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# ANALYSIS OF VARIETY OF TEENAGE SLANG IN BILIS-BILIS VILLAGE

## PROCEEDING

REINFORCING EDUCATION,  
LANGUAGE, AND SOCIO-  
CULTURE

Sunarti

Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Ponorogo  
Email: [alfisunarti@gmail.com](mailto:alfisunarti@gmail.com)

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### ABSTRACT

*This research aims to determine the vocabulary or forms of language words in Bilis-Bilis Village and the situations used in teenage slang. Qualitative descriptive is a method used in this research, namely a research method that produces descriptive data in written form. Observation, recording, and interviews are data collection techniques. For data processing, stages such as "data transcription, data identification, data classification, data interpretation, and conclusion drawing are used". Based on the result of the research conducted, it was found that the language forms used by teenagers in Bilis-Bilis Village were "lebay, alay, garing, nongkrong, baper, kepo, anjir, ngegas, mager, galau, php, modus, caper, jutek, and tercyduk". To convey opinions and ideas, teenagers use these vocabulary or slang words. Students and young workers between the ages of 16 and 25 are users of the slang vocabulary in Bilis-Bilis Village. The situations used by these teenagers are when they are relaxed and when they talk about teenagers life and their social environment. Situations where the vocabulary is used is that people gather at homes, at schools, and in unexpected places.*

**Key Words:** Language Variety, Language Slang, Teenagers

### INTRODUCTION

Language is a communication tool used to interact in various contexts and meanings. Language is used by various groups of people and social groups to convey thoughts, ideas, opinions, and exchange opinions.

Lapasau & Arifin (2016, p. 1) Language is a system composed of changing sound symbols that are used by people to communicate or interact. From this opinion it can be said that language must be systematic, appear in the form of signs that we can see and hear in signs, and language is used by society to communicate. Humans use language in all activities of life. Therefore, language is the most important thing in human life. Sociolinguistics studies the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we talk about things in different social settings, and they care to identify about the social function of recognizing language and the way that language is used to express social meaning. Examining the way people use language in different social settings can provide a wealth of information about how language works, social relationships in communities, and how people express their social identity through language (Holmes, 2013, p. 1)

Language variants are language whose use is adjusted to their functions and situations without neglecting the main rules that apply to language in question. The relationship between social contextual factors in language use, and the interaction between grammatical rules and norms of use according to function and situation (Padmadewi et al., 2014, p. 7)

One of the language variants is a variety of slang. In terms of language, language differences between young people and members of other community groups can be seen

at various levels of language, such as the phonetic level, the morphological level, the syntactic level and the lexicon level, perhaps even higher (Wijana, 2010, p. 6)

Hermanto (Mastuti, 2008, p. 70) argues that the language used by the public, especially celebrities and young people, is a casual language in everyday communication that can improve their intimacy.

These various slang languages have now been integrated into everyday language, causing various problems. Language diversity is often used as a form of daily conversation in society, even in media such as television, radio, film, and publishing media for teenagers. Therefore language diversity is the language used by everyone for oral communication in everyday life in informal situations (Ulya, p. 3)

The variety of juvenile slang has its own characteristics, namely: short, fast and creative. The words used are often very short, and longer words will be shortened through a morphological process and replaced with other, shorter words.

The slang vocabulary that has developed lately is usually irregular or non-regulatory. Therefore, whenever a new term appears, the user needs to remember it. For example, the slang vocabulary they often use, such as the words "*garing* (a joke that is not funny)", "*boring*", "*lebay*", "*gue*", "*loe*", and so on. and different from the popular language in the 1970s, the word "*bokap*" is a word formed from the word father (Mastuti, 2008, p. 45)

Based on some of the statements above, it can be concluded that slang is a variation of language that is deliberately created and used, especially by adolescents, to increase intimacy and group presence.

In this research, the writer will examine the vocabulary and situations of Bilis-Bilis teenagers in using the slang vocabulary. The reason the authors chose teenagers is that the language is generally used among teenagers. Teens' verbal expressions appear to be more unique and varied, and even other people who don't speak slang cannot understand them. This causes a communication gap between teenagers who speak slang and those around them. So it is difficult for the people around him to understand the language of teenagers today.

Seeing teenagers who use various language styles and various languages, it can be ascertained that most people, especially non-verbal parents, will make them unable to understand the meaning of the words used by teenagers. This makes the writer interested in conducting a research entitled "Analysis of Variety of Teenagers Slang in Bilis-Bilis Village".

## METHOD

This research uses qualitative research. This type of qualitative research is a research method that is believed to be able to answer research questions, especially in the social science discipline. Qualitative research pays more attention to the process of researching the results, meaning that if the research process is appropriate, the results of this research will automatically be valid. Therefore, the main objective of qualitative research is to provide (understand) the social phenomena or symptoms under study. In this study, researchers collected descriptive data obtained through observation.

The data source in this research is the discourse of teenagers in Bilis-Bilis Village, namely students and teenagers aged 16-25 years who have worked. Data is voice or language. This research was conducted for approximately 3 weeks using data collection techniques, namely observation, recording, and interviewing teenagers in Bilis-Bilis. Data analysis used "data transcription, data identification, data classification, data interpretation, and conclusions".

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The data obtained in this research is to first record and interview teenagers. This was done so that researchers could listen to various slang languages spoken by teenagers in Bilis-Bilis Village. The audio recordings and the results of the research interviews contained 15 words that were said or used by teenagers in their daily lives.

Then the authors observed the context of language use in Bilis-Bilis Village so that the authors found several contexts of the situation.

### A. Vocabulary of Variety of Slang

**Table 1. Data on Variety of Teenager Slang**

No	Language Slang	Meaning
1	Lebay	Exaggerated
2	Alay	Alay boy who looks tacky / someone with a tacky appearance
3	Garing	Not funny
4	Nongkrong	Was sitting relaxed somewhere
5	Baper	Bring a feeling
6	Kepo	Want to know
7	Anjir	Dog
8	Ngegas	Speak in a high tone
9	Mager	Lazy to move
10	Galau	Sad about anything
11	Php	Giving false hope
12	Modus	Bad intentions
13	Caper	looking for attention
14	Jutek	Fierce
15	Tercyduk	Get caught

The table is the result of data on the variety of slang obtained from teenagers in Bilis-Bilis Village in the recorded interview results. For more detailed information, can be seen from the following data analysis.

1. Lebay

The word lebay means that something is too much

2. Alay

A kite with a tacky appearance is the meaning of the word "*Alay*". The meaning in question is the appearance of the colour of the shirt that does not match other colours when it is worn.

3. Garing

The word above refers to the meaning of words that are not funny when spoken about. The meaning in question is a youth association chatting with other teenagers, one of which is trying to make a joke, but the joke is not funny.

4. Nongkrong

The word "*Nongkrong*" above means sitting in a place to relax. This means that teenagers in certain groups gather and relax together in a place that they specify (a place to eat or a place to drink coffee).

5. Baper

The feeling that is often felt by teenagers is the meaning of the word "*Baper*". This means that someone hears or sees something, then his feelings are carried away by what he hears or sees. It is very easy for teenagers who are still at puberty to convey the feelings they are experiencing to their fellow teenagers.

6. Kepo

The word "*Kepo*" means the curiosity of the average teenagers, adults also experience it. Kepo or curiosity will make them very curious, which is very deep. With the times, their curiosity calls it the word "*kepo*".

7. Anjir

The word above means a dog (it is an animal around us), and teenagers use this word when dealing with emotions or fighting with other teenagers. The word "*Anjir*" is very dominant and is often used not only for teenagers but also in various circles.

8. Ngegas

Speaking in a high tone is the meaning of the word "*Ngegas*". This means that the teenager is talking to the interlocutor who is joking, but one of the teenagers responds with a high tone, so that the other teenager calls him the word *Ngegas*.

9. Mager

Lazy movement is the meaning of the word "*Mager*". The point is the abbreviation of two words, namely lazy and movement (motion) because they have combined them into mager words, which are words that are often used by teenagers when they are doing an activity or are invited to participate in an activity and of course they will answer "*ah masih mager*".

10. Galau

The word "*Galau*" refers to the meaning of sadness. When they feel sad, disappointed and heartache, they usually use the word.

11. Php

The word "*Php*" means to give false hope. This word is usually used when someone makes an appointment without keeping it.

12. Modus

The word "*Modus*" refers to bad intentions. It means when someone wants to help or do something but has bad intentions.

13. Caper

The word "*Caper*" means attention seeking. It means the words they often use when liking or approaching someone.

14. Jutek

Judes or fierce is the meaning of the word "*Jutek*". This means that teenagers are more likely to get angry or speak very intensely. Jutek people rarely smile and are often angry.

## 15. Tercyduk

To be found out in any hidden way is the meaning of the word "*Tercyduk*". The meaning is usually done by teenagers when they are at home, or anywhere, or at school doing things that are hidden and unsuitable to do, and eventually are known by the people around them.

The variety of languages associated with the language used by speakers because speakers use a wide variety of different languages. The language used by speakers depends on the use of the topic being discussed (formal or informal, polite, impolite, etc).

### B. Situations of using teenage slang

In this research, the writer observed several situations, namely: (a) when they were at home; (b) when they are at school; (c) when they are in some unpredictable place (on the highway, at a shop, and on the beach). This situations of using vocabulary is closely related to the daily activities of teenagers, such as love which is used to convey opinions and information and feelings to others, is related to jobs used to ask about available job vacancies, related to the school used to get information about activities at school and various matters related to school activities, then formulate a mutually agreed plan to carry out an activity, and the social conditions around it are used to convey personal views about the things they see in the social environment.

## CONCLUSSION

Based on the results and discussion of the research above, it can be concluded that 1) the variety of languages spoken by teenagers in Bilis-Bilis Village is based on various languages of everyday life and the results of the analysis of the variety of languages used by teenagers of Bilis-Bilis contained fifteen forms of slang, namely: a) lebay, b) alay, c) garing, d) nongkrong, e) baper, f) kepo, g) anjir, h) ngegas, i) mager, j) galau, k) php, l) modus, m) caper, n) jutek, o) tercyduk. The language used by teenagers depends on the use of the topic being discussed, for example formal or informal, polite, impolite, etc. And depending on their experience and knowledge in language. 2) the writer obtained several situations, namely: (a) at home, (b) at school, (c) in unexpected places (on the road, shops and beaches). The situation of using vocabulary is very closely related to the daily activities of teenagers, such as love which is used to convey opinions and information and feelings to others, is related to the work used to ask about available job vacancies, related to the school used to obtain information about school activities and various things related to school activities, then formulate a mutually agreed plan to carry out an activity, and the social conditions around it are used to convey personal views about the things they see in the social environment.

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