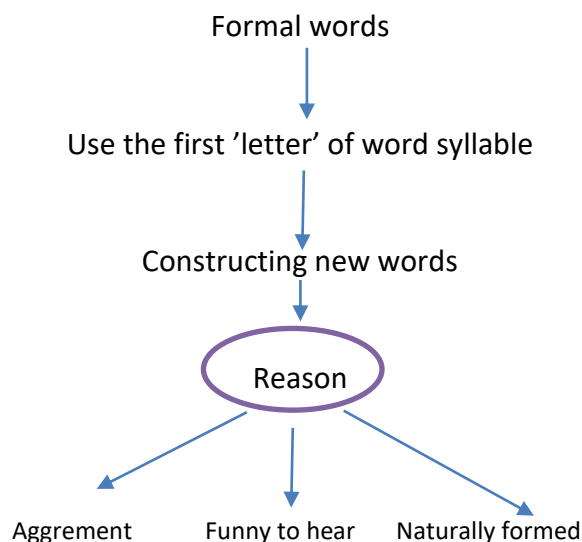
The key words of the construction of new slang which are constructed by transvestite located in the change of 'first vowel syllable' into 'e' and they add by sound 'ong' and 'es' in the end of the words. No specific reason in changing of words by two of these ways. According to speakers they made them in natural process, funny to hear and naturally formed.

4.1.2 The Irregular Verb

Here's an example of a pattern of irregular words:

Nambore	:Nama	:Name
Tinta	:Tidak	:No
Piur	:Pergi	:Go
Endaang	:Enak	:Nice
Gilingan	:Gila	:Crazy
Mawar	:Mau	:Want
Gembala	:Gemuk	:Fat

There are some distinctive features that are used by a transvestite. The beginning of a word is formed with "E" and the suffix "ONG" and "ES". There is also word that irregular pattern. Changing meanings are sometimes also marked by the association, in the form of linguistic analogy.



From the chart above can be seen that the third way the transvestite community constructs the slang words by taking the first "letter" word syllable and they add another form of strange saound the create the new words. The reason of forming theese words based their agreement, funny to hear and sometimes the words naturally created in their speaking.

5. CONCLUSION

After the analyzing, the researcher found the slang words in transvestite community in Pasar Minggu. From the research that has been done, it can be deduced that, The word used by transvestite community with having a regular pattern and irregular pattern. Regular pattern with the suffix "ONG" sound, the vowel in the first syllable is replaced with the letter "E". Vowels in the second syllable replaced by "ONG", and there are also a few words were changed with suffix become "ES". Researchers also found some irregular pattern, as it has been applied in chapter four. From the

explanation that has been described, the researchers also got the existence of slang today. According to the interviews conducted by the researchers, slang used by transvestite community, still used the wearer and a few words that already exist, such as cucok, akikah, roses, Lekong.

REFERENCES

- Allen, W. S., & Allen, W. S. (1987). *Vox Graeca: The Pronunciation of Classical Greek*. Cambridge University Press.
- Bloomfield, L. (1933). *Language*. New York: Rinehart & Winston, INC.
- Chapman, L. Robert and Ann Kipta, Barbara. (2005). *Dictionary of American Slang 3rd Edition*. New york: Harper Collin Publisher.
- Gall, M. D., J. P., & Borg, W. R. (2003). *Educational Research: An Introduction (Seventh)*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
- Jendra, M.I. (2010). *Sociolinguistics the Study of Societies" Language*. Yogyakarta: Grahallmu.
- Mesthrie, R. (2011). *The Cambridge Handbook of Sociolinguistics*. United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press. Retrieved from <https://books.google.co.id/books?id=GSL3CwAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=false>
- Meyer, C. F. (2009). *Introduction to English linguistics. An Introduction to Word Grammar*. New York: Cambridge

- UniversityPress.<https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511781964.010>
- Mulyana, Deddy. (2004). *Ilmu Komunikasi, Suatu Pengantar*. Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya.
- O'Grady, W., Dobrovolsky, M., & Katamba, F. (1997). *Contemporary linguistics*. St. Martin's.
- Pardede, H., & Kisno. (2012). *Introduction Postrukturalisme*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Ratna, N. K. (2009). *Teori, Metode, dan Teknik Penelitian Sastra dari Strukturalisme hingga*
- Solihin, O. (2005). *Kepada Para Waria*. Bogor: Al Azhar Press. to *Sociolinguistics: From General to Local Perspectives*. Jakarta Publishing. Retrieved from <https://books.google.co.id/books?id=L>
- Sudaryanto. (1993). *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa: Pengantar Penelitian Wahana Kebudayaan secara Linguistik*. Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana University Press.
- Sugiyono. (2012). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.