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An Analysis of Slang Language used in Daily Conversation by The Students of 4th Semester of Batanghari University

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Abstract. This research deals with the slang language word that used in daily conversation among the students at 5th semester in University of Batanghari Jambi. The aims of the research as the following below: (1) to know about the form of which is used by the students of 4th semester of Batanghari University in their daily conversation; (2) to know about the reason that motivated the students of 4th semester in English department University of Batanghari to use slang language in their daily conversation. The methodology used in this research is a qualitative. The data took by recording and interview of subject of the research. The conclusion of the research is overall, students have a positive perspective towards the use of slang. They see it as a way to express themselves, connect with friends, and stay relevant to cultural trends.

Keywords: slang language

INTRODUCTION

As a tool of making relationship, language has an important role to maintain interaction in communication. It has used by many varieties of style and dialect of language . there are many varieties of language in society based on education, culture, economic background and etc. the varieties are differentiated based on the use, the user, and the formality (Chaer, 1995). Slang language is included as one form of varieties of language of language which occurs in society. Alwasilah (1985) defines the slang languages a variety of speech which is characterized by newly coined and rapidly changing vocabulary, used by the young or by social and professional groups for 'in-group'. Communication and thus tended to prevent understanding by the rest of the speech community. Slang becomes the part of language variation because of the need to adapt to new or different aspects of society and factor of social prestige. Although slang is not taught in the curriculum, it does not make its existence fades away. The popularity of slang nowadays makes it an interesting object to study. It will be interesting to find out what types of slang words that students usually use, what factors or media that influence young people to use slang and also the reason behind the use of slang.

Literature Review

Sociolinguistics

The speaker uses slang in order to achieve social dynamics with the people to whom he/she is speaking and slang outlines social spaces, and attitudes towards slang helps identify and construct social groups and identity (Curzan, & Adams, 2009). It means that when someone uses slang, she/he exposes ideas, feeling, attitude as how she/he wants to perceive the people that talk to and how she/he wants those people to perceive her/him, to infer what she/he means.

Variety of Language

English is almost used by people in entire the world. Ferguson (1959) states that varieties as the following below: anyone of human speech pattern is sufficiently homogenous to be analyzed by available techniques of synchronic description and which has a sufficiently large repertory of element and their arrangements or processes with broad enough semantic scope to function in all normal context of communication.

Variety of Language based on the User

Language has the system which is used in their own community, beside that the language is only understood by the speech of the community. But even though people live in the same area, it consists of heterogeneous society.

Pidgin

A pidgin is a new language which develops in situations where speakers of different languages need to communicate but don't share a common language. The vocabulary of a pidgin comes mainly from one particular language (called the 'lexifier').

Creole

When children start accepting a pidgin as their beginning language and it becomes the mother tongue of a community, it is called a creole. Like a pidgin, a creole is a distinct language which has taken most of its vocabulary from another language, the lexifier, but has its own unique grammatical rules.

Regional dialect:

A regional dialect is not a distinct language but a variety of a language spoken in a particular area of a country. Some regional dialects have been given traditional names which mark them out as being significantly different from standard varieties spoken in the same place.

Minority dialect

Sometimes members of a particular minority ethnic group have their own variety which they use as a marker of identity, usually alongside a standard variety. This is called a minority dialect.

Indigenized variety

Indigenized varieties are spoken mainly as second languages in ex-colonies with multilingual populations. And there are some varieties of language too, Chaer (2012) claims that there are more than one varieties to user into idiolect, dialect, cronolect, and sociolect. They are described as the following below:

a. Idiolect. Idiolect is a variety of language which is concerning to the personal individual itself. In idiolect concept, each person will have his own language varieties or idiolect. It refers to the color of voice, diction and style which is used by the speaker.
b. Dialect. Dialect is a variety of language from a group in relatively amount of speech community, who live in one certain area or regional. this kind of language variety is also known as regional dialect. Even though the speech community in the same dialect has their own idiolect, it will have the same characteristics which differentiates them from other speech community that has their own dialect.
c. Chronolect. Chronolect is also known as temporal dialect. It is a variety of language which is used by social group at certain period. The differences could be seen on the pronunciation, spelling, morphology, and syntax. This variety occurs because of the changing in social culture, science, and technology.
d. Sociolect. Sociolect is a variety of language which concern to the status, group, and social class of the speaker Chaer (2012).

This variety related to the age, education, sex, job, and senior citizen, driver, teacher, religious people, entrepreneur , porter and businessman are different. The differences usually will occur in the diction or vocabularies usage.

Acrolect

Acrolect is a social variety which is considered more prestige among another social variety (Chaer, 2012). As an example is capital city of Indonesia is Jakarta. It dialect which is used by many people especially teenagers from other cities or provinces, they feel proud and consider it is more prestigious to be used.

Basilect

Vice versa with acrolect, basilect is a social variety which is consider less prestige or even placed in the lower level Chaer (2012).

Vulgar

Vulgar is a social variety which is often used by uneducated people Chaer (2012). For example the marginal people who live in poverty the usulay talk rude and far away from norm.

Colloquial

Colloquial is a social variety used by certain social group in society. Especially when theu used in daily conversation. The word colloquial comes form colloquium means conversation Chaer (2012). It is used in oral language not in written languages. But in the formal situation this utterances should be avoided to use. For example in Indonesian conversation people use the form of colloquial Nya (=nyonya), Prof, (=professor), dok, (=dokter). etc.

Jargon

Jargon is a social variety used by certain social group in society Chaer (2012). For The utterances often cannot be understood by others out of the number of that group. But it does not contain a secret term.

Argot

Argot is primarily slang used by various groups, included but not limited to thieves and other criminals, to prevent outsiders from understanding their conversation. Partridge (1950) defines argot as specialized language used by organized professional groups operating outside the law. These group normally constitute criminal subcultures, and the language is usually secret or semisecret.

Slang

The terms slang is quite the same as jargon but it is more over used in the youth community. The use of it is not emphasized on the sacredness of the term but as the identity of the user. The explanation as the following below is divided into two terms. the first is the concept of slang language and the second is the procedures for developing slang language.

The Concept of Slang Language

Many experts propose about the definition of slang. Slang arises not from ignorant of the standard language but rather from the desire of a group such as gang or occupational group to have speech forms that will distinguish it from outsider (Penalosa, 1981). For most part ,slang is the result of linguistics inventiveness. Especially of young and lively person who want fresh, original pungent , or racy terms with they can rename ideas, actions, and objects that they feel strongly about. In effect, slang is the result of a combination between linguistics irreverence and a reaction against staid, stuffy, pompous, pretentious, or colorless diction.

Types of Slang Language

Slang language used for many years in every era of civilization. This concept of language spread as the wind of the new era. In every story of the era has their own characteristics and every period has the limit also. The one of the famous researcher is Partridge (1950) claims that the type of slang language as the following below:

1. Cockney slang. One the part of the London city there is an area that called east end. This is slang language called cockney slang that the originated from that area. This term has been famous by literature such as music, film. One of the famous writer who used this term is Anthony burgess in his special masterpiece of a clockwork orange. He used cockney in his book to express fictitious dialect in his classic style .
2. Public House Slang. The meaning of public slang is considering as public group of people to use . especially for the young people/they express their feeling freely and fresh to display their attitude and feeling. This situation trigger the young to used public house slang as the tool to express their insight of the new one. This kind of the sign of the strong ideas in their knowledge.
3. Workmen Slang. This type has their own characteristics of the speaker who used this type. This type is unique because just only the same participant or the members group know the term. They used their own name to call each other . and just only the members can recognize the words.
4. Tradesmen's Slang. This type is came from the originated area of the users that they always use in their origin slang language, and this type is always used by the employed of the various trades. This categories divided by four, such as: tailors, butchers, and chemists
5. The Slang of Commerce. This type is refers to the agreement or transaction in trade business. The role of running money spread in this area. The money market is reprenstative of slang language use, and the these are the commerce slang language used in many areas of business transaction. Such as: contract.
6. Slang in Public School and University. The market of this slang is the students .they have a new idea and fresh mind. In the public and private school there are two types of slang, such as: a slang proper and gibberish. In that schools they sometimes have their own special term of slang they used by the students. And sometimes in Unlike the school , university has their own characteristics of slang because most of them grow to be mature, and they create their own slang language among their community.
7. Society Slang. This type is spread in many areas of the hierarchy of social status. Among the society there are influence by the different background of life. This type is concern to develop in their own group of society. The jargon that use is representative and tendency to develop in proportion to the degree of its own exclusiveness. Community in many kinds of society class has the

respect to use the type of the slang society language.

8. Slang in Art. Slang in art is popular because of technology and modernity. People likes to show up the word to express their activity in social media or in daily life conversation. Nowadays people use the slang to how the profile of them selves in media social for example DP or display for photo.
9. Slang in Theatre. The roman writes such as Plautus, Horace , Juvenal, and Petronius were employed the art of slang in their performance of theatre. Even though Shakespeare used the slang in theatre in his masterpiece of his work or play.
10. Slang in Church. Church is one of the holly place for people to pray . this is the place to see the holy things too, but this place used this type of slang also that used for instance, here some examples of slang in church, holly Joe means shallow, candle shop means a broad church.

METHOD

The design of this research will be used qualitative method. Qualitative research, on the other hand, collects non-numerical data such as words, images, and sounds. Creswell (2012) claims that the focus is on exploring subjective experiences, opinions, and attitudes, often through observation and interviews means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social human problem. The object of this research is the students of fourth Semester at University of Batanghari who produce the conversation in daily activities. Which contained slang language at certain time period, will be the focus of the research. The subject of the research will be taken purposively. The researcher will used the some instruments to collecting the data. As the following below tape recorder will be used as one of the research instruments to prove the existence of the data. All the data which contain slang language will be collected through recording the students' daily conversation.

Techniques of Data Collection

In the present study, demographic background information and in-depth face to face interview used in collecting the data focusing on process of exploring the students daily conversation by using the slang language. To provide the qualitative data, the second technique serving as an aspect of triangulation will be used through semi-structured interviews Creswell (2012) By using semi-structured interviews, the researcher will able to seek specific information and issues pertaining to the study and at the same time provide opportunities for the participants to express. Qualitative interviewing allows a researcher to enter into the inner world of another person and to gain an understanding of that person's perspectives (Patton, 1990). Strength of interviews is that I can freely use probes (prompts used to obtain response clarity or additional information). The participants will give a flexibility to respond to interview questions in either Indonesian or English.

Data Collection

The researcher occasionally paraphrased and/or summarized the statements by the participants to ensure accuracy. Furthermore, to analyze the data of interview, the constant comparative method developed by Glaser & Strauss (1967) as cited in Mukminin (2014) used by the researcher to analyze the interviewing data in this study. All the transcripts among those participants were analyzed and compared to search similarities and differences.

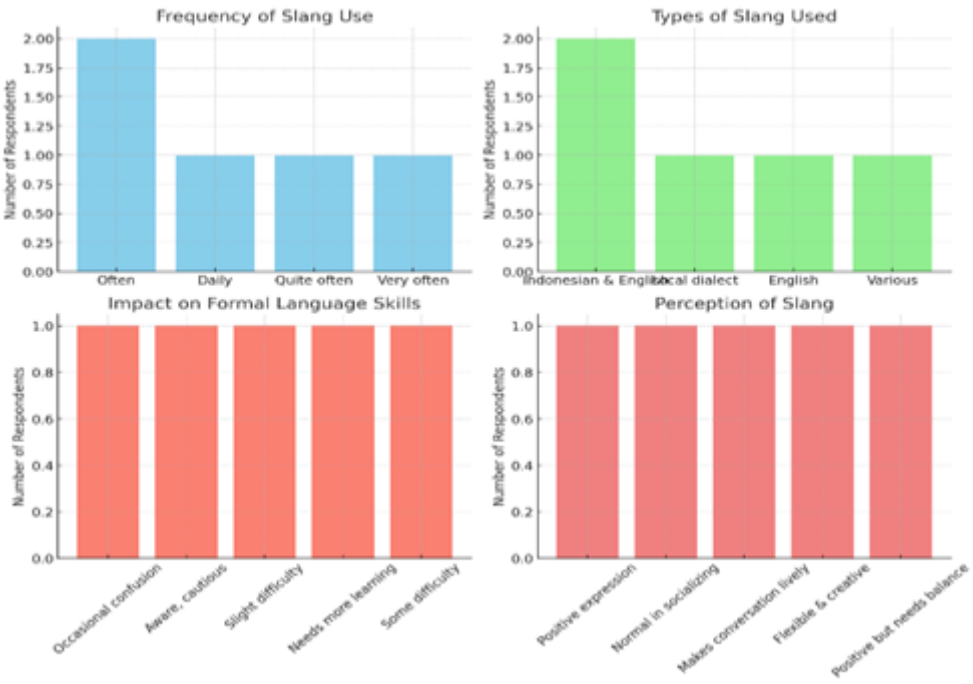
Data Analysis

For data analysis, the raw data first transcribed and then typed in Microsoft Word 2010 format were kept in several formats as soft copies in the computer. The initial codes and the episodes will then tabulated in to matrix tables based on the research questions of the study.

Ethical Considerations and Trustworthiness

Before beginning any data collection for this research study, Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval and the site university administrators' approvals will sought and obtained. When getting underway, participants will give the true purpose of the study and their informed consent was obtained.

RESULTS



Source: data processed

Results of Interview Analysis on the Use of Slang by Semester 4 Students at Batanghari University. Although slang is prevalent, students face challenges maintaining their formal language skills. This is evident in academic assignments such as essays and presentations. Some students need to re-adapt to formal language, which may feel stiff or unnatural after getting used to slang. It shows the need for a more holistic language education that includes understanding language diversity. Overall, students have a positive perspective towards the use of slang. They see it as a way to express themselves, connect with friends, and stay relevant to cultural trends. However, they also realize the importance of contextualizing slang, especially in more formal or professional situations. It shows maturity in understanding the role and limitations of language in communication.

CONCLUSION

This research reveals that fourth-semester students at Batanghari University actively use slang in daily conversations, reflecting their social and cultural dynamics. The types of slang used include Indonesian, English, and regional languages, which shows the influence of globalization and locality. College students use slang to express social identity, increase comfort in communication, and follow popular culture trends, which shows that slang plays an essential role in their social interactions.

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