

**THE STUDY OF MEDAN'S SLANG AMONG TEENEGERS IN MEDAN'S
YOUTH COMMUNITY**

SKRIPSI

Submitted Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)

English Education Program

By

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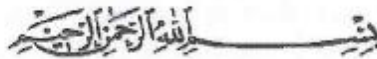
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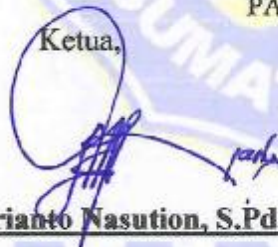
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Tanggal	Materi Bimbingan Skripsi	Paraf	Keterangan
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	chapter III < Grammar		RF
	chapter IV		RF
	chapter II < Grammar		RF
	Abstract chapter IV Data analysis		RF
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ABSTRACT

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This study focuses on the discussion about the phenomenon of the use of slang among teenagers in Medan youth community. In addition, this research is expected to be able to contribute or general knowledge about language the current bloom in circles teenagers especially in the field of vocabulary contemporary language. The thing that causes slang can be called a problem is if slang shifts the use of Bahasa.

This research is a descriptive study that aims to describe the realization of slang among teenagers in Medan's youth community and its originally words whether the use of this language is in accordance with the use of good and correct Bahasa and analyzes the possibilities of language damage that may be caused by the use of language that has become a daily language In this study, the original form of slang will also be disclosed, as well as the original meaning, as well as whether the language is understood by the general public or not.

Slang language is often used by Medan teenagers, it is due to its confidential nature and so that not many people know what is said by these teenagers, teenagers also feel that cool slang language is used by them .The Slang language analyzed is sourced from Indonesian and English, and the slang is also formed due to changes in syllables and abbreviations. Slang can also threaten the existence of the Indonesian language.

Keywords: descriptive qualitative, research, slang, teenager, Medan.

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Adriawan Maulana Tama

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT.....	i
ACKNOWLEDGMENT.....	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	v
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF FIGURE	ix
LIST OF APPENDICES	x
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of the Study	1
B. The Identification of the problem	3
C. Scope and Limitation	3
D. The Formulation of the Problem.....	4
E. The objectives of the Study.....	4
F. The Significance of the Study.....	4
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE	6
A. Theoretical Framework.....	6
1. Language.....	6
2. Sociolinguistics.....	8
2.1.Language Variation.....	10
2.2.Sosiolect and Its Variety	13
2.3.Teenager’s Slang.....	15
2.4. Register	18
2.5. Idiolect	19

2.6. Dialect.....	29
2.7. Speech Level.....	20
3. Prokem.....	20
3.1. Phonological Structure of Prokem.....	22
3.2. Morphological Prokem.....	24
3.3. Semantic Prokem Language.....	26
4. Function of Language Usage.....	28
5. The Nature of Youth.....	29
6. Community.....	30
7. The Nature of the Lexicon.....	32
B. Relevant of the Studies.....	32
C. Conceptual Framework.....	34
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD.....	39
A. Research Design.....	39
B. Souch of Data.....	39
C. Technique of Collecting Data.....	40
D. Technique of Analizing Data.....	31
CHAPTER IV DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS.....	43
A. The Data Collection.....	43
B. Data Analysis.....	48
C. Research Findings.....	65
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION.....	68

A. Conclusion	68
B. Suggestion.....	68

REFERENCES

APPENDICES

LIST OF TABLE

Table 4.1 Teenagers slang in Medan's Youth Community	43
--	----

LIST OF FIGURE

Figure 2.1 The Conceptual Framework of Medans Slang	38
---	----

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1	Form K-1
Appendix 2	Form K-2
Appendix 3	Form K-3
Appendix 4	Berita Acara Bimbingan Proposal
Appendix 5	Lembar Pengesahan Proposal
Appendix 6	Berita Acara Seminar Proposal
Appendix 7	Lembar Pengesahan Hasil Seminar Proposal
Appendix 8	Lembar permohonan Perubahan Judul Skripsi
Appendix 9	Surat Izin Riset
Appendix 10	Surat Keterangan Telah Menyelesaikan Riset
Appendix 11	Surat Pernyataan Tidak Plagiat
Appendix 12	Surat Keterangan Seminar
Appendix 13	Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi
Appendix 14	Lembar Pengesahan Skripsi
Appendix 15	Curriculum Vitae

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language variation is clearly seen in the social life interaction in which almost speaker have own way to express the language. There are many factors shown how language variation is occurred like in social group differences in which it can be determined by gender, age, occupation and position in society. The other thing is also determined by the economic status that distinguishes the rich group from the poor, or social status as we know it to people who know caste or the existence of educated and uneducated groups.

In the midst of a life that still upholds these socio-cultural values, adolescents must have a new and fresh language change with the aim of increasing conversation or to avoid boredom. This change arose along with the creativity of the teenager himself in the training carried out. Attractive teens create effective communication between them as a distinctive feature for their groups. As proof of youth creativity in this case is the use of a variety of specific languages.

Adolescent language skills are much influenced by the existence of a variety of slang languages. Slang language diversity when viewed from the side of language usage in society, it will bring up various variations of language. These language variations appear between different forms of language that are still in one speech community (Halliday, 1984: 74). These language variations can be

caused by the type of activity carried out, the delivery or the situation in which the conversation takes place.

The language ethics of young people is potentially give the impression of being insolent when messages are written in style and have a slang, full of abbreviations and spellings that are very far from enhanced spelling appearing in short messages or e – mail addressed to teachers, lecturers, and parents . It would be even more worrying if the slang context communication appeared in official or scientific activities. So the language of this young person must be captured and understood by Indonesian language teachers especially for junior high, high school / vocational school where they are at the age of puberty (Suryaningsih, 2015).

In this study, the data used is based on the source of some teenagers from various communities in the city of Medan. The youth's community was chosen as a source because they are people who often use prokem language in their daily lives both in their official slang or their daily gatherings. in each community, we can also get different slang because each community must have a different password language.

These teens have a variety of creativity, intelligence, and their respective creations. In 2007, most teenagers in the Medan area used password languages that did not mean their meanings of slang by other people outside their group.

The problem that might occur is the destruction of Bahasa as the official language of Indonesia due to the widespread use of prokem among teenagers. When it should be adolescents as the nation's assets that will continue the

continuity of languages that exist in Indonesia should be able to protect and cultivate Bahasa as the official language in Indonesia. the use of slang in Indonesia should be avoided because it can damage bahasa itself.

This study focuses on the discussion about the phenomenon of the use of slang among teenagers in Medan youth community. In addition, this research is expected to be able to contribute or general knowledge about language the current bloom in circles teenagers especially in the field of vocabulary contemporary language. The thing that causes slang can be called a problem is if slang shifts the use of Bahasa. Based on the description above, research on current language phenomena at teenagers's groups that are widely used to communicate between friends very much interesting to observe because it will determine the fate of the Bahasa in the future, which if not addressed immediately, will likely damage the existing Bahasa as the national language of Indonesia.

B. The Identification of The Problem

1. The slang is widely used among teenagers in Medan's youth community.
2. The origin of slang is still difficult to understand.
3. Slang has the potential to damage Bahasa.

C. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is about the use of slang in Medan's youth community where the community that is going to be addressed is communities that relate to adolescents ranging in age from 15-30 years and find out by which

limited on the realization of slang among teenagers in Medan's youth community, and its originally word.

D. The Formulation of the Problem

1. What is the original words of prokem used by teenagers in Medan's youth community?
2. How is the prokem realized by teenager in Medan's youth community?

E. The objectives of Study

1. To investigate the original words of prokem used by teenagers in Medan's youth community.
2. To investigate the realization of prokem used by teenagers in Medan's youth community.

F. The Significance of the Study

1. Theoritically

The results of this study are expected to be able to answer the questions and concerns of the community about the destruction of bahasa which is caused by the development of slang among teenager and the solution to these problems.

2. Practically

- a. Students

Creating awareness of the younger generation as the nation's assets about the importance of preserving Bahasa as the main language in Indonesia

b. Teacher

Get an understanding of the cause of the emergence of slang among young people and is expected to provide direction about the use of language that should be

c. Researcher

Gain knowledge about slang phenomena that develop among the community and provide public education about the dangers of the emergence of slang that have the potential to damage Bahasa

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The theory used to support this research is a combined theory of linguists. The choice of theory in this study by considering the relationship that is relevant to the problem to be studied, namely the study of slang among teenager . These theories are the nature of language, the concept of sociolinguistic theory, variations in language and variety, slang, word meanings, and relevant research.

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Language

Language is the best and most communication tool perfect compared to other communication tools. Language has characteristics as a tool of social interaction and as a means of identifying self. With language, people can express thoughts, feelings and willingness to others in a community group.

Language is a system of sound symbols, arbitrary, used by a speech community to work together, communicate and identify yourself. Every language has patterns and rules certain in terms of sound, words, sentences, and meanings. Various factors found in language-using communities, such as age, education, religion, profession and cultural background of the region can also cause the diversity of languages.

Nababan (1993: 46) gives an understanding of language as a system perisyarat (semiotik) which consists of elements of cues and relationships between

these elements. Language elements from the smallest to the biggest are phonemes, morphemes, words, phrases, clauses, and sentences.

Language is also defined as the sound symbol system used by members of a community to work together, interact and identify themselves (Kridalaksana, 2008: 24). Chaer (2004: 11) define language as a system, which means, language it is formed by a number of components that are patterned permanently and can the rule. Language is human. That is, language as a tool verbal communication that only humans have. Language main function is as a tool to work together or communicate inside human life in society. By using communication languages can take place better and more perfect (Chaer, 1998: 2).

Language as belonging to the community is stored in each individual. Each individual can behave in the form of language, and this individual language behavior can have a broad influence on members other language communities (Sumarsono, 2008: 19).

Based on some of the opinions above, it can be concluded that basically language contains three main interests, namely informative, expressive, directive. Humans and languages are a unified whole. With language, all information and human expressions can be poured out. Wherever humans are, language will always be in the human soul. As mentioned above, language is owned by the community stored in each individual.

2. Sociolinguistics

Generally, sociolinguistics discusses language relations with language speakers as members of the community. This links language functions in general, namely as a communication tool. Sociolinguistics is commonly defined as a branch of linguistics that studies relationships and mutual influence between language behavior and social behavior (Kridalaksana, 2008: 225).

Sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary science of sociolinguistics and linguistics, two fields of empirical science that have very close links. So, to understand what sociolinguistics is, it is necessary to first discuss what is meant by sociology and linguistics, it is necessary to first discuss what is meant by sociology and linguistics.

Pride and Holmes (in Sumarsono, 2014: 2) say that sociolinguistics is simple: ... the study of language as part of culture and society ", namely the study of language as part of culture and society. Here there is affirmation, language is part of culture (language in culture), language is not a stand-alone (language and culture).

Fishman (in Wijana, 2013: 7) sociolinguistics as an interdisciplinary thing that deals with the problems of linguistic problems in relation to social, situational, and cultural factors.

Dell Hymes 1973 (via Sumarsono, 2008: 3) said: "Sociolinguistics can be taken to refer to use of linguistics and analysis in other disciplines concerned with social life conversely, to use of social data and analysis in linguistics. "

Sociolinguistics can refer to the use of linguistic data and analyze it into other sciences that concern social life and vice versa, referring to social and analytical data to in linguistics. Based on the above quote it can be explained that sociolinguistics involves three important things, namely language, society, and language relations with the community. Language and society are a unified and inseparable whole. Language as a means most important in communicating will always be present in every necessity of life human.

Fishman (via Chaer 2004: 3) suggests that sociolinguistics is a study of the characteristics of language variations, functions of language variations, and language use. These three elements interact and change one another each other in one speech society, the social identity of the speaker, the social environment in which speech events occur and the level of variation and linguistic variety.

Platt (via Siregar et al 1998: 54) argues that the dimension of identity social is a factor that influences the use of language inside multilingual people, this dimension includes difficulty, age, type sex, level and means of education and socio-economic background. While that is, Nababan (1994: 2), sociolinguistics is language studies with social dimensions called sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics focus the research on the variation of speech and study it in a way social context. Sociolinguistics examines the correlation between social factors with language variations.

Based on some understanding according to the experts mentioned above, It can be concluded that sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics closely related to

sociology. The relationship between language and social factors in a speech society, can be studied regarding diversity and variations in language.

2.1. Language Variation

The term variety of languages can be equated with variations. As a case if people say that the model is very diverse, it contains the intention that the model varies greatly. The variety or variation implies that from the various varieties or variations there is one model that becomes a reference. Thus, however, the variant model must have variations or characteristics of the same general characteristics. If the essence has strayed far from the essence of the reference, it means that it is not a variation of the reference, but is another new model altogether. Suharsono (in Sugihastuti, 2014: 9).

As a language it has systems and subsystems that are understood by all speakers of that language. However, because the speakers of the language, even though they are in a speech society, are not a homogeneous collection of humans, the concrete form of language is not uniform. The language is diverse and varied. The diversity or variance of language is not only caused by non-homogeneous speakers, but also because of the diverse social activities they carry out. Every activity requires or causes a variety of languages. Diversity will increase if the language is used by very many speakers and in a very wide area (Chaer, 2010: 61).

According to Chaer (2004: 61), a language has a system and sub system that is understood by all language speakers. However, because of speakers the language, even though it is in a speech society, is not homogeneous collection of

human beings, the form of concrete language (parole), not uniform. Languages also vary and vary. Language variations are manifestations of changes or differences from various

linguistic cultivation, but not against the rules language.

In a variety of languages, there are two views. First, variations are seen as a result of the social diversity of language speakers and the diversity of functions language. So, these variations occur as a result of diversity social and diversity of language functions. Second, variations or variety of languages already exists to fulfill its function as a means of interaction in activities diverse society (Chaer, 2004: 62).

Unlike Chaer, according to Wardhaugh (1988: 22), language variations is a special set of things about linguistics or speech patterns humans, such as sounds, words, and grammatical features. Human speech patterns it can be uniquely linked to external factors, such as regions geography and social groups.

Kridalaksana (2008: 253) mentions the variation of language as a unit of one at least have two variations chosen by speakers of languages. These variations depend on factors such as gender, age, social status, and situation. This variation is considered systematic because it is interaction between social factors and language factors.

Allen (in Pateda, 1992: 52) says: "A variety of human speech patterns which are sufficiently homogeneous to be analyzed by available techniques of synchronic their description and processes or processes with broad enough semantic scope to function in all normal contexts of communication. "

The quote above explains that variation is the whole human speech pattern which is quite the same to be analyzed by techniques synchronic description that exists and has a treasury of elements that are quite large and unification or process with semantic coverage which is quite broad for its function in all contexts of communication normal. Based on the understanding of language variations according to the people experts above, language variations can be concluded as a diversity of languages commonly used and not contrary to linguistic rules. This diversity will actually add to the treasure of existing language previous.

Language variations in terms of users or speakers according to Chaer (2004: 62-64) can be divided into idiolics, dialects, kronolek, and sociolek. Idiolek is a variation of language that is individual. Dialects are variations of language from a group of speakers whose numbers are relative, who are on a certain places, regions, or areas. Dialects are also defined as sub units regional in relation to one language, especially in the original accent or the realization of his speech (Fishman via Alwasilah, 1985: 49). Kronolek is language variations used by social groups at certain times. Sociolek is a variety of languages relating to status, class, class social speakers, such as age, education, sex, work, circumstances economy, and so on.

Language variations can also be caused by style. Joss (inside Soeparno, 2002: 75) distinguish five types of styles based on levels its standard. The five types of styles are as follows:

1. Frozen style

This style is also called the frozen force because its formation is not ever changed from time to time.

2. Formal style

This style is also referred to as the default style. This style is used in situations official.

3. Consultative Style

This style is also referred to as business style, because the shape lies between formal and informal style. This style is widely used from among people business.

4. Casual Style

This style is also called informal or casual style. This style uses elements lexical dialect and regional elements.

5. Intimate Style

This style is also called the familiar style because it is usually used by the speakers whose relationship is very familiar.

2.2. Siolele and its variety

Language variations based on speakers are called sociolele or dialect social, namely variations in language relating to status, class, and the social class of the speakers. In connection with variations of language with regard to the level, class, status, and social class of the speakers, usually people are variations of the

language as akrolek, basilek, fulgar, slang, colloquial, jargon, and prokem (Chaer, 2004: 66).

Akrolek is a social variation that is considered higher, or more prestigious than other social variations. An example is language bagongan, which is a variation of the Javanese language that is specifically used by the language para Javanese Kraton nobility.

Basilek is considered social variation and despised. English can be used by the coboys and mine coolers said to be a basilek. Likewise, Javanese language "village". Language vulgar is social variation whose characteristics appear to be the use of language by those who are less educated, or from among those who don't educated (less educated). Colloquial language is an informal language commonly used in conversation, not in writing. In many Indonesian languages conversations that use a colloquial form, like a doc (doctor), prof (professor), let (lieutenant), not there (none), and so on (Thank you, 1985: 59-60).

Jargon language is a limited social variation that is used by certain groups, and they are not confidential. Jargon language usually used by groups of mechanics or workshops, as said flywheel, jacked up, dices, dibalans and polished (Chaer, 2004: 68).

According to Alwasilah (1985: 57), slang is a variation of the utterance characterized by newly discovered and fast-changing vocabulary, used by young people or social and professional groups for communication in it. Willis (via Alwasilah, 1985: 57) defines slang as a result of linguistic gathering, especially

the teenagers want something different, so that people can love it. Thus, slang is an unofficial variety of languages used by teenagers, as a new and changing thing.

Prokem is the password language used and only understandable among teenagers. This programming language is used as a means communication between teenagers for a certain period of time. Communication facilities this is needed by teenagers to convey information may not be known by other age groups, especially by people old.

2.3. Teenager's Slang

Slang is the language of ordinary teenagers used as a password language. This language became known and used around 1970. Initially this language was known as "the language of the child street / preman language "because it is usually used by prokem (the name for thugs) as a password that is only understood by their own group. Later this language became popular and many used in everyday conversation. Besides because it is often used by teenagers to convey things in secret (without being noticed teachers and their parents), also a lot of media (television, radio, films, magazines, etc.) that use those words, so slang became very popular <http://koranbaru.com/-bahasa-gaul/>.

The use of slang is growing rapidly along with youth creativity. Teenagers who are not yet in possession do not have it emotional maturity, always has new variations and different from older people.

According to Kridalaksana (2008: 25), slang is a variety non-standard Indonesian language that was prevalent in Jakarta in the 1980s until the 21st

century that replaced the more common language in previous years. This variety was originally introduced by generations young people who took it from transgender groups and marginalized communities others. The syntax and morphology of this variety make use of syntax and Indonesian morphology and Betawi dialect.

Understanding slang according to Kridalaksana above, gives the explanation that slang is the usual variety of languages used by the younger generation. Slang is a variety of languages replacing various programming languages.

Kridalaksana also gives an understanding of the language of prokem. According to Kridalaksana prokem language is a variety of non-standard languages Indonesia, which was prevalent in Jakarta in the 1970s, was later replaced by variety called slang. The variety of programs is marked by words Indonesia or the Betawi dialect word which has been cut at the last two phonemes then the [ok] sound is inserted in front of the last remaining phoneme, for example the word the father is cut into bap, then inserted [ok], be the word prokem dad. It is said that this variety comes from the special language used by the people inmate. Such as slang, syntax and morphology of this variety utilizing the syntax and morphology of the Indonesian language or the Betawi dialect (Kridalaksana, 2008: 28-29).

Along with the times, the language developed according to its function as a password language. The desire of teenagers to communicating in secret can be realized in accordance with the agreement teenagers who want to use the

password language. Means this communication is needed by teenagers to deliver information that other age groups should not know, especially among parents. They use this variety so people from the group others don't know what they are talking about.

Prokem language develops according to cultural background the wearer, this language is also a variety of relaxed or not official. The vocabulary of the language produced is often taken from vocabulary that lives in a certain environment. Youth language users prokem tends to confuse all kinds of patterns into prokem, there is even a vocabulary that is not clear identified, the cause between words and their meanings is not interconnected or more arbitrary. The formation of words and their meanings varies and depends on the creativity of the user of the language.

The vocabulary of a language always reflects the environment, attitude of life, and the mind of the speakers. Most words relating to the circumstances and the lives of the speakers everyday. The thing that really applies to this language. Vocabulary that arises used to lead to the black world, the world of thieves, pickpockets, muggers and robbers. It could be said that thugs were completely do not want to ignore problems and things outside the environment Their life. Most of the vocabulary describes people as well as target objects, places, and target environments, and audiences and security officers who actually become obstacles in carry out their activities.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that slang is a language is a variety of informal languages. Slang is different from professional

prokem is included in one of the slang languages quickly developed according to the wishes of the prokem language users. Variety it is commonly used by young people to communicate in situations that are relaxed, temporary, and not language standard and formal.

Prokem is more highlighted as a code or password language used by certain groups, especially teenagers. The same is true for password languages used by teens, each group member can deliberately give different interpretations according to each understanding, therefore we can find a number of variations in the use of Indonesian sentences. This is the one language differentiation characteristics of youth and adolescents.

2.4.Register

Registers are language variations that are caused by the presence of distinctive characteristics of the wearer's needs, for example written languages include advertising languages, pointing languages, article languages, and so on, in spoken languages there are comedic languages, political languages, prayer languages, broker languages and so on.

These registers can be restricted to be narrower by reference to the point of speech, to the media or at the level of formality (Harman and Stork in Alwasilah 1993: 53). Further explained that sociolinguistics explains the concept of registers more narrowly, which refers to the use of specific vocabulary related to different work groups.

Besides that the register is also a variation of language that is different from one another because of the peculiarities of its use. Based on the usage situation Chaer (1995: 90) states the register is a variation of language according to its use that is used by a group of people or certain communities in accordance with the profession and the same attention.

It can be concluded from the description of the register above, the register is a variety of languages according to their usage, namely the language used depends on what is being done and the nature of its activities.

2.5. Idiolect

Idiolect is a variety of languages that are individual in nature, meaning that the characteristics of one's speech are different from those of others. Example: language that can be seen through sound color.

2.6. Dialect

Dialect is a variation of language that is distinguished by differences in the origin of speakers and differences in the social class of speakers, therefore, the concept of geographical dialect and social dialect (sociolek) emerges whose division is based on differences in social factors such as age, sex, education, employment, caste , etc.

2.7. Speech Level

Speech levels are a variety of languages caused by differences in the opinions of speakers about their relationship with their speech partners. Example: in older people using different languages with peers.

3. Prokem

Teenagers are one part of society as well use language as a communication tool. The language used by teenagers in communicating also various kinds, languages used is a language that we usually use everyday or a mixture of Indonesian, regional languages and foreign languages. From these slang languages are used, there are a number of vocabulary words can be understood, but there are things that cannot be understood.

According to Eka Zul (2009), prokem is a password language used and only understood by teenagers. This language is said to have originated from thugs. The word prokem comes from the word "thug" that gets insert word "ok". Pre-pr, inserted -ok-, followed by -em, and -an removed, so it becomes pr (ok) em [an] = prokem.

Prokem is used as a means of communication among teenagers for a certain period of time. This communication tool is needed by the community of teenagers to convey information that should not be known by other age groups especially among parents.

The language of this program is used by teenagers so that people from the other group didn't know what he was talking about. Professional language arises

and develops according to social background the culture of the wearer, this is linguistic behavior that is of a nature universal.

Prokem's teen language vocabulary is often taken from the vocabulary live in a certain environment. The formation of words and their meanings is varied and depending on the use of creativity. Prokem functions as expression of the sense of togetherness of the wearers. Besides using it their language wants to declare themselves as a group member exclusive society. Some say that the prokem is the language used to find and show self-identity, language who can keep their conversation secret from other groups.

The daily activities of teenagers are more related to family's life, school and / or college conditions, as well as juvenile delinquency problems. This implies that the vocabulary is arising then refers to things and problems around the house, relationships, education, and juvenile delinquency revealed in terms of kinship. Examples of prokem language vocabulary include: in harmony with 'getting better and better', sergeant 'serious but relaxed', TKW 'doesn't know women' and so on.

From the description above, it can be concluded that there are many languages used by youth and adolescents, generally used his narrative to communicate with others in a relaxed and function to establish intimacy. Even this language is used as identity familiarity. In terms of usage it appears that this situation is not need to worry, because this language is only a similar phenomenon with other symptoms of slang.

a. Phonological Structure of Prokem

Phonology is a field of linguistic studies that investigates the sound of language according to its function (Kridalaksana, 2008: 63). Object of study the main phonological science is the study of sound said. Sounds say divided into two points of view.

First, said sounds are seen as mere media languages, which is considered a raw material, or called a phonetic term (Muslich, 2010: 2). Kridalaksana (2008: 63), gives a phonetic understanding as a science that investigates income, delivery and acceptance language sounds, or language systems.

Second, said sounds are seen as part of the language system. In this case, said sounds are the smallest element of language is part of the structure of the word and simultaneously functions as a differentiator meaning, referred to as phonemic, (Muslich, 2010: 2).

Muslich (2010, 118-127) explains that there are several sound change in phonological studies. The sound change is in the form of assimilation, vocal modification, neutralization, zeroization, metathesis, diphongisasi, monoftongization and anaptiksis.

1) Assimilation, is a sound change from two sounds that are not the same be the same or almost the same sound. This happens because the sound of language is spoken sequentially so that it has potential influence or influence each other.

2) Dissimilation, is the opposite of assimilation, namely sound change from

two similar or similar sounds become sounds that are not the same or different. An example is the word learning that comes from merge the prefix and the basic form of teaching. It should be combined the word becomes teaching, but because there are two sounds [r], then the first [r] is differentiated or dissimilar to [l] so that become learning.

3) Vocal modification is a change in vowel sound as a result of other sound effects that follow it. Kridalaksana (2008: 156), giving an understanding of vocal modification as a result of vocal changes an additional sound in the syllables it adds; example the word Javanese *amba* [ombo] is 'wide', if given an add-on the result is [ambane] 'width ', so that the two vowels [o] change to [a].

4) Neutralization, is a phonemic sound change as a result of influence environment. Different from Muslich, Kridalaksana (2008: 162) provide an explanation of neutralization as a contrast suspension between two phonemes in a particular phonological environment.

5) Zeroization, is the phonemic sound removal as a result of efforts saving or *ekonomisasi* pronunciation. This event continues develop according to the agreement of the speaking communities. As examples in Indonesian are often found using the word *no* for the word *no*, what about *how*, but for *but*.

6) Metathesis, is a change in the sequence of phonemic sounds in a word so that it becomes two competing words. Metathesis too defined changes in the location of letters, sounds, or syllables in words. For example changes in location [r] and [l] in *rontal* are known as *palm oil* (Kridalaksana, 2008: 153).

7) Diftongization, is a single vocal sound change (monftong) into two vowel sounds or double vowels (diphthongs) in sequence. For example, in the exemplary word [example] becomes an example [tauladan], in this happens a change in a single vowel [e] becomes a double vowel [au].

8) Monoftongization, is a change in two vowel or vowel sounds double diphthong becomes a single vowel (monophthong). As an example is the word crowded [crowded], pronounced [rame], changes that occur is double vowel sound [ai] to be a single vowel [e].

9) Anaptiksis is a sound change by adding sound certain vowels between two consonants to facilitate speech. For example, in the words of sons and daughters. The word son becomes son, and word daughter becomes princess.

b. Morphological Prokem

According to Suhardi (2008: 23), morphology is one of the branches of science language examines problems related to word structure. In Indonesian Grammar items discussed in morphology is the problem of word formation in the context of the termination of words or word class, problem of form and type of affix (affix), and problem of meaning affix.

Morphological process is the process of forming words from another unit which is the basic form (Ramlan, 2001: 51). In terms of this, the case that occurs in adolescent slang vocabulary is more to word abbreviations and phoneme removal. Some language symptoms are used in the word formation process in special slang language is phoneme removal, addition of phonemes.

Kridalaksana (2008: 202) describes the morphological process as the process that turns lexeme into a word. Morphological processes the main ones are zero derivation, affixation, reduplication, abbreviation (shortening), composition (mix), and reverse derivation.

Zero derivation is the process that converts lexeme into words without any addition or subtraction; for example stone lexeme becomes a word batu (Kridalaksana, 2008: 47). Affixation is a process or outcome addition of affixes to the base root or base. Ramlan (2001: 58), mentions there are three processes affixing affixes, namely prefixes, infixes and suffix, or often also referred to as prefix, insertion, and suffix.

Kridalaksana (2008: 208) gives an understanding of reduplication as the process and results of the reduction in language units as phonological tools or grammatical; for example houses, guests, back and forth, etc. There are three the main form of reduplication is phonological reduplication, morphemic and syntax. In phonological reduplication there is no change in meaning, because the repetition is only phonological meaning it doesn't exist lexeme repetition, for example cheeks, chest, nails, lungs and so on. In morphemic reduplication there is a change in the grammatical meaning of lexeme which is repeated, so that there is a unit with the word status. Reduplication syntax is the process that occurs over a lexeme that is repeated, so that there is a unit with the status of a word (Kridalaksana, 2007: 89).

Abbreviation is a morphological process in the form of one or calendar some parts of the lexeme so that a new form of status occurs. This abbreviation

involves abbreviations, decapitation, acronyms, contractions, and letters. Examples of abbreviations; Community Service (KKN), FBS (Faculty of Language and Literature), DIY (Special Region of Yogyakarta). Example beheading; Prof. (Professor), Sir (Mr). Examples of acronyms; ABRI / abri / AMPI / ampi / (Kridalaksana, 2007: 162).

Some forms and processes of word formation according to experts the language above, can be used as a guide in analyzing forms and the process of forming professional language vocabulary. This is because of prokem language has certain forms and patterns in the process of formation his words.

c. Semantic Prokem

The semantic term in English semantics comes from language Greek sema (noun) which means 'sign' or 'symbol'. Word form the work is semaino which means 'mark' or 'symbolize'. The sign or symbol referred to in that term is a sign or linguistic symbols in the form of phonemes or phonemes (Santoso, 2003: 1).

Semantics are said to be studies of meaning (George dalam Tarigan 1985: 2). Lyon (via Pateda, 1985: 4) also says that semantics is the study of meaning. The same opinion was expressed by Suparno (1993: 20) the semantics are the linguusitic subdisciplines study the field of study of meaning or meaning.

The same is true of some of the semantic meanings above, Chaer (2002: 2) provide semantic understanding as a linguistic field study the relationship between linguistic signs and things that are he marked. Therefore, semantics can be interpreted as knowledge about meaning or knowledge of meaning. Kridalaksana (2008: 216) gives semantic understanding as part of the structure of related

languages with the meaning of expressions and also with the structure of the meaning of a speech; system and investigation of meaning and meaning in a language or language at generally.

Based on the semantic understanding above, it can be concluded that semantics can be understood as the field of linguistic study assess the meaning of a language. There are certain linguistic signs, on inside there are meanings or meanings that explain the signs of language that is.

According to Chaer (2002: 60-77), there are several types of meanings in semantic field namely:

1) Lexical and Grammatical Meanings

The lexical meaning is the true meaning, the corresponding meaning with the results of our senses or meanings as they are. The grammatical meaning is to express meanings or nuances of grammatical meaning, to express the plural meaning of Indonesian, using a process reduplication.

2) Denotative and connotative meanings

Denotative meaning is original meaning, original meaning or meaning actually a word has. So, this denotative meaning actually the same as lexical meaning. The connotative meaning of meaning is notin fact.

3) Conceptual and Associative Meanings

According to Leech (via Chaer, 2002: 74) dividing meaning into meaning conceptual and associative meaning. What is meant by conceptual meaning is the meaning possessed by a word regardless of context or any association

d. Function of Language Usage

Jacobson (via Suparno, 2002: 7-8) divides language functions into six function, namely:

1. Emotive

The emotive function is used to express joy, upset, sad etc. In this function, the speaker stand is on the speaker.

2. Conative

Referential functions are used when discussing a problem with certain topics, with the focus on the context.

3. References

Conative function is when we speak with support to the opponent said, so that our interlocutors act or do something.

4. Poetry

Poetic functions are used when trying to convey a message or certain message.

5. Fatik

Fatigue function is used only to make contact with other people.

6. Metalingual

The metalingual function is used when speaking language problems with use certain languages.

e. The Nature of Youth

The term adolescence comes from the Latin word *adolescere* (noun, *adolescencia* which means teenager) which means "to grow" or "Grow up to be an

adult." Primitive nations, as well as people of the era ancient view of puberty and adolescence is no different from other periods in the life span; children are considered adults if it is able to reproduce (Hurlock, 1980: 206).

The term adolescence, has a broader meaning, includes mental, emotional, social, and physical maturity. Piaget (via Hurlock, 1980: 206) said:

"Psychologically, adolescence is the age of the individual integrating with the adult community. The age at which children no longer feel below the level of older people is at the same level, at least in rights issues ... Integration in society (adults) has many effective aspects, more or less related to puberty ... Including also striking intellectual change ... Intellectual transformation that is distinctive from this juvenile way of thinking allows it to achieve integration in adult social relations, which in fact is a common characteristic of this period of development."

Based on these quotations, it is common for adolescence to begin when the child is sexually mature and ends when he reaches legally mature age. Children who have entered the teenage stage conscious of starting to have responsibility for his life.

Adolescence has characteristics that tend to be unique, among others adventure, grouping and mischief. This feature is also reflected in the everyday language they use to communicate. Desire teenagers to make exclusive groups cause them creating secret languages, which are considered closed to other age groups or so that the other party cannot know what is being said.

Teenagers have a big role in language development, because when teenagers are times where cognitive aspects develop with rapidly. At this stage,

humans tend to show more capacity the abstract, namely by using a language that can only be understood by themselves (Papalia: 2004). In line with development cognitive, the development of adolescent language has increased rapidly. Teen vocabulary continues to develop along with increased reading references with more complex topics.

According to Owen (via Papalia: 2004) adolescents begin to be sensitive to the word words that have multiple meanings. They like the use of metaphors, irony, and play with words to express their opinions. Sometimes they create new expressions that are not raw. Languages like this are then known as terms slang.

f. Community

The term community word comes from the Latin *communitas* is expected from the basic communist word which means society, society or many people. Indonesian Wikipedia explains the meaning of community as a social group from several groups that share the environment, and have the same interests and habitat. In the human community, individuals in it can have intentions, beliefs, resources, preferences, needs, Agenda Patub BN, 2011).

Community is a social group that consists of several communities that share the environment, generally have the same interests and habitat, communities in the context of humans, individuals beliefs, resources, preferences, needs, trends and numbers of other similar conditions. Communities are accepted from Latin *community* which means "accepted", then can be obtained from *communists* which means "same, public, divided by all or many".

According to Mac Iver (in Mansyur, Cholil 1987: 69) the community is termed a community of life or community and interpreted as a marked community area with several social levels with each other. The existence of a community is usually based on several things, namely:

a. Locality

b. Sentiment Community

According to Mac Iver (in Soerjono Soekanto, 1983: 143), the doubtful community of sentiments is: A Feelings arise because feelings arise in community members who identify themselves with groups because they are considered important

b. dependents

dependents is defined as awareness of the role and responsibility of community members in their groups

c. Need each other

Interdependent elements are defined as feelings of interest in a community that is both physical and psychological according to Montagu and Matson (in Ambar Sulistiyani, 2004: 81-82), there are nine good community concepts and four community competencies, namely: a) Every member of the community can be based on personal relationships and group relations; b) Communities have authority and ability to manage their interests Operate responsibly; c) Having viability, namely the ability to solve problems themselves; d) Equitable distribution of power; e) Every member has the same opportunity for happiness for the common good; f) Communities give meaning to members; g) There is

heterogeneity and difference of opinion; h) Community services are placed as close as and Cipta to those concerned; i) There is conflict and managing conflict. While to complement a good community, the following competencies need to be added: a) the ability to discuss community problems and needs; b) determine the agreed goals and priority scale; c) the ability to find and agree on ways and tools to achieve goals; d) the ability to support rationally in achieving goals. The binding strength of a community, especially is a common interest in fulfilling its usual social life needs, ideology, socio-economic. Besides that, physically a community is usually bound by location or geographical boundaries. Each community, so that they will have different ways and changes in conversation and addressing the limitations that it faces also increase capabilities group.

7. The Nature of the Lexicon

a. Understanding the Lexicon

Chaer (2007: 02) says the term lexicon is commonly used for accommodating the concept of "collection of leksem" from one language, both a collection as a whole or in part. In Indonesian literature we have the Malaysian Lexicon (Kridalaksana 1974 in Chaer) which contains a number of Malaysian words that are semantically and gramatically different from Indonesian words. in the current terminology, perhaps the term lexicon can be compared to the term vocabulary which is very commonly used in language learning. The word lexicon which has a noun status has a noun has an adjective form which is also commonly

used, lexical, in the sense of a lexicon, as in the phrase lexical meaning, lexical study, and lexical semantics.

Chaer (2007: 5-6) the term lexicon comes from the ancient Greek word lexicon which means 'word', 'speech' or 'way of speaking'. The word lexicon is related to the word lexeme, lexicography, lexicograph, lexical and so on. The term vocabulary is a new term that arises when we are actively searching for words or terms that do not smell western.

Chaer (2007: 6) says that in the Big Indonesian Dictionary it seems that the term lexicon is preferred, while the term vocabulary is listed only as one of the polysemic meanings of the lexicon entry and is not a two-word concept whose meaning is compatible.

b. Conceptual Meaning

Differentiation of conceptual meanings and associative meanings is based on the presence or absence of a relationship (association, reflection) meaning of a word with the meaning of another. Broadly speaking, Leech (1976) even distinguishes meanings from conceptual meanings and associative meanings, in associative meanings including connotative, stylistic, affective, reflection, collective.

Conceptual meaning is the meaning in accordance with the concept, the meaning in accordance with the referent, and the meaning that is free from any association or relationship. So, actually this conceptual meaning is the same as referential meaning, lexical meaning, and denotative meaning.

c. Associative Meaning

Associative meaning is the meaning that a word has outside the language. For example, the word jasmine is associated with the meaning of 'holy' or 'holiness'; the word red is associated with the meaning 'brave', or also the group 'communist'; the word cenderawasih is associated with the meaning of 'beautiful'.

This associative meaning is actually the same as the symbolism used by a language community to express another concept. thus, it can be said that jasmine is used as a symbol of 'holiness'; red is used as a symbol of 'courage' (and in politics it is used as a symbol of the communist group); and heroine is used as a symbol of 'female heroism'.

Because the meaning of this association is related to moral values and view of life prevailing in a language society which means also dealing with the value of language sense, then into the associative meaning is also connotative meaning.

d. Grammatical Meaning

Grammatical meaning is the meaning that is present as a result of grammatical processes such as the affixation process, the reduplication process, and the composition process. The process of affixing the prefix to the word lift in that heavy stone sentence is also raised by the younger sibling giving birth to the meaning 'can', and in the sentence when the beam is pulled, the board is raised up giving birth to the grammatical meaning 'accidentally'. Because the meaning of a word, both basic and invented, is often very dependent on the context of the sentence or the context of the situation, the grammatical meaning is often also

called contextual meaning or situational meaning. Besides that, it can also be called structural meaning because the grammatical processes and units are always related to grammatical structure.

The grammatical meaning varies. Every language has certain grammatical means or tools to express the meaning of meaning, or nuances of the meaning of the grammatical meaning. To state the meaning of 'plural' in Indonesian, it uses the process of reduplication like the word book which means 'a book' into books that mean 'many books'.

B. Relevant of the Studies

Research studies on slang have been done before. Some studies that are relevant to this study include written by Iin Sulistyowati (2001) and Istifatun Zaka (2010).

Thesis Iin Sulistyowati in 2001 entitled "Sociolek Study Teenagers at Cassy Nana and Friends Series in Magazine My friend. This thesis discusses phonological structure, morphology, semantics and adolescent sociolek functions in Nana and Friends Series by Cassy in My Friends Magazine. In this study concluded that phonological structures of adolescent sociolects are influenced by three types of variants language, namely Malay Jakarta, Java and English. Form of language vocabulary adolescents used morphologically undergo a process of change, and abbreviation with acronyms and abbreviations. Semantic structure in the form of connotation and denotation meaning. The vocabulary function of his teenage language includes referential, emotive, conative, and fatigue functions.

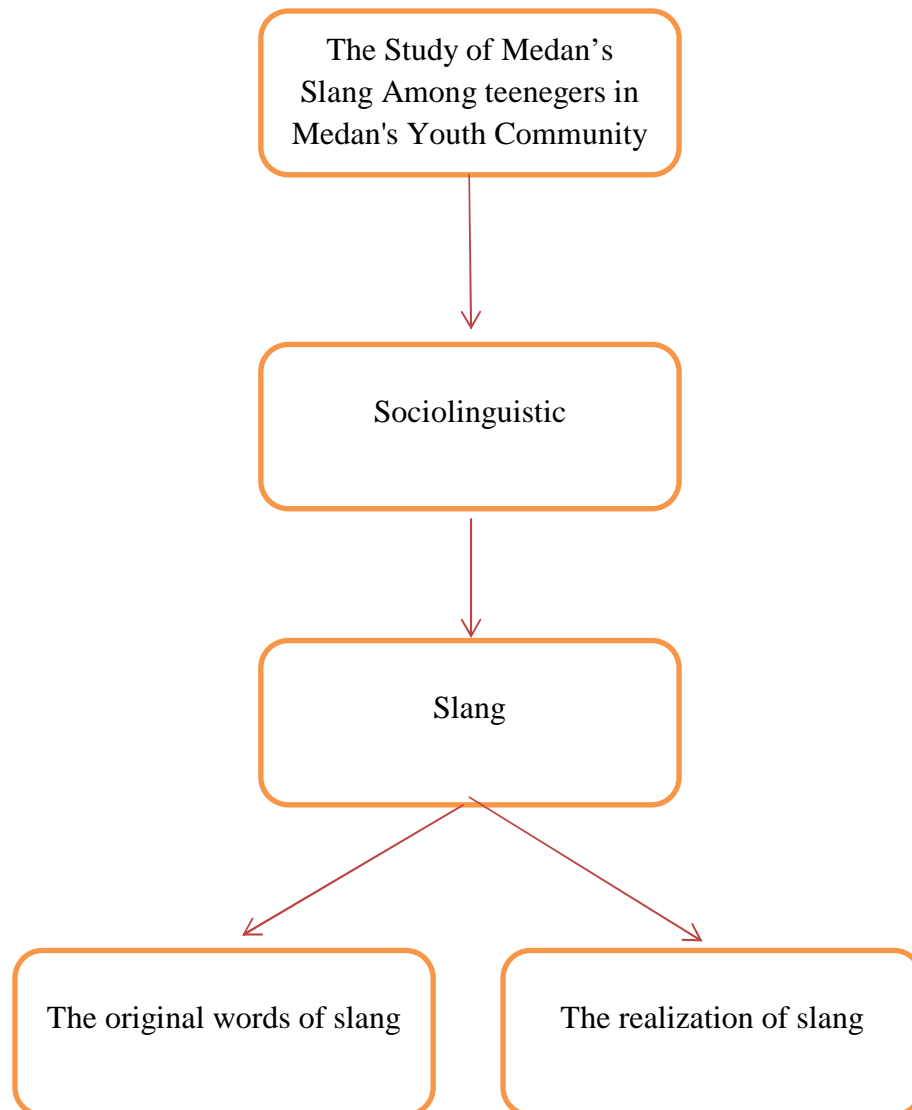
Zaka's 2010 thesis was titled "Characteristics Lexicon of Gaul Language on Facebook ". This thesis discusses about the limitations and characteristics of the slang lexicon on facebook are based etymological origin of language, lexicon form, lexicon formation process, and the type of lexicon meaning. In this study it was concluded that the process the formation of a slang lexicon on Facebook is words which undergoes a process of changing the structure of words from their original words and are words that do not undergo the process of changing word structure from the original word but experience a change in meaning. By type lexicon meaning, slang lexicon on Facebook can be meaningful denotation and connotation.

The equation of this study with the two studies is on the problems to be studied are almost similar, namely about language vocabulary slang. It's just that with different data sources. Research Iin Sulistyowati uses data sources from "Nana Series and Friends by Cassy in My Friends Magazine "in the form of child conversations adolescents, while Istifatun Zaka's research uses data sources sourced from the internet (Facebook). This research will not like previous research whose data sources came from magazines and a social networking site on the internet "facebook", but comes from direct communication and interaction relationships for teenagers use "prokem" password so that their language is unknown by other people outside their group.

C. Conceptual Framework

Slang is one of the sociolinguistic studies. slang is a password language, which is used and favored by certain teenagers. Judging from this, to answer the problem statement about what the original words of slang are used by teenagers in Medan's youth community and how is the process realized by teenagers in Medan's youth community. This study uses data collection techniques in the form of listening, interviews, and also observations in retrieving data from research data sources.

Figure 2.1 The Conceptual Framework of Medans Slang



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This research is a descriptive study that aims to describe the realization of slang among teenagers in Medan's youth community and its originally words whether the use of this language is in accordance with the use of good and correct Bahasa and analyzes the possibilities of language damage that may be caused by the use of language that has become a daily language. In this study, the original form of slang will also be disclosed, as well as the original meaning, as well as whether the language is understood by the general public or not. The researcher will also try to uncover the purpose of the use of the language used by adolescents in Medan's youth community.

B. Source of Data

The data in this study are all forms of slang's vocabulary found among teenagers of Medan's community. This study focuses on the realization and original words of prokem among teenagers in Medan's young community. The vocabulary is also contained in a form of dialogue spoken by teenagers at the Medan's community.

The source of the data in this study are teenagers who use it vocabulary compilation between communities members who are members of various communities in the city of Medan.

The sample used in this study is all forms prokem. The sample limited amount vocabulary of slang used by teenagers at the Medan's community. Medan City is the capital of the province of North Sumatra, Indonesia. This city is the largest city in Indonesia after Jakarta and Surabaya, and also the largest city outside Java.

Sampling with purposive or purposive sampling techniques the sample is done by considering the amount of data that is limited to all Medan teenager's community, so they cannot take samples inside even greater amount.

C. Technique of Collecting Data

The researcher will conduct direct interviews and discuss the results of interviews that have been conducted next to examine through the slang's theory revealed in chapter II. Data in this study were collected by collection techniques the data will be taken in several ways, including observing in the field, recording the results of dialogue, interviewing / giving a list of questions, see and note. The use of this method is based on (a) the researcher dealing directly with the informant is more effective in raising questions and obtaining informant answers, (b) the researcher has the opportunity to pay attention, record, hear and collect information that is in accordance with the data needed by researchers.

1. Criteria for Informants

In this study, the number of informants came from Medan youth's community. This is in accordance with the Medan's youth language user group, especially in the Medan area. This is a convenience for researchers in obtaining reliable informants, can be trusted both in terms of knowledge and honesty in general and specifically able to provide accurate data.

D. Technique of Analyzing Data

There are two methods that can be used to analyze data, namely the intralingual equivalent method and the extralingual equivalent method. the intralingual equivalent method is a method that refers to meanings that are in language. while the extralingual equivalent method is used to analyze extralingual elements, such as connecting language problems with problems that exist outside the language, (Mahsun, 2005: 117-123).

In this study the technique or technique used to analyze data is an intralingual equivalent method or technique.

Seiddel conveyed the stages of the qualitative data analysis process as follows:

1. Records the results of the field notes, so that they are coded so that the data source can be identified
2. Collect, sort, clarify, synthesize, summarize, and make an index.
3. Thinking, by making the data categories have meaning, looking for and finding patterns and relationships, and making general findings.

As for the steps to analyze the data are as follows:

1. Identification of data

the researcher identified data from the program characteristics obtained

2. Data clarification

The researcher produces data from the use of the program, the form of the program, the characteristics of the program, and the purpose of using the program

3. Interpretation of data analysis

The researcher interprets the data based on the theory of use, form, and characteristics of the program that is the reference.

4. Exposure to the research report

The researcher describes the data and conducts a discussion based on sociolinguistic studies.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. The Data Collection

In this chapter the researcher presents the results of the study and describes it qualitatively in the form of results and discussion. The results and discussion only describe slang in the Medan Youth Community.

The main data of this research were 53 slang words by which taken from community member talk that have been selected have slang.

Table 4.1

Medan's slang in Medan's Youth Community

NO	Slang Word	The Standard of Bahasa Indonesia	English
1	<i>Celit</i>	"Celit" means "pelit"	Stingy
2	<i>Cash</i>	"Cash" means "bayar kontan"	Cash
3	<i>Congok</i>	"Congok" means people who eat a lot	Greedy
4	<i>getek</i>	"Getek" means the call for "genit"	Flirty
5	Nokoh/tokoh	"nokoh" in Medan means "berbohong"	Lie

6	<i>Kreak</i>	“Kreak” means “belagu”	Doubt
7	JF	“JF” means “makanan tidak sehat”	Junk food
8	Paten	“paten” means “hebat”, or good	Great
9	<i>Bekombur</i>	“Kombur” means “gosip”	Gossiping
10	<i>Eskete</i>	“Eskete” means “tidak berteman lagi”	Not friends anymore
11	<i>Mentel</i>	“mentel” means “centil”	Coquettish
12	<i>Bereng</i>	"bereng" means “melirik tajam”	Glance sharply
13	<i>Maen kita?</i>	“maen kita” means “berantam kita”	An invitation to fight
14	<i>Galon</i>	“Galon” means “pompa bensin”	Gas station
15	Mancis	“Mancis” means “korek api gas”	Gas matches
16	Becak	“becak” means “becak mesin”	Engine rickshaws

17	<i>Pajak</i>	“pajak” means “pasar tradisional”	Traditional market
18	Pasar	“pasar” means “jalan raya”	Highway
19	Bengak	“bengak” means “bego”	Stupid
20	<i>Cak</i>	“cak” means “	Try
21	Pante	“pante” means “pantai”	Beach
22	Cabe	“Cabe” means “cabai”	Chili
23	Sunge	“Sunge” means “sungai”	River
24	Gigik	“Gigik” means “gigi”	Tooth
25	Pulak	“Pulak” means “pula”	Also
26	THH	“THH” means “Tah Hapa Hapa”	Don't know anything
27	Cengkunek	Cengkunek means “banyak bicara tidak benar”	Talk a lot of lies
28	Bongak	“Bongak” means “bohong”	Lie
29	Pukimak	expressions in the form of curses or frustration for a reason	Shit

30	Merepet	“merepet” means “mengomel”	Grumble
31	Aci	“Aci” means “boleh”	May
32	Angek	“Angek” means “iri”	Envy
33	Bedangkik	“Bedangkik” means “pelit”	Stingy
34	Bonbon	“Bonbon” is the name of a food commonly referred to “permen” in other regions	Candy
35	Beselemek	“Beselemek” means “berserak”	Scattered
36	Balen	“balen” means “traktir”	Treat
37	Gosokkan	“menggosok” means “menyetrika”	ironing
38	Berondok	Berondok means “bersembunyi”	Hiding
39	Wayar	“Wayar” means “kabel”	Cable
40	Raon	“raun” means “jalan-jalan”	Walking around
41	Selow	“Selow” means “sabar”	Patient
42	Terey	“terey” means “coba”	Try

43	Pipet	“pipet” means “sedotan” but we can also use it for “pipa”	Straw
44	Suges	“Suges” means “sugesti	Suggestion
45	Bos cewek/bos cowok	“Bos cewe/cowo” means “ayah/ibu”	Father and mother
46	Pinomat	“Pinomat” means “paling tidak”	At least
47	Cakap	“cakap” means “bicara”	Talk
48	Kelen	“Kelen” means “kalian”	You
49	BK	“BK” means “plat nomor kendaraan”	Vehicle license plate
50	Celat	“celat” means “Cadel”	Lisp
51	Ecek-ecek	“ecek-ecek” means “pura-pura”	Pretend
52	Tumbok	“Tumbok” means “pukul”	Punch
53	Hajab	“hajab” means “gawat”	Danger

B. Data Analysis

The table above has described the findings of sentences containing slang in terms of lexicon sources. From this sentence, there is a slang which has then been analyzed by the source of the lexicon and grammar. Henceforth can be seen from the following data analysis:

Data 1 :

“kuy” lah kita pigi sekarang

1. Syntactical analysis

The word "kuy" is the basic word for "yuk" the metathesis process, which is the reversal of phonemes. The reversal of the "yuk" phoneme to "kuy" is arranged in reverse so that the word "kuy" is formed.

The functions of "kuy" word is as a command or invite sentence, so that in grammar the word of “kuy” functions as a verb that has a position at the beginning of a sentence, in the middle, or at the end, according to the situation. In the sentence above "kuy lah kita pergi sekarang", the word “kuy” functions as a verb to invite.

2. Semantical analysis

The meaning is an invitation, it can replace the word “lets go” which is often used so that it is not too standard. The word kuy is also often used to hold a meeting or start a group chat.

3. Social phenomenon

The fact that we found in the use of the word "kuy" which is commonly known means invitation, it turns out in Thailand means male genitalia.

The word of "kuy" in some situations turns out to be also used as a password or prokem language that is used by some people in conducting online prostitution transactions, this is done so that in carrying out their actions the perpetrators of prostitution are unknown to others. Prokem is an informal slang used by some groups so that groups outside it do not know the purpose of the language they use.

Data 2.

“Paten” kali kau bah.

1. Syntactical analysis.

"Paten" belongs to an adverb which functions as an explanation used to describe verbs, adjectives or other adverbs. is a description of ways, namely adverbs that explain how something happened or was done.

In the sentence "paten kali kau bah", the slang "paten" serves as an explanation of the word "kau" that he or what he does is great. From this sentence we can know that the word "paten" which acts as an adverb can be located at the beginning of the sentence as a subject and then followed by a direct object.

2. Semantical meaning

In a Indonesian dictionary the word of “paten” means the right granted by the government to someone for an invention for their own use and to protect it from impersonation (piracy), but as a result of the phenomenon of slang language

this word changes meaning to "great" but the form and pronunciation remain the same.

The word "patent" actually comes from the standard language of Indonesia which is misused by Medan people as slang which means great. The word "patent" is usually used to admire something that is considered extraordinary, this word has been very commonly used both from millennial generation to adults.

3. Social phenomenon

Generally, the word of "paten" is used by Medan's young generation, but over time the term patent has even become a slogan or tagline of the North Sumatra Provincial Government (Pemprovsu). Very often we hear the term to "Sumut Paten" to "Sumut Sejahtera" in various activities of the North Sumatra Province. But winged too. The term "paten" is also interpreted as "Pak Tengku Erry Nuradi" who is none other than the Governor of North Sumatra.

Data 3

Dia tadi “Nembak”

1. Semantical meaning

"Nembak" usually means shooting with a weapon. however, shooting can also mean the expression of love done by someone for his lover. This phrase is in the form of a speech that aims to build a relationship dating, and this word is used by teenagers in the city of Medan.

When viewed from the grammatics, the word of "nembak" belongs to the verb where it is one of the main parts of the sentence or question in English. Verbs

are words that have a function as words that indicate actions taken by a subject or can also indicate a situation. In the sentence "he was firing", the word shoot here functions as a verb that explains the action taken by "dia" as a subject.

2. Social phenomenon

In the some situations, "nembak" mean the term for someone whose breath smells, the heat of a dragon, usually these words are spoken by people who are fasting.

In the other, "nembak" is also expressed as an act of buying an item but not paying. This we often encounter in schools, when school children are snacks and then friends will say, "nembak kau kan!", it means that the child did not pay for the snacks.

Data 4.

“Pekong” kali kau macam gak bekawan kita.

1. Syntactical analysis

The word "pekong" is the basic word for "pakai" the process of formation of the word because of the vowel change, "a" is changed to "e" which is called the symptoms of cirrhosis and the addition of "ong" which is at the end of the word.

The another analysis of “Pekong” is a shortening of the word from the basic word "toa pe kong" which is a place of worship of the Thianghoa by omitting a few words. the word "toa" is removed and the space between "pe" and "kong" is removed so that the word "pekong" is formed. This happens because Medan people really like to shorten words in communication.

When seen from its use, the word of “pekong” is classified into an adverb type where it is an adverb used to describe verbs, adjectives or other adverbs. Is a way of explanation, namely adverb which explains how something happens or is done. In the sentence "Pekong kali kau macam gak bekawan kita", the word of "Pekong" here serves to explain the nature of the object "kau", and we can also see that this word can be located before the object before.

2. Semantical meaning

"pekong" in Medan's slang means "menggunakan". the word "pekong" is commonly used by teenagers as slang and a play that is considered to be more slang when they use it.

3. Social phenomenon

In the another case, "pekong" comes from the word of "toa pe kong" which means the place of worship of the pejhoa people which, when interpreted in mandarin, becomes *Dà bó gōng* 大伯公.

Data 6.

“Suges” aja kau dari tadi kutengok

1. Syntactical analysis

The word "suges" comes from two words, namely "suggestion" from the standard Indonesian language and "suggest" from English. From the word “sugesti”, this word is shortening the word that is the removal of the final letter "i" so it becomes "suges" but the meaning of these two words remains the same.

While from the word "suggest", the decapitation occurs in the middle and the end. the first decapitation is the removal of the letter "g" and the decapitation at the end is the omission of the syllable "tion" so that the word suges is formed. meanwhile, the meanings of these two words are also different. "suges" in English means "suggest".

The word of "suges" when seen from its use acts as an adverb, where it is an adverb used to describe verbs, adjectives or other adverbs. is a description of ways, namely adverbs that explain how something happened or was done. In the sentence "suges kali kau kutengok," the word "suggest" describes the state of the soul or feelings of "him" who are nervous, so from here we can draw the conclusion that the word "suges" is an explanatory adverb for objects or people.

2. Semantics meaning

"suges" has a negative meaning, this word is actually an abbreviation of the word of "sugesti" which means here is the feeling or body that reacts like when it was tripping or using other drugs.

3. Social phenomenon

This word is included in the type of prokem because in its use this word serves as a cipher language that aims so that people outside this group do not know the purpose of their conversation. This word is commonly used in drug-prone environments and in nightclubs.

Data 7.

“Nokoh” aja pun kerjaanmu

1. Syntactical analysis

The word of "nokoh" comes from the word of "tokoh". The word changes the structure of the word and its meaning. The word changes that occur are changes in the initial letter "t" to the letter "n" so that the word of "nokoh".

The word "character" in the slang dictionary belongs to the verb because it is a word that has a function as a word that shows the action taken by the subject or can also indicate a situation.

In the sentence "Even your work", we can analyze that "nokos" here is an act of lying done by the second person that is the object, the existence of that action causes "noun" to be classified as a verb

2. Semantical meaning

The word of "tokoh" in the Indonesian dictionary are people who are in a story, but in Medan means lying, whereas in Slang here the word "character" means "bohong", the formation of meaning is due to homonyms that have the same pronunciation and spelling but the meaning different.

3. Social phenomenon

The word "nokoh" is an unusual word used as slang. This word is usually used in informal events but is commonly used, not intended as a password because the function of the word "noah" is only as slang.

Data 8.

“cak” lah kau fikir dulu sebelum kau buat kaya gitu.

1. Syntactical analysis

The word "cak" comes from the basic word "coba". this word is formed as a result of the phenomena of the apocope language, namely the change of the two words at the end of "oba" to "ak", so that the word cak is formed.

The word of "cak" in the sentence "cak lah kau fikir dulu sebelum kau buat kaya gitu" functions as a command sentence addressed to the "you" to do an activity, this causes the word "cak" classified into verb that is the word that has the function as words that indicate actions taken by the subject or can also indicate a situation.

2. Semantical meaning

In the Indonesian dictionary the word of "coba" means please; take it; please (to smooth out the order or invitation): - see if he is at home; 2 p affective words to express feelings of annoyance, etc.: -, what is this person, just can not; 3 p supposing; if: - I do not help, woe to you;

3. Social phenomenon

The word of "cak" can also be associated with the dance named "kecak" which is a dance name that originated in Bali. But, the use of the word of "cak" is an unusual language used by teenagers as slang which aims to facilitate the use of the word of "coba" and used in informal situations.

Data 9.

Banyak duitnya ini lagi banyak "pasiennya"

1. Syntactical analysis

The word of "pasien" in the sentence "banyak duitnya ini lagi banyak pasiennya" "Pasien"'s function as noun because the word of "patient" here is the object of the sentence while every subject and object in the sentence can be classified as noun.

2. Semantical meaning

The word "pasien" in Slang here is the meaning of "customers, buyers" people who will buy stolen goods or prohibited goods from them. Different meanings in the Indonesian language "pasien" is a term for people who need treatment or "people who are sick", the word "pasien" is included in a homonym language whose pronunciation and spelling are the same but have different meanings.

3. Social phenomenon

The word "patient" is used for the object to be repaired. We can use the word "patient" in repair workshops, and are usually used by a group of young people who work in the repair field.

Data 10.

“Bos cewek/bos cowok” mu lagi pergi ya tadi gak ada dirumah.

1. Syntactical analysis

The word "guy / girl" which comes from "boss guy / girl" comes from the basic word "cowo / girl". The phenomenon of adding the letter "k" is because Medan has a city where the majority are Batak people who use a lot of Batak language using the letter "k" at the end of the word.

2. Semantical meaning

The boss is usually a leader but in the slang language in the city of Medan the boss also means parents. the word "boss cowk/cewek" belongs to a homonym language with the same pronunciation and spelling but different meanings.

3. Social phenomenon

The word "bos cowok/cewek" is usually used by teenagers in the city of Medan when they talk to people who are the same age as him, this word will also not be found in the upper classes because usually the word " bos cowok/cewek " is used by people whose social level is mediating downward.

Data 11 :

Nanti belikan dulu aku baju kaya gitu di "pajak" sukarama ya

1. Syntactical analysis

The word of "pajak" in the sentence "nanti belikan dulu aku baju kaya gitu di pajak sukarama ya" functions as an adverb of place because in this sentence "pajak" describes a place that the subject will go to to buy the things he wants from his friend.

2. Semantical meaning

"pajak" in Indonesian means money by the government, but in Medan "pajak" can also mean "tradisional market". The word formation of this meaning is because of homonyms that have the same pronunciation and spelling but different meanings.

3. Social phenomenon

The use of the word "tax" to express the "traditional market" will usually only be found in the suburbs of Medan. This word has been very widely used,

both among children, adolescents, and adults. In Medan, maybe people rarely use the word "traditional market".

Data 12.

Kuliah aja kerjanya “panjat pinang” gimana mau bener

1. Syntactical analysis

"Climbing pinang" in the sentence "kuliah aja kerjanya panjat pinang gimana mau bener" is a verb phrase consisting of verb and noun. "Panjat" is verb and "pinang" is noun. This phrase becomes verb phrase because in "panjat pinang" phrase describes an action or action taken by the object, the action taken is a characteristic of the verb phrase.

2. Semantical meaning

The word "panjat pinang" in the sentence is the meaning of "climbing the fence" but climbing the fence here is not the actual meaning but has the meaning of truant. In that sentence is a word whose meaning is different from the original meaning of "panjat pinang" which is a "competition to climb the areca palm tree" which is skinned and lubricated, while in Slang it defines "climbing pinang" is an activity of "climbing a fence or skipping" which is done during learning hours. The comparison of the two words with the same pronunciation and spelling but with different meanings is a language called homonym.

3. Social phenomenon

The use of the word "panjat pinang" as an aid to skipping school is very common in society, especially by students. This language is usually used as a

subtle allusive or reprimanded when their classmates were truant. The phrase "panjat pinang" is also commonly used as a password or prokem language so that people outside their group don't know what they are talking about.

Data 13.

“THH” kau lah, kan udah awak tunggu dari tadi.

1. Syntactical meaning

The word of "THH" (hapa hapa) comes from the basic word (ntah apa apa). The sentence (ntah apa apa) experiences word changes, such as omitting the letter "n" in the word "ntah", and adding the letter "h" to the word "apa". Then the sentence "tah hapa hapa" was shortened by taking each of the front letters to THH.

2. Semantical meaning

“THH” (Tah Hapa Hapa) is annoyed expression at something annoying. This word is also expressed as a person who commits an act that is disturbing or useless to another person.

3. Social phenomenon

The word "THH" would very often be found in conversations between teenagers in the city of Medan, this word is also often found in every message on social media that is used by teenagers to shorten messages or messages that occur between them.

Data 14.

“Gak” urusanku loh itu.

1. Syntactical meaning

The word "gak" comes from the word "tidak" which experiences apocopic symptoms that is the reduction of the word "ti" in front of the word but this word still has the same meaning as the previous word.

2. Social phenomenon

The word of "gak" would very often be found in conversations between teenagers in the city of Medan, this word is also often found in every message on social media that is used by teenagers to shorten messages or messages that occur between them.

Data 15.

kalau mau bayar "cash" lah dimuka

1. Syntactical meaning

The word "cash" in the sentence " kalau mau bayar cash lah dimuka" functions to explain a way that is to pay cash on items that you want to pay the object. In grammar studies, information about how to be called an adverb of manner.

2. Semantical meaning

The word "cash" comes from a foreign language that is English cash means "pay cash" but in Slang language "cash" is used for mentioning "agreement" between two people in having a sexual relationship. The word "cash" also means paying cash, not in installments or credit

3. Social phenomenon

The word "cash" will very often be encountered in every transaction carried out by everyone in the city of Medan, both among children, adolescents, and adults. Initially this word is only used by socialites only considering the

language is English, but as time goes by when the word "cash" began to be used by everyone from various circles.

Data 16.:

Aku datang naik “becak”

1. Syntactical meaning

"becak" in the sentence "aku datang naikbecak" acts as an object. The object can be analyzed as a noun and functions as an object or vehicle used by "aku" to come somewhere.

2. Semantical meaning

"becak mesin" or commonly called motorized becak in other areas is a special language in the city of medan. The word machine is the differentiator between "rickshaw engine" and "bicycle rickshaw". In this data the meaning is different from the actual meaning but the pronunciation and spelling are the same or often called homonyms.

3. Social phenomenon

"becak" seen from its type is classified into two, namely "becak dayung" and "becak bermotor". Especially in the city of Medan, "becak bermotor" have another nickname, which is to become "becak mesin". This is because "motor" must have "mesin" in them. While the word "motor" itself is commonly referred to as "kereta".

Data 17.

Hati-hati “wayar”nya sudah rusak

1. Syntactical meaning

The word of "wayar" which is absorbed from English is formed from the word "wire" which we compile to say "wir", but over time due to the Batak accent supported by the Medan people the initial words began to be pronounced "wayar" so that it formed the word.

2. Semantical meaning

The word "wayar" itself is taken from the English "wire" which means "kawat". However, in the slang language of Medan this word is absorbed and made into words based on the pronunciation of "wayar" and undergo a change in meaning meaning "kabel".

3. Social phenomenon

"Wayar" is a word that we cannot find in other regions. This word is indeed very commonly used in the city of Medan, both starting from children, adolescents, and adults. Maybe only some people still use the word "kabel", because the use of the word "wayar" is already very widespread in the city of Medan without any limitations.

Data 18.

Aku mau "raon" ni kau mau ikut gak ?

1. Syntactical meaning

The word of "raon" which is absorbed from English is formed from the word "round " which we compile to say "round", but over time due to the Batak accent supported by the Medan people the initial words began to be pronounced "raon" so that it formed the word.

2. Semantical meaning

The word "round" comes from English. This word is absorbed into slang and changes the structure of the word to "raon" but still has the same meaning, which is to walk around.

3. Social phenomenon

At first the word "raon" will only be found in the area around the edge of the city of Medan, but over time this word has become very often used. The situation and conditions of use are also unlimited, every Medan child must understand what "raon" is, that is to walk. But in general, the use of the word raon is more often used by young people who are more fluent in using slang.

Data 19.

“Selow” lah nanti juga siap ini masih aku kerjain

1. Syntactical meaning

The word "selow" is taken from the English "slow" which means "slow". in slang the word "slow" changes the word that is the addition of the letter "e" after "s" and has the meaning "briefly" or "patient".

2. Semantical meaning

Selow can mean patience or relax. The word "selow" which is absorbed from English is formed from the word "slow" which we compile to say "slo", but over time due to the Batak accent supported by the Medan people the initial words began to be pronounced "selow" so that it formed the word.

3. Social phenomenon

The use of the word "selow" which basically tastes from English was originally widely used by people from the upper classes. But over time, the use of the word "selow" began to spread towards the wider community.

Data 20.

Kak minta “pipet”nya ya

1. Syntactical meaning

The word "pipet" is taken from the English "pipe" which means "pipa". in slang the word "pipe" has the phenomenon of paragog language which is the addition of the letter "t" at the end of the word to "pipet" which changes the meaning to "sedotan"

2. Semantical meaning

“Pipet” generally is a laboratory tool that is generally used to take liquid on a small droplet scale. But in Medan, we find the use of the word pipette that is different from other cities, namely "sedotan". This is because the word "pipet" experiences symptoms of meaning change, but the sound of the pronunciation and form of the word remain the same.

3. Social phenomenon

The use of the word "pipet" is very commonly used ranging from children, adolescents, and also adults. However, when viewed from the social level, the use of the word "pipet" will only be found in the lower middle class, because people who have a higher social level will be more likely to use the word "sedotan".

C. Research Findings

In accordance with the research statement, the researcher provides answers to the following statements:

From the results of the analysis conducted by the researchers, it was found that many slang languages in Medan's youth community were absorbed from foreign languages which were then absorbed and made into everyday languages. Researchers also found that the existing slang language was produced from Indonesian which experienced symptoms of language changes such as prothesis (initial addition), Epenthesis (middle addition), Paragog (final addition), Afanesis (initial reduction), Syncope (middle reduction), Apakop (final reduction), Hapology (reduction of two phonemes in the middle), Passwords, and Contractions (shortening) which have been analyzed based on their lexicon.

The slang language that we know in Medan can also be analyzed through grammar studies to find out the type, function, and also the shape of the wording.

That in the slang language used by adolescents in Medan's Youth Community, there are many languages that are formed from language phenomena, there are differences in meaning with the original meaning and language prokem for communicating with group friends, it can be seen from the side of the source of the lexicon analyzed from the origin of the word appears then interpreted by the combination of words.

The results of this study indicate that teenage slang languages in Medan's Youth Community are mostly found in Indonesian and English. Then the language experiences many language symptoms such as aesthesis, syncope,

apocopy, and there are differences in the meaning of homonyms and types of prokem combination e + ong.

Researchers also found that the use of slang depends on the conditions that are happening and to whom this teenager is speaking, but not a few people outside the teenager who use slang because they are considered to have become their daily language

In addition, researchers also found that the slang language in Medan city was much influenced by Batak and Malay languages. From the results of the merging of various regional languages and dialects that there are increasingly enriched languages in the city of Medan as a characteristic that is not owned by other regions in Indonesia.

In the context of its use, researchers grouped the use of slang into several groups, namely as follows:

1. Location:

youths who are in medan city with youths who are in the outskirts of medan city use different languages, for example those in Martubung are accustomed to the word "CK" which means "berbagi" but the youths who are around elephants are not understand that language. This means that the use of slang in Medan is not evenly distributed as a whole, because knowing a certain location will determine how we use it well.

2. Social level

Researchers also found differences in social levels determine the language used by severe adolescents. Those who have higher social tend to use language that is more standard or slang than those who have lower social. social level referred to by researchers is the level of economic welfare and also the work owned by his parents.

3. Community / group

Medan is a city filled with many teenagers who are members of several communities. Of the many communities such as the motorcycle community, social community, educational community, they have different languages and some of them tend to be understood only by the group. In some cases, for example, teenagers use a cipher language so that people outside their group do not know such as "panjat pinang" which means "bolos", and also other languages that are unique to being the identity of a group such as, "many times your passer" which means "not clear".

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After being analyzed as a whole, it can be concluded that: Slang language is often used by Medan teenagers, it is due to its confidential nature and so not many people know what these teens are saying. Teenagers also feel that slang is cool to be used by them.

Slang analyzed analyzed sourced from Indonesian and English, and slang was also formed due to changes in syllables and abbreviations.

Slang can be analyzed in terms of syntactical, symantic, and also the phenomenon of its use. In terms of syntax, slang is analyzed based on lexicon and grammar. Meanwhile, in terms of symantic it can be studied meaming and the meaning implicit in it, then it is associated with social phenomena that occur in the use of slang.

Slang can also threaten the existence of the Indonesian language because of its emergence that shifts the use of the existing Indonesian language and has been widely used by people in the city of Medan, especially by teenagers.

B. Suggestion

After the researchers completed the results of their research, the researcher had several suggestions and hopes that this research would be valuable and useful for every community, especially teenagers in the city of Medan

1. The researcher hopes that the use of the existing language is adjusted to the rules of the existing Indonesian language so that it can be understood by the whole community.
2. researchers hope that people pay more attention to the phenomenon of language that develops in the community and to avoid emerging languages that have the potential to damage the existing Indonesian
3. Researchers hope that there will be a special institution that oversees the emergence of slang that develops in the community and collects it as findings that may be a new richness in language in the city of Medan as a characteristic form of youth in the city of Medan
4. The researcher hopes that further research will further explore this research so that the problems examined and described in previous studies can bring up solutions to the threat of damage to Indonesian

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