COLLOQUAIL, SLANG AND TRANSFORMATIONAL LANGUAGE: COMPERATIVE STUDY

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan perbandingan tentang bagaimana masing-masing bahasa (colloquail, slang, transformasional) dibentuk, dalam konteks apa digunakan, dan perspektif yang digunakan oleh ketiga bahasa ini. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Pada tahap penyediaan data, peneliti menggunakan teknik Simak dan Cakap. Dalam proses analisis data, para peneliti menggunakan metode padan dan metode agih. Metode agih digunakan untuk melihat konstruksi bahasa slang di setiap periode sedangkan metode padan digunakan untuk menggambarkan Perspektif remaja dalam penggunaan bahasa sehari-hari, bahasa slang dan bahasa transformasional dari waktu ke waktu. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa cara ketiga bahasa non standar berbeda satu sama lain. Bahasa colloquail dibentuk dengan mengubah "a" menjadi "e" pada suku kata akhir, Penghapusan suku kata pertama, pembentukan kata baru, suku kata tambahan "nge", mengubah "a" menjadi "e" pada suku kata akhir dan menambahkan "an", dan Partikel tambahan "deh", "aja", "kok", "ama". Bahasa slang dibentuk oleh Initial Setiap Kumpulan Kata, kata yang dipilih, Penghapusan huruf awal dan suku kata, Perubahan "s 'menjadi" c ", Perubahan" k "menjadi" q ", Perubahan" au "menjadi" w " , Perubahan "u" menjadi "oe", Adopsi kata-kata dasar, singkatan bahasa Inggris, Abreviasi Inggris-Indonesia, Kutipan dan konstruksi kata baru. Bahasa terjemahan dibentuk oleh rumus Ga, Gi, Gu, Ge, Go setelah bunyi vokal tunggal suku kata, rumus Ga / G, Gi, Gu, Ge, Go sebelum suku kata bunyi dipthong, rumus Ga, Gi, Gu, Ge, Go sebelum bunyi konsonan terakhir, dan rumus Ga, Gi, Gu, Ge, Go untuk konsonan gugus. Konteks penggunaan bahasa sehari-hari lebih dipengaruhi oleh aspek kebiasaan yang didengar oleh pembicara di lingkungan mereka seperti di rumah, di pasar, taman bermain, dan acara-acara tertentu lainnya. Penggunaan bahasa slang dipengaruhi oleh lingkungan komunitas remaja di mana pengguna hanya berusia 12 sampai 19 tahun. Bahasa transformasional dipengaruhi oleh keinginan untuk menyembunyikan pembicaraan kepada orang-orang yang bukan dari kelompok mereka seperti orang tua dan orang asing.

Kata kunci: Bahasa Sehari-hari, Bahasa Slang, Bahasa Transformasional

I. INTRODUCTION

Slang, colloquail and tranformational are group of informal language that mostly used by someone in communication. slang is mostly used among teenagers while colloquail and transformational language mostly used in informal situation by everyone in the daily communication. Slang language is language of particular group, trade or persuit or an informal non-standard vacabulary changed word and extravagant, forced or facetious figures of speech. Colloquail language is a words or phrases that are only used in

Utterances in spoken language. It used in casual conversation. Education native speakers of a language normally use colloquial speech in informal situation with friends, fellow workers and members of the family. (Trask, 2001)

A Phenomena of slang, colloquail and transformational language happened and used in many countries. Both of them expand and spread in all aspect of language used such as familiy, school, community and other formal situation. Due to the use of slang, colloquail and

transformational language used at any time and places, it needs to do the research about the colloquial, slang and transformational language to get more understanding and knowledge how the slang, colloquial and transformational language constructed, context influenced, and perspective of used.

The development of research on colloquial, slang and transformational language is considered important given the widespread use of colloquial, slang and tranformational languages in all aspects of language use from time to time. The use of the three languages has spread massively in all aspects of communication both oral and written. In the oral aspect, the three languages are used in all communities directly in daily life in the midst of society. Whereas in the written aspect, the three languages have expanded in all domains of language use such as social media (Facebook, twitter, instagram, whatsapp, blackberry messager, movie) and write like (articles, magazines, memos, news papers).

The use of colloquial, slang and transformational languages has the potential for destruction of the stadard language used. This is because teenagers who are the nation's generation should be able to maintain and preserve the standard language but destroy it by creating a new language Non-standard or standard language varied form and sound. Broadcasting the widespread use of slang may result in mixed use of standard and non-standard languages in a domain of the use of language especially in the formal sphere. Another worse thing to worry is that people are no longer able to distinguish the use of the three languages in community life so that it affects the personality of someone in interacting with them.

The results of this study are expected to prevent the use of three languages that is increasingly massive and can damage the standard language. Knowing the form, context, and perspective of use is considered important in supporting the results of previous research and to know more in depth about the variation of steps taken by people from time to time in forming the three languages, so that the results can be compared to find the bright spot of the presence of three languages in any given era or period so that precautions can be taken in the use of three languages that undermines the use of standard language.

Related to the description of three informal languages above can be concluded that the use of three informal languages massively happened and applied in any aspect of language used. Based on this phenomenon, the researchers are interested in finding out deeply the forms, context of used and perspective of used of three informal languages mentioned above.

II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE
2.1. Language Style

The variation of language use is determined by the aim of language use and refers to the users. The use of language is influenced by the place where the language used, users who and whom the language used. Language style is divided into two; formal and informal language style. Informal language style is a language used in a friendship domain with the speakers like friends. Formal language style is a language used in a formal domain with the higher social status speakers. (Inayati, 2014)

From the explanation above, it is concluded that slang is one of the informal

languages which is used by the teenagers in their group. Slang is used in community informally which involves the coeval friendship.

2.2. Colloquial Language

In daily activity has conversational language. Generally, colloquial style is not really attention to pronunciation, choice, or words, or sentence structure. Colloquial is words or phrases that are only used in utterances in spoken language. It used in casual conversation. Education native speakers of a language normally use colloquial speech in informal situation with friends, fellow workers and members of the family. (Trask, 2001)

The same opinion about colloquial language is also defined as an informal language that normally applied in daily communication in society. The use of colloquial language is assumed by people to get easier and simpler in doing communication among them. (Sato & Kim, 2012)

2.3. Slang

Slang is used to communicate informally in a particular group such as teenagers, army, group singer, etc. The vocabulary of slang used is known by the speakers in the community. In other words, slang is defined by the speakers in the community. Slang is not nearly found in the dictionary. Slang is almost the same with idiom used in informal communication. (Pal & Saha, 2013)

Traditionally, slang is known as vulgar and rude language. Slang is reflected as an impolite language in society. Linguistically, slang is prohibited in use in society in a formal way. Slang is one of the language styles used by the teenagers to express themselves in using language and developed to the need of communication (Zhou, Yanchun, 2013).

There are some factors the use slang of slang among teenagers (Suhardianto, 2016),

1. Being cool
2. updated
3. easy to communicate with coeval
4. following friends
5. being joked
6. being popular
7. habitual

2.4. Meaning of Slang

The meaning of words in slang is determined by the contextual meaning. Analyzing from the dictionary, the meaning of words in slang is only taken from the native slang speaker. The words of slang are known by the group itself. Slang is a language which is recognized the form but not understood. (Epoge, 2012)

III. RESEARCH METHOD

This research belongs to the qualitative research where the researcher becomes the main instrument in defining the research analysis process without involving the numbers as the instrument. The population of the research is 12 sub-districs which are indicated exist in Batam and consist of teenagers's community. The indicator of teenager's age as the subjects or informants of the research is about twelfth to nineteen years old. These informants refers to the slang and colloquial language use. Meanwhile, for the transformational language, the informants of the research are indicated as a young at the year of 1980 or 1990. Approximate age is 40-45 years old today.

In taking the sample the researcher focused on 3 sub-districts that exist in Batam such as Batu Aji, Tiban and Batam Center. The researcher collected 45 informants from three sub-districts. Each sub-district are taken 15 informants purposively.

In analyzing the data, the researchers use of *Padan* and *Agih* Method. The *Padan* method will categorize the main element pragmatically. Meanwhile, Agih method explore the data analyze the construction of the word itself.

IV.   ANALYSIS AND FINDING

In this chapter the researchers will perform the process of analyzing the collected data to find the comparison of forms, context and perspective of colloquail, Slang and transformational language.

4.1.   An Analysis and Finding of Colloquail, slang and Transformational Language in Formation and Context

In this section, the researchers will describe the comparison of forms, contexts, and perspectives of colloquial, slang and transformational language found in Batam. Data were collected from several areas in the city of Batam, among others, in Batu Aji, Tiban and Batam Center.

4.1.1.   Colloquial Language

As one of the non-standard languages, colloquial language does not pay much attention to pronunciation, choice of words, or sentence structure. Everyday language is an expression commonly used only in a speech in spoken language. Native speakers of the language usually use everyday language in an informal situation with friends, colleagues and family members. Here are the data collected to see the form, context, and use of everyday language.

Data (1)
Jim, gue boleh main ke rumah ntar malem? bentar aja!
(Rin, may I go to your house tonight? Just for a while!)

From example (1) above, the word gue, malem, and bentar are belong to colloquial

words, which means I, tonight and a while in English language. These words are mostly used by people in daily communication. The conversation normally takes in informal situation and conveyed to an intimate person

Data (2)
Sorry banget, Gak ada jajanan maklum hidup sendiri
(I am So Sorry for having not food)

From example (2) above, the word gak, jajanan, and banget are colloquial words. The word banget refers to something special to express. Gak refers the meaning of negation or has no something. The word jajanan means refers to to the food or something that can be given to others for eating.

Data (3)
Gue ngerasa dia agak beda sama gue
(I feel he behaves differently)
From example (3), the word ngerasa is defined as colloquial word, which means to feel in English language. This word better not to use in formal speaking because this word is not depend on standard language.

Data (4)
Loe denger gak kabar tentang Tony?
(do you heard about Tony)
From example (4) above, the word loe and denger are also defined as colloquial words. The word Loe refers to "you" in English and the word denger refers to something someone listening. These words are used by someone in informal situation, for example with friend or someone who has the same level of age with the speaker.

Data (5)
Gue dapat Balesan surat dari dia
(I got a letter from him)
From example (5) the word balesan is colloquial word, it means receiving something in English language. This word occur in informal conversation because it is not standard language.

Data (6)

Loe tambahin <u>dikit aja</u> bumbunya pasti laku kok
(Add the flavour, it will be oke)
From example (6), the word dikit and aja, are colloquial word, it means little and only in English language. The word dikit basically comes from the normal word sedikit. Teenagers delete the first syllable "se" and comes "dikit". The word "aja" also formed by deletion the letter "s".

Data (7)
Dia <u>nyesel</u> <u>ngobrol</u> ama ceweknya
(He regerets ever talked to his girl friend)

From example (7), the word nyese and ngobrol are colloquial word, it means to regret and speak with in English language. This word used by teenagers in informal situation.

Data (8)
Jhon, <u>gimana</u> kabarmu? Udah lama <u>gak</u> ketemu ya.
(Jhon, how are you? Long time no see you)

From example (8), the word gimana and gak are colloquial word. The word gimana means how in English language. The word gimana is non-standard word word that usually used in informal situation and informal conversation.

Data (9)
<u>*Gak usah*</u> *cemas deh*
 (Don't worry)
From example (9), the word gak usah are colloquial word, which means not necessary in English language. This used by teenagers in informal situation, with friends and family. This words is style from teenagers in informal conversation.

Data (10)<u>*Bener*</u> *ya, kamu <u>gak</u> apa-apa duduk sendirian disana?*
(All right, it's oke leaving you sitting alone here?)
From example (10) above, the word bener and gak are colloquial word, which means right and no in English language. This used by

teenagers in informal conversation. This word better not to use in informal situation because this word is not depend on standard language.

Data (11)
<u>Gimana</u> kalau kamu dulu yang cerita tentang dirimu
(Why don't you start to tell me the history about yourself)
From the example (11), the word gimana is colloquial word, which means ho in English language. This word better not to use in formal speaking or writing, because this word is notdepend on standard language

Data (12)
<u>Gue</u> gak benci kok sama lu
(I don't hate you)
From example (12), the word gue means aku in Indonesia language and I in English language, and gak is colloquial word which means no in English language. This word used by teenagers in informal situation.

Data (13)
Dia <u>udah</u> lewat
(He has passed)
From example, the word udah are colloquial word, it means already in English language. This word used by teenagers in informal conversation with their friend or family.

4.1.2. Slang Language
Slang is a non-formal language commonly used by teenagers in their community. In this section, the researchers analyzed the data categorized as slang language. as the language of the adolescent community, slang is formed in several ways:

Data (14)
<u>*Initial Each Word Collection:*</u>
<u>*GPL*</u> is created from the abbreviation of <u>*Gak Pakai Lama*</u>
<u>*GR*</u> is created from the abbreviation of <u>*Gede Rasa*</u>
<u>*PJ*</u> is created from the abbreviation of <u>*Pajak Jadian*</u>
<u>*HTS*</u> is created from the abbreviation of <u>*Hubungan Tanpa Menikah*</u>

SMS is created from the abbreviation of _Suka Sama Suka_

Data (15)
Initial Syllable Collection:
Ji-Gum is created from the words _Jiwa Guncang_
_Cu-Mi_ is created from the words _Cuma Minjam_
Ca-Per is created from the words _Cari Perhatian_
Ce-Mat is created from the words _Cewek Matre_

Data (16)
Word letter choosen:

The worrd slang _"Org"_ is created from the word Orang. The form of this slang is done by choosing some letters in a word _O, R, G_ and becomes _Org_. This word refers to kind of human or people in English.

From the description above can be conclude that the teenagers communicate using slang language by abbreviating of initial each word, initial syllable collection and word letter choosen. The next slang language is created by teenagers by deleting some letters to make slang language as discussed below:

Data (17)
Deletion of initial letter and syllable
The word _"Gi"_ is created from the word Lagi. To make slang the teenagers delete the syllable La. It becomes Gi for slang that refers to the meaning of Lagi to ask about kind of activity done by someone not asking about additional for something

Example: Loe _gi_ apa?
*Loe mau _gi_
Another slang word is the word _Pa_ which is created from the word Apa. To make slang the teenagers delete the letter A. It becomes Pa for slang that refers to the meaning of Apa to ask about someone's need not asking about someone's activities

Example: Mau _pa_ coy?
*Lagi _pa_ coy? (Unaccepted)

The next slang form is _"Y" which_ is created from the word _Iya_. To make slang the teenagers delete the letter _I_. It becomes _Ya_ for slang that refers to the meaning of _Iya_ to ask either about someone's need and activities.

Example: Loe mau _ya_?   Loe gi apa _ya_?

The next slang language forms is about the forms of slang language that are created by changing of letters. It can be seen from the discussion below:

Data (18)
Change of "S" to letter "C"
The word _Makacih_ is a replacement of the word _Makasih or Terima Kasih_. To make slang language the teenagers change the letter "S" to the letter "C" as example below:

Example: _Makacih_   <   _Makasih/Terima Kasih_
The word _Kacian_ is a replacement of the word _kasihan_. To make slang language the teenagers change the letter "S" to the letter "C" as example below:

Example: _Kacian_   <   _Kasihan_
The word _Cayang_ is a replacement of the word _Sayang_. To make slang language the teenagers change the letter "S" to the letter "C" as example below:

Example: _Cayang_ <   _Sayang_
The word _Clamanya_ is a replacement of the word _Selamanya_. To make slang language the teenagers change the letter "S" to the letter "C" as example below:

Example: _Clamanya_   <   _Selamanya_
The word _Clalu_ is a replacement of the word _Selalu_. To make slang language the teenagers change the letter "S" to the letter "C" as example below:

Example: *Clalu*   <
Selalu
Data (19)
Change of "K" to letter "Q"
The word *Qmu* is a replacement of the word *Kamu*. To make slang language the teenagers change the letter "K" to the letter "Q" as example below:

Example: *Qmu*   <
Kamu
Change of "Ia" to sound "Y" as discussed below:
The word *Dy* is a replacement of the word *Dia*. To make slang language the teenagers change the sound "Ia" to the sound "Y" as example below:

Example: *Dia*   <   *Dy*
Data (20)
Change of "Au" to sound "W"
The word *Tw* is a replacement of the word *Tau*. To make slang language the teenagers change the sound "Au" to the sound "W" as example below:

Example: *Tw*   <   T*au*
Change of "S" to sound "Z" as discussed below:
The word *Maniz* is a replacement of the word *Manis*. To make slang language the teenagers change the sound "S" to the sound "Z" as example below:

Example: *Maniz*   <
Manis
Data (21)
Change of "U" to sound "Oe"

The word Imoet is a replacement of the word *Imut*. To make slang language the teenagers change the sound "U" to the sound "Oe" as example below:

Example: *Imoet*   <
Imut

The next way of forming slang language that is done by the teenagers is "Adoption of Basic Word". The analysis can be described from the discussion below:

Data (22)
Adoption of Basic Word
The words *Binggow and Bingits* are formed from the word *Banget*. These words are used to express or to describes something.

Example: *Qmu Hebat binggow*
 =   Qmu cantik *bingits*
The word *Cemengut* is formed from the word *Semangat*. This word is used to support someone to do something hard

Example: *Cemengut ya kakak*
=*Semangat* ya kakak
The word *Jehong* is formed from the word *Jahat*. This word is used to express someone's character

Example: Qmu *jehong* ya   =
Kamu *Jahat* ya
The word *Keles* is formed from the word *Kali*. This word is used to express or to emphasize about someone's opinion. This word is not used for counting or meas multiple.

Example: *Iya tau Keles*   =
Iya, saya sudah tahu tentang itu
* 2 *keles* 2 = 4 (Unaccepted)

The next data displayed is the forms of slang language that are made from the "English and English – Indonesia Abbreviation". The way of theirs formulated can be seen from the discussion below:

Data (23)
"English Language Abbreviation"
The word *COPAS* comes from the original of English language words of *COPY PASTE*. It combines to make slang language. The combination happened in the initial each syllable of words. *CO* and *PAS*.
The word *OTW* comes from the original of English language words of *ON THE WAY*. It combines to make slang language. The combination happened in the initial each letter of words. *O, T* and *W*.
The word *OMG* comes from the original of English language words of *OH MY GOD*. It combines to make slang language. The combination happened in the initial each letter of words. *O, M* and *G*.

The word *GWS* comes from the original of English language words of *GET WELL SOON*. It combines to make slang language. The combination happened in the initial each letter of words. *G, W* and *S*.

The word *INTRO* comes from the original of English language words of *INTRODUCE*. It takes two initial syllables of word to make slang language.

Data (24)
"English – Indonesia Abbreviation

The word *LOLA* comes from the original of English – Indonesia language words *LOADING - LAMA*. It combines to make slang language. The combination happened in the initial each syllable of English – Indonesia words. *LO* and *LA*.

The word *WAK - SELFIE* comes from the original of English – Indonesia regional language words of *AWAK and SELFIE*. Awak is a word that is mostly used by Sumatra people refers to the first or third singular person. It combines to make slang language.

The next example of slang language is made by "Citation". Citation word means the use of slang language which is taken from other regional language. It can be seen from the discussion below:

Data (25)
Citation
The word *Loe* comes from the Jakarta language that refers to *Kamu* or You in English language. This word is adopted by BatamTeenagers to use in their communication

The word *Gue* also comes from the Jakarta language that refers to *Saya* or I in English language. This word is adopted by BatamTeenagers to use in their communication

The word *Die* comes from the Jakarta language that refers to *Dia* or He or She in English language. This word is adopted by BatamTeenagers to use in their communication.

The last way of making slang language that done by teenagers in their communication is " New Construction". The words " New Construction " here mean the slang language allegedly that are formed under arbitrariness. No relation of making these slang language form to other basic languages including Indonesia, English or Regional language. It can be seen from the example below:

Data (26)
New Construction
Nyanting is slang language that refers to the meaning of *Pinjam* or borrow. No correlation form of pronunciation between the word *nyanting* and *pinjam.*
Relat is slang language that refers to the meaning of *Jadian* or make a relationship with boyfriend or girlfriend. No correlation form of pronunciation between the word *Relat* and *Jadian.*
Badi is slang language that refers to the meaning of *Orang GIla* or a crazy man. No correlation form of pronunciation between the word *Badi* and *Orang Gila.*
Kepo is slang language that refers to the meaning of *Pengen Tau* or to know curiously. No correlation form of pronunciation between the word *Kepo* and to know curiously.

4.1.3. Transformational Language

Transformational language is a slang language used by teens in the 80's. the transformational language used at that time was very rigid and not as varied as slang in this period. the formation of transformational language as slang language can be seen in the discussion below. In constructing a transformational language as slang in teenagers' community in 90s era, the teenagers insert the formula of *Ga, Gi, Gu, Ge, and Go* in basic form of the word which is associated to the last sound of each syllable. In the other word, the inserting of formula Ga, Gi, Gu, Ge, Go depands on the existence of final syllable sound for each word. The phenomenon of tranformational language

construction can be devided into some formula, they are:

Data (27)
Ga, Gi, Gu, Ge, Go formula after single vowel sound syllable
<u>*Kagamugu sugukaga sagamaga agakugu*</u>
Kamu suka sama aku)
(You like me)
The sentence above describes the use of transformational language using *Ga, Gi, Gu, Ge, Go* formula to form the slang language with the final single sound of vowel.

- The word "*kagamugu*" means "*ka-mu*" which is inserted the formula "ga" in the end of each syllable.It is added by "ga" syllable because the final syllable for this word is single vowel sound "A". Each syllable which is ended by single vowel sound must be transformed by "ga-gi-gu-ge-go" formula.*(<u>ka</u>*-ga-<u>*mu*</u>-gu = kamu)
- The word "*sugukaga*" means "suka" whichs is transformed by syllable "ga and gu" after syllable of each word. "su" becomes <u>su-gu</u> and "ka" becomes <u>ka-ga</u>.(su-gu-ka-ga)
- The word "*sagamaga*" comes from the original word "*sama*". The word *sama* is inserted by formula "*ga and gu*" because each syllable of the word ended by single vowel syllabel sound "A and U". The syllable *"Sa"* becomes *sa-ga* and *"ma"* becomes *ma-ga*.
- The word "agakugu" comes from the original word "aku". The original word *aku* is inserted by formula"*ga and gi*" because each syllable of the word ended by single vowel sound "A and i". The syllable *"a"* becomes *a-ga* and syllable *"ku"* becomes ku-gu. (a-ga-ku-gu = aku)

Data (28)
Ga/G, Gi, Gu, Ge, Go formula before dipthong sound syllable
<u>*Agandagai*</u>   *kagamugu*   <u>*pagakagai*</u>
Segepegedaga agakugu <u>lagambagai</u>
(Kalau kamu pakai sepeda aku lambai)
(if you use bicycle I will wave my hand)

The sentence above describes the use of transformational language using *Ga, Gi, Gu, Ge, Go* formula to form the slang language after dipthong syllable.

- The word "*agandagai*" comes from the original word of "*andai*". The final

syllable of the word is is dipthong "ai". To make slang the formula "ga" is inserted before the sound of dipthong not before syllable. *an-dai* becomes *a-gan-da-ga-i*.

- The word "pagakagai" originally comes from the word "pakai'. The final syllable of the word *pakai* is "ai" dipthong. To transform the word *pakai* becomes slang the teenagers insert the formula "ga" before the dipthong. *pakai* finally becomes "pa-ga-ka-ga-i".
- The word "lagambagai" also one of the slangs words formed by adding the formula "ga" in the original word of "lambai". To make the word Baloi becomes slang, the teenagers transform the formula "ga" before syllable of dipthong and finally becomes "la-ga-m-ba-ga-i"

Data (29)
Ga, Gi, Gu, Ge, Go formula before last consonant sound
<u>*Kagapagan*</u>   *kagamugu*   <u>*magakagan*</u>
magalagam sagamaga <u>igikagan</u>
(kapan kamu makan malam pakai ikan)
(When you have a dinner by fish)

The tranformational process of making slang language before last consonant sound the same as the construction of slang before dipthong. The formula *ga, gi, gu, ge, go* added before consonant sound as described below:

- The word "*kagapagan*" means "*kapan*" which is added the formula "ga" because in the first syllable of word "ka" is ended by single vowel sound "a" and becomes " ka-ga". The last syllable is "pan" with final sound consonant "n". To form slang formula is put before consonant "n" and becomes "pa-*ga*-n"
- The slang word "*magalagam*" originally comes from the standart word "malam". It becomes slang when formula ga, gi,gu,ge,go inserted after each vowel syllable sound and before syllable final consonant sound. The syllable "lam" from "ma-lam" is inserted the formula "ga" before "m" as final sound of syllable. The transformational words becomes *"ma-ga-la-ga-m"*.
- The word slang "magakagan" is transformed from the original word "makan". The formula "ga" is embeded after syllable "ma". For the final sound of consonant the formula "ga" is added and

put before final consonant sound "m' and becomes "ka-ga-n".

- The same process also happened in the construction of "igikagan". This word originally comes from the basic word of "ikan". To make it slang the formula "gi" is embedded after the syllable "i" and add sound "ka" (*i-gi-ka*), and the syllable "ka" is followed by the formula "ga" and finally becomes (i-gi-ka-ga-n)

    Data (30)
    Ga, Gi, Gu, Ge, Go formula for cluster consonant
    Sagayaga <u>*tagaragaktigir*</u> *uguagang* <u>*tagaraganspogortagasigi*</u>
    Saya traktir uang transportasi
    (I give a transportation fee)

- The transformational word "*tagaragaktigirigir*" is from the standard word "traktir". For the initial cluster consonant such as "tr" the transformational word is differently cosntructed from other forms. To make slang word the initial or final cluster consonant must be seperated by "a, i , u ,e or o" and becomes "T-*a*+ga". The next clusters consonant sound "r" is also embedded by a, i, u, e, and o, so becomes "R-*a* +ga-k". The last syllable is "tir" is embedded by formula"g" and finally becomes "*ti-gi-r*" (*t+a-ga-r+a-ga-k-ti-gi-r*).

- The second example of transformational language as slang can be seen from the word "*tagaraganpogortagasisgi*". This words originally comes from the standart language "transportasi". To make it slang the teenagers insert the vowel sound a, i, u, e, and o after initial consonant cluster. The sound "T" in the first consonant must be added by vowel "a" becomes "ta+*ga*". The second consonant also be added by "a" becomes "ra+*ga*.

    Data (31)
    Ga, Gi, Gu, Ge, Go formula for "ng" sound
    <u>*Magalagang*</u> *nagasigib* <u>*ogoragang*</u> *igitugu*
    (how poor his condition)

- The word slang "magalagang" is transformed from the original word "malang". The formula "ga" is embeded after syllable "ma". For the final sound of consonant the formula "ga" is added and put before final sound "ng' and becomes "*ma-ga-la-ga-ng*".

- The word slang "ogoragang" is transformed from the original word "orang". The

formula "go" is embeded after the sound "o". For the final sound of consonant the formula "ga" is added and put before final sound "ng' and becomes "*o-go-ra-ga-ng*".

4.1.4. Perspective of Colloquail, Slang and Transformational Language Use

The non-standard language uses such as colloquial, slang and Transformational have different backgrounds in the reason of their use. Each language has different times and users in the community. To see how the perspective of colloquial, slang and Transformational languages can be seen in the table below:

Table 4.1 Perspective of Colloquial, Slang and Transformational Language Use

No	Reason Items	Slang (amount)	Colloquail (amount)	Transformationonal) (amount)
1	*Ikut-Ikutan Teman* (Followers)	**(4)** 10.25 %	**(5)** 17.85 %	**(2)** 11.11 %
2	*Mengikutin zaman* (Era Adaptation)	**(5)** 12.82 %	**0**	**0**
3	*Biar dibilang keren dan Gaul* (Being a cool man)	**(12)** 30.76 %	**0**	**(3)** 16.66 %
4	*Mudah berkomunikasi dengan teman/lebih cepat*	**(4)** 10.25 %	**(13)** 46.42 %	**0**
6	*Biar tenar* Being a familiar)	**(7)** 17.94 %	**0**	**0**
7	*Kebiasaan* (habit)	**(1)** 1.68 %	**(10)** 35.71 %	**(1)** 5,55 %
8	*Lucu-lucuan* (having Fun)	**(1)** 2.56 %	**0**	**0**
9	*Merahasiakan sesuatu*	**(3)** 7.69%	**0**	**(12)** 66.66 %

(Hiding something)			
Total Comments	**39**	**28**	**18**
Total Respondent	**15**	**15**	**15**

Based on the recapitulation of the perspectives on the use of colloquial language, slang language and transformational language, it can be concluded that the qolooquial speakers intend to get ease in communicating among themselves. This is seen from the response of 46%. The colloquail language as a habit is delivered around 35.71%. Teenagers use slang because they want to show their existence to others. This can be seen from the percentage of use which is 30.76%. For transformational language, its use is intended to hide something from other people. This was responded to by 66.66%.

V.   CONCLUSION

The phenomenon of non-standard language usages such as colloquial, slang and transformational language in the community cannot be separated from the variation of language owned by each community group or certain community. The use of non-standard language shows the dynamics of different languages in the

life of society. The use of nonstandard languages such as colloquial, slang and transformational in society can be seen from the different shapes, context, and perspective of its use. Comparison of forms, contexts, and perspectives of colloquial language use, slang, and transformational researchers collect data and perform in-depth analysis process and can be determined, among others.

From the non-colloquial standard language form, slang and transformational mentioned above can be concluded that the variation of non-standard language usage has a different pattern of formation different. This difference is affected by the user's background, the situation or the period of use of those languages. The colloquial language usage context is more influenced by the habitual aspects heard by speakers in their environment such as at home, in markets, playgrounds, and certain other events. For context slang languages, its use is influenced by the juvenile community environment where users only on the uses level 12 to 19 years. Slang language is used as a form of adolescent existence in their community. Transformational language is a long slang language that was present in the 80s where the context of its use was influenced by the desire to hide speech to people who were not from their groups like parents and strangers.

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