SLANG LANGUAGES USED BY TRANSGENDER IN SURABAYA

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Abstract :

Slang language on transgender is an interesting language to discuss as one of the parts of language development in the digital era today. Slang language on transgender is also interesting to learn because it is used as a secret code and a marker of solidarity among members or with other groups. This slang language is also used to identify oneself and speak briefly and quickly with others in the LGBT community. In this study, the researcher chose slang language because the language that is arbitrary can make it easier for speakers to use or create new languages so that the vocabulary of the language increases. Transgender is a community in society that has its own existence, the language they use is also strange and difficult to understand by the general public, so many are curious and want to know the form, function, type, and meaning of the language variation that they created. This study aims to identify the meaning and type of slang language on transgender, the method used is observation and interviews with random informants on transgender in Surabaya. The results of this study found three types of slang language that are often used by transgender people in Surabaya, namely cockney slang, home slang and worker slang.

Kata kunci : *Slang, Surabaya, Transgender*

Abstrak :

.Bahasa slang pada transgender merupakan bahasa yang menarik untuk dibahas sebagai salah satu bagian dari perkembangan bahasa di era digital saat ini, Bahasa slang pada transgender juga menarik untuk dipelajari karena digunakan sebagai kode rahasia dan penanda solidaritas sesama anggota atau dengan kelompok lain. Bahasa slang ini juga digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi diri dan berbicara dengan singkat dan cepat dengan orang lain dalam komunitas LGBT. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti memilih bahasa slang karena bahasa yang bersifat arbitrer dapat memudahkan para penutur bahasa menggunakan atau menciptakan bahasa-bahasa baru sehingga kosakata-kosakata bahasa menjadi bertambah. Transgender merupakan suatu komunitas di dalam masyarakat yang memiliki eksistensi tersendiri, bahasa yang mereka gunakan juga terbilang aneh dan sulit untuk dipahami khalayak umum, sehingga banyak yang penasaran dan ingin mengetahui bentuk, fungsi, tipe, dan makna variasi bahasa yang mereka ciptakan. penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi makna dan tipe bahasa slang pada transgender, metode yang digunakan adalah observasi dan wawancara dengan narasumber random pada transgender di Surabaya. Hasil penelitian ini ditemukan tiga tipe bahasa slang yang sering digunakan oleh kalangan transgender di Surabaya antara lain cockney slang, home slang and worker slang.

Kata kunci : Slang, Surabaya, Transgender

Introduction

In essence, humans are created as social creatures, where as social beings humans need a means to interact with other humans in society. For the sake of this interaction, a communication vehicle called language is needed. According to *Kridalaksana, (1982)* language is an arbitrary symbol system used by a society to cooperate, interact, and identify itself. With language one can express ideas, ideas, thoughts, and desires in conveying information. Along with the development of time the language also experienced development, either progress in adding various aspects or reducing in use so as to make the language almost extinct   because it is no longer used by society. According to

Fodor Language is a system of symbols and signs. The symbol system is the relationship of symbols with meanings that are conventional, while the sign system is that the relationship of signs and meanings is not conventional but is determined by certain properties or characteristics that the object or situation in question has. Things in the form of symbols and signs can be found in everyday life and can be studied because language is part of linguistics.

Linguistics refers to everything related to language which is the scientific study of language and its structure, including sounds, words, and grammar used in communication. In general, linguistics is the science that studies or examines language, both regional languages, Indonesian and foreign languages, The nature of the field of linguistics related to the use of language is one part of the field of sociolinguistic studies (*Mashun*, 2005:202). Sociolinguistics is the study or study that studies the relationship between language and society in a social and cultural context. This is in line with Trudgill that sociolinguistic is the study or discussion of the relationship between society and language. Sociolinguistics is a subset of linguistics that deals with language as a social phenomenon and a cultural phenomenon. Sociolinguistics pays attention to what social factors in society affect the use of language, such as who speaks, what the language forms, to whom, where, when, and on what issues. Language in sociolinguistic studies is not only seen as a structure, but also seen as a social system, a communication system, and part of the culture of a particular society. The above statement about sociolinguistics shows the power of language in its use by society. As a social symptom, language cannot be separated from conscious or unconscious societal factors, the results will vary and vary from speaker to speaker.

Language variation in linguistics refers to differences in language use that occur among certain social groups. Language variation can occur in different aspects of the language, such as pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, and style. Whether we realize it or not, in everyday life language is used by different humans according to different conditions and circumstances, resulting in variations in language. Language variations can occur due to geographical, social, cultural, historical factors as well as sociological differences, such as age, education, sex, occupation, nobility and so on. The goal of studying language variation is to understand how language is used in social contexts and how language variation can affect identity and social interaction. The use of certain language variations is used as a rule in certain cases for example, slang or binan language, Based on *Partridge (1950)* shows that slang is used for various purposes, mainly used as a joke, to facilitate social relations, encourage deep intimacy, show superiority and also for something secretive. according to *Chaer & Agustin (2010:67)* slang is created and used by certain social groups to interact internally so as not to be known by others. In other words, this variation is only used by certain circles and is limited so that it is not known by other groups outside of the group itself. For example, some societies form communities and have a unique language to interact with other communities, they use certain languages to convey information or confidential news to other members, with the aim that others cannot understand the meaning or meaning of the language they use. Usually this community separates itself from other social groups. One community that uses slang or secret language is the transgender community. In big cities, there are many transgender communities, one of which is the city of Surabaya.

Transgender slang is an interesting language to discuss as one part of language development in today's digital era, slang for transgender people as well   It is interesting to learn because it is used as a secret code and marker of solidarity among members or with other groups. This slang is also used to identify oneself and speak briefly and quickly with others in the LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender) community. In addition, transgender slang also reflects the culture and history in which the slang is used. In this study, researchers chose to discuss slang because arbitrary language can make it easier for language speakers to use or create new languages so that language

vocabulary increases. Why is the language variation among transgender that researchers take because transgender is a community in society that has its own existence, the language they use is also fairly strange and difficult for the general public to understand, so many are curious and want to know the form, function, types and meaning of the language variations they create. Based on the explanation above, the purpose of this study is to find out the types of slang language and the meaning of slang language used by transgender in Surabaya.

Methods

This study uses a qualitative approach, then for the method research is with descriptive method. This research is descriptive qualitative because the data obtained is not translated using numbers or statistics. *Bogdan and Taylor (1975)* define qualitative methodology as a research that produces descriptive data in the form of written and oral words that come from informants and also observed their behavior. Based on this understanding, in this research intends to describe the type and the meaning of slang language used by transgender in Surabaya city.

The sources of data from this study were taken through interviews with three informants transgender di Surabaya with different fields of work and ranging 30 up to 45 years were randomly selected, these three informants were assumed to have sufficient information to make it easier to obtain data or information for this research. The data was taken from written text taken from transcriptions of voice recordings by three informants in different places over a period of one to two hours. Data in the form of phrases or words obtained in this study, and classified into several types of slang variations on transgender. The steps in collecting data with interview techniques are as follows. The first selects the interviewees, the second asks permission to conduct the interview and explain the purpose of the interview to the informant, the third reorganizes the interview schedule, the fourth records and asks questions to the informant.

To analyze the data, this study uses the interactive analysis method, Miles & Huberman suggests that activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and take place continuously until complete, so that the data is saturated. Activities in data analysis are data reduction, data display and data conclusion drawing/verification. In line with this definition, the data analysis process of this study goes through several steps as follows, first searching, recording and collecting data through interviews and observations related to the slang language used by transgender in Surabaya, second reducing the data, namely summarizing, choosing the main thing and focusing on the important thing base on the categories of *Eric Partridge (2004)*, third, the selected words are displayed in the form of a table, fourth Looking for the meaning of vocabulary, the five interpreting the data the last draw conclusions.

Results and Discussion

This study uses theory from Partridge (2004) slang languages focusing on the types and meanings of slang, Eric Partridge categorizes the types of slang into eleven types, namely: Cockney Slang, Home slang, Worker slang, Merchant slang, Art slang, Military slang , Drugs slang, Political speech slang, Sports slang , Student slang, and Sex slang.

Cockney Slang

Cockney slang is a slang language originating in the East End area of London, England. This slang language uses sound similarities or rhymes in the use of words, so it is often referred to as Cockney rhyming slang. Some examples of slang words in the Cockney language include "trouble and strife" which means "wife", "apples and pears" which means "ladder", and "Adam and Eve" which

means "believe". This slang is often used by working-class people in London and has a vocabulary that is always changing. Although Cockney slang originated in England, the use of slang with sound similarities can also be found in other countries.

Table 1: The Distribution of cockney slang

Cockney	Meaning	Transgender	Meaning
Trouble and strife	Wife	Kerajaan (kingdom)	Kerja (work)
Apples and Pears	Ladder	Sudah (already)	Sutra (silk)
Adan and eve	Believe		

Home Slang

Eric Partridge, a slang linguist, defines home slang as slang used in a home or family environment. This home slang consists of several types, including home slang, family slang, children's slang, teen slang, worker slang, merchant slang, art slang, military slang, narcotics slang, political speech slang, sports slang, student slang, and sex slang. Each type of home slang has a different vocabulary and usage depending on the context and usage.

Table 2: The Distribution of Home slang

Home	Meaning	Transgender	Meaning
Apples and Pears	Stairs	Pares	Bohong (lie)
Adam and Eve	Believe	Sutra	Sudah (already)
Rosy Lee	Tea	Mekong	Makan (eat)
		Kamanua	Kamu (you)
Casa	Home	Kerajaan	Kerja (work)
Pad / digs	Residence	Tinta/Tintus	Tidak (no)
Joint	Where to live	Betaria sonata	Buang Air Besar (defecate)
Nine-to-five	Office Job	Jelong	Jalan (Walk)
Rat race	Fierce competition in the world of work	Potrep	Potong (hair cut)
Blue-collar	A job that does not promise a future	Rembong	Rambut (hair)
C-note	Hundred-dollar	Kramse	Keramas (washing hair)
Greenback	Money	Mursid/Maharani	Murah (Cheap)
Benjamins	Hundred dollar	Jenges	Jangan (do not)
Masterpiece	Excellent	Mawar	Suka (like/love)
Avant-garde	Innovative and experimental	ekek	Saya (i am)
Genre	Type or category of artwork	Lekong/cucok	Handsome
		Inang	Itu (that)
Bird	Helicopter	Centong	Beautiful
Big voice	Large loudspeakers at military bases	Pewong	Perempuan (she)
Bullet catcher	An army infantryman	Jahara	Jahat (wicked)
Dope	Heroin	Samdhe	Sama (the same)
Weed	Marijuana	Jelitur	Jelek (not good)

Coke	Cocaine	Mandasari	Mandi (take a bath)
Flip-flop	Sudden change of opinion	Sisal	Salon (salon)
Red state/blue state	A term used to describe state that tend to vote for a particular political party in elections	Ramayana	Ramai (crowded)
Town hall	A public meeting held by politicians	Sepiring	Sepi (not many customer)
B-ball	Stands for basketball	Rep-prep	Rebonding (straighten hair)
Dinger	Home run in baseball	Gondes/kamboja	Ndeso (ancient)
Breadstick	Score 6-1 in tennis	Harem	Jelek (not good)
Keeping it 100	Be honest	Nyenyong	Nyanyi (sing song)
Savage	Cruel	Tubang	Tua (old)
Flex	Showing off	Hemong	Homo (homo)
First base	Kissing	Lesbong	Lesbi (lesbian)
Second base	Touching	Makcik	Waria (shemale)
Third base	Rubbing	Malaysia	Males (lazy)
		Lambada	Lama (long time)
		Capcus	Cepat (quickly)

Worker Slang

Worker slang as slang used in work or industrial settings. This worker slang consists of vocabulary and phrases used by workers or laborers in their work environment. Some examples of worker slang words that are often used include "nine-to-five" which means routine office work, "blue-collar" which means work that requires physical skills, and "white-collar" which means work that requires mental skills. Vocabulary and phrases in this working slang often relate to a particular industry or job, and can vary depending on the work environment and the different industries.

Table 3: The Distribution of Work slang

Work	Meaning	Transgender	Meaning
Nine-to-five	Office Job	Sisal	Salon (Salon)
Rat race	Fierce competition in the world of work	Nyenyong	Nyanyi (sing song)
Blue-collar	A job that does not promise a future	Reb-prep	Rebonding (straighten hair)
		Kerajaan	Kerja (work)
		Potrep rembong	Potong rambut (haircut)
		Kramse	Keramas (washing hair)

Slang is a special and secretive language. Partridge (1950) suggests that slang is used for a variety of purposes, mainly used as a joke, to ease social relationships, encourage deep intimacy, show superiority and also for something more than human. Research on slang has been conducted

by Akbar et al (2022) studying vocabulary morphology in the form of slang variations of the transgender community. This research applies Oetomo's theory (in Prihartini Rahmawati, (2018: 61). Data in the form of phrases or words that will be studied in the form of tables which are then classified into five forms of slang variations of the transgender community. The five forms are Si shape, Ong / Ice shape, In shape, Seh shape, and mana suka shape. Of the five forms, researchers suggest by categorizing the forms of slang variation into two categories, namely the category of process forms of slang variation of the transgender community specifically and also in general. Those included in the category specifically include si_ shapes, ±in forms, and ±se forms. While those included in the general category are, the shape of ± ong / ±es and the shape of manasuka.

The next research from Budiasa (2021) is the use of slang on social media, data in the form of slang words found on social media and analyzed using the theory of Eric Partridge (1950, 22-23) which states that there are 15 reasons that encourage people to use Slang, As a joke, to look different or contemporary, to look more beautiful, avoid small talk , to enrich vocabulary, Refine or reinforce rejection, reduce the excess seriousness of a conversation, alleviate tragedy or misfortune, to show Superiority, for ease of social relations, for showing as part of a certain group, for showing or proving others are not his group. Of the 15 purposes mentioned by Partridge (1950), only 10 reasons were found, namely for jokes, to look different, to look more beautiful, avoid small talk, to enrich vocabulary, for other purposes such as smoothing satire, alleviating misfortune, reducing seriousness in conversation, facilitating social relations, showing superiority, and to show as part of a certain group and vice versa

The last research was conducted by Nurhayati (2016) word formation processes and a technique in understanding waria slang in Tulungagung, data was taken from recording and recording all utterances and the results found that there were eleven word formation i.e. Derivation, Multiple processes, Acronyms, Borrowing, Combining, Reduplication, Synonyms, Coins, Irregular shapes, Echoes, Changes in vocal syllables and techniques for understanding sentences transvestites with by omitting some endings.

From the previous study, the similarity of Akbar et al (2022)'s first research with this study is the same as researching the variation of slang language in transgender and the difference lies in theory, data and object study. The first study employed Oetomo's theory of slang variation, and data in the form of vocabulary variations in slang of the Surabaya transgender community were taken through observation methods by entering the Surabaya transgender community whatsapp group, the first study focused on the process of morphological formation of slang vocabulary variations in transgender people in Surabaya, while this study used the theory of Eric Partridge (2004), data was taken through face-to-face interviews with several informants from Surabaya, the object of study focus on the types and the meaning of slang languages. While the similarity between Budiasa (2021) and this study is the use of slang language and the theory used, namely implemented by Eric Partridge (1950) with different years. The difference between Budiasa and this study is in the data and object of study which is Budiasa's study focused on the reason used slang languages and data taken from recording and listening to the emergence of slang language on various social media while this study focuses on the types and the meaning of slang languages. And lastly, the similarity between Nurhayati and this study is focused on analysis used of slang language in transgender and the difference are the object of study which is focused on word formation processes and a technique in understanding waria slang in Tulungagung.

Conclusion

Slang language is a type of informal language that is used between people who belong to the same social group and who know each other well. Slang is very informal and can offend people if it is used about other people or outside a group of people who know each other well. Slang normally refers to particular words and meanings but can include longer expressions and idioms. Slang changes quickly, and slang words and expressions can disappear from the language. There is a lot of research on slang by transgender people, but slang research on transgender people in Surabaya is still limited and not many of them combine the meaning and type of slang among transgender people.

To answer the first research question, it was found that there are three types of slang in transgender in Surabaya, including cockney slang, home slang and work slang. The grouping of slang types among transgender people in Surabaya, found by researchers after understanding the types of slang according to the theory mentioned by Eric Partridge (2004), of the eleven types explained by Partridge, in this study it was found that there are only three types that are often used by transgender people in Surabaya. In choosing the type of slang, researchers classify and try to re-pronounce word for word from the vocabulary that has been obtained. The most common type of slang found in this study is the home type, because according to informants from this study, they not only when working using slang, but when they gather more use slang with the aim of maintaining the secret and identity of the community.

In accordance with the second research question, several slang languages used by transgender people in Surabaya and the meanings of these languages were found, among others, Pares (lie), Sutra (already), Tintus (no), Mekong (eat), Kamanua (you), Kingdom (work), Betaria sonata (defecate), Jelong (walk), Potrep (cutting), Rembong (hair), Potrep rembong (haircut), Kramse (washing hair), Mursid (cheap), Jenges (do not), Mawar (like), Lekong (he), Pewong (she), Samdhe (sama), makcik (shemale), Hemong (homo), Lesbong (Lesbian), Lambada (long time), etc. some of these vocabulary words have been explained in table form in the chapter distribution of types of slang languages. Learning slang for transgender people is very interesting, because in addition to adding vocabulary, slang for transgender people is unique and funny so that many ordinary people don't know the languages they use.

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