

**AN ANALYSIS OF BAHASA ALAY:
A TEENAGERS' WRITING STYLE PHENOMENON
FOUND IN KASKUS**

THESIS

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**ENGLISH STUDY PROGRAM
LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE DEPARTMENT
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2011**

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**Presented to
University of Brawijaya
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra***

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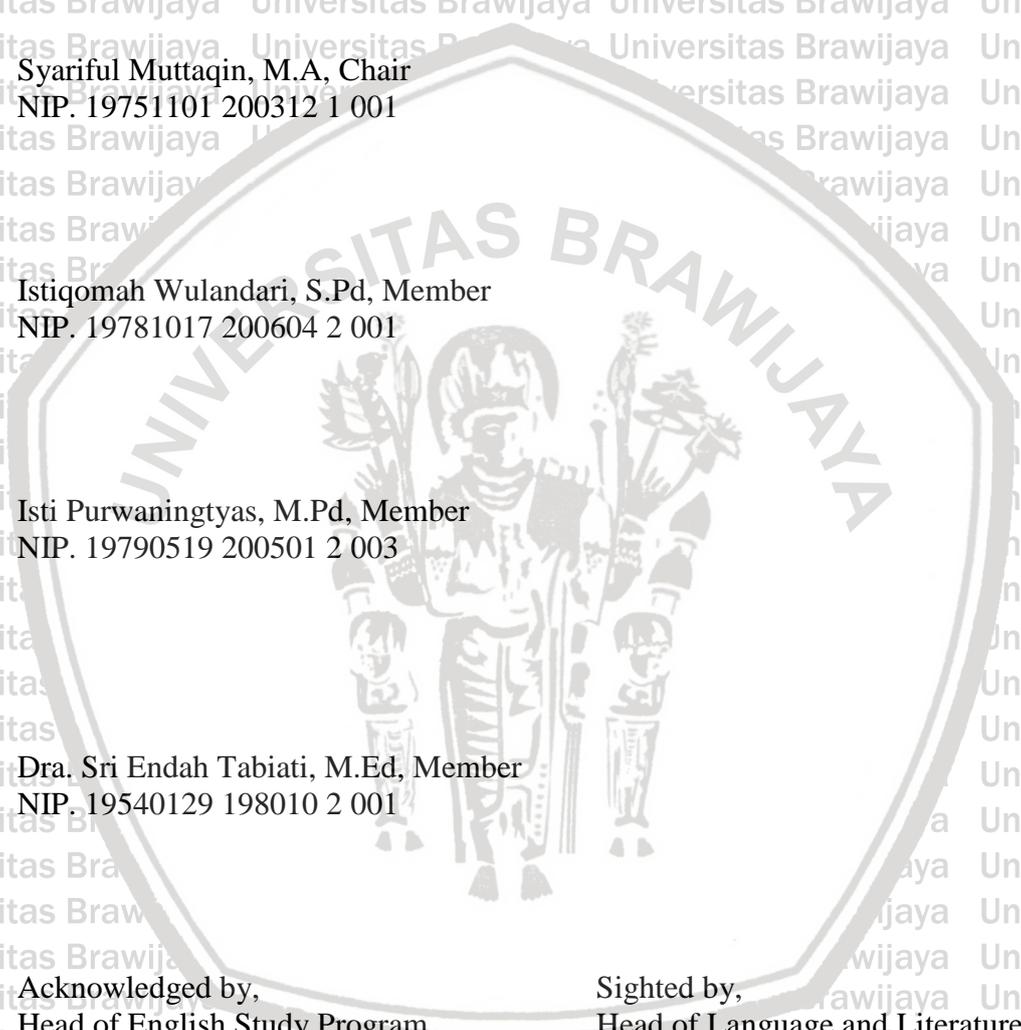
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ABSTRACT

Fathurrohman, Mohammad Muiz. 2011.. **An Analysis of Bahasa Alay: A Teenager's Writing Style Phenomenon Found in Kaskus**. Study Program of English, University of Brawijaya. Supervisor: Sri Endah Tabiati; Co-supervisor: Istiqomah Wulandari

Keywords: *Bahasa Indonesia*, grammar violation, *Bahasa Alay*

As *homo socius*, human beings use language to interact (Ilmiyati, 2011, para.7). There are two kinds of language, namely spoken and written language. There is standardization in written language, such as the use of capitalization and punctuation marks. The standardization is made to avoid misinterpretation. As stated on the third sentence of 1928 Youth Pledge, *Bahasa Indonesia* is Indonesian national language. The standardization in *Bahasa Indonesia* is called *Ejaan Yang Disempurnakan (EYD)*. However, many youngsters often violate the standardization by using *Bahasa Alay*, a variant of slang language used when they communicate in the cyber world. In accordance with the use of *Bahasa Alay* above, this research proposes two research problems: (1) What types of slang are found in *Bahasa Alay*? and (2) To what extent does *Bahasa Alay* violate *Bahasa Indonesia* language system?

This study uses qualitative approach in relation to the use of clear and systematic description about the phenomenon being analyzed. Descriptive is applied in this study to analyze the data. The data are 43 sentences in *Bahasa Alay* that were taken from *www.kaskus.us*.

The finding reveals that three types of slang (based on form, linguistic process, and meaning) are found. However, not all of the subtypes could be found. From four subtypes of form-type (common form, abbreviation, shortened form, and acronym), only the latter one is missing from the list. From seven subtypes of linguistic process-type (reduplication of sound, addition of sound, omission of sound, change of sound, reversion of sound, reduplication, and alteration of pronunciation), only two of them, reversion and reduplication could not be found. Meanwhile, there is only one subtype that can be found, homonymy, from two subtypes of meaning (the other one is metaphor). It also uncovers that *Bahasa Alay* is severely violating the grammar of *Bahasa Indonesia* by using random capitalization and redundancy, even wrong punctuation marks.

It is suggested that the future researchers measure how confusing *Bahasa Alay* is by distributing questionnaires containing sentences in *Bahasa Alay* and ask the respondents to interpret them. Taking the data from the students from different level of educational background is also worth to try.

ABSTRAK

Fathurrohman, Mohammad Muiz. 2011., **Analisis Tentang Bahasa Alay: Sebuah Fenomena Gaya Penulisan Remaja yang Ditemukan di Kaskus.** Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: (I) Sri Endah Tabiati (II) Istiqomah Wulandari.

Keywords: Bahasa Indonesia, pelanggaran terhadap tatabahasa, Bahasa Alay

Sebagai *homo socius*, manusia menggunakan bahasa untuk berinteraksi (Ilmiyati, 2011, para.7). Ada dua macam bahasa, yaitu bahasa lisan dan bahasa tertulis. Dalam bahasa tertulis, ada suatu pembakuan, seperti misalnya dalam penggunaan huruf kapital dan tanda baca. Pembakuan tersebut perlu dilakukan untuk menghindari kesalahan dalam menafsirkan. Seperti yang tercantum dalam kalimat ketiga Sumpah Pemuda, Bahasa Indonesia adalah bahasa nasional bangsa Indonesia. Dalam Bahasa Indonesia, pembakuan ini disebut Ejaan Yang Disempurnakan (EYD). Namun, banyak kawula muda Indonesia yang seringkali melanggar pembakuan tersebut dengan menggunakan Bahasa Alay, suatu variasi bahasa gaul dalam berkomunikasi di dunia maya. Ada dua rumusan masalah yang dikemukakan dalam penelitian ini sehubungan dengan pemakaian Bahasa Alay, yaitu (1) jenis-jenis bahasa gaul apakah yang dapat ditemukan dalam Bahasa Alay? dan (2) Sampai sejauh manakah Bahasa Alay melanggar tatabahasa Bahasa Indonesia?

Pendekatan kualitatif digunakan agar fenomena yang dianalisis dapat dikaji secara jelas dan sistematis. Data dalam penelitian ini, 43 kalimat dalam Bahasa Alay yang diambil dari *www.kaskus.us*, dipaparkan secara deskriptif.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ketiga tipe bahasa gaul (berdasarkan bentuk, proses linguistik, dan makna) dapat ditemukan. Meskipun begitu, tidak semua sub tipe bahasa gaul ditemukan. Dari keempat sub tipe bahasa gaul berdasarkan bentuk (bentuk biasa, singkatan, bentuk yang lebih ringkas, dan akronim), hanya sub tipe terakhir yang tidak dapat ditemukan. Dari ketujuh sub tipe bahasa gaul berdasarkan proses linguistik (perubahan bunyi, penambahan bunyi, penghilangan bunyi, perpindahan bunyi, pembalikan bunyi, perulangan, dan perubahan ejaan), hanya pembalikan bunyi dan perulangan yang tidak bisa ditemukan. Sementara itu, hanya ada satu sub tipe bahasa gaul yang dapat ditemukan, homonim, dari dua sub tipe bahasa gaul berdasarkan makna. Sub tipe lainnya adalah metafora. Hasil penelitian juga mengungkap bahwa pelanggaran Bahasa Alay terhadap Bahasa Indonesia amatlah parah. Pelanggaran tersebut terjadi karena penggunaan huruf kapital yang berantakan dan penggunaan tanda baca yang berlebihan, bahkan salah.

Peneliti selanjutnya disarankan untuk mengukur seberapa membingungkannya Bahasa Alay dengan cara menyebarkan kuesioner yang berisi kalimat dalam Bahasa Alay dan meminta responden untuk menafsirkannya. Selain

itu, sumber data untuk penelitian selanjutnya bisa diambil dari tingkat pendidikan yang berbeda dari sumber data pada penelitian ini.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to Allah SWT, the Almighty One, who always guides me in every single breath of mine so that this thesis can be accomplished as the partial fulfillment of the requirements for degree of *Sarjana Sastra* in Faculty of Culture Studies, Brawijaya University.

This thesis is a special dedication to my parents, (alm) H. M. Tholib Arsyad and Hj. Siti Sholihah, my sisters and brother, Hilyatun Nafi'ah, Hasan Abadi, and Iin Puji Astuti.

I would also like to extend my greatest gratitude to Dra. Sri Endah Tabiati, M.Ed, as my supervisor, and Istiqomah Wulandari, S.Pd, as my co-supervisor, for their guidance, inputs, encouragement, support, and kindness, and for my examiners, Syariful Muttaqin, M.A and Isti Purwaningtyas, M.Pd for their useful inputs.

Last but not least, I would also like to thank to everyone who has supported me in completing this thesis that could not be mentioned one by one.

Malang, September 2011

The writer

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is divided into four sections. They are the background of the study, the problems of the study, the objectives of the study, and the definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Human beings have some basic natures. According to Ilmiyati (2011, para. 7), those basic natures are first, homo faber, human beings have abilities to use something to fulfill their needs. Second, homo religius, human beings realize that there is a divine force greater than their powers. Third, homo aestheticus, human beings have abilities to appreciate beauties. Fourth, homo socius, human beings as social beings, human beings always interact each other. As homo socius, human beings use language to interact.

Every language has its own rules, in terms of morphological, syntactical, and semantical aspects. However, in some cases, there are also languages lacking those criteria, for example "Pidgin and Creole" (Wardhaugh, 1986, p.58). A pidgin is a language with no native speakers, while creole is a normal language but it has no relationship to the standardized language. Both languages are used for

communicating with people who have different language and are often called the language of trade.

There are two kinds of languages that we use, spoken and written language.

According to Ferraro & Palmer in mtholyoke.com, "the spoken language is usually spontaneous, natural, and more effective, while the written language is planned, controllable, and more precise." To transfer information clearly, we have to consider the intonation, in spoken language, because different intonations can create different meanings. In written communication, we have to consider the punctuation, capitalization, and the characters we use. The lack of awareness of these subtle differences can cause the message to fail. The failure in sending messages could be caused by the deviation in writing. This makes the written language more complicated than spoken language.

As people who live in Indonesia, of course we have Bahasa Indonesia, the national language as our lingua franca. Lingua franca is the language to communicate with other Indonesians, who have different mother tongues, when they mingle. Moreover, since language is one of the national identities, Bahasa Indonesia is used for integrating Indonesians, as stated on the third sentence of the Youth Pledge (a pledge that was declared in October 28, 1928 by Indonesian youngsters. This pledge stated that they acknowledged that (i) they have one nation, Indonesia, (ii) they have one country, Indonesia, and (iii) they respect Bahasa Indonesia).

As I stated above, Bahasa Indonesia is our national language. Therefore, it is necessary to understand how to speak and write Bahasa Indonesia in the correct pattern. However, the existing facts show that Indonesians do not have much competence in understanding Bahasa Indonesia. According to www.beritajakarta.com, 73% of senior high school students did not pass the 2010 National Exam (UN, Ujian Nasional) in Bahasa Indonesia. Moreover, 31,5%, or 4.198 students from 13.326 Jakarta students also failed Bahasa Indonesia in National Exam in the same year. I presume there is a connection between their language usage in leisure time and their failure in Bahasa Indonesia in National Exam.

Students failure in Bahasa Indonesia in National Exam could be caused by the violation in writing. One of the examples of the violation of Bahasa Indonesia is Bahasa Alay, a language used by Alay community. In brief, Alay community is teenagers aged 12-19 "who use non-standard writing when they are texting, short-messaging, and chatting each other" (www.kaskus.us). Bahasa Alay is often found in cyber world. The non-standard writing here includes the use of random capitalization, use of improper punctuation marks, mix of letters, numbers, and characters, shorten or lengthen the words, repeat the letters, and create new terms. It is a part of pop culture. Pop culture, short for popular culture, describes the lifestyle and tastes of the majority of mostly younger people

(urbandictionary.com). Actually, Alay does not deserve to be called as a language, but it is so called as Bahasa as a term used in the society.

According to Kemenkominfo, Ministry of Communication and Information, the biggest internet users are teenagers. 64% of them (26 million) have cyber accounts. This makes Indonesia as the third biggest social networkers in the world, after United States (130 million) and United Kingdom (28 million). Most of them use Bahasa Alay (www.wisma-bahasa.com).

From those two facts above, I found a contradiction. The teenagers often share informations in cyber world, by writing sentences, and Bahasa Indonesia is used more frequently. On the other hand, they failed in Bahasa Indonesia in National Exam. The popular idiom 'practice makes perfect' does not take effect. In fact, they use Bahasa Indonesia frequently, but they often violate Bahasa Indonesia by using deviant language, Alay, almost in daily language, primarily in written language. By violating Bahasa Indonesia, they demonstrate a lack of awareness in using national language. They spend so much time surfing the internet or texting with their friends, which mostly use Bahasa Alay. If we, people who deal with linguistic domain, are not concerned with this condition, it might possible that Bahasa Indonesia will be declined. This could happen when people are more comfortable to use Bahasa Alay than to use Bahasa Indonesia properly and correctly, so that Bahasa Alay becomes the standard language. If this happens,

Indonesia will become a country without identity, since one of the nation's identity is culture, and language is the product of the culture.

Based on the reasons above, the researcher wants to research this phenomenon in this study entitled "An Analysis of Bahasa Alay: A Teenagers' Writing Style Phenomenon Found in Kaskus." This study shows how severe the violation is made by Bahasa Alay.

I am interested in conducting this research because it seems that Bahasa Indonesia becomes a guest in its own country. Indonesians tend to use English for trivial things, such as supermarket names, crews in films' credit titles, or television programs.

I also insist to use the term Bahasa Indonesia rather than Bahasa because, according to Simanungkalit (2003), the term bahasa (de bahasa) is first widespread by the Dutchmen at 1949. They do not use 'Indonesia' because, at that time, they did not admit Indonesia as an independent country. On the other hand, it is completely not a matter for them to use het Maleis to refer to 'Malayan language.'

By doing this research, I hope that we, people who deal with linguistic domain, give a big concern about the condition of our language. For the teenage-readers, I hope that this research could encourage them to reduce the use of Bahasa Alay.

1.2 Problems of the Study

I emphasize the types of slang found in *Bahasa Alay* and the violation of *Bahasa Indonesia*. Therefore, the research problems for this study are:

1. What are the types of slang found in *Bahasa Alay*?
2. To what extent does *Bahasa Alay* violate the *Bahasa Indonesia* language system?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

According to the problems above, the objectives of the study are:

1. to find out the types of slang found in *Bahasa Alay*;
2. to investigate the violation of *Bahasa Indonesia* language system in *Bahasa Alay*.

1.4 Definition of Key Terms

1. *Bahasa Alay* is a written, and usually a written-spoken language used by people aged 12-19 in texting, chatting, and mailing each others. This language is usually used and found in cyber world. (www.kaskus.us). *Bahasa Alay* does not deserve to be called as a language, but it is so called as *Bahasa* as a term used in the society.

2. *Kaskus* is the Indonesian biggest online community.

- 3. **Improper use (of language)** occurs when people using language by violating the rules/systems of the language.
- 4. **Bahasa Indonesia** is a language, including its variations, that used by people who live in Indonesia. *Bahasa Indonesia* has the standard and the non-standard one.
- 5. **Teenagers** are high school students.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

There are five theories used. They are language variation, grammar of *Bahasa Indonesia*, word formation processes, teenagers' slang of *Bahasa Indonesia*, and *Bahasa Alay*.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

2.1.1 Language Variation

According to Hudson (cited in Wardhaugh, 1986 p.22), a variety of language is "a set of linguistic items with similar distribution." It is "typical of languages to provide more than one way of expressing the same meaning" (Schramm, 2001, para. 3). A variety is not necessarily a full language with a large vocabulary and grammar. It may simply be a small set of linguistic item, as is the case with slang.

The variation allows us to differentiate individuals, social groups, communities, particular region, states, and nations.

Languages, for example English, are full of variation. The sentence 'Betty took off her coat and gave him it' has similar meaning with 'Betty took her coat off and gave him it' and 'Betty took her coat off and gave it him' (Honeybone, p.

1).

To analyze language varieties, some aspects must be considered, they are “aspect of speaker, aspect of formality, aspect of use, and aspect of means” (Chaer & Agustina, 1995, p.80). From those aspect, the aspect of speaker is the most important aspect that defines language variety.

According to Puschmann in files.ynada.com, language variety (lect) is divided into four parts: dialect, idiolect, genderlect, and sociolect. Dialect is a geographical or regional variety of language. Dialect is very identifiable varieties of language. It is a substandard and low status of language (Chambers & Trudgill, 1998). It is spoken in a certain area and being different from other geographical varieties of the same language. Idiolect is a contextual variety of language or individual speaker variety, a variation within the individual. Genderlect is a gender-based variety. Sociolect is a social variety of language, a variation that is caused by social condition. Slang is one example of social variety of language.

2.1.2 Grammar of Bahasa Indonesia

Most languages have its own standardization. Standard means recognized as correct. Only standard languages have a stable written form.

As one of the standard languages, *Bahasa Indonesia* has *Ejaan yang Disempurnakan*, a guideline to use *Bahasa Indonesia* grammatically proper. This grammar is taken from Waridah (2009);

2.1.2.1 Capitalization

Capital letters are used:

1. For the first letter of the first words in sentences, as in: *Kita tinggal di Indonesia* (We live in Indonesia).
2. For the first letter of direct quotations, as in: *Nadine berkata, "Indonesia adalah kota yang indah."* (Nadine says, "Indonesia is a beautiful city.")
3. For the first letter of religious terms, as in: *Yang Maha Kuasa* (The Almighty One).
4. For the first letter of honoral or religious titles which are followed by people's names, as in: *Pangeran Diponegoro*.
5. For the first letter of official titles which are followed by people's names, institutions, or places, and abbreviations of people's titles, as in: *Presiden Abdurrahman Wahid, Briptu Norman, Walikota Malang, S.S*
6. For people's names/geographical areas/ethnics/nations/languages elements, as in: *Malinda Dee, Malang Raya, suku Badui, bahasa Tagalog*.
7. For the first letter of days/months/years names, holidays, and historical events, as in: *bulan Maulid tahun Gajah, Sumpah Pemuda*.

8. For the the first letter of every element of institutions, and for the official documents issued by government, as in: *Kementerian Pendidikan Nasional* (Ministry of National Education).
9. For the first letter of every element of magazines, books, newspapers, and titles, as in: *Film “?” (Tanda Tanya) karya Hanung Bramantyo dituduh menjiplak novel berjudul “Lelakon” karya Lan Fang.* (Hanung Bramantyo’s movie “?” is charged as a plagiarism of Lan Fang’s novel “Lelakon”)
10. For the first letter of kinship indicators, as in: “*Maaf Bu, saya telat*” *kata Ladya.* (“Sorry, Ma’am, I am late” Ladya says)
11. For the first letter of ‘Anda’, as in: *Anda ini ‘kan orang Indonesia, kenapa gemar sekali menggunakan istilah-istilah asing?* (You are an Indonesian, right? Why do you prefer to use foreign terms?)

2.1.2.2 Punctuation

There are fifteen types of punctuation, they are period, comma, ellipsis, question mark, exclamation mark, apostrophe, quotation mark, semicolon, colon, dash, bracket, slash, hyphen, inverted commas, and square brackets. However, I am only discussing the first seven of them since they are the most frequent used in

Bahasa Alay.

2.1.2.2.1 Period (.)

Periods are used:

1. In the end of affirmative sentences, as in: *Gara-gara lagu "Udin Sedunia", Sualudin menjadi mendunia.* (Because of "Udin Sedunia", Sualudin becomes popular.)
2. In the end of the overview, and list, as in: *1.1 Latar Belakang*
3. To separate hours, minutes, and seconds, or period of time, as in:
Pukul 13.05.27.
4. Between the authors and the titles of their books in reference lists, as
in: *Siregar, Merari. 1920. Azab dan Sengsara, Weltevreden: Balai Poestaka.*
5. To separate the thousands, as in: *Lebih dari 200.000 jiwa tewas dalam bencana tsunami di Aceh pada 2004 lalu.* (More than 200.000 killed in 2004 Aceh's tsunami.)

2.1.2.2.2 Comma (,)

Commas are used:

1. Between the elements in sentences, as in: *ayam, bebek, dan puyuh termasuk unggas.* (Chickens, ducks, and quails are birds.)
2. To separate one equivalent sentence to another, which is preceded by conjunction *tetapi, melainkan, and sedangkan*, as in: *Itu bukan putri*

Pak Ihsan, melainkan Pak Prabu. (She is not Mr. Ihsan's daughter, but Mr. Prabu's.)

3. To separate subclauses with main clauses, as in: *Karena jatahnya masih ada, hari ini ia tidak masuk kuliah.* (Because his absent-quota is not used up yet, he does not attend the lecture.)

4. After the conjunctions, as in: *Oleh karena itu, kita tidak perlu selalu menggunakan istilah-istilah asing.* (Therefore, it is not necessary to always use foreign terms.)

5. To separate phrases from direct quotations, as in: *Kata Gie, "lebih baik diasingkan teman daripada menyerah pada kemunafikan."* (Gie says, "it is better to be alienated than knuckle under hypocrisy.")

6. To separate academic titles from people's names, as in: *Izzy Ramzy, S.S.*

7. Before and after the additional informations, as in: *Para Beliebers, penggemar Justin Bieber, banyak yang menangis ketika tidak berhasil menemui idola mereka di bandara.* (The Beliebers, fans of Justin Bieber, shed tears when they cannot meet their idol in the airport.)

8. To separate interjection from other words, as in: *Wah, benarkah?* (Wow, really?)

9. Between (i) names and addresses, (ii) part of the addresses, (iii) places and dates, (iv) states and countries, as in: *Universitas Indonesia*

beralamat di Jalan Raya Salemba 6, Jakarta. (The address of University of Indonesia is at Salemba Boulevard 6, Jakarta.)

10. Between last and first names in references, as in: *Alisjahbana, Sutan Takdir. 1949. Tatabahasa Baru Bahasa Indonesia. Jilid 1 dan 2. Djakarta: PT Pustaka Rakjat.*

11. Before the tenths or between rupiahs and cents, as in: *Rp 12,75*

2.1.2.2.3 Ellipsis (...)

Ellipses are used:

1. In discontinued sentences, as in: *Susah bensin ... ya, jalan kaki.* (Rare gas ... so walk.)
2. To show the missing part in sentences, as in: *Sebab sebab kemerosotan ... akan diteliti lebih lanjut.* (The cause of degeneration ... will be further analyzed.)

2.1.2.2.4 Question Marks (?)

Question marks are used:

1. In the end of interrogative sentences, as in: *Kalian sudah makan?* (Have you eaten?)
2. Between parentheses to state doubtful words, as in: *Dia lahir di Solo (?).* (He was born in Solo (?))

2.1.2.2.5 Exclamation Marks (!)

There is only one rule in using exclamation marks. Question marks are used in the end of exclamative sentences, as in: *Alangkah lucunya negeri ini!* (How funny is this country!)

2.1.2.2.6 Apostrophe (‘)

There is also just one rule in using apostrophes. Apostrophes are used to show the missing parts of words or years, as in: *Malam t’lah larut.* (It’s midnight.)

2.1.2.2.7 Quotation Marks (“...”)

Quotation marks are used:

1. To directly quote, as in: *“Jangan sekali-kali melupakan sejarah!” kata Bung Karno suatu ketika.* (“Don’t you ever forget history!” Bung Karno said.)
2. Before and after the title of books, as in: *Sajak “Berdiri Aku” terdapat pada halaman 5 buku itu.* (The poem “Berdiri Aku” is on page 5 in that book.)
3. Before and after unpopular terms or words that have specific meaning, as in: *Ia bercelana panjang yang di kalangan remaja dikenal dengan nama “cutbrai.”* (He wears long trousers. Teenagers call them as “cutbrai.”)

2.1.2.3 Numbering

Numbers are used:

1. To show length, weight, width, and volume, time, currency values, and quantities, as in: *130 meter*.
2. In addressing streets, houses, or rooms, as in: *Jalan Panda no. 5*.

2.1.3 Word Formation Processes

Yule (1996) states that word formation process is the study of the processes whereby new words come into being a language. Slangs often use the new words.

Yule divides word formation into coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronym, derivation (or affixation). Here are the explanations:

2.1.3.1 Coinage

Coinage is the invention of totally new terms (Yule, 1996). Almost in every language contains many words of which have been specially invented. Sometimes these terms become products' names, for example: aspirin, nylon, and zipper. The examples of Indonesian words are *Mujair* (kind of fish) (Ayatrohaedi in Simanungkalit, 2006), *Honda* (motorcycle), and *Indomi* (instant noodle).

2.1.3.2 Borrowing

Borrowing is the taking over the words from other languages (Yule, 1996).

The examples are lilac (Persian), zebra (Bantu), and tycoon (Japan). Likewise,

Bahasa Indonesia has adopted a vast number of loan-words from other languages.

Like: *bengkel* (workshop) from *winkel* (Dutch), *bendera* (flag) from *bandeira* (Portuguese), *aula* (hall) from *aula* (Spain).

2.1.3.3 Compounding

Compounding is a joining of two separated words to produce a single form (Yule, 1996). Therefore, the process of combining is technically known as compounding. The examples are wastebasket, wallpaper, and fingerprint. This process is also found in *Bahasa Indonesia*. For instance: *surat kabar* (newspaper), *buku tulis* (notebook), *papan tulis* (blackboard). English compounds are not separated, while compounds in *Bahasa Indonesia* are separated.

2.1.3.4 Blending

Blending is the combination of two separate forms to produce single new term by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it into the end of another word (Yule, 1996). Bauer (1983) notices that blending may be defined as a new lexeme formed from parts of two (or possibly more) other words in such a way that there is no transparent analysis into morphs. The examples are *modem*

(modulator + demodulator), infotainment (information + entertainment), and simulcast (simultaneous + broadcast). Meanwhile, the examples of Indonesian words are *geras* (annoyed and angry) from *geram* + *gemas*, *migas* (oil and gas) from *minyak* + *gas*, *cekal* (prohibited and avoided) from *cegah* + *tangkal*.

2.1.3.5 Clipping/Abbreviation

According to Yule (1996), clipping occurs when a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form, while Bauer (1983) says that clipping refers to the process whereby a lexeme is shortened, while still retaining the same meaning and still being a member of the same form class. In other words, clipping is making a word by cutting the first or the last of a word, or the first and the last, leaving a part to stand for the word. Some of the examples are fan (fanatic), gas (gasoline), and exam (examination). Meanwhile, the examples in *Bahasa Indonesia* are *kul* (*kuliah* = lecture), *gi* (*lagi* = again/doing), *lom* (*belum* = not yet).

2.1.3.6 Backformation

Yule (1996) states that backformation is known as a very specialized type of reduction process. Typically, a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form another word of a different type (usually a verb). Emote (from emotion), enthuse (from enthusiasm), and donate (from donation) are some of the examples

of backformation. It is difficult to find in *Bahasa Indonesia* since the verbs is usually longer than the nouns.

2.1.3.7 Conversion

A change in the function of a word, as, for example, when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction), is generally known as conversion (Yule, 1996). The word 'bottle' from 'we bottled the home-brew last night' functions as verb, while it also used as noun. Although it is rarely found, *Bahasa Indonesia* also has conversion. For instance, *pemeroleh* in these sentences. (a) *Para pahlawan adalah pemeroleh kemerdekaan* and (b) *Perang adalah salah satu pemeroleh kemerdekaan*. In sentence (a), *pemeroleh* functions as a noun (somebody who gets something), while *pemeroleh* in sentence (b) functions as a verb (process to get something).

2.1.3.8 Acronym

According to Yule (1996), an acronym is a word formed from the initial letters of the words. Some of the examples are laser (light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation), radar (radio detecting and ranging), and scuba (self contained underwater breathing apparatus). When the words are hard to read, it is called 'initialism' (Fromkin & Rodman, 1988). For examples: CD (compact disk), VCR (video cassette recorder), and CDMA (code division multiple access). The

examples of acronyms in *Bahasa Indonesia* are *kelompok* (*kelompok pendengar, pembaca, pemirsa*), *Indosat* (*Indonesian Satellite Corporation*), *Metro Jaya* (*Metropolitan Jakarta Raya*), while *ATM* (*Anjungan Tunai Mandiri*), *JJJ* (*Jaringan Jagat Jembar/www*), *BPPP* (*Badan Pembantu Penyelenggara Pendidikan*) are the examples of initialism.

2.1.3.9 Derivation

Derivation is the most common word formation process to be found in every language. To create a word, we just simply add affixes. It could be in the beginning of the words, called prefixes (as in *mislead*, *unhappy*, *redo* in English and *menjadi*, *swasembada*, *pramuwisata* in *Bahasa Indonesia*), inside the words, called infixes (as in *absogoddamnolutely* in English or *kemelut*, *serabut*, *sinambung* in *Bahasa Indonesia*), in the end of the words called suffixes (as in *respectful*, *boredom*, *stylish* in English and *hindari*, *alamiah*, *variatif* in *Bahasa Indonesia*), both prefixes and suffixes, called *konfiks* in *Bahasa Indonesia* (as in *unbreakable*, *irrationally*, and *restatement* in English and *keduniawian*, *pengistilahan*, *mempertontonkan* in *Bahasa Indonesia*), or even prefixes, infixes, and suffixes (as in *kebersinambungan*). English does not have the last derivation. Uniquely, English infixes can also be put inside the sentences, as in ‘what on earth are you doing here?’. ‘On earth’ is the infix.

2.1.3.10 Onomatopœia

Another type of word formation processes is proposed by Grady & Guzman. It is the words that formed from the imitation of sounds. For examples: buzz, hiss, and cuckoo. Meanwhile, the examples of such onomatopoeic words in *Bahasa Indonesia* are *kukuruyuk* (cock-a-doodle-doo), *guk* (bow-wow), *meong* (meow).

It is possible that a word can contain more than one word formation processes, Yule (1996) called this 'multiple processes'. Some of the examples are snowballing (compounding + conversion), *lase* (acronym + backformation), and *deli* (borrowing + clipping), while *pencekalan* (derivation + blending), *ikan mujair* (compounding + coinage), *sitkom* (clipping + borrowing) are the examples occurring in *Bahasa Indonesia*.

2.1.4 Teenager's Slang of *Bahasa Indonesia*

Slang, or colloquial language, is defined as "one of those things that everybody can recognize and nobody can define." (Roberts in Fromkin, et. al, 2003, p. 473). The use of slang introduces many new words in the language by recombining old words into new meanings, or invents entirely new words. It is often used among particular groups of people, for example groups of teenagers and is not used in serious speech or writing.

Wijana (2010) differentiates three kinds of slang of *Bahasa Indonesia*: based on the forms, based on the linguistic processes, and based on the meaning.

2.1.4.1 Slang of Bahasa Indonesia Based on the Forms

Based on the forms, there are four kinds of slang of *Bahasa Indonesia*:

common forms, abbreviations, shortened forms, and acronyms.

2.1.4.1.1 Common Forms

The general forms could be in the forms of words, phrases, or sentences.

Among those three, words is the most common. This form includes the monomorphemes and polimorphemes. The examples of monomorphemes are *dodol* (stupid), *capcus* (let's go), and *amsyong* (darn it!). Polimorphemes divided into three categories: affixation, reduplication, and compound words.

The most common affixations in slang of *Bahasa Indonesia* are local affixations, as in *maknyos* (very delicious), *mak-* is a Javanese prefix means 'suddenly' or 'very', *beliin* (buy me...), *-in* is a Jakartanese suffix that has same meaning with *-kan*, or *ngerumpi* (gossiping), *ng-* is a Jakartanese/Sundanese prefix meaning *me-*.

There are three types of reduplication: pure reduplication, sound-changing reduplication, and affix-combined reduplication. *Unyu-unyu* (beautiful, funny), *walking-walking* (take a walk), and *blink-blink* (shining rapper's accessories) are pure reduplication. *Sori dori memori* (sorry), *btw anyway busway* (by the way),

and *hello mellow fellow* (hello), are the examples of second type reduplication, while *cem-ceman* (girlfriend) is an example of affix-combined reduplication.

There are two ways to form compound words. First, both morphemes are common, as in *go village* (home to the village), and second, the last morphemes could only be attached to the first ones, as in *asoy geboy* (cool) and *acak adut* (messy). *Geboy* and *adut* can only be attached to *asoy* and *acak*, respectively.

Phrases are group of words formed by two or more word that just have one syntactical function. The examples are *bule Depok* (local albino), *brondong jagung* (young lad), and *meaning of the maksud* (what do you mean?).

In slang, there are four ways to form a sentence. First, mixing the languages, as in *I don't dhong* (I don't understand). *Dhong* is a Javanese word which means 'understand.' Second, literal translating, as in *oh my god dragon/astaganaga* (oh my god!), or *don't talk as delicious as your belly button/jangan berbicara seenak udelmu* (don't talk as you wish). Third, creating sentences which have similarities in sounds, as in *kolang kaling dalam gelas/calling calling gak jelas* (insignificant phone calls). Last, creating new vocabulary, as in *Tasmania kawanua yang lambada sutra Rusia?/tas kamu yang lama sudah rusak?* (Is your old bag damaged?). The creator of the last way is Debby Sahertian.

2.1.4.1.2 Abbreviations

Teenagers also use abbreviation in their language. There are two ways to form abbreviation. First, creating entirely new abbreviation, as in *MARS/Mahasiswa Alim Rajin Sembahyang* (a righteous student), *GPL/Gak Pake Lama* (quickly, please!), *ABCDE/Aku Bilang Cinta Dia Enggak* (unrequited love). Second, changing the meaning of previous abbreviations, as in *CBSA/Contek Bila Situasi Aman* (cheat in safety), *STMJ/Sholat Terus Maksiat Jalan* (pray yes, sin yes), and *THR/Tambahan Hasil Razia* (extra raid). The previous meaning of those abbreviation, successively, are *Cara Belajar Siswa Aktif*, *Susu Telor Madu Jahe*, and *Tunjangan Hari Raya*.

The same initial letters can be changed with numbers, as in *D3/Dagang Duit Dengkul* (doing business detrimately), or *P4/Pergi Pagi Pulang Petang* (going out in the morning, going home in the night).

In slang, numbers do not only function as reduplication indicator, but also function as representations of words, as in *dit4/di tempat* (in place), *se7/setuju* (agreed), or *ber217an/berdua satu tujuan* (together in one line).

Words also have the abbreviation forms, as in *Bgt/banget* (very), *bls/bales* (reply), and *gmn/gimana* (how).

2.1.4.1.3 Shortened Forms

This form happens when a word has one sound only. For the examples, U represents 'you', Y represents 'why', and C represents 'see'.

2.1.4.1.4 Acronyms

There are four ways in forming acronyms. First, creating new acronyms from existing acronyms, as in *narkoba/nasi goreng karo bakwan* (fried rice plus corn fritter), *sakaw/sakit karena wanita* (lovesick), *internet/indomi, telur, kornet* (noodle, egg, and corned beef), while the right acronyms, in order, are *narkotika dan obat-obatan terlarang, sakit karena putaw*, and interconnection network.

Second, creating acronyms from existing words, as in *mudah ngiler* (slobber) from *mungil* (cute), *selingan indah keluarga utuh* (sweet interlude for intact families) from *selingkuh* (cheat), and *pengangguran kerja berat* (jobless) from *pejabat* (officer). Third, creating completely new acronyms, as in *gabutts/gaji buta selalu* (always gets unemployment pays), *cupu/culun punya* (dorky), and *huges/hujan gede disini* (it is heavy rain here). Last, mixing languages, as in 'coffee drink' (*kompleks sepi bikin merinding*, creepy complex), 'oracle' (*ora kelar-kelar*, it is not over yet), and *gowes (goblok gak wes-wes*, so stupid).

Besides those four ways above, sometimes, they also use people's names to create acronyms. For examples, *Rustam Lubis* means *rusak tampang luar biasa* (very ugly), *Titi DJ Dedi Dores* means *hati-hati di jalan dengan diiringi doa restu*

(be careful on your way, my blessing with you), and *Santi Suntoro* means *sampai nanti see you tomorrow* (see you later).

2.1.4.2 Slang of *Bahasa Indonesia* Based on Linguistic Processes

Based on linguistic processes, there are seven kinds of slang of *Bahasa Indonesia*: replacement of sounds, addition of sounds, omission of sounds, change of sounds, reversion of sounds, reduplication, and alteration of pronunciation.

2.1.4.2.1 Replacement of Sounds

There are two types of replacement: vowels replacement and consonants replacement. Teenagers often replace the vowels to make their language more stylish, more intimate, and cooler. The most common examples of this replacement are *ngemeng-ngemeng* = *ngomong-ngomong* (by the way) and *meneketehe* = *manakutahu* (how could I know?). Diphthongs could also replace the vowels, as in *sotoy* = *sok tahu* (wiseacre), *lebay* = *lebih* (exaggerate), and *kucay* = *kusut* (tangled). Sometimes, it combines with omission of consonants, as in *busyet* from 'bullshit'. It is also common to use monophthongs to replace diphthongs, for example *kalau* (if) → *kalo*, *siapa* (who?) → *sapa*, and *ramai* (crowd, noisy) → *rame*.

Teenagers also replace the consonants. The most common replaced consonants are 's' with 'z'/'c', 'r' with 'l', and 'g' with 'k'. The examples are

balez (reply) from *bales* ('s' is replaced by 'z'), *cekalang* (now) from *sekarang* ('s' is replaced by 'c', 'r' is replaced by 'l'), and *pusink* (dizzy) from *pusing* ('g' is replaced by 'k').

The replacement of consonants also occurs in a group of letters, usually in the end of the words with special suffix *-ong*, as in *repot* (busy) → *rempong*, *nafsu* (desire) → *nepsong*, and *laki* (man) → *lekong*. With the same formula, *banci* (transgender) → *bencong*. That is why this slang is often found and used in transgender society.

Sumarsono (2002) proposes another suffix, *-sye*, to form new words, as in *kunci* (key) → *kunsye* and *tambah* (add) → *tamsye*. This language is also used by transgender community.

2.1.4.2.2 Addition of Sounds

Jakartanese teenagers usually add [ok] after the first sounds in the middle of the words. Usually, the last syllable is dissipated. The examples are: *bokap* (father) < *bap(ak)*: *b+ok+ap*, *gokil* (crazy) < *gil(a)*: *g+ok+il*, and *doi* (he/she) < *di(a)*: *d+ok+i*. With the same formula, the word *prokem* is formed from *preman* (hoodlums). That is why Sumarsono (2002) calls this as *prokem* language.

This phenomenon is also found in Debby Sahertian's slang. The examples are *belalang* from *beli* (buy), *akika* from *aku* (I), and *mawar* from *mau* (want to).

Another type of addition is the insertion of 'v'/ 'p' + vowel based upon the previous vowels, so that *mata* (eye) becomes *mavatava/mapatapa* and *kamu* (you) becomes *kavamuvu/kapamupu*. According to Sumarsono (2002), this phenomenon appeared in fifties.

The easier way of adding sounds is just simply add *-h* in the end of the words, as in *ajah* (only), *cintah* (darling), and *napah* (why?)

2.1.4.2.3 Omission of Sounds

One word to describe teenagers is practical. This is the cause of sounds-omission. *Bro* (brother), *oon* (stupid), and *gak* (no) are some examples of the sounds-omission.

2.1.4.2.4 Change of Sounds

To create resemblance with something else, slang language changes the sounds, as in *amrosy*, means 'I am sorry', *pepsi* from *pipis* (urinate), and *pace deh* from *cape deh* (oh, please!). *Amrosy* resembles person's name, *pepsi* is carbonated drink, while *pace* is a kind of fruit.

2.1.4.2.5 Reversion of Sounds

This phenomenon is well-known as *Basa Walikan* in Malang, which appears in 1960s (Sumarsono, 2002). The words are read from behind. For examples: *bal-*

balan (playing soccer) is read as *lab-laban*, *edan* (mad) is read as *nade*, and *sekolah* (school) is read as *halokes*.

2.1.4.2.6 Reduplication

To get cuter effects, like babies or children's talking, teenagers reduplicate the last syllables. For example *sayang* (honey) becomes *yayang*, *dingin* (cold) becomes *ninin*, and *bingung* (confuse) becomes *nunun*.

2.1.4.2.7 Alteration of Pronunciation

The peculiarity in pronouncing words is frequently occurs in slang. For example, Indonesian words are written in English forms, and vice versa. Some examples of Indonesian words written in English forms are *qualat* from *kualat* (damned), *dech* from *deh* (interjection), and *muther-muther* from *muter-muter* (hanging out). Meanwhile, *kiyut* (cute), *wiken* (weekend), and *merit* (married) are the examples of English words written in Indonesian forms, to name a few.

2.1.4.3 Slang of Bahasa Indonesia Based on Meaning

Based on meaning, slang of *Bahasa Indonesia* can be differentiated into two: metaphor and homonymy.

2.1.4.3.1 Metaphor

Metaphor is direct comparison between two things. The examples are *bocor* to call people who like to spread others' secrets, and *garing* to refer to jokes which are not funny. In slang, the meaning of the metaphor, sometimes, is extended, as in 'barbeque' to call someone's mistress and 'sarden' to call the old wife.

Barbeque is prestigious, delicious, and luxurious food, compare with 'sarden' which is daily consumption or alternative food. It can be connotated with something common.

2.1.4.3.2 Homonymy

There are ten kinds of homonymy. Mostly, homonymy occurs in abbreviations and acronyms. The example of homonymy in abbreviations is ABG. That abbreviation has several meaning, two of them are *Anak Baru Gede* (early teenagers) and *Angkatan Babe Gue* (old generation). Meanwhile, the example of homonymy in acronyms is *pengusaha ketupat* (rice-cake businessmen), which has two meanings, somebody who sells rice-cakes and *pengangguran sudah usaha kemana-mana tapi belum dapat* (a jobless who keeps trying to get a job).

Sometimes, homonymy has opposite meaning. Some of the examples are *bojo* (wife) is the homonymy of *bohai jomblo* (sexy girl), *semampai* (slim) is the homonymy of *semeter tak sampai* (less than a metre (of people's height)), and *elit* (elite) is the homonymy of *ekonomi sulit* (poverty).

Homonymy also contains similarities, as in *kuliah* (study in universities) with *keuangan berlimpah* (rich). This kind of homonymy has been long existed in Javanese. Some Javanese words have similar-content homonymy, as in *krikil* (gravels) means *keri ning sikil* (tickle in feet), *cilok* (tough meatball) means *aci dicolok* (poked starch), and *demokrasi* (democracy) means *moh dikerasi* (anti-violence). Wijana (2010) calls this phenomenon as folk etymology.

The next kind of homonymy occurs when the meanings of the words cannot be associated. The example is *camat*. Other than 'subdistrict head', the other meanings of this word are *calon mata-mata* (spy to-be) and *camilan nikmat* (delicious snack).

The sixth kind of homonymy is metonymy, use attributes to call someone or something. The examples are *Oneng* and Miss Ring Ring. *Oneng*, a character in a television sitcom, is used to call somebody who is stupid, like *Oneng's* character, while Miss Ring Ring is addressed to a girl who likes to call, with a mobile phone, a lot.

Euphemism and desphemism is the seventh kind of homonymy. Euphemism is a less direct word substituted for one that is harsh. The antonymy of euphemism is desphemism. The example of euphemism is *anjrit* (= *anjing*, dog), whereas *air kencing kuda* (horse's pee) to call *aqua* (name of mineral water) is a desphemism.

The eight kind of homonymy is cohyponymy. The example is sea food to refer to *lele bakar* (roasted catfish).

Implicit meaning is the ninth kind of homonymy. The example is Andi Meriem, a singer, to refer to mata (eyes), since Matalatta is her last name.

Phonological relation is the last kind. The examples are *kwetiau* means *gue pengen tau* (I wanna know), *kura-kura dalam perahu* means *pura-pura tidak tahu*, and *sesuk tomorrow* means *see you tomorrow*. *Kwetiau*, a traditional food, does not have connection with curiosity. *Kura-kura dalam perahu* also has no connection with pretense. Likewise, *sesuk* does not have semantical relationship with *see you*.

From the explanation above, it is clearly evident that the most frequent forms of word-formation processes in slang of Bahasa Indonesia are acronym, coinage, clipping, and abbreviation.

2.1.5 Bahasa Alay

This subsection contains the definition of *Alay*, the history of *Bahasa Alay*, and the characteristics of *Bahasa Alay*.

2.1.5.1 Definition of Alay

Actually, the word *Alay* has no exact meaning. Nonetheless, cyber communities calls *Alay* as an acronym. *Alay* is an acronym of *anak lebay*, *anak layu*, and *anak kelayapan*. However, the most suitable acronym is *anak layangan*.

(Rahayu, 2010, para. 5). He/she is called so because of his/her style which looks

like to catch kites, red haired, dark-tan skin. It is a word to refer someone from a kampung who is experiencing culture shock when he or she comes to a big city

(Kuswandini, 2009, para. 17), and who pretends to be fashionable. (Meilana, 2010, para. 5). The English words for this term are 'tacky' or 'cheesy'. (Kuswandini, 2009, para. 3).

According to Koentjaraningrat (cited in Wicaksono, 2010, para. 33), Alay is a tendency of Indonesian teenagers to be admitted by changing their writing style, their outfits, and increasing their narcissism. Meanwhile, Soemaridjan (cited in Wicaksono, 2010, para. 34) stated that Alay is the behaviour of teenagers to pretend to be cool and great among others. In addition, Saragih (cited in Meiliana, 2010, para. 6) found that Alay is a code occurs only in their community.

As the cyber world develops, the term Alay also changes. Beside referring to someone who violates grammar of Bahasa Indonesia, it also refers to someone whose cyber nickname difficult to read or even illegible as in Dias' ardaninggarrezeptor Together in the platform of peace RezpecthachcZrezeptpu rwakarta, -"Thaa Bukkan Anakk Lebbay"-, and Ananthaumhaphengend Camhadiazlaluw Pourepherzs. (Shinta, 2011).

2.1.5.2 History of Bahasa Alay

Bahasa Alay first appeared in late 2007. However, the forms of the language appeared in 2002 (Anwar, 2010, para. 1) along with the spreading of cell-phones

which provide SMS (short message service) feature. Texters have to deliver message in 160 characters only. Because it takes longer time to write messages when the letters in the same keypads, they tend to shorten the words.

Later, because of habit, this phenomenon did not merely occur in texting. Following the popularity of SMS, it is instant messaging (IM) and chatting where, for example, the letter 'E' is replaced by '3' (as in 3v3ry), and 'g' by '9' (as in 9o!). Homophones also came to be used, where 'l8r' means 'later', for example. (Kuswandini, 2009, para. 12). It then continued with the trend of Friendster, the first social site in 2004. Moreover, since 2007, it occurs in Facebook's status. Furthermore, it occurs in Twitter's tweets, since 2009. Even, it occurs in QWERTY cell-phones texting and Blackberry mailing in 2010.

The combination of these trends, plus the nature of teenagers for searching the ways to express themselves, brought Alay phenomenon to the surface. However, in its development, teenagers do not just shorten the words or use homophones, but also create new vocabulary, lengthen the words, and use numbers and characters in their writings. There is no standardisation in writing in Bahasa Alay.

Actually, the Alay phenomenon does not only occur in Indonesia. There are languages that resemble Bahasa Alay. First is leet-speak (l33t) or lol-speak.

According to urbandictionary.com, leet-speak or lol-speak is writing words with different letters than the original spelling, as in *teh itteh bitteh commiteh* (the itty bitty kitten committee). According to www.scribd.com, it is an alternative

alphabet for the English language that is used primarily on the internet. It is originally for computer hacking, but now it is often used in online gaming and chatting. The most used leet-speak is abbreviation, as in TTFN (ta-ta for now), CMIW (correct me if I'm wrong), and LOL (laughing out loud).

A similar trend is taking place in Japan, where the term gyaru moji is used to refer to a style of difficulty in understanding Japanese writing. (Kuswandini, 2009, para. 18). This phenomenon, which is also called heta-moji (poor writing), is popular among Japanese youth and started to gain media attention around 2002 (Kuswandini, 2009, para.19). A message typed in gyaru-moji requires more characters and effort than the same message typed in conventional Japanese (Kuswandini, 2009, para 18). Because of the extra effort and the perception of confidentiality, sending gyaru-moji message to a friend is seen as a sign of informality.

Before Alay phenomenon, there was Anak Digit, in 90s decade, a term referred to students from low-class state senior high school. There also was Anak Gaul, begins in late 90s. This term is created to refer to teenagers who have more impressive fashion than others.

2.1.5.3 Characteristics of *Bahasa Alay*

In this subsection, I only mention how *Alay* community writes, excluding their behaviour and their physical looks. These characteristics of *Bahasa Alay* are taken from Shinta's book (2011):

1. Mix letters, numbers, and characters in one word/sentence, e.g. *9w c@k3ps k4n?* (I am cute, right?)
2. Random capitalization, e.g. *GuWe bnCy Lwu San9atD* (I hate you very much).
3. Coin new vocabulary, e.g. *gahaP* (greedy), *capcz* (let's go), *humz* (home).
4. Shorten the words, e.g. *(la)gi (a)pha?* (what are you doing?), *nhe c(a)pa?* (who is this?), *cuxin = cuekin* (ignore).
5. Repeat letters, e.g. *cppe = cape* (tired), *mzugg = masuk* (enter), *kakagg = kakak* (older brother/sister).
6. Omit vowels, e.g. *knp = kenapa* (why?), *bw = bawa* (bring), *nYNyk = nyenyak* (sleep tight).
7. Create acronyms/abbreviations, e.g. *aids = anak imut dengan sejuta pesona* (cute and charming kid), *once = oon cekali* (so stupid), *bcc = banyak cincong* (much ado).
8. Omit first letter/sound, as in *atu* (one), *wat* (for), *ma* (with)

9. Use improper characters/punctuations, e.g. *Yyah.jgn.smpek.nggembel.kag !*

(Don't be a hobo).

10. Accumulate vowels/consonants, e.g. *chybuwgh* (busy), *qmuuwih* (you),

jleeqz (ugly), *peandt = sampeyan* (you).

11. Add letters/sounds, e.g. *duluw* (in the past), *akyu* (I), *luthuw* (funny).

12. Imitate sounds, e.g. *xixixi*, *hagzhagzhagz* (laughing), *hikz* (crying).

13. Use too much punctuation marks, e.g. *alluw,,,kamooh agee ngapz?! (hey,*

what are you doing?)

14. Use specific pronoun, e.g. *-x/-a/-'a* (his/her), *q/w* (I), *xm* (you)

15. Replace letters:

a. S with Z/C/X, as in *pazti* (of course), *macaci* (really?), *xmx* (SMS)

b. T with D, as in *cummend* (comment), *sangad* (very), *smangad* (keep fighting)

c. Y with E/I/Z, as in *eank* (which), *saia* (I), *za* (yes)

d. U with W/V/OE, as in *m(a)w* (want, will), *cvrht* (to confide), *imoetz* (cute)

e. K with G/C/Q, as in *gag* (no), *loc* (when, if), *aNaq* (son)

f. A/O with U, as in *upu* (what), *sekula* (school), *dunkz* (interjection)

g. I with Y/E/EE, as in *agy* (again, doing), *mKen* (becomes more...),

Puthree

h. G with K, as in *chayank* (honey), *blank* (say)

- i. P with F, and vice versa, and with B, as in *fifis* (pee), *futiH* (white), *muuph* (sorry), *cukub* (enough)
- j. N with M, as in *duamzz* (just)
- k. Q with K, as in *qrng* (less), *qrain* (think), *qt* (we)
- l. R with Y/L, as in *tyuz* (so?, keep), *ckalnk* (now)
- m. J with Z, as in *zaduls* (old style)

From the explanation above, it is clearly evident that *Bahasa Alay* is the messiest slang Indonesia ever had.

2.1.5.4 Types of *Bahasa Alay*

Shinta (2011) divides *Bahasa Alay* into four types: beginner, intermediate, hard level of *Alay*, and king of *Alay*.

Beginner *Alay* is usually used by early adolescents. They fairly add or change the letters, as in *seNank dech haTi sAaiia... taDi paGi dianTeRin aMa paCaL duNd* (I am so happy because my boyfriend took me to the school this morning).

In second type, intermediate, they add more letters and the words become more illegible, as in *hErandTh juJJa.. kOgh, cAaiiaa gUgh iCa nGwerJaiNth sOaL mTemaTikha yUaacCH..?* (How came I couldn't answer those Mathematics questions?). In hard level of *Alay*, they also use numbers to replace letters, as in *DucH Gw4 SaiianK b6t s4ma Lo.. 7aNgaN tin69aLin akYu ya B3ibh* (I do love you. Please don't leave me, honey). In the last type, king of *Alay*, they also use

other characters beside numbers and letters, as in hErandTh s4iiA m4 bH5a
 aLLa!! liank an3H bIn nGaCo, Pi mAsEEch bNya6h aJj4 i!ank mak3.. pa4kE
 iiAnK n0rMaLd Jj4 dUmMzz.. bH4sa gN11 m4h b!k!NdTh paLa pUs!inK
 dUaMzZ.. (I wonder why they use Alay. What a disorganized and complicated
 language! Read this make me dizzy. Could you use the normal language?).

2.2 Previous Studies

Because this phenomenon is quite new, I only find one thesis about Bahasa Alay. I also found studies about slang of Bahasa Indonesia. The similarity between my thesis and these theses below is that we discuss slang language in teenagers' pop culture.

“Analisis Penggunaan Bahasa Gaul dalam Wacana Cerpen Remaja di Tabloid Gaul Edisi Bulan Januari-Februari 2009” by Rosanti (2009) revealed that the most frequently used slang in Tabloid Gaul is coinage. Meanwhile, Grafura (2007) found that there are seven types of slang in films in his thesis entitled “Bahasa Gaul dalam Film Remaja: Sebuah Kajian Deskriptif Fenomena Tutar Remaja dalam Film Ada Apa Dengan Cinta dan Heart.”

Wicaksono (2010) in his thesis entitled “Tinjauan Sociolinguistik Bahasa Alay dalam Konstelasi Kebahasaan Saat Ini” concluded that Bahasa Alay will threaten Bahasa Indonesia if it is used in inappropriate media.

The difference between this thesis and those thesis above are I analyzed more complicated slang, while Rosanti analyzed general slang in tabloid and Grafura analyzed general slang in films. Although Wicaksono focused on Bahasa Alay, he only reviewed it, whereas in this thesis, I analyzed it.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This research was conducted through a set of methodology, including the research design, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This research used the qualitative approach, that is exploring the human beings' phenomena because one of the linguistic phenomenon, Bahasa Alay, was analyzed. According to Ary et al. (2002, p:422), qualitative research uses words to answer the questions or problems and tries to understand human and social behaviour. Furthermore, qualitative research seeks to understand the data as a totality (Ary et al, 2002, p.27). Therefore, this phenomenon must be explored by using qualitative approach. The data that were analyzed in this research were a posting from an internet forum, kaskus.us

3.2 Data Source

Ary *et. al* (2002, p.435) state that “document in qualitative study may be personal, such as autobiographies, diaries, and letters; official, such as files, reports; or document of popular culture, such as books, films, and video.” The data for this research were taken from a posting in an internet forum, *kaskus.us*,

entitled "Ophi A Bubu The Queen of Alay", dated September 28, 2009. Since the posting is rich (a lot of characteristics of *Bahasa Alay* as stated in chapter 2.1.5.3 are found), I decided to use only one datum. In addition, by taking one datum only, I could elaborate the finding deeper and more detail. The only consideration to choose a sample was the sample contained a lot of characteristics of *Bahasa Alay*. Wiersma (1995, p.29) calls this as a purposeful sample.

Not all of the comments were analyzed. The analyses were focused on the comments from postings that contain *Bahasa Alay*. Actually, the poster copied Ophi Facebook's notes and posted them in *kaskus*. Unfortunately, the original source could not be tracked. The posters provided the translation in *Bahasa Indonesia*.

Although the data were written line by line, I considered them as sentences, not as poems, for the sake of the ease of data analysis.

3.3 Data Collection

Data collection is used to gather the data. It is necessary to explain the process of collecting data clear and systematically to make the readers of the research report understand how the researcher could reach the results and conclusion.

The primary instrument of the data was the researcher himself and the data were collected using document analysis. Summerhill & Taylor (1992, para.1) state

that one of the techniques of collecting data is screening records and reports. Thus, there were some ways of collecting the data used to complete this study.

In collecting data, first I searched the documents containing BahasaAlay. As I stated above, the form of the document is a posting in cyber forum. Next, I read the whole documents, then I highlighted the words using BahasaAlay.

3.4 Data Analysis

After collecting data, I began to analyze the data. Data analysis is a process to find out the answer to the problems of the study. All of the data were analyzed. Since the focus of the analysis is grammar violation, the data were analyzed sentence by sentence, not word by word even though all of the words are written in BahasaAlay.

The steps of analyzing the data were based on Seiddel (in Moleong, 2005). First, I coded the data. Next the data were categorized based on the type of slang and based on grammar violation and presented in the form of table. After presenting the data, I analyzed each sentence. The last step is I drew the conclusion.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS & DISCUSSION

This chapter is divided into two subchapters, finding and discussion. In findings, the results from the research are presented in the form of table, then I analyzed the data, one by one. Meanwhile, the discussion subchapter will be related to the theoretical frameworks and the previous studies.

4.1 Findings

The data are a posting taken from www.kaskus.us, dated September 28, 2009, originally written by Ophi A Bubu in her notes in Facebook. There are 43 sentences as the data that are being analyzed. Those data are presented in the following table. Since the table is aimed to answer the two research problems all at once, the table contains the types of slang of Bahasa Alay and its grammar violation to Bahasa Indonesia. The theory of types of slang was taken from Wijana (2011) and the theory of grammar of Bahasa Indonesia was taken from Waridah (2008).

In the following table, the sentences in bold are Bahasa Alay, sentences in italics are the Indonesian translation, and sentences in parentheses are the English translation. Some of the Indonesian translations are modified from the original source for the sake of the ease of data analysis. What I mean by original source

here is where I obtained the data. Meanwhile, the actual original source, which is Facebook's notes, did not provide the translation. The original source is attached in appendix part.

4.1.1 Data Description

Table 4.1 Types of Slang in Bahasa Alay and Its Grammar Violation to

Bahasa Indonesia

No.	Sentences	Type of Slang			Grammar Violation		
		F	LP	M	C	P	N
NOTE NO. 1							
1.	QmO dLaM iDopQhO <i>Kamu dalam hidupku</i> (You are in my life)	Abb	Rep, Add, O		√		
2.	q tWo..... <i>Aku tahu</i> (I know)	SF	Alt	H	√	√	
3.	qMo mANk cLid wAd cYank m qHo..... <i>Kamu memang sulit buat sayang sama aku</i> (It's hard for you to love me)	Abb, SF	Rep, O, Add		√	√	
4.	tPhE qMo pLu tHwO,,,,, <i>Tapi kamu perlu tahu</i> (But, you have to know)	Abb	Rep, Alt		√	√	
5.	mY LuPi"..... <i>Cintaku</i> (My love)	CF	Ch		√	√	
6.	aLwaYs 4'U..... <i>Hanya untukmu</i> (Always for you)	SF			√	√	√
7.	cO'nA cMa qMo YaNk Co WaD qHo cYuM..... <i>Soalnya cuma kamu yang cowok buat aku senyum</i> (Because you are the only one who makes me smile)	Abb	Rep, O	H	√	√	
8.	k'tHwA,,,,, <i>Ketawa</i> (Laugh)	CF	Add, Alt		√	√	

Continued table 4.1 Types of Slangin Bahasa Alay and Its Grammar Violation to Bahasa Indonesia

No.	Sentences	Type of Slang			Grammar Violation		
		F	LP	M	C	P	N
9.	n cNeNk..... <i>N seneng</i> (And happy)	SF, Add	Rep		√	√	
10.	tHanKz b'4..... <i>Terima kasih sebelumnya</i> (Thanks before)	Abb	Rep		√	√	√
11.	yOz aLaWAiCe d bEzT..... <i>Kamu selalu yang terbaik</i> (You're always the best)	SF, CF	Rep, Add		√	√	
12.	iN meYe heArD..... <i>Dalam hatiku</i> (In my heart)	CF	Rep	H	√		
13.	tHo_tHo..... <i>Dada</i> (Bye bye)		Rep, Add		√	√	
14.	LupHz yOU..... <i>Sayang kamu</i> (Love you)		Alt, Add		√	√	
15.	bU_bU..... <i>Bubu</i> (Bubu, person's name)				√	√	
NOTE NO.2							
16.	I'm ReGrEeEeeEeeEet nOw..... <i>Aku menyesal sekarang</i> (I'm regret now)		Rep		√	√	
17.	naFaZ..... <i>Nafas</i> (Breath)		Rep		√	√	
18.	bNcHi qOh nGmBAnK..... <i>Benci aku ngambang</i> (I don't like uncertainty)	Abb	Rep, Add	H	√	√	
19.	hOeKkkKk..... <i>Hoek!</i> (Vomit)				√	√	
20.	nPhA jDe gnE??????????????? <i>Kenapa jadi gini?</i> (How could this happen?)	Abb	O, Add, Rep		√	√	

Continued table 4.1 Types of Slangin Bahasa Alay and Its Grammar Violation to Bahasa Indonesia

No.	Sentences	Type of Slang			Grammar Violation		
		F	LP	M	C	P	N
21.	i dOn't LiKe tHaT..... <i>Aku tak suka itu</i> (I don't like that)				√	√	
22.	qOh g Mo iDoP dLAM kmNfqAn..... <i>Aku gak mau hidup dalam kemunafikan</i> (I don't want to live in hypocrisy)	SF, Abb	Rep, O		√	√	
23.	tHiZ iZ buLLsHiT!!!!!!!!!!!! <i>Ini semua omong kosong!</i> (This is bullshit!)		Rep		√	√	
24.	sHiT!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! <i>Sialan!</i> (Swearing)				√	√	
25.	SADAM WITHOUT WORD!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! <i>Diam tanpa kata</i> (Shut up!)	CF	Ch		√	√	
26.	Haifff..... <i>Marah</i> (Huff)		Rep, Add		√	√	
NOTE NO.3							
27.	TAke mE 2 yOuR hEaRtZzz???????????????? <i>Bawalah aku ke dalam hatimu</i> (Take me to your heart)	SF	Rep		√	√	√
28.	cXnK qMoh to cKiDnAAAAaaAaAaaaa..... <i>Sayang kamu tau sakitnya</i> (Honey, do you know how much that hurts?)	Abb	Rep	H	√	√	
29.	m_tHa apOn YoH..... <i>Minta ampun yah</i> (It hurts so much)	Abb	Rep, Alt, Add	H	√	√	

Continued table 4.1 Types of Slangin Bahasa Alay and Its Grammar Violation to Bahasa Indonesia

No.	Sentences	Type of Slang			Grammar Violation		
		F	LP	M	C	P	N
30.	qoH tLuZ"aN uCHA bWaD tTEP qEqEUH cXnK qMo..... <i>Aku terus-terusan usaha buat tetep kekeuh sayang kamu (I keep on trying to love you)</i>	Abb	Rep		√	√	
31.	bUD,,,,,,,,,,,,, <i>Tetapi (But)</i>		Rep	H	√	√	
32.	hUhuHuHfTfTf..... <i>Huh (Well, exasperately)</i>		Add		√	√	
33.	clA" adJA..... <i>Sia-sia aja (It is useless)</i>		Add, Rep		√	√	
34.	shIt??????????? <i>Sialan! (Shit)</i>				√	√	
35.	maYbe????????????? <i>Mungkin (Maybe)</i>				√	√	
36.	ckIdDDdddDDDD,,,,,,,,,,,,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, <i>Sakit (It hurts)</i>		Rep		√	√	
37.	pGEn qOh to bLanK..... <i>Pengen aku tuh bilang (I want to say)</i>	Abb	Add, Rep		√	√	
38.	U bLOke mY hEaLth!!!!!!!!!!!!!! <i>Kau hancurkan hatiku (You broke my heart)</i>	SF	Rep, Add	H	√	√	
39.	i tHInK..... <i>Kupikir... (I think...)</i>				√	√	
40.	It'Z DISGUSTING voICE..... <i>Itu suara yang menjijikkan (It's disgusting voice)</i>		Rep		√	√	

Continued table 4.1 Types of Slangin Bahasa Alay and Its Grammar Violation to Bahasa Indonesia

No.	Sentences	Type of Slang			Grammar Violation		
		F	LP	M	C	P	N
41.	anDeE..... <i>Andai</i> (If only)		Rep		√	√	
42.	adJa g2 dRe wAL..... <i>Aja gitu dari awal</i> (It happens from the beginning)	Abb	Rep, O		√	√	√
43.	qTaH gAg mKeN dIEM”aN gNe tOh??!?!@??@??@??@??@?? <i>Kita gak mungkin diem-dieman gini toh?</i> (We will talk each other, right?)	Abb	Rep, Add, O	H	√	√	

Note:

F	: Forms	CF	: Common Form
LP	: Linguistic Process	Rep	: Replacement
M	: Meaning	Add	: Addition
C	: Capitalization	O	: Omission
P	: Punctuation	Alt	: Alteration
N	: Numbering	Ch	: Change
Abb	: Abbreviation	H	: Homonymy
SF	: Shortened Form		

4.1.2 Data Analysis

4.1.2.1 Types of Slang in Bahasa Alay

The type of slang based on forms (F) is fairly found where 24 data from the whole data have form types of slang. On the other hand, the type of slang based on linguistic process (LP) is mostly found. Only 8 data from the whole data do not have linguistic process type. Meanwhile, the meaning type (M) is rarely found.

From the whole data, only 9 data contain meaning type. However, there is a datum (datum number 28) which has five possible meanings.

The analysis of each data are presented below:

1. *QmO dLaM iDopQhO*

There are two types of slang, based on the form and linguistic process. The common form, abbreviation, is *QmO* and *dLaM*. *dLaM* is the abbreviation of *dalam*

(in). Meanwhile, the linguistic processes found are replacement, addition, and omission of sounds. The first word *QmO* is actually *kamu* (you), where ‘q’ replaces ‘k’ and ‘o’ replaces ‘u’. *iDopQhO* is actually *hidupku* (my life). The sound ‘h’ is both omitted and added. Sound replacement, too, occurs, from ‘k’ to ‘q’.

2. *q tWo*.....

The shortened form of *aku*(I), *q*, occurs. There is also the alteration of pronunciation, *tWo* from *tau* (know). In addition, homonymy also occurs. Other than *tau*, *tWo* could be translated into *tuh* (a morpheme to emphasize subject), since *tuh* and *tWo* is pronounced as ‘tu:’. However, considering the connection with the next line, the more suitable meaning for *tWo* is *tau*.

3. *qMo mAnk cLiD wAd cYanK m qHo*.....

There are two forms of slang and three kinds of linguistic processes. Those two forms are abbreviation, occurring in *cLiD* from *sulit* (hard), *wAd* from *buat* (for), and *cYanK* from *sayang* (love); and shortened form, *m* from *sama* (to).

The linguistic processes found are the replacement of sounds, the omission of sounds, and the addition of sounds. *qMo* undergoes the consonant and vowel replacements, from 'k' to 'q' and from 'u' to 'o'. *mANk* from *memang/emang* (really, indeed) undergoes the omission of sound ('me'/'e' is omitted) and replacement of sounds, from 'g' to 'k'. Likewise, the word *wAd*. The sound 'bu' is omitted and 'd' replaces 't' to form the new word from its original word *buat*. The original word for *cYanK* is *sayang*. Therefore, two replacements are made, 's' is replaced by 'c' and 'g' by 'k'. The word *qHo*, which is derived from *aku* (me) undergoes replacement ('k' is replaced by 'q', 'u' by 'o'), omission ('a' is omitted), and addition ('h') of sounds.

4. *tPhE qMo pLu tHwO*,,,,

tPhE is the abbreviation of *tapi* (but). This word undergoes vowel replacement, from 'i' to 'e'; and pronunciation alteration since 'ph' is more popular in English than in *Bahasa Indonesia*. *qMo*, as well as the one in analysis on number 3, undergoes sound replacement. *pLu* is the abbreviation of *perlu* (need). Meanwhile, since 'th' is a sound popular more in English rather than in Indonesia, *tHwO*, which is translated into *tau* (know), undergoes the alteration of pronunciation.

5. *mY LuPi*".....

The change of sound occurs. The word *LuPi* is derived from English word 'love'. It is changed to resemble the name of candy company.

6. *aLwaYs 4'U*.....

Shortened form occurs in *U* (you) and in *4* (for).

7. *cO'nA cMa qMo YaNk Co WaD qHo cYuM*.....

This sentence is syntactically error. The translation of the sentence above is *soalnya cuma kamu yang cowok buat aku senyum* (because you are the only one who makes me smile). To make it a better sentence, the position of *YaNk* and *Co* should be swapped. The sentence might also be translated as *soalnya cuma kamu yang cocok buat aku cium* (because you are the only one who worth kissing). This sentence is syntactically right. However, the first translation is more cohesive with the next sentences. That is why the words *Co* and *cYuM* undergo homonymy. *Co* could be interpreted as *cowok* (boy) or *cocok* (suitable, compatible), and *cYum* could be interpreted as *senyum* (smile) or *cium* (kiss).

cO'nA is the abbreviation of *soalnya* (because). This word also undergoes the replacement and omission of sound. 'c' replaces 's', while the second syllable, 'al', is omitted. Meanwhile, the word *cMa* is derived from *cuma* (only), whereas *YaNk* (a particle) undergoes sound replacement, from 'g' to 'k'. The last syllable from *cowok* (boy) is omitted, leave *Co* behind. Like the analysis in number 3 above, *WaD* undergoes the same processes. 'c' replaces 's' in *cYuM*, an abbreviation of *senyum*.

8. k'tHwA,,,,,,,,,,,,,

k'tHwA is derived from *ketawa* (laugh). The local affixation is used. *Ke-*, which is written as *k'*, is a Jakartanese prefix to form verbs, similar with *ter* in *Bahasa Indonesia*. In *Bahasa Indonesia*, prefix *ke-* is usually paired with suffix *-an* to form nouns. This word also undergoes the addition of sound and alteration of pronunciation. 'h' is added, and is preceded by 't' to make 'th', which is a common consonant in English but not in *Bahasa Indonesia*.

9. n cNeNk.....

n is the shortened form 'and', while *cNeNk* is the abbreviation of *seneng* (happy). Moreover, there are three replacements occur in *cNeNk*. 's', 'a', and 'g' are replaced by, in order, 'c', 'e', and 'k'.

10. tHanKz b'4,,,,,,,,,,

b'4 is the abbreviation of 'before'. The last sound from 'thanks', 's', is replaced by 'z'.

11. yOz aLaWaiCe d bEzT.....

yOz, derived from 'you're', undergoes the process of sound replacement. 're' is replaced by 'z'. Other than the addition of sound, which is 'a', which is put between 'l' in 'w' to form *aLaWaiCe* from 'always', the next word also undergoes the process of sound replacement. Its second syllable, 'ways' (always), is replaced by *WaiCe*. *d* is the shortened form of 'the', and 's' is replaced by 'z' to form *bEzT* from the original word 'best'.

12. *iN meYe heArD*,,,,,,,,,,,,,,

Both *meYe* (my) and *heArD* (heart) undergo the process of sound replacement.

In *meYe* the replacement occurs in every other letter, while in *heArD*, 't' is replaced by 'd'. Other than 'heart', *heArD*, without any replacements, could also be interpreted as 'heard', although the word 'heart' is more suitable than 'heard'.

Therefore, homonymy occurs in this word.

13. *tHo_tHo*.....

Dada (bye bye) is the original word for the word above. It undergoes the replacement of sound, 'd' is replaced by 'th' and 'a' is replaced by 'o'. *tHo_tHo* could be referred to British informal goodbye, 'ta-ta'. If this so, other than replacement of 'a', the other occurring process is the addition of 'h'.

14. *LupHz yOu*,,,,,,,,,,,,,,

The linguistic processes are the alteration of pronunciation and the addition of sound. 'Love' becomes *LupHz* to sound more Indonesian. The word is often written as *lup* in *Bahasa Indonesia*. So that, the additional sound is 'hz'.

15. There is no type of slang found.

16. *I'm ReGrEeEeeEeeEet nOw*.....

In English, 'e' and 'ee' have different sound. 'e' is pronounced 'e', while 'ee' is pronounced as 'i'. The sentence *ReGrEeEeeEeeEet* undergoes the replacement of sound.

17. *naFaZ*,,,,,,,,,,,,,,

This word, from *nafas*(breath), undergoes the sound replacement, from ‘s’ to ‘z’.

18. *bNcHi qOh nGmBAnK*,.....

The sentence above has several, at least three, interpretations. First, it can be interpreted as *benciku ngambangor benci aku ngambang*(my hatred is floating), where *aku* functions as possessive pronoun. The second interpretation is *benciku ngembang* (my hatred is developed). The last interpretation is *benci aku ngambang* (I don’t like uncertainty). In *Bahasa Indonesia*, the synonymy of *ngambang* is *nggantung*, a condition when somebody neither approve nor reject somebody else’s love. Looking at the context, the most suitable interpretation is the last one.

Those three words above are abbreviation. *bNcHi* is the abbreviation of *benci* (hate), *qOh* is the abbreviation of *aku* (I) or *-ku* (possessive pronoun for first singular person), while *nGmBAnK* is the abbreviation of *ngembang* (developing, flowering) or *ngambang* (floating). Furthermore, *ng-* or *nge-* is a Jakartanese prefix.

There is sound replacement in the first word, ‘c’ is replaced by ‘ch’. In the second word, other than sound addition, *-h*, there are also sound replacement, ‘k’ is replaced by ‘q’ and ‘u’ is replaced by ‘o’. Replacement also occurs in the last word, where ‘g’ is replaced by ‘k’.

19. There is no type of slang found.

20. *nPhA jDe gnE????????????????*

The first sound *ke-* in *kenapa* (why) is omitted to form *nPhA*, and 'h' sound is also added. *jDe* is the abbreviation of *jadi* (become) with the sound replacement occurring, from 'i' to 'e'. *gnE* undergoes the process of omission. The first sound *be-* from *begini* (like this) is omitted, while the sound 'i' is replaced by 'e'.

21. There is no type of slang found

22. *qOh g Mo iDoP dLAM kmNfqAn.....*

g is the shortened form of *gak* (no, not). Actually, *g* can also be interpreted as *gue* (I), but, since the first word is *qOh*, which has similar meaning with *gue*, *g* here is interpreted as *gak*. Monophthong 'o' is used to replace diphtong 'au' to form *Mo* from the original word *mau* (want). *iDoP* undergoes the omission and replacement of sound from the original word *hidup*. 'h' is omitted whereas 'u' is replaced by 'o'. *kmNfqAn* is an abbreviation of *kemunafiqan* (hypocrisy).

23. *tHiZ iZ buLLsHiT!!!!!!!!!!!!*

The inconsistency of sound replacement can be seen. The first two 's'es, from 'this' and 'is', are replaced by 'z', while the last 's', from 'bullshit' is not replaced.

24. There is no type of slang found.

25. *SADAM WITHOUT WORD!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!*

SADAM is derived from 'shut up', which is sometimes, by Indonesians, pronounced as *sadap*. The sound is changed to resemblance a person's name.

26. *HAi!Tf.....*

It is an onomatopoeic word. It is the sound of exhale in anger, which sounds 'huff'. 'ai' is the replacement of 'u', while 't' is an addition.

27. *TaKe mE 2 yOuR hEaRtZzz????????????????*

In English, it is common to use '2' instead of 'to' because the pronunciations are the same. This called shortened form. There is also an unnecessary sound replacement, in the last word. Indeed, it is common to replace 's' with 'z', but it makes the sentence somewhat illogical. 's' functions as plural indicator, whereas people only have one heart. Therefore, it is better to write *hEaRtZzz* as *hEaRt*.

28. *cXnK qMoh tO cKiDnAAAAaaaAaAaaa.....*

Since the use of vowels is rare, the sentence is multi-interpreted. First, it could be interpreted as *sekarang kamu tuh sakitnya* (now, you are the pain). Second, because *Bahasa Alay* users often put the wrong punctuation marks, an interrogative could be occurred, *sekarang kamu tau sakitnya?* (do you know the pain now?). Third, *kamu* as a possessive pronoun, not as a second singular pronoun, the sentence becomes *sayang kamu tuh sakitnya* (your love hurts me). Fourth, *kamu* as pronoun and *sayang* to call the beloved one, *Sayang, kamu tuh sakitnya* (Honey, you are the pain). Fifth, an interrogative, *Sayang, kamu tau*

sakitnya? (Honey, do you know how much that hurts?). Considering the connection between the lines, the last interpretation is the most suitable one.

cXnK is the abbreviation of *sayang*, while *cKiD* is the abbreviation of *sakit*.

cXnK also undergoes the sound replacements, where 's' is replaced by 'c', 'aya' is replaced by 'x', and 'g' is replaced by 'k'. *to* undergoes the diphthong replacement, from 'au' to 'o' although its occurrence is quite uncommon for the word *tau* (the more common examples of 'au' to 'o' replacement are *mau* (want), becomes *mo*, and *kalau* (if, when), becomes *kalo*). In the last word

cKiDnAAAAaaAaAaaaa, 'c' is the replacement of 's', 'd' is the replacement of 't', while 'n' is the replacement of 'ny'.

29. *m_tHa apOn YoH.....*

The readers can also misinterpret this sentence. *m_tHa apOn*, from *minta ampun*, has two possible meanings. First, it is a common expression to show an apology. Second, it is an expression to describe something excessively. Thus, those words contain homonymy. Looking at the connection from the previous and next lines, the best interpretation is the second one.

While in the thirteenth line an underscore (_) is used to replace space, and in the fifteenth line it is unnecessarily added, then in this sentence, an underscore is used to replace 'in'. Other than that, 'th', which is common in English but not in *Bahasa Indonesia*, is used to replace 't'. It means that the pronounce is altered. 'u'

is replaced by 'o' to form *apOn* from its original, *ampun*. 'o' is also used as a replacement for 'a' in the next word, *YoH*. 'h' is the addition.

30. *qoH tLuZ"aN uCHA bWaD tTeP qEqEUh cXnK qMo.....*

tLuZ is the abbreviation of *terus* (keep), *uCHA* is the abbreviation of *usaha* (effort, try), while *tTeP* is the abbreviation of *tetep* (keep). The word *tLuZ"aN* undergoes the process of sound replacement, where 'l' replaces 'r' and 'z' replaces 's'. 'c' replaces 's' in the word *uCHA*. Two sound replacements occur in the word *bWaD*, from its original *buat* (to, for) where 'w' replaces by 'u' and 'd' replaces 't'. *qEqEUh*, from a Sundanese word *kekeuh* (strong), undergoes the process of sound replacement, where 'q' is the replacement of 'k'.

31. *bUD,,,,,,,,,,,,,*

In English, both 'bud' and 'but' have different meanings. 'Bud' is a part of plants, while 'but' is a conjunction. The best interpretation from the word above is 'but'. Therefore, it contains homonymy. Other than that, sound replacement also occurs, where 't' is replaced by 'd'.

32. *hUhuHuHfTFTf.....*

Addition of sound happens, from its original *huh*, an exasperation expression.

33. *clA" adJA.....*

clA", from *sia-sia* (useless) undergoes the process of addition, from 's' to 'c'.

Moreover, 'j' is replaced by 'dj', although 'dj' does not exist anymore.

34. There is no type of slang found.

35. There is no type of slang found.

36. *ckIdDDdddDDDDd,,*

's' is replaced by 'c', while 't' is replaced by 'd'. The use of 'd' is too much.

37. *pGEN qOh tO bLanK*.....

pGEN is the abbreviation of *pengen* (want), while *bLanK* is the abbreviation of *bilang* (say). Actually, *pengen* is derived from *ingin*, which means this word undergoes the addition of sound, 'pe', and the replacement of sound, from 'i' to 'e'. The replacements also occur in the word *tO* and *bLanK*. *tO* is derived from *tuh*, so 'o' replaces 'u'. Meanwhile, 'k' replaces 'g' from the original *bilang*, to form *bLanK*.

38. *U bLOke mY hEaLth!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!*

The word *bLOke* and *hEaLth* make this sentence ambiguous. The sentence could be interpreted as either 'you block my health' or 'you broke my heart'. The more suitable interpretation is the second one since the romantic relationship has tighter connection with 'heart' than 'health'. Therefore, *hEaLth* undergoes the replacement of sound, where 'r' is replaced by 'l', and the process of addition, 'h'.

Because of having similar pronunciation, 'you' is often written as 'u'. This called shortened form. Since the best interpretation is 'you broke my heart', so 'L' from *bLOke* is the replacement of 'r'.

derived from *begini* (like this), which means the sound 'be-' is omitted and 'e' replaces 'i'.

4.1.2.2 The Grammar Violation of *Bahasa Indonesia* in *Bahasa Alay*

The basic characteristic of *Bahasa Alay* is random capitalization. Not surprisingly, all of the data above are randomly capitalized. Furthermore, the capitalization is inconsistent, the same words have different capitalization (as in *qoH* in datum number 30 and *qOh* in datum number 37).

Other than capitalization, the other characteristic deals with the use of punctuation. The problem in punctuation marks can be divided into two: excessive punctuation, which frequently occurs, and use the wrong punctuation (as in datum datum number 27, where question marks are used to finish a statement, and datum number 43, where a single quotation mark is used to reduplicate word).

Although it is rarely found in this result, using numbers to replace letters is actually common in slang. This result shows that there are only 4 data that use numbers to replace letters. Three of them are in English (*4'U*, *b'4*, and 2), and the another one is in *Bahasa Indonesia* (*g2*).

The analysis of each data are presented below:

1. *QmO dLAm iDopQhO*

The using of capitalization is violated. The sentence should be *Qmo dlam idopqho*. According to the theory in chapter II, capitalization is used for the first

letter. Therefore, only the first letter of the first word (Q in *Qmo*) should be capitalized, while other capital letters (O, L, M, D, Q, and O) should not be in capital.

2. *q tWo*.....

Random capitalization is found. Instead of capitalized *q*, the writer (Ophi) capitalized 'w'. The sentence should be *Q two*... The punctuation is also violated.

Since Ophi wrote her notes in poetic form (line by line, not in paragraph), the dots in the end of the sentence is an ellipsis (...), not a period (.). A sentence only needs one ellipsis. However, Ophi put six ellipses. An ellipsis is used to show the missing part in sentence. The missing part in this sentence is *bahwa* (that).

3. *qMo mANk cLiD wAd cYanK m qHo*.....

Again, random capitalization is found. Since the sentence does not contain titles, people's names, geographical areas, and events, the capitalization should occur on the first letter only. Therefore, the correct capitalization is *Qmo mank clid wad cyank m qho*. The use of period is also redundant.

4. *tPhE qMo pLu tHwO*,,,,

The capitalization is randomly used. The proper capitalization should be *Tphe qmo plu thwo*. It is also necessary to put a comma after the word *tPhE* since it is a conjunction (as stated in chapter 2.1.2.2.4). Other than that, this sentence should be ended with an ellipsis because, as well as datum number 2, this sentence also contains a missing part, *bahwa* (that).

5. *mY LuPi*”.....

The sentence above should be *my lupi*, since the previous line is ended by an ellipsis. Moreover, this sentence does not need a quotation mark, since the mark is always used in pairs (“...“). The use of period is also redundant. Other than that, this sentence should be ended with an ellipsis since there is a missing part, ‘is’

6. *aLwaYs 4’U*.....

The capitalization is still random. The only capital letter used should be the first ‘a’ of *aLwaYs*. The use of an apostrophe (‘ ’) is useless. According to the theory in chapter II, apostrophes are only used to show the missing parts of words or years. However, in this sentence, an apostrophe is used as a replacement of space. The use of periods is still redundant. Numbers are only used to show measurements and address, they are not used to represent words. Therefore, the sentence should be *Always for you*.

7. *cO’nA cMa qMo YaNk Co WaD qHo cYuM*.....

Although the use of apostrophe (‘ ’) is correct, to show the missing parts of word (in this case, an apostrophe is used to replace ‘al’ in *soalnya*), it is better not to use an apostrophe since it is not common in *Bahasa Indonesia* to replace ‘al’ with an apostrophe. An apostrophe is usually used to replace ‘a’ or ‘e’, as in *t’lah* (marker indicating a completed action) or *kan* (particle marking future events).

The use of period is also redundant, and it is better to use a comma since the last

word *cYuM* is parallel with the data number 8 and 9. Furthermore, the capitalization should be *Co'na cma qmo yank co wad qho cyum*.

8. *k'tHWA,,,,,,,,,,,,,*

While it is correct to replace 'e' with an apostrophe, yet it is more suitable not to replace it since an apostrophe, in *Bahasa Indonesia*, is usually used in particle (as in *t'lah* or *'kan*). To use comma (,), one is enough. Therefore, the word above should be *ketawa*, and is ended with a single comma.

9. *n cNeNk.....*

The capitalization should not occur in the middle of the words and period should be accumulated.

10. *tHanKz b'4,,,,,,,,,*

The proper capitalization should be *Thankz b'4*, with a single comma only. Furthermore, it is way better to avoid the use of an apostrophe. Moreover, the use of number (4) violates the grammar of *Bahasa Indonesia*.

11. *yOz aLaWAiCe d bEzT.....*

Like the previous analyses, the improper use of capitalization and punctuation marks still occur. The sentence should be written *yoz alawaice d bezt*, and should not be ended with any single quotation marks since this datum is a clause and its subclause is the next datum.

12. *iN meYe heArD,,,,,,,,,*

As usual, there are problems in capitalization. The correct capitalization is *in meye heard*, and is ended by a single comma. However, it is better to end the sentence with a period since the next datum is not parallel with this datum.

13. *tHo_tHo.....*

An underscore () often occurs in email addresses. However in this case, an underscore is used to replace space or a dash (-). Still, there are problems in using capital letters an punctuation mark. The word above is best written as *Thotho*, and is ended by a single period.

14. *LupHz.yOu,,,,,,,,,*

Problems still occur in capitalization and punctuation mark. The word is better written as *Luphz you*, and is ended with a single comma.

15. *bU_bU,,,,,,,,,*

bU_bU is a person's name. Therefore, the first letter should be capitalized. Furthermore, an underscore is commonly used in names email accounts. The word above should be written as *Bubu*, and is ended with a single period because the next datum does not have connection with this one.

16. *I'm ReGrEeEeeEEeeEet nOw.....*

Random capitalization and punctuation redundancy still happen. The sentence is better written as *I'm regret now*.

17.naFaZ,,,,,,,,,,,,,

There are problems in capitalization and punctuation marks. The word above should be written as *nafas*, and is ended by a single comma.

18.bnChI qOh nGmBAnK.....

The improper use of capitalization and punctuation mark is still found. The proper capitalization is *bnchi qoh ngmbank*, and is ended with a single period.

19.hOeKkkKKk.....

The word above is an onomatopoeic word from the sound of vomit. Since it is an exclamation, it is better to use an exclamation mark (!) rather than a period.

The word above is better written as *Hoek!*

20.nPhA jDe gnE???????????????

Problems of capitalization and punctuation mark still occur. The sentence should be written *Npha jde gne?*

21. i dOn't LiKe tHaT.....

In English, the word 'I' is written in capital, wherever the position. Therefore, the sentence above is better written as *I don't like that*, and is ended by a single period.

22.qOh g Mo iDoP dLAM kmNfqAn.....

Again, random capitalization is found. The proper capitalization is *Qoh g mo idop dlam kmnfqan*, and is ended by a single period.

the sentence sounds more affirmative, so that the sentence should be ended by a period. Therefore, the sentence is better written as *Take me 2 your heart*, and is ended with a single period.

28. *cXnK qMoh tO cKiDnAAAAaaaAaAaaaa.....*

The use of letter 'a' is redundant. In *Bahasa Indonesia*, the quantity of letters which come consecutively is only two, as in *faal* (function) or *riil* (real). It is necessary to add a comma (,) in the end of the first word, *cXnK*, to avoid misinterpretation. The proper capitalization is *Cxnk, qmoh to ckidnaaaaaaaaaa?*

29. *m_tHa apOn YoH.....*

Since it is an exclamative sound, it is better to end the sentence with an a exclamation mark. Thus, the the proper capitalization is *M_theta apon yoh!*

30. *qoH tLuZ" aN uCHA bWaD tTeP qEqEUh cXnK qMo.....*

A quotation mark is used to quote. However in this sentence, a quotation mark is used for indicating reduplication. Therefore, the sentence should be written *Qoh tluz-tluzan ucha bwad ttep qeqeuh cxnk qmo*, and is ended with a single period.

31. *bUD,,,,,,,,,,,,,*

This word is better to be ended with a single comma.

32. *hUhuHuHfTFTf.....*

The expression above should also be ended with a single period.

39. *i tHink*.....

The problems in this sentence is capitalization and punctuation. The sentence is better written as *I think*, and is ended by an ellipsis. The ellipsis is used to show a discontinued sentence.

40. *it'Z DISGUSTING vOiCE*.....

If the writer wants to emphasize this sentence, all of the letters should be capitalized. Else, if this not an emphatic sentence, all of the letters, other than 'i' from *It'Z*, should not be capitalized.

41. *anDeE*.....

The sentence should not be ended with any punctuation marks since starting from this datum until the last one is a conditional sentence. Moreover, 'a' should be capitalized, neither 'd' nor the last 'e'.

42. *adJA g2 dRe wAL*.....

As becoming characteristics, random capitalization and wrong punctuation marks still occur. Along with the previous and the next sentence, it is a conditional sentence. This sentence and the previous one is, actually, one clause. Consequently, the sentence should be ended with a comma. Therefore, the sentence should be written *adja gitu dre wal* and is ended by a single comma. It is also better to not use number.

The violation of grammar of *Bahasa Indonesia* is blatantly shown in this result. Grammar of *Bahasa Indonesia* is a basic knowledge for all of the citizens of Indonesia. Even elementary school students learn it. Ironically, this writer of *Bahasa Alay*, a senior high school student, does not apply it in her writing. Redundancy of punctuation marks and wrong punctuation marks are frequently used.

There is no acronym found. It is because acronyms shorten the phrases or sentences to become only one or two words, while the users of *Bahasa Alay* tend to shorten the words. Besides, acronyms are usually longer than abbreviations. Reversion, which is popular in Malang, also cannot be found since the writer does not live in Malang. The finding also reveals that the writer tends to reduplicate the words, not syllables. That is why reversion is not used. Moreover, metonymy relates something with something else, which is quite complicated and it can not be found because the writer tends to simplify her writing (e.g. by shortening the words, replacing the same words by number or quotation). Unfortunately, those simplicities confuse the readers.

Related to the previous studies, Rosanti (2009) found that the most frequently used slang in *Tabloid Gaul* is coinage. In *Bahasa Alay*, the most dominant ones are abbreviation and sound replacement. Sometimes, rather than to shorten the words, abbreviations in *Bahasa Alay* lengthen the word, as in *tHwO*, which is an abbreviation from *tau*. Meanwhile, Grafura (2007) reveals that there are seven

types of slang in film. They are coinage, new meaning, particle using, word shortening, prefix substitution, suffix substitution, and phoneme substitution. All of them are found in this result.

It also can be seen that the writer, in order to look cool or sophisticated, uses some English words in her writing. Unfortunately, the writer wrote them haphazardly. It can be seen in datum number 11, where 'always' is written as *aLaWAiCe*, datum number 12, where 'my' is written as *meYe*, and datum number 25, where 'shut up' is written as *SADAM*.

Alay is a part of pop culture, and television has a big role in its development. There was a term *Gaul* to refer to teenagers, usually from Jakarta, who are usually stylish, fashionable, and sophisticated. They wear expensive clothes and accessories. It can be said that they come from high class society. They also create new terms, usually Jakartanese, and Jakartanese became a prestigious language. 'Gue' and 'elu' are more prestigious than 'aku' and 'kamu.' The televisions, which were centered in Jakarta, then, make programs involving teenagers, and the whole Indonesian teenagers imitate the style of teenagers portrayed. Since then, *Gaul* became a pop culture. It becomes a problem when other teenagers from low class community, which usually live in villages want to imitate the style. They have limited amount of money. They cannot afford luxurious things. Therefore, they create new style, which, they think, is stylish. They also created new terms, and even writing style. Soon, other low class teenagers have their own style. Then

again, televisions, to grab audiences, make programs involving them because there are more low class teenagers than high class teenagers. Since then, their style became a pop culture. The high class teenagers call them as *kampungan* (tacky), and later, they are called *Alay*. Two cultures were created, *Gaul*, and *Alay*. It can be said that *Alay* is a counter-culture of *Gaul*. However now, those who are *Alay* are also called as *Gaul*.

Bahasa Gaul, the language of *Anak Gaul*, recognize few letter replacements, as in 'a' becomes 'e' and prefix-suffix replacement (as in *ngapain* or *matiin*).

Meanwhile, *Bahasa Alay*, the language of *Anak Alay*, uses many replacements that confuse the reader. It can reflect their educational background since the users of *Bahasa Alay*, initially, are the low class society teenagers, which usually do not have the educational background as high as those from high class society.

Since *Bahasa Alay* does not have standardization, it implies that teenagers are creative, free, and labile. Creative, when they can create words that have different forms, free, when they do not follow the rules of the grammar of *Bahasa Indonesia*, and labile, when they randomly capitalized the letters. Actually, it is good that *Bahasa Indonesia* has more variation. It means that *Bahasa Indonesia* is developing. However, in fact, the findings show that rather than enriches *Bahasa Indonesia*, *Bahasa Alay* decreases the position of *Bahasa Indonesia* as *lingua franca*. Teenagers use the language not only for communicating to their fellow communities, but also to the elders, teachers, and parents, especially when they

are texting. Shortening the words is understandable since the characters in SMS texting is limited, but randomly capitalizing the letters is pointless. Moreover, recently, there are many QWERTY mobile phones where one keypad only have one letter. Besides, writing in cyber world is not as limited as writing in mobile phones since it provides more characters and spaces, so the writer can write in detail without shortening the words.

Teenagers should use *Bahasa Alay* wisely. They should not use it in every aspect. They should know where and when to use the language. The facts that lots of students failed in *Bahasa Indonesia* in 2010 National Exam shows that teenagers still do not know in what occasion they can use *Bahasa Alay*. It is good that they create new language, yet they must not ignore their national language. If they can break the grammar of *Bahasa Indonesia* when they use *Bahasa Alay*, they should follow the grammar of *Bahasa Indonesia* when the occasions require them to use *Bahasa Indonesia*.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion dealing with the results of the study discussed in the previous chapter.

5.1 Conclusion

In the history of slang of *Bahasa Indonesia*, *Bahasa Alay* is the messiest slang.

Unlike other slangs (for example Debby Sahertian's slang, Jakartanese slang, and Malangnese *Boso Walikan*), *Bahasa Alay* does not have standardization.

5.1.1 The Types of Slang Found in *Bahasa Alay*

Among the three types of slang in *Bahasa Alay*, all of them were found. The most frequently found is the linguistic precess (LP) type. However, not all of the subtypes can be found.

From the four subtypes of forms (F): common forms, abbreviation, shortened forms, and acronym, only the latter one that was not found on the data. From those four subtypes, the most frequently found is abbreviation, as in *dLaM*, from *dalam* (in), *pLu*, from *perlu* (need), and *jDe*, from *jadi* (become).

Moreover, from the seven subtypes of linguistic process, only reversion and reduplication that could not be found from the data. Among those five

subtypes found, the most frequently used is replacement. Some replacements which frequently occur in *Bahasa Alay* are ‘q’ (replacement of ‘k’ in *QmO*, *qHO*, *qOh*, *qMoh*, *qTaH*), ‘k’ (replacement of ‘g’ in *mANk*, *cYanK*, *YaNk*, *cNeNk*, *nGmBANk*, *cXnK*, *bLanK*), and ‘z’ (replacement of ‘s’ in *tHanKz*, *bEzT*, *naFaZ*, *tHiZ*, *iZ*, *tLuZ*” *aN*, *It’Z*).

Furthermore, only one subtype of meaning type (M) can be found, homonymy. It occurs in 9 data. One of them is datum number 28 (*cXnK qMoh tO cKiDnAAAAaaaAaAaaaa.....*), which is the most peculiar one, where a sentence could have five different interpretations.

5.1.2 The Extent of the Grammar Violation of *Bahasa Alay* to *Bahasa Indonesia*

The data reveal that the characteristics of *Bahasa Alay* are random capitalization and punctuation redundancy. Those 43 data analyzed in previous chapter are dominated by those characteristics. All of the data are randomly capitalized, as in *iDopQhO* (*hidupku* = my life), *cYanK* (*sayang* = love), and *tPHe* (*tapi* = but). Sometimes, *Bahasa Alay* uses redundant and even wrong punctuation marks. Those phenomena found, for examples, in datum number 7 (*cO’nA cMa qMo YaNk Co WaD qHo cYuM.....*), where an apostrophe is used to replace omitted letters, datum number 27 (*TaKe mE 2 yOuR hEaRtZzz????????????????????*), where a question mark is used to end a

statement, and datum number 30 (*qoH tLuZ"aN uCHA bWaD tTeP qEqEUH cXnK qMo.....*), where a single quotation mark (which is normally used in a pair) is used to duplicate the word.

All in all, it is clearly evident that Bahasa Alay is severely violating *Bahasa Indonesia*. The users of *Bahasa Alay* should know where and when to use the language.

5.2 Suggestion

To prove that *Bahasa Alay* is confusing to non users, I suggest the future researchers measure how confusing it is. It can be done by distributing questionnaires containing sentences in *Bahasa Alay*, and ask the respondents about the meaning of the sentences.

In addition, since the data in this research are taken from the writing of a senior high school student, the future researchers could take the data from the writing of junior high school student(s) or the data from the writing of university student(s). It might be interesting to compare *Bahasa Alay* used by the student(s) of different educational levels. It is also possible to find out whether they have similar *Bahasa Alay* or not.

Since *Bahasa Indonesia* is severely violated by *Bahasa Alay*, I think the future researchers also need to formulate the methods to reduce the use of *Bahasa Alay* so that this language does not endanger *Bahasa Indonesia*.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1. The Original Data and the Indonesian Translation Provided

Note no. 1

QmO dLaM iDopQhO (kamu dalam hidupku..)

q tWo..... (aku tau.....)

qMo mANk cLiD wAd cYanK m qHo..... (kamu memang sulit buat sayang sama aku;;)

tPhE qMo pLu tHwO,,,,, (tapi kamu perlu tau....)

mY LuPi”..... (my love)

aLwaYs 4’U..... (always for you)

cO’nA cMa qMo YaNk Co WaD qHo cYuM..... (soalnya cuma kamu yang cowo buat aku senyum)

k’tHwA,,,,,, (ketawa...)

n cNeNk..... (dan senang)

tHanKz b’4,,,,,, (thanks before)

yOz aLaWaiCe d bEzT..... (you always the best)

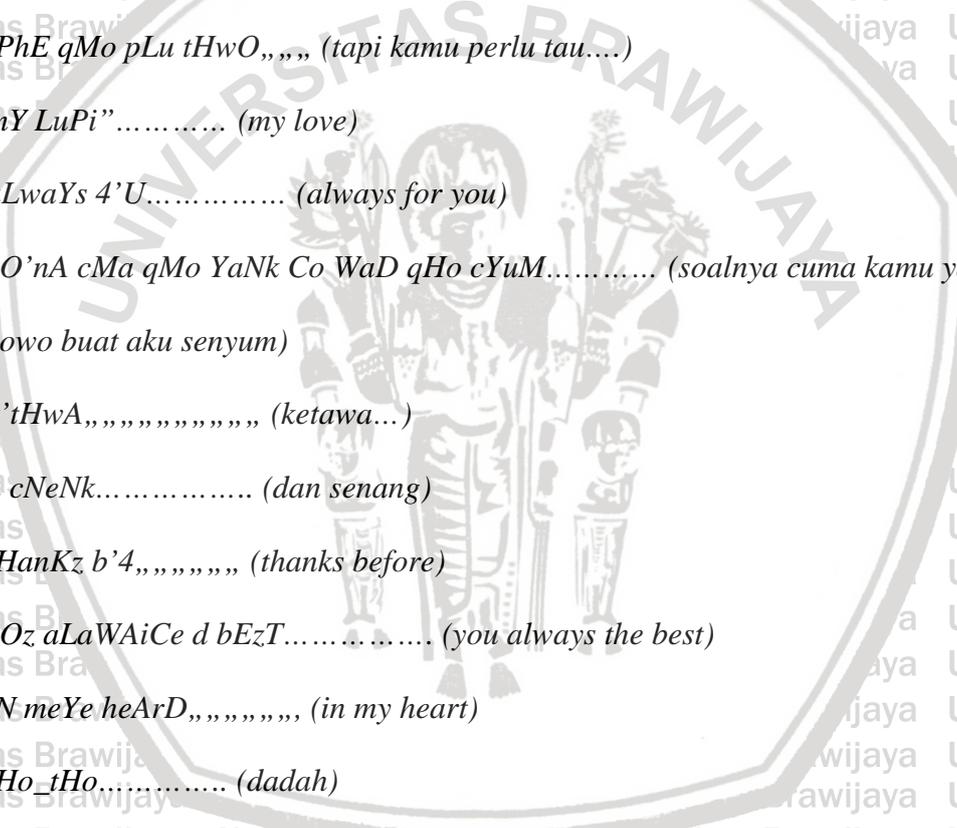
iNmeYe heArD,,,,,, (in my heart)

tHo_tHo..... (dadah)

LupHz yOu,,,,,, (love you)

bU_bU,,,,,, (bubu)

Note no. 2



I'm ReGrEeEeeEEeeEet nOw..... (aku menyesal sekarang)

naFaZ,,,,,,,,,,,,, (napas)

bNcHi qOh nGmBAnK..... (benci aku ngambang)

hOeKkkKKk..... (muntah)

nPhA jDe gnE???????????????? (mengapa jadi begini?)

i dOn't LiKe tHaT..... (I don't like that)

qOh g Mo iDoP dLAM kmNfqAn..... (aku ga mau hidup dalam kemunafikan)

tHiZ iZ buLLShiT!!!!!!!!!!!! (this is bullshit!)

sHiT!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! (shit!)

SADAM WITHOUT WORD!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! (sadam without word)

HAifTf..... (huff)

Note no. 3

TaKe mE 2 yOuR hEaRtZzz???????????????? (take me to your heart)

cXnK qMoh tO cKiDnAAAAaaaAaAaaaa..... (sayang kamu tau sakitnya...)

m_tHa apOn YoH..... (minta ampun ya...)

qoHtLuZ"aN uCHA bWaD tTeP qEqEUh cXnK qMo..... (aku terus terusan

berusaha buat tetep kekeuh sayang kamu...)

bUD,,,,,,,,,,,,, (but)

hUhuHuHfTfTf..... (huft)

clA" adJA..... (sia sia aja)

shIt???????????????? (shit!)

Appendix 2. Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi



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5. Tanggal Mengajukan : 29 Desember 2010
6. Tanggal Selesai Revisi : 12 September 2011
7. Nama Pembimbing : I. Dra. Sri Endah Tabiati, M.Ed
II. Istiqomah Wulandari, S.Pd
8. Keterangan Konsultasi

No.	Tanggal	Materi	Pembimbing	Paraf
1.	1 Maret 2011	Persetujuan Judul	Pembimbing I	
2.	9 Maret 2011	Persetujuan Judul	Pembimbing II	
3.	23 Maret 2011	Konsultasi Bab I	Pembimbing II	
4.	25 Maret 2011	Konsultasi Bab I	Pembimbing I	
5.	30 Maret 2011	Penyerahan Revisi Bab I & ACC	Pembimbing II	
6.	11 Mei 2011	Konsultasi Bab I, II, III	Pembimbing II	
7.	13 Mei 2011	Penyerahan Revisi Bab I, II, III & ACC	Pembimbing II	
8.	18 Mei 2011	Penyerahan Revisi Bab I & ACC	Pembimbing I	

9.	19 Mei 2011	Konsultasi Bab I, II, III	Pembimbing I
10.	20 Mei 2011	Penyerahan Revisi Bab I, II, III & ACC	Pembimbing I
11.	22 Juli 2011	Konsultasi Bab I, II, III, IV, V	Pembimbing I
12.	25 Juli 2011	Revisi Bab I, II, III, IV, V	Pembimbing I
13.	26 Juli 2011	Konsultasi Bab I, II, III, IV, V	Pembimbing II
14.	27 Juli 2011	ACC Bab I, II, III, IV, V	Pembimbing I
15.	27 Juli 2011	Revisi Bab I, II, III, IV, V	Pembimbing II
16.	28 Juli 2011	ACC Bab I, II, II IV, V	Pembimbing II
17.	8 Agustus 2011	Konsultasi Revisi Setelah Seminar Hasil	Penguji I
18.	9 Agustus 2011	Konsultasi Revisi Setelah Seminar Hasil	Penguji II
19.	12 Agustus 2011	ACC Revisi Setelah Seminar Hasil	Penguji II
20.	15 Agustus 2011	ACC Revisi Setelah Seminar Hasil	Penguji I
21.	16 Agustus 2011	ACC Revisi Setelah Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing I
22.	16 Agustus 2011	ACC Revisi Setelah Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing II
23.	23 Agustus 2011	Konsultasi Revisi Setelah Ujian Skripsi	Penguji II
24.	25 Agustus 2011	Konsultasi Revisi Setelah Ujian Skripsi	Penguji I
25.	26 Agustus 2011	ACC	Penguji II

26.	9 September 2011	Revisi Abstrak	Penguji I
27.	12 September 2011	ACC	Penguji I
28.	12 September 2011	ACC	Pembimbing I
29.	12 September 2011	ACC	Pembimbing II

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Dosen Pembimbing I

Malang, 12 September 2011

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