LANGUAGE IN TRANSGENDER COMMUNITY IN MEDAN CITY

SKRIPSI

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English Education Program

By

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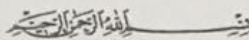
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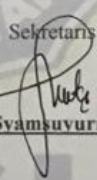   ( ) Lulus Bersyarat
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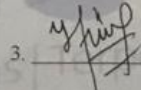
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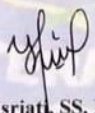
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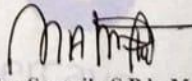
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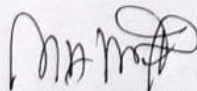
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ABSTRACT

Afandi Raja Gabe Panggabean. 1502050240. "Language in Transgender Community in Medan City". Skripsi. English Education Program Faculty of Teachers' Training an Education of University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2019.

The aims of this research are to find out the types of words formation in the language used by transgender community in Medan city and to find out the most dominant types of words formation in language in transgender. This research employs qualitative descriptive research method in which the researcher involves the key instrument the data from the very beginning up to the end of process of the study. The subject of this research is a member of transgender, the member of transgender is two persons, they aged 23 years old and can communicate by using transgender language. The result of the research is being the data 404 words. They areborrowing, coinage, blending, derivation, acronym, multiple process, reduplication, morphophonemic process, and irregular form its types of word formation in the language using by transgender. Borrowing is a dominant of word formation in this subject research with amount 164 words.

Keyword:*language, language variation, transgender, word formation.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

In the name of Allah SWT, the most Gracious and the most merciful

Alhamdulillah, all praise and thanks to be Allah SWT, the God of the universe who always blesses me and gives me strength and ways that He (The God) has made me able to complete this study as one of the requirements. Then blessing and peace be upon forward to the prophet Muhammad SAW.

This study entitled "Language In Transgender Community In Medan City" is submitted to English Education Department of Faculty of Teachers' training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara as partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan.

In completing this study, a lot of people have provided motivation, advice, and support for the researcher. In this valuable chance, the researcher intended to express his gratitude and appreciation to all of them. First, the researcher deepest appreciation goes to his beloved family, his mother Tira Ismanuri for the endless love, pray, and support, and his father Aspan Panggabean for the support morally and materially, and his young brother Aldi Pangeran Panggabean for the support and help to finishing my study during his academic years in completing his study at Faculty of Teachers' training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.

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Medan, October 2019

The researcher

Afandi Raja Gabe Panggabean
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Language is a method for communication that is utilized to pass on an arguments, express ideas, experiences, thought, hopes, information and feeling from one's psyche through sounds or signs and images, for example, words and body language to interface between people by a gathering of individuals in the social area and also language call social phenomenon. In this modern era, there are some of variations of language used in the community. A member of a society of a language usually consists of a variety of people with different social status and cultural background.

Language in relation to the society is called sociolinguistic. Sociolinguistic is sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in communication. People speak based on where they lived or come from. There are aspects and different environment for every human life, language as a tool of communication varied. There are many varieties of language used in society. In daily activity, there are manyimportant things which become the humanneed, and the difficulties will happen if thehuman miss it. One of them is language.By using language, people can also sharetheir knowledge, transfer any ideas and giveinformation to each other. So that

people will understand what others have felt andsaid. Language variation is a kind of languagewhich is used in situation, condition, andsociety.

Varieties are used group to group, speaker to speaker, in terms of the pronunciation of a language, the choice of words and the meaning of words, and even the use of syntactic constructions. In this fact, people may say the samething in different ways. The speakers may use different style of their language depending on the particular context that is formal and informal.The different language can be seen from morphology, vocabulary, and the language structure. This opinion is in line with Chaika's statement (2008) saying that the different of language variety can be seen from vocabulary, morphology, and syntactic. Based on this reason, the writer would like to analyze the language style and words formation from morphology.

According to Richard in Gemalasari (2013), language variation is used for informal and formal situation speech variety which often serves as an 'in group' language such as teenagers, army and pop group. The use of language variation is considered as a result of the rapid growth of new word. It is such kind of teenagers' creative expression to make the words simpler and efficient to speak.Language variety is variations of the language used in situations, circumstances, or for specific needs. Language variety that is used in formal situation is called standard language, while language variety that is used in informal situation is called non-standard. Meanwhile the nonstandard English is a form of language that does not fulfill any standard norms, which is classified into sub-standard or non-standard. Example of non standard language is using by

community in social life and every community has typical language to communicate to the other member of the community. They used their language to say something or secret information to their members, so that the other people cannot understand the meaning and what is the language they use.

These social communities usually form their own communities. They create special language that is confidential. This language can only be understood by members of the community. This was done as an effort to separate themselves from other social groups.One social community that uses special language or secret language is a transgender community. Transgender communities are prevalent in large cities, including Medan.

According to Sumarsono and Partana (2004), the term transgender (short for women) or wadam (wanita-adam or Hawa-Adam) refers to people who are biologically or sexually male, but look (dressed and dressed) and behave like or identify yourself as a woman.

Language in transgender is an interesting phenomenon of language to analysis. Although it seems complicated and irregular, the language in transgender has a kind of pattern and specific rules in the process of formation. These pattern and rules can be mapped and elaborated linguistically. As a secret language that was originally exclusive and only understood by members of the transgender group, nowadays the language of transvestites is becoming known and used by the general public.

The language of transgender is becoming known to the wider community because it is often used by celebrities who were later adopted by the community.

For example, this can be seen in some transvestite language vocabulary words such as ***rempong, capcus, cucok, bok, cin, rumpi*** and so on. The words are already widely used by the general public as part of the variety of language.

Based on description above, the writer is interested conducting the result about the language of transgender and want to know how the words formed. Because their language is unique and same like Indonesian but has different meaning and there are adding the others words and mixed.

B. Identification of the Problems

1. Language in transgender is a unique language, so many languages used by every community, so the people of the society can be know the variety of language.

2. Transgender is minority group in society that has an own language, in social life, the transgender considered to have violated social and religious norm. Although there are the people also didn't refuse their existence. Language in transgender as a language variety is presented as a certain reason. The use of this language causes certain effect. This language is also influenced by some situations, conditions, and objectives. The language has similarities like Indonesian but different meanings and there are additions and subtractions in the word formation.

3. The language in transgender is called a secret language, secret language that used by certain community to communicate to the others member, the secret

languages just understood by the member of community, so nobody knows and understand about it.

C. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is focussed on sociolinguistic and the limitation in variety of language by transgender community in Medan.

D. The Formulation of the Problems

1. What are the types of words used by transgender?
2. How the process meaning the word formation that use by member of transgender communities?
3. What is the dominant type of word formation in language in transgender community in Medan city ?

E. The Objectives of the Study

1. To find out the word use by transgender community.
2. To analyze the process of word formation in language transgender community.
3. To find out themost dominant type of word formation in language in transgender community in Medan city.

F. The Significances of the Study

1. Theoritically

The study is expected to give additional information and contribute to the sociolinguistic study and morphology study.

2. Practically

For the people, this research is hopes to makes know and understand about language in social life especially of variation of language and its influence to the language.

CHAPTER II

THE REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoritical Framework

In this study, the writer is going to do Sociolinguistics research. It will conduct the research about the variety of language, which is used in the particular society. It is concerned in morphology theory. The theories are related to the research. The theory of morphology is going to use for analyze the language in transgender community in Medan. The theories are quoted from the opinions of some experts in linguistics especially in Sociolinguistics.

1. Language

Hornby (1995) states language as a system of sounds and words used by human to communicate. He also defines language as a system of communication in speech and writing that is used by people. Furthermore, language could be interpreted as the product of the individual development. An individual can have a little influence on the development of society and its culture, but he cannot significantly influence the structure of language. He himself tends to develop his individual language system or idiolect that might be influenced by his social and economic background, educational background, sexes, and ages to convey artistic effects, Loveday (1982).

Based on the statements above, language can be defined as a system of arbitrary signal, such as sounds, gestures, or written symbols to become means to communicate thoughts and feelings in the human life.

 2. **Sociolinguistic**

Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that takes language as an object of study, in a way that is usually distinguished from how syntax, semantics, morphology, and phonology handle it. It is a field that analyzed language as part of social property. The study explores the function and the varieties of language, the contacts between different languages, attitudes of people towards language use and users, changes of language, as well as plan on language. In the early definition of the study, some linguists used the term sociology of language, while others named it sociolinguistics. The difference between the names was agreed by some, though today most scholars in the field see it as an insignificant issue. In reference to the difference, the term sociolinguistics was used more to refer to the study of language in relation to society, whereas, sociology of language is used mainly to refer to the study of society in relation to language.

Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between languageand society, how language functions in a community, how people incommunity use language as well as how this language usage reflects thesocial identity of the users. There are several possible relationships between language and society. One is that social structure may either influence or determine linguistic structure and/or behavior. A second possible relationship is directly opposed to the first: linguistic

structure and/or behavior may either influence or determine social structure. A third possible relationship is that the influence is bi-directional: language and society may influence each other Wardhaugh (2005).

According to Andrews (2006), sociolinguistics is the study of how language and social factors such as ethnicity, social class, age, gender, and education level are related. They also say that language is one of the powerful symbols of social behavior. When holding communication through language, people send social messages such as who they are, where they come from and to whom they communicate.

Spolsky (1998) said that sociolinguistics is the field that studies the relation between language and society, between the uses of language and the social structures in which the users of language live. It is a field of study that assumes that human society is made up of many related patterns and behaviours, some of which are linguistics.

Chambers (2009) said that Sociolinguistics are sometimes accused of giving more space to their methods than to their results. (Hudson, 1980) defined sociolinguistics as the study of language in relation to society, implying (intentionally) that sociolinguistics is part of the study of language.

Hymes (1974) said that sociolinguistics could be taken to refer to use of linguistic data and analyses in other disciplines, concerned with social life, and conversely, to use of social data and analyses in linguistics. The word could also be taken to refer to correlations between languages and societies, and between particular linguistic and social phenomena.

Trudgill (1974) states that sociolinguistics is a part of linguistics which is concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon. The way people talk is determined by social context inwhich their speaking takes place, People select language which is suitable with the situation in which they are talking, who they are speaking to, and how close their relation with the hearers. By regarding these factors,people may convey their message in different ways or in different language varieties.

In addition, Sumarsono (2002) defines sociolinguistics as an institutional linguistics which correlates a language to the language users. Moreover, Chaer and Agustina, (2004) state that sociology is an objective study of people's behavior in their society, institution, andtheir social activities in community. Meanwhile, linguistics is defined as a study which uses language as an object. Thus, sociolinguistics can be defined as an interdisciplinary study which studies the use of language in society.

According to the statements above, it can be summarized that sociolinguistics is one of the linguistics branches which studies language and language varieties used by people in relation to social and contextual factors.

3. Language and Society

Communicate. The use of language is almost always a social activity Falks (1993). Standing on the idea that language is a means of communication and social interaction between human beings, Wardhaugh (1992) says that language is what the members of a particular society speak. Communication itself always

involves individuals with their distinctive personality traits, attitudes,beliefs, and emotions. As an instrument of communication among people,language is a social phenomenon used as a process of conveying ideas to others that enables people to regulate relationships in order to keep theirrole as social beings in society.

The society in which people live affects the way they use language. In other words, society is any group of people who are drawn together fora certain purpose or purposes Wardhaugh (1992). In a society, people have to interact with each other, or in this case in a social interactionpeople should notice the norms which hold for the society about how to be a good person in the society. Language and societyare,indeed,closely related; they cannot beseparated.There are so many phenomena showing that language andsociety influence each other. One example here is that different socialstatus of people in a certain society results in different use of language.

According to Cambridge Online Dictionary (2010 in http://dictionary.cambridge.org), society is a large group of people who live together in an organized way, making decisions about how to do things and sharing works that need to be done.

Society can also be defined as a group of individuals that belongs to the same species and it is organized in a cooperative manner Lenski (1978). Moreover, Lenski says that the society needs a system of communication or the use of language. Furthermore, Wardhaugh (2000) states that a societyis any group of people who are drawn together for a certain purpose or purposes and a languageis what the members of a particular society speak.

Language is one of the powerful symbols of social behavior in which a speaker social background, identity and character can be identified through the way he or she uses the language to communicate. According to Wardhaugh (2000) at least there are four possibilities of relationships between language and society. The first, society influences the linguistics phenomenon.The variety of language is determined by speaker's social situationssuch as age, gender, region, social class, etc. For example, children speak differently from adult. The second, linguistics phenomenon influences the society. The third, society and language together dialectically influence the linguistics phenomenon. A Marxist view as mentioned by Ditmar (1976) in Wardhaugh (2000) suggests that speech behavior and social behavior are in a constant interaction and they are an important factor in the relationship. The fourth, society and language do not influence the linguistics phenomenon at all.

However, Chaika, (1982) says that there is no human in society that does not depend on, is not shaped by, and does not shape language. He also notes that every social institution is maintained by language. Language is used to reveal someone's personal identity, character and background in which he or she is unconscious in doing so. In brief, language and society are so intertwined and it is impossible to understand one without the other. Therefore, the possibilities of the relationship between language and society lead to the sociolinguistics study.

4. Speech Communities

The term speech community is widely used by sociolinguists to refer to a community based on language, but linguistic community is also used with the same meaning. If speech communities can be delimited, they can be studied, and it may be possible to find interesting differences between communities which correlate with differences in their language Anam (1996).

For general linguistics in Spolsky's Book (1998) the speech community is a complex interlocking network of communication whose members share knowledge about and attitudes towards the language use patterns of others as well as themselves. There is no theoretical limitation on the location and size of a speech community, which is in practice defined by its sharing a set of language varieties (its repertoire) and a set of norms for using them. Hymes (1974) says, "Speech community is a necessary, primary concept in that, if taken seriously, it postulates the unit of description as a social, rather than linguistic, entity, one starts with a social group and considers the entire organization of linguistic means within it, rather than start with someone partial, named organization of linguistic means, called a language".

The simplest definition of "speech community" is that of John Lyons (1970) speech community refers to all the people who use a given language (or dialect). Based onthis definition, speech communities may overlap (where there are bilingual individuals) and need not have any social or cultural unity. Labov's definition in (Wardhaugh, 1992) defines "speech community" as follows:the speech community is not defined by any marked agreement in the use of language

elements, so much as by participations in a set of shared norms which maybe observed in overt types of evaluative behavior, and by the uniformity of abstract patterns of variations which are invariant in respect to particular levels of usage.

To participate in speech community, is not quite the same as to be a member of it. Here we encounter the limitation of any conception of speech community in terms of knowledge alone, even knowledge of patterns of speaking as well as of grammar, and of course of any definition in terms of interaction alone. Just the matter of accent may erect a barrier between participation and membership in one case, although be ignore in another.

A speech community is defined, then tautologically but radically, as a community sharing knowledge of rules for the conduct and interpretation of speech. Such sharing comprises knowledge of at least one form of speech, and knowledge also of it's patterns of use. Both condition are necessary. Since both kinds of knowledge may be shared apart from common membership in a community, an adequate theory of language requires additional notion, such as language field, speech field, and speech network, and requires the contribution of social science in characterizing the notions of community.

In every group of people there is a need for communicative, such as a process of socialization or group solidarity. These needs will never be met, if not shared linguistic norms are adhered together in order to maintain and develop the society as a whole. Language that makes a society becomes centripetal, meaning that the language tends to absorb people into a single unit. Unity of society

because they adhere to the norms of the same linguistic community we name the language.

5. Language Variation

In sociolinguistic, language is not only understood as sign but it also seen as social system, a communication system, and as part of particular culture of society. Whether or not we realize it, in everyday life the language used by humans is different according to the situation and conditions faced, resulting in variations in language.

Language users varies greatly, therefore languages have various variations which tend to have their own uniqueness. Language also has an inseparable unity because language is a communication tool that has similar patterns in its use.

Janet Holmas (2001) state that variety is a sociolinguistics term referring to language in context, it is broad term that includes different accents, different linguistic style, different dialect and even different language which contrast with each other for social reason.

According to Wolfram and Christian as stated in varieties of American English, language variation is the fact society, tied in with the tradition of people and social factors that distinguish different cultural, social, and ethnic group from each other. As a form of behavior language differences simply reflect social differences of one type or another in Presto and Shey, (1984). As Kartomiharjo (1988) states that language variation are associates by the differences of a

language that caused by the distinction of socio-economic, background of education, profession, ideology and dreams, religions, and others.

Language variety is the main problem in sociolinguistic, so that Kridalaksana (in Chaer & Agustina 2004) defines sociolinguistic as a branch of linguistics which attempts to elaborate characteristic of language varieties and determines the correlation of characteristic toward those of the social community.

Language uttered by a community will be varied since the community is as the actor of the communication process, are homogenous. Each has distinctive social characteristics, as group of community which might consist of a society whose various cultural and social backgrounds. Besides, because of those homogenous users, language varieties also emerge by situational factors, i.e. various kinds of setting of time and place, topics, and goal. Those will influence the use of language varieties Chaer & Agustina (2004).

Hudson (1980) defines a variety of language as a set of linguistics items with similar distribution". This definition enables us to treat all the languages of some multilingual speaker, or community, as a single variety, since all the linguistic items concerned have a similar social distribution. He also adds that the defining characteristics of each variety is the relevant relation to society –in other words, by whom, when, the items concerned are used.

In line with Hudson, Bell (1999) states that variations caused by the use to which the individual is putting the language in the particular situation being investigated, rather than those caused by the relatively permanent characteristics of the user such as age, education, social class membership and so forth.

As stated above, the existence of language variation is accused by the different needs of communication among community. Nababan, (1984) says that the reasons for language to be varied are:

1. different territories of community

2. different social groups

3. different situations of speech or different levels of formality

4. different periods of time. Furthermore, Nababan explains four categories of language variation:

   a. Regional Variety

   A regional variety is distinguished by the different regions and geographies; it is used as a dialect.

   b. Social Variety

   A social variety is distinguished by the difference of socioeconomic. Social variation is known as sociolect.

   c. Functional Variety

   A functional variety refers to the difference of language function including actors (speaker, listener, other people), setting (house, market, station, etc).

   d. Temporal/Chronological Variety

   A temporal/Chronological variety is language variation recognized by the difference of time factors.

There are five types of language variation. The first type is dialect, which is the collection of attributes (phonetic, phonological, syntactic, morphological, and semantic) that makes one group of speakers noticeably different from another group of speakers of the same language. This term refers to the language varieties characteristic of different regional or groups Finegan, Blair, and Collins (1997).

The second type is slang. It is an informal language consisting of words and expressions that are considered inappropriate for formal occasions. They are often vituperative or vulgar. In addition, slang is a language which is formed by the same morphological processes as other words and is subject to the phonotactic constraints and so forth of the language that they are a part of Thus, slang refers to informal vocabulary that does not belong to a languages standard vocabulary.

The third type is argot, which refers to a nonstandard vocabulary used by a secret group of people. It is particularly associated with criminal organizations, usually intended to render communication being incomprehensible to outsiders, although people in specific regions and classes also use argot to communicate Smith (2007). According to McShane and Williams (2005), argot is a specialized vocabulary or a set of idioms used by a particular social class or group to conceal the meaning of the communication from others.

The fourth type is jargon, which is the special or technical word used by particular group of people. Jargon is sometime incomprehensible to outsiders. The fifth type is registerthat is sets of language items associated with discrete occupational or social groups Wardhaugh, (2000). It refers to the patterns of

communication used in particular settings or situation and for specific purposes. Register differences can affect pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary.

6. Transgender

According to Atmojo (1986), in general, transgender is a man who dresses and acts as women. Fassinger and Arseneau in Bieschke (2007) state that the transgender are people who have gender variant or gender "transgressive". They express their gender in a different way from the appropriate behaviors and acts based on their (perceived) biological sex. Meanwhile, Cook (2004) defines a transgender as persons who strongly identify themselves with the opposite sex.

Yustinus (2006) states, psychologically, the transgender are included in gender identity disorder. He describes that gender identity is the individual subjective feelings about being a man or a woman. Most individuals have a gender identity in accordance with identification of physiological sex but there are some exceptions. For example, a person may have a penis, has all the features of secondary male sex (I.e. high voice and mustache) and play the traditional role of men in public, but may feel that he is actually a woman. If there are incompatibilities between the identification of physiological sex of individuals with genderidentity, the individual diagnosed as having gender identity disorder.

7. Word Formation Processes

According to Yule (2010), "word formation is the study of the basic processes to created new words". As the explanation from Yule, word has the

smaller element that is morpheme which shaping up the word then the process to make the morpheme into the word are called word formation process.

Human language makes us of a variety of operations or processes that can modify the structure of a word, either by adding some element to it or by making an internal change in order to express a new meaning or to mark a grammatical contrast (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996).

Correlate with new word (neologism) phenomenon, peoples as the user of language and using language in their daily life especially transgender community like to create their different code indicating informal style, this different code are called as new word (neologism). They use variety of operations or processes that can modify the structure of a word, either by adding some element to it or by making an internal change in order to express a new meaning or to mark a grammatical contrast, the processes that they use are called word formation processes.

Word formation processes actually focus on the variety of operations how words becoming create, from the smaller unit of meaning (morpheme) becoming the larger unit that is word with the complex form and meaning.

In this research, the writer uses the theories of word formation processes from Yule (2010) and O'Grady and Guzman (1996) to analyze the data. The theory from Yule (2010) as the major theory because Yule is the newest linguist who publish the morphology book, then O'Grady and Guzman (1996) as supporting theory because the explanation of word formation processes in their

morphology book are easily to be comprehend and suitable to be used in analyze the phenomena of new words (neologism). Here are the word formation processes,

7.1. Borrowing

"Borrowing is the taking over words from other languages " Yule (2010). It means borrowing is the process of word formation which taking over words from other languages to be use in English languages.

Table 2.1
The Process of Borrowing in Transgender Word Formation

No	Language in Transgender	Meaning in English	It Is Taken From
1	Minimal	Drink	The name of word
2	Lumajang	Not bad	The name of subdistrict
3	Malaysia	Lazy	The name of Country
4	Maluku	Shy	The name of Island
5	Makasar	Eat	The name of City

Language in transgender is not only borrows some words/terms from Indonesian, Javanese but also borrows from English. Transgender usually use those English, Javanese and Indonesian terms in their communication but they change the meaning of those words. In other words, language in transgender has different meaning.

7.2. Coinage

Yule (2010) stated "coinage as the invention of totally new terms, which can possibly come from the old uses to the new uses". Coinage is creation of a new word which has a new meaning and it possible come from the old word to use in a new meaning. Coinage often found in word manufacture in industrial

fields that needs a name for goods as O'Grady and Guzman's stated (1996) that "word manufacture or coinage, this phenomenon can be found generally in industrial field that needs a latest and eye-catching name for goods". Coinage is also derived from taking the name of individual. As stated by Yule (2010), "new words based on the name of a person or places are called eponyms".

Table 2.2
The Word Formation Coinage Process of Language In Transgender

No	Language in Transgender	Derived From	Meaning in English
1	Motorola	The Brand of Mobilephone	Mobilephone
2	Panasonic	The Brand of Electronic Products	Hot
3	Rexona	The Brand of Deodorant	Deodorant
4	Sutra	The Brand of Condom	Condom
5	Panadol	The Brand of Medicine	Analgestic
6	Baygon	The Brand of Mosquito	Kind

7.3.Blending

Blends are "two words in which their non-morphemic components are mixed into one" (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996). Whether Yule (2010) stated, "blending are typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining to the end of the other word". It seems that blending is the formation process of forming word which mixed two different separate words to produce a single new term.

Table 2.3
The Process f Blending of Language In Transgender

No	Language in Transgender	Meaning in English
1	LUPUS	Forget your lover,
2	Titi DJ	Take care on the way
3	Titi Kamal	Be careful at night
4	Paramek	The bottom with vagina taste
5	Somse	Very arrogant or conceited

Waria blend some words from names of people and products, such as Titi Kamal,Titi DJ,LUPUS and Paramek. They also change the lexical meaning of those words.

7.4. Acronym

Acronym is "formed by taking the initial letters of some or all of the words in a phrase or title and reading them as a word" (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996). However Yule (2010) stated, acronym "are formed from the initial letters of a set of other words". Acronym is the process of word formation which taking the initial letters of some or all of the word in a phrase or title.Acronym is the forming of new word using the initial or final letter of word.

Table 2.4
The Process of Acronym of Language In Transgender

No	Language in Transgender	Meaning in English
1	EGPCC	I don't care with what people say
2	SDMB	I do apologize deeply
3	ABCDEF	How dizzy and fuzzy I Am

Those acronyms above are created by transgender and used to communicate their expression including some abbreviations and consist of some different lexical meaning (EGPCC, SDMB, ABCDEF).

7.5. Derivation

O'Grady and Guzman (1996) stated, "a process when a word is created where it's meaning and/or its category is different from its base by adding an affix

is called derivation". Whereas according to Yule (2010), "derivation is accomplished by means of a large number of small 'bit' of the English language which are not usually give separate listings in dictionaries". In simple definition, it is a wordformation by adding affixes. Different with inflectional, it creates a new form, new meaning, and sometimes changing the word class. Derivation is achieved by adding affixes; there are prefix, suffix, and infix.

Table 2.5
The Process of Derivation of Language In Transgender

No	Language Of Transgender	Process	English
1	Diana	Dia+na : Diana (stem"dia" attaching na after dia	He/she

It can be said that the word "Diana" is derived from the stem "dia" and added suffix "na" and it result "Diana" it is of woman. In this case, language of transgender plays and creates the word orthographically.

7.6.Multiple Processes

Yule (2010) mentioned that "there are cases when words do not only undergo one type of word-formation process called multiple processes". There is possibility to find the operation of more than oneprocess at work in the creation of a particular word, this operation called multiple processes. For example, the term deli seems to have become a common American English expression via a process of first 'borrowing' delicatessen (from German) and then clipping that borrowed form. The other word is snowballed, the final word can be analyzed as an example

of compounding in which snow and balls werecombined to form the noun

snowballs, which was then turned into a verb through conversion.

The process of multiple processes   :

7.6.1. Clipping and Suffixation

Table2.6
The Process of Clipping and Suffixation of Language In Transgender

No	Stem+Suffixes	Process	Transgender	English
1	Aku + ika	removing –u, and attaching –kika	Akika	I
2	Begitu + indang	removing – itu, and attaching indang	Begindang	Like this
3	Beli + alang	removing – i, and attaching -alang	Belalang	To buy
4	Enak + dang	removing –ak, and attaching –dang	Endang	Delicius
5	Emang + ber	removing – ang, and attaching –ber	Ember	Yes/it is

7.6.2. Borrowing and clipping

It borrows from other language, cuts or clips the final part of the word. It

comes gather the initial part.

Table 2.7

The Process of Borrowing and Clipping of Language In Transgender

No	Language In Transgender	Process	English
1	Pere	Perempuan (Indonesian)→Clipping→Pere	Woman

The term *"Pere"* process 'borrowing' from the word "perempuan" (Indonesian)

and then 'clipping' that borrowed form. Combining of two processes creates a

particular word.

7.7.Reduplication

Reduplication is the process of forming a new word by doubling a morpheme, usually with a change of vowel or initial consonant, as in tiptop, pooh-pooh, hanky-panky. Reduplication is repeating a vowel, syllable, or word in order to create a new linguistic element or word such as as "whishy-washy´or handy-talkie, or goody-goody" Pretty-pretty (prettiness that goes over the top), Preachy-preachy~boringly moralizing, Encarta Dictionary,2006).

Reduplication is a process of reduplicating either partial (partial reduplication) or entire (total reduplication) grammatical unity. Language in transgender has total reduplication. It is a process of reduplicating entire grammatical unity.

Table 2.8
The Process of Reduplication of Language in Transgender

No	Language in trasngender	Process	English
1	Cecong-cecong	(cuci cuci:c(u)→/e/+c(i)→ong c(u)→/e/+c(i)→ong	Washing (noun)
2	Etong-etong	ati-ati: H(ati) (h)ati:A→e+t+(i)→ong)	Be Careful(caution)
3	Jali-jali	ja+l(an)→(i)+ ja+l(an)→(i)	Have a walk
4	Merong-merong	m(a→e+r(ah)→ong+m(a→ e+r(ah)→ong	Get Angry
5	Cumi-cumi	Ciuman: C(i)→um(a)n→(i)	Kissing
6	Cipta-cipta	Cium pipi:C(i)um→Cipta	Kissing Cheek

Based on the table above it can be said that total reduplication of Waria Slang is created by repeating the same words (*cecong-cecong; etong-etong;jali-jali;merong- merong cumi-cumi;cipta-cipta*). Those words could be created by

using suffix(-ong/; /i/;/ta/). Those words include Gerund as Noun(*cuci-cuci:washing*); using the name of animal (*Gerund a*s *Noun:kissing;cumi-cumi; Activity as Noun: cipta-cipta: kissing cheek*), and verb activity (*Jali-jali: Have a walk*); Warning: (*etong-etong: Be Careful*!); Stative verb: *(Get Angry)*.

7.8. Morphophonemic process

Morphophonemic is a branch of morphology, deals with the variation in the forms of morphemes because of phonetic factor.Each word has different process of Morphophonemic. Morphophonemic Process is a process which happens to combine word (morpheme), it will make changing the sound (pronunciation) and doesn't change the meaning.

7.9. Irregular word

These words are not found in a particular language and it is process of new word formation of language in transgender.

B. Relevance Study

There are some study that have conducted related this study :

1. Asiyah. 2014. *Transgender Community and its Slang Words* (Journal). The study aimed to describe slang words used in transgender community in Salatiga, themeaning, how to form and the functions. This research used qualitative method with theory by Hymes'. The thesis was done in order to analyzed that transgender slang words is formed by borrowing syllables of

Javanese and Indonesia language, addingwith specific affixes, or changing into other common words.

2. Dwi Astuti Wahyu Nurhayati. 2016. *Word formation processes and a technique in understanding waria slang Tulungagung* (journal). The study aimed to describe slang word used in waria in Tulungagung. This research used qualitative method with theory by Yule. The journal was done in order to analyzed that transgender slang words is formed word formation process are divided into eleven process i.e. derivation, multiple process, acronym, borrowing, blending, reduplication, synonym, coinage, irregular form, echoism, changing of syllable vowel and the technique of understanding waria sentences by removing some suffixes.

C. Conceptual Framework

Society and language cannot be separated in human life. Language has an important role in the society as a means of communication. However,there are many cultures which exist in the society which influence thelanguage itself. language in transgender community, which is the object of this study, contains the unusual language in their life activity. It include to a language variety in sociolinguistics study.

This is a qualitative research study that analyses the language by members of transgender community in Medan. In this research sociolinguistics and morphology is used as the approach of study to analyze the problems. Sociolinguistics and morphology is appropriate since it studies the relationship

between language and society, where in society that has unusual language used to communicate in their community. Moreover, this research also classifies Morphology in this study of words, how they are formed and their relationship to other words in the same language. The analysis will discuss the forms of words and the meanings of their language employed by the transgender community in Medan.

CHAPTER III

METHODE OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This research was employ qualitative research. Bogdan and Taylor (1975) in Moleong (2012) define qualitative methodology as a research that produces descriptive data in the form of written and oral words that come from informants and also observed their behavior. The method used in this study is adapted to research that also discusses language and social phenomena. Based on this understanding, in this research the researcher intends to explain the words formation of language in transgender community in Medan city.

B. Subject of Research

The research subject or informant is a person who is able to provide information about the situation and conditions of the research background in Lexy J. Moleong, (2012). Therefore, the informants in this study are people who are considered to know for certain about the language in transgender community in Medan city. Informants in this study are:

1. Irfan Hutapea as a member of transgender community in medan city, he is as transgender in

2. Raffi pradipta as a member of transgender community in medan city

According to Moleong (2012) the main data sources in qualitative research are words, and utterances. The data sources that will be used in this study include:

1. Primary Data Primary data is data taken from data sources directly by researchers through interviews and observations of research informants. Meanwhile, according to Lofland (in Lexy J. Moleong, (2012) that "the main data sources in qualitative research are words and actions". Data is taken by interview, observation and documentation to the resource persons who deal with the problems in this study. Data is taken in Medan's social environment to get direct information about transgender languages in Medan city.

2. Secondary Data Secondary data is data obtained from reading sources and various other sources such as through documents, newspapers, bulletins, scientific magazines, sources from archives, personal documents, and so on.

The researcher uses secondary data to strengthen the findings and complete the information obtained through interviews and observations.

C. Technique of Collecting the Data

In order to answer research questions, all of the data will be collecting by the following steps:

1. Interview

According to Lexy J. Moleong (2012) interview is a conversation with a specific purpose. The conversation is carried out by two parties, namely the

interviewer (interviewer) who asks the question and the interviewer who gives the answer to that question. The interview technique used by researcher in this study was a semi-structure interview. The purpose of semi-structured interviews according to Sugiyono (2008) is "to find problems more openly, where the parties invited to the interview are asked for opinions, and their ideas". The interview was aimed at transgender members. Interviews were conducted using interview guidelines that had been made by researchers. Questions that have been made by researchers in the interview guidelines can be developed according to the information needs needed at the interview so that the interview can run openly but remain focused on the research problem. From the interview, the researchers managed to obtain the data and information needed in research on the transgender language used by the community.

2. Observation

According to Marshall (in Sugiyono, 2008) explains that "through observation, researchers learn about the behavior and the meaning of the behavior". In this study, researchers used direct observation and passive participation observation types. According to Sugiyono (2008: 227), passive participation means "in this case the researcher comes to the place of the activity of the person being observed, but is not involved in the activity". With direct observation, researchers make observations to find data that will later become one source of data which can then be processed into analytical

material. In this study, researchers observed the activities carried out by transgender people.

3. Documentation

According to Sugiyono (2008: 240) "the document is a record of events that have passed". Documents can be in the form of writings, drawings or monumental works of a person. Sugiyono (2008: 240) explains that the results of research from observations or interviews will become more reliable if supported by documents, in this study, the document used as reference.

D. Technique of Analyzing the Data

Data analysis according to Bogdan & Biklen in Lexy J. Moleong, (2012) is an effort made by working with data, organizing data, sorting it into manageable units, synthesizing it, finding and finding patterns, finding what is important and what is learned, and decide what can be told to others.

The process of data analysis begins by examining all available data from various sources, namely from interviews, observations that have been written in the field notes, personal documents, pictures. Lexy J. Moleong, (2012). The data analysis techniques used in this study are data analysis techniques from Miles and Huberman, namely:

1. data collection

In this research data collection is done by searching, recording, and collecting data through interviews, documentation, and observations related to the language used by transgender in the Medan.

2. data reduction

   The amount of data obtained from the field is quite large, so that it needs to be carefully and in detail. Reducing data means summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on the important things, looking for themes and patterns. Thus the data that has been reduced will provide a clearer picture, and make it easier for researchers to carry out further data collection, and look for it if needed, Sugiyono (2008).

   In this research after collecting data, the data related to the language used by transgender in Kota Medan are reduced to be classified into each problem so that the data can be drawn conclusions.

3. Presentation of data

   In presenting data, the data is organized, arranged in a relationship pattern, so that it will be more easily understood. Display data, it will make it easier to understand what is happening, plan further work based on what has been understood, Sugiyono (2008). Data presentation is done to make it easier for researchers to be able to describe data so that it will be more easily understood about transgender languages.

4. Conclusion and Verification

   The next step is drawing conclusions and verification. The initial conclusions put forward are still temporary, and will change if no strongevidence is found that supports the next stage of data collection, Sugiyono (2008). In this study, the initial conclusions put forward by the researchers will be supported by data obtained by researchers in the field.

The answers to the results of the study will provide explanations and conclusions on the research problems examined in this study.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULT FINDINGS

A. The Data

This chapter deals with the types of word classes and word formation in language in Transgender community. The data of this study were taken randomly from any resources, using a test of 404 words to find the word formation from a speaker of transgender informant. The data can be seen in the appeandix 1.

The types of words are pronouns, nouns, adective, adverb and verbs. Andthe types of word formation in speech are borrowing, coinage, blending, acronym, derivation, multiple processes, reduplication, irregular form, and morphophonemic process.

B. Data Analysis

The data was analyzed based on the type of wordsclasses, they are pronoun, noun, adjective, adverb and verbs. And types word formation they are borrowing, derivation, blending, multiple process, coinage, reduplication, irregular process. This matter can be seen at following example:

Table 4.1
Data of Word Classes Pronoun

No	Language in Transgender	Meaning in English
1	Akika	I
2	eike	I
3	Kanunu	You

4	kanua	you
5	Diana	She/he
6	Kitaro	We
7	Sayonara	I

From the word classes of pronoun, as we knew that word classes of pronoun is a subject or names. These pronoun used as subject or object, in language in transgender they pronoun is different usage from a normal language. Their language same like Indonesian but the word form is different and has same meaning like Indonesian. From the table above that pronoun in language in transgender have 7 words.

The example of sentence   :**Akika** mawar makassa di warse

                             : Cakrawala California baju **diana**

The meaning of the sentence : I want to eat in tarvern

                             : Her clothes is very pretty

We can seen the example above the word "**akika**" in the transgender language as a subject of pronoun meaning in English as "I" and the next example "**Diana**" as a pessesive pronoun.

Table 4.2
Data of Word Classes Noun

No	Language in trangender	Meaning in english
1	Lekong	Male
2	Pere	Female
3	pewong	female
4	Makcik	Transgender
5	bences	transgender
6	Kawasaki	Friend
7	Temong	Guest
8	polela	police
9	polesong	police

10	Brekmah	Hoodlum
11	Premature	Bad guys
12	Ramse	robber
13	Organ	Person
14	Organda organdi	people
15	Organ tunggal	Parents
16	Suamsuam	husband
17	Ani – ani	Children
18	Sodokur	Sibling
19	tetengges	neighbor
20	Pecongan	Dating
21	Piciran	Dating
22	Pancar indra	dating
23	Tembikar	Friend
24	Hompipa	Homosexual
25	Hemong	Homosexual
26	Homes	Homosexual
27	Lesbong	Lesbian
28	Normil	Straight
29	Luna	Bitch
30	Tempra	Sodomy
31	Tempong	Sodomy
32	Konsul	Dick
33	Kenti	Dick
34	kontraktor	Dick
35	Pepsi	Pussy
36	Tetikade	Breast
37	patra	bottom
38	Rembong	Hair
39	Rambutan	Hair
40	hindustan	nose
41	Kepelong	Head
42	Mukadima	Face
43	Mukena	Face
44	multatuli	Mouth
45	pertiwi	Stomach
46	ikatan batin	Follow
47	juwanda idrus	Rain
48	libra	Holiday
49	kangkung	Miss
50	Sirkuit	little
51	Gejong	salary
52	puyunghai	dizzy
53	puspa	dizzy
54	peniti	dizziness
55	bawang	smell

56	iis dahlia	islam
57	nepsong	lust
58	Soraya perucha	Stomachache
59	libanon	free
60	banjaran	payment
61	Meksi	Make up
62	Dendong	Make up
63	rejongan	Raids
64	Mobla	Car
65	Motorola	Motorcycle
66	kretek	motorcycle
67	warse	shop
68	Nasrudin	Rice
69	naspro	Rice
70	Gentes	Scissor
71	Hempina	Mobile phone
72	Sepokat	Shoes
73	Ronsen	Cigarettes
74	rexona	Cigarettes
75	duta	Money
76	pompis	Drugs
77	sustagen	milk
78	kostar	Boarding house
79	rungkit	House
80	Rumania	House
81	lempong	lamp
82	tasikmalaya	bag
83	tasbi	bag
84	kendes	condom
85	obama	pills
86	pelecong	gel
87	majalengka	newspaper
88	sastra	1
89	duana	2
90	tigana	3
91	empi	4
92	limbah	5
93	nenem	6
94	tuyul	7
95	sembelit	9
96	sepaldi	10
97	satu pelong	10.000
98	satu pelong bombom	15.000
99	satu utas	100.000
100	satu utas lima pelong	150.000
101	dua utas	200.000

102	bikes	annoying
103	titi dj	Take care
104	paramex	Intercourse
105	lupus	Forget your lover, primate the others man
106	egp	I don't really care
107	sdmb	I do apologize
108	ypsms	The important thing is sms
109	ypt	The important thing is calling
110	jermani	Orange
111	Imelda marcos	Email
112	Ukraina	Size
113	Ulangan tahunan	Happy birthday
114	Ujian Negara	Big examination
115	Telepati	Call
116	telenovela	call
117	suksesi	success
118	Bajing loncata	son of bitch
119	Azizah	invate
120	Andika	brother
121	Bulgaria	foreigner
122	Burung emprit	hurry up
123	celemek	pants
124	Dugem	clubbing
125	Hemaviton	homosexual
126	Kirana	expected
127	Jola joli	selling
128	Kenari	know
129	Kamboja	village
130	Kampus	village
131	Laksana	male
132	Indomie	indonesi
133	Edi silitongga	edition
134	Istana	wife
135	Hasanudin	the result
136	Gigi	tooth
137	Lie sumirat	swear
138	Salonpas	salon
139	Patriot	party
140	Batavia	batak
141	Maksiat	mean
142	Pembantaian	servant
143	Lampion	lamp
144	permanen	candy
145	sayong	darling
146	wajan	face

147	lesbiola	lesbisexual

From the word classes of noun, as we knew that word classes of noun are word that refer to people, places, things, or ideas. These noun in language in transgender they noun is different usage from a normal language. Their language same like Indonesian but the word formation is different and has same meaning like Indonesian. From the table above that noun in language in transgender have 149 words.

The example of sentence   : *sepokat*Akika uding jelong

                                     : ***Rumania*** Diana gedong

The meaning of the sentence   : my shoes are ugly

                                     : Her house is big

We can see the example above the word "***sepokat***"and ***"Rumania"***in the transgender language as noun. Different word but has same meaning.

Table 4.3
Data of word classes verb

No	Language in transgender	Meaning in English
1	Kawilarang	Marry
2	Bisikan	Can
3	bismika	Can
4	bistik	Can
5	sukria	Like
6	lupis	Forget
7	lupita	forget
8	himalayang	Lost
9	ilalang	Lost
10	Hilda	Lost
11	Capcus	Faster
12	Mataram	die
13	Meteor garder	die
14	Metong	die
15	Mawar	want
16	Kaidah	lie

17	Beyong	Pay
18	Bhayangkara	pay
19	Meong	making love
20	Dudi iskandar	sit
21	berduri	stand up
22	Nondra	watching
23	kentaki	fart
24	Belalang	Buy
25	Pakarena	use
26	Belenjong	Shopping
27	Beranak dalam kubur	Defecate
28	Betaria sonata	Defecate
29	Cacamarica	Search
30	tunggang	wait
31	bercandika	Just kidding
32	Cumi	Kiss
33	Piur	Go
34	Polonia	Return
35	Polda	Go home
36	Kerajaan	Work
37	Krejong	Work
38	blimbing	say
39	Mandala	Take a bath
40	mandailing	Take a bath
41	Minangan	Drink
42	Makasar	Eat
43	Mekong	Eat
44	Jali-jali	Take a walk
45	jalinan	walk
46	Kencana	Pee
47	Esong	Suck
48	Maskap	Come in
49	Maskapai	Come in
50	klewong	Get out
51	Mandra	Take a shower
52	Ngomyang	Talk
53	ketumbar	meet
54	Cakrawala	Talk
55	Tanco	Ask
56	Mandala	Take a bath
57	Nembes	Shoot
58	leroy	run
59	Kocak kacik	Shake
60	Tengger	Look
61	Bombam	Hit
62	Ambara	Take

63	Cobria	try
64	Dataran	come
65	Masako	enter
66	Matador	die
67	Penguin	want
68	minahasa	drink
69	nyeng – nyong	steal
70	birma	let
71	tahu goreng	know
72	soneta	circumcision
73	Sheilla majid	please

From the word classes of verb, as we knew that word classes of verb is awords that function to indicate the action of the subject indicates an event or condition. From the table above that pronoun in language in transgender have 73 words.

The example of sentence : Akika mawar*piur*ke sandro

: Diana **ketumbar** sambreta lekong nya

The meaning of the sentence : I want to go to there

: she meet with her boy.

We can seen the example above the word "***piur***" in the transgender language as a verb meaning in English as "***go***" and the next example "***ketumbar***" in the meaning in English "***meet***".

Table 4.4
Data of word classes adjective

No	Language in transgender	Meaning in english
1	Adinda	Available
2	Adegan	Available
3	Gondes	Longish
4	endes	Delicious
5	endang	Delicious
6	keong	Rich

7	kayangan	Rich
8	pelita	Stingy
9	diamon	Quiet
10	gilingan	Crazy
11	gerhana surya	sultry
12	gosria	sandbar
13	jorji	Dirty
14	rempong	troubled
15	habiba	Empty
16	sephora	Quiet
17	dingdong	Cold
18	esmoni	Emotion
19	terong	bright
20	jijay	disgusted
21	cucok	suitable
22	lambreta	slow
23	sabrina	be patient
24	macica muchtar	traffic jam
25	macan tutul	traffic jam
26	Maluku	shy
27	Sakatonik	sick
28	Sekong	sick
29	Sakinah	sick
30	Bosnia	bored
31	pancasila	very long
32	Malida	shy
33	Sutra	difficult
34	Susi susanti	hard
35	sirsak	envious
36	Serambi	scary
37	Capcay	tired
38	Bawang	smell
39	Kenyataan hidup	full
40	Lapangan bola	hungry
41	Lapangan golf	hungry
42	Lapangan terbang	hungry
43	Merekah	angry
44	merong	angry
45	Maharani	expensive
46	Mursida	cheap
47	Krisdayanti	Christian
48	Hitachi	black
49	Centong	Beautiful
50	Candra	Beautiful
51	Cantika	Beautiful
52	Cuk	Handsome

53	Cakra buana	Good looking
54	Jelong	Ugly
55	Burhan	Bad
56	benggong	proud
57	Malaysia airline	Lazy
58	kursida	Thin
59	Gembala	Fat
60	Gedong	Big
61	berenes	Brave
62	sherina	serious
63	Pendekar	Short
64	Kelinci	Small
65	Takaran	Afraid
66	Tekotek	Afraid
67	ramayana	crowded
68	kerasakti	Loud
69	panjaitan	long
70	manila	sweet
71	bansep	Many/much
72	Eslong	Real
73	Munawir	hypocritical
74	tuir	Old
75	somse	arrogant
76	Jahara	Evil
77	Baygon	Good
78	bayem	good
79	Panasonic	Hot
80	Panasonic award	broiling
81	Serundeng	Exciting
82	Pelangi	Slow
83	Macan tutul	Total traffic jam
84	hamidah	Pregnant
85	tonggeng	Bow down
86	Lebahtusakdia	heavy
87	Australia	thirsty
88	Barbara	new
89	Belgia	happy
90	Bodrex	stupid
91	Botanical	bald
92	Bunse	pregnant
93	Busukro	rotten
94	Capung	tired
95	Dongkrak	stupid
96	Doyok	hooked
97	Jaguar	master
98	Kurnia	less

99	Keran air	cool
100	Grogol	nervous
101	Eni jumaedi	yummy
102	Jengkel	annoyed
103	herman	wonder
104	Galaxy	fierce
105	Garin nugroho	crisp
106	Gedung putih	big
107	Grasi	free
108	Mancanegara	traffic jam
109	Sihombing	arrogant
110	Seriosa	serious
111	Rusia	broken
112	Palang karaya	false
113	Nurjana	tacky
114	Paniki	panic
115	Sempati	narrow
116	Seruling	exciting
117	Seruni	exciting
118	Tambunan	add
119	Toko besi	strong
120	Panadol	hot
121	Menong	where
122	Selang jutawan	next

From the word classes of adjective, as we knew that word classes of adjective is can be concluded that adjective is a word that functions to characterize or explain the state of a noun (pronoun) or pronoun (pronoun) in a sentence or phrase. From the table above that adjective in language in transgender have 122 words.

The example of sentence   : akika punya Rumania *gedong*

                               : badan Diana *gembala* dan *bawang*

The meaning of the sentence : I have a big house

                               : his body is fat and smell

We can seen the example above the word "***gedong***" in the transgender language as a adjective that explain the pronoun, meaning in English as "big" and the next example "***gembala***" as aadjective, meaning in English "***fat***".

Table 4.5
Data of word classes promina

No	Language in transgender	Meaning in english
1	Apipon	What
2	Apose	What
3	Ampar – ampar	What
4	ites	That
5	Inez	This
6	Sepong	Who
7	siapose	Who
8	sambreta	Same
9	samir	Same
10	samsara	Same
11	anjani	You
12	Kalimantan	You
13	Gindang	Like this
14	Samarinda	Same

Table 4.6
Data of word classes adverb

No	Language in transgender	Meaning in english
1	Jukria	Too
2	Ajija	Just
3	sajojo	only
4	udinda	done
5	Uding	Already
6	tinta	No
7	Tinte	No
8	Titus	No
9	tintri	No
10	Nanda	Later
11	Makarena	Then
12	Ember	Indeed
13	Begindang	So
14	banana	Really
15	Kesandro	There
16	Kesindang	Here
17	Dimandose	Where
18	Kemandose	Where

19	kemindang	where
20	Belanda	Not yet
21	bluben	Not yet
22	serdadu	Often
23	sering	often
24	situmorang	there
25	Atrium	on
26	Belumut	not yet
27	Brad prit	how much
28	Embrio	indeed
29	Mariner	come in
30	Mascara	still
31	Pasta	certain
32	Turki	down
33	Turnamen	down

Table 4.7
Data of word classesauxiliary verbs, conjunctions and preposition

no	Language in transgender	Meaning in english
1	Inang	Yes
2	Jangkar	Don't
3	Kalong	If
4	Barongsai	With
5	Biscuit	Can
6	sambel	While
7	mustika	Must
8	abcdef	how dizzy and fuzzy I am

Table 4.8
Data of word formation Borrowing

No	Transgender terms	English terms
1	Organ tunggal	Parent
2	Organ	Person
3	Pancar indra	Dating
4	Tembikar	Friendship
5	Hompipa	Homosexual
6	Tempra	Sodomy
7	Luna	Bitch
8	Kawilarang	Marry
9	Adinda	Available
10	Adegan	Available
11	Inang	Yes
12	Jangkar	Don't
13	Bismika	Can

14	Tinta	No
15	Nanda	Later
16	Ember	Indeed
17	Banana	Really
18	Belanda	Not yet
19	Serdadu	Often
20	Tahu goreng	Know
21	Kontraktor	Dick
22	Rambutan	Hair
23	Mukena	Face
24	Multatuli	Mouth
25	Pertiwi	Stomach
26	Lupis	Forget
27	Pelita	Stingy
28	Himalayang	Lost
29	Hilda	Lost
30	Terong	Bright
31	Gerhana surya	Slutry
32	Ikatan batin	Folliw
33	Juwanda idrus	Heavy rain
34	Libra	holiday
35	Kangkung	miss
36	Sabrina	be patient
37	Macan tutul	traffic jam
38	Maluku	shy
39	Mataram	die
40	Meteor garden	die
41	Sakinah	sick
42	sirkuit	little
43	Pancasila	very long
44	Malida	shy
45	Susi susanti	difficult
46	Sirsak	envious
47	Kenyataan hidup	full
48	Lapangan bola	hungry
49	Lapangan golf	hungry
50	Lapangan terbang	hungry
51	Bawang	smell
52	Iis dahlia	islam
53	Kridayanti	Christian
54	Kaidah	Lie
55	Candra	Beautiful
56	Cantika	Beautiful
57	Cakra buana	Beautiful
58	Malaysia airline	lazy
59	Burhan	Worse

60	Gembala	Fat
61	Sherina	Serious
62	Kelinci	Small
63	Takaran	Afraid
64	ramayana	cwroded
65	Panjaitan	Long
66	Manila	Sweet
67	Macan tutul	Traffic jam
68	Libanon	Holiday
69	Bhayangkara	Pay
70	Dudi iskandar	Sit
71	Berduri	Stand
72	Belalang	shop
73	Beranak dalam kubur	defecate
74	Betaria sonata	defecate
75	Cumi	kiss
76	Polonia	go home
77	Polda	return
78	Kerajaan	work
79	Blimbing	say
80	Mandailing	take a bath
81	Minangan	drink
82	Makasar	eat
83	Kencana	pee
84	Maskapai	come in
85	Ketumbar	meet
86	Cakrawala	talk
87	Mandala	take a shower
88	Nasrudin	rice
89	Duta	money
90	Tasikmalaya	bag
91	Obama	pills
92	majalengka	newspaper
93	sastra	one
94	tuyul	seven
95	sembelit	nine
96	Imelda marcos	email
97	Ukraina	size
98	Ulangan tahunan	happy birthday
99	Ujian Negara	big examination
100	Telepati	call
101	Telenovela	call
102	Atrium	up
103	Australia	thirsty
104	Bajing loncat	son of bitch
105	Andika	brother

106	Belgia	happy
107	Barongsai	with
108	Brad prit	how much
109	Burung emprit	hurry up
110	Capung	tired
111	Dataran	come
112	Doyok	hooked
113	Jaguar	master
114	Keran air	cool
115	Kenari	know
116	Kamboja	village
117	Kalimantan	we
118	Kampus	village
119	Istana	wife
120	Grogol	nervous
121	Eni jumaedi	yummy
122	Laksana	male
123	Jengkol	annoyed
124	Edi silitongga	edition
125	Hasanudin	the result
126	Herman	wonder
127	Galaxy	fierce
128	Garin nugroho	crisp
129	Gedung putih	big
130	Gigolo	teeth
131	Mancanegara	traffic jam
132	Iie sumirat	swear
133	Matador	die
134	Sheila majid	please
135	sihombing	arrogant
136	Sayonara	i
137	seriosa	serious
138	Sambel	while
139	Samarinda	same
140	Rusia	broken
141	Penguin	want
142	Patriot	party
143	Batavia	batak
144	Palang karaya	false
145	Nurjana	tacky
146	Maksiat	mean
147	Minahasa	drink
148	Lampion	lamp
149	Pembantaian	servant
150	Permanen	candy
151	Tambunan	add

152	Toko besi	strong
153	Turnamen	down
154	Wajan	face
155	Turki	down
156	Macica mochtar	traffic jam
157	Bayam	good
158	Marinir	come here
159	Embrio	indeed
160	Keong	rich
161	Kalong	if
162	Meong	making love
163	Situmorang	there
164	Bulgaria	foreigner

From the words formation of borrowing above as we knew language in transgender borrows some words/terms from Indonesian, like a name of country or city, name of people and the other name of things. Transgender usually use those terms, Indonesian terms in their communication but they change the meaning of those words. In other words, language in transgender has different meaning.This proced can be seen at the below;

Table 4.9
The word formation of borrowing process

No	Transgender terms	English terms
1	Iis Dahlia	Muslim
2	Makassar	Eat
3	Macan tutul	Traffic

From the type of borrowing above, as we know that borrowing is a word that borrows some language from Indonesia by name of people, name of animal, name of vegetables and name of country. These are the analysis from the data of borrowing above, in the process the word "*Islam*" -> "*Iis Dahlia*" (borrowing word from the name of people), there change the word but had same meaning. In the word "*Islam*" in Indonesia terms but in the transgender terms become "*Iis*

Dahlia" the transgender terms almost approaching the sound to Indonesia terms but a little bit different word. It also happened in the data "*makan*" -> "*makasar*" (borrowing word from the name of country) and the data the other "*macat total*" -> "*macan tutul*" (borrowing word from the name of animal).

The example of word formation borrowing dialogue 1: *macan tutul*(traffic jam)

Inces   : hallo ben, akika uding sampe ni, kanunu dimandose?

  (hallo be, I arrived, where are you?)

Bences   : eike blueband sampe ni, kena *macan tutul*, tunggang 15 menit

  inang.

  : (I haven't arrived got stuck in traffic jam, wait 15 minutes right.)

Inces   : okedeh, akika tunggang di lobby inang.

  : (okey, I am waiting in the lobby.)

The example of dialogue word formation borrowing 2: *makasar*(eat)

Bences   : nces kelewong yukjalijali cacamarica *makasar*, akika lapangan

  terbang.

  : (nces lets get out in here and get some food, Im really hungry)

Inces   : yok ben, eike jukria lapangan bola ini, mawar *makasar* yang

  endes

  : (lets go ben, I'm hungry too, I want eat the delicious food)

The example of dialogue word formation borrowing 2: *iis dahlia* (islam)

Bences   : cuk sangat lekong disandro, wajannya keran air ya nces.

  : (really handsome guy in there, his face so cool.)

Inces   : oh Diana Kawasaki sekelas eike ben, ember sih diana cuk,

tapi Diana *iis dahlia* ben, tintri seiman samarinda kanua.

: (oh he is my classmate ben, indeed he is handsome but he is

muslim does not believe with you)

Table 4.10
Data of word formationCoinage

No	Transgender terms	English terms
1	Kawaski	Friend
2	Inez	This
3	Blue band	Not yet
4	Pepsi	Pussy
5	Sakatonik	Sick
6	Sutra	Done
7	Hitachi	Black
8	Baygon	Good
9	Panasonic	Hot
10	Panasonic award	Broiling
11	Motorola	Motorcycle
12	Rexona	Cigarette
13	Sustagen	Milk
14	Paramex	Intercourse
15	Bodrek	Stupid
16	Barbara	New
17	Biscuit	Can
18	Botanical	Bald
19	Hemaviton	Gay
20	Kurnia	Less
21	Indomie	Indonesia
22	Masako	Come in
23	Salonpas	Saloon
24	Panadol	Hot
25	Mustika	Must

Based on the table above it can be said that language in transgender also

creates the coinage words which are derived from the brand of electronic products

(Panasonic -hot, Motorola-Motorcycle), sex safety (Sutra - done), cosmetics

(botanical -bald), medicine (bodrek - stupid), (mustika – must) Pesticide brand. language in transgender uses masako brand and changes the meaning (masako – come in).

Table 4.11
The word formation of coinage process

No	Transgender terms	English terms
1	Kawasaki	Friend
2	Sakatonik	Sick
3	Blue band	Not yet

From some the data of coinage word above, the researcher analyzed that language in transgender had create their language by name of brand. The word "**friend" -> "kawasaki" (**the brand of vehicle**), "sick" -> "sakatonik"** (the brand of medicine), "**not yet**" ->"**blueband"** (brand of food). This word of coinage create by name brand of product had the same meaning of language Indonesia but the word and utterance is different.

The example of word formation coinage dialogue 1: *Kawasaki* (friend)

Inces   : ben kapan kanunu ketumbar samarinda *kawaski* sekolah mu ?

               : (ben when you meet with your school friends?)

Bences   : nanda akika ketumbar samarinda Diana di mall nces.

               : (I'll meet him later at the mall)

The example of word formation coinage dialogue 1: *sakatonik (*sick)

Inces   : ben hari inezakika tinta bismika maskapai sekolah

               : (ben today I can't go to school)

Bences   : kenapose tintri maskapai nces ?

               : (why not attend nces ?)

Inces   : akika perucha soraya ben, tinte tahu goreng *sakotonik* pertiwi

                   begindang.

                 : (I have a stomachache, I don't know about this stomachache)

Table 4.12
Data of word formation Blending

No	Transgender terms	English terms
1	Lupus	Forget your lover primate the others man
2	Titi dj	Take care
3	Bikes	Annoying
4	Dugem	Clibbing
5	Embarkasi	Its that true
6	Somse	Very arrogant

Language in transgender blend some words from names of people and products, such as Titi Kamal,Titi DJ, lupus , embarkasi, somse, and bikes. They also change the lexical meaning of those words.

Table 4.13
The word formation of blending process

No	Transgender terms	English terms
1	Bikes	Annoying
2	Dugem	Clibbing
3	Somse	Very arrogant

From the example above, the word of coinage has occurred clearly. The word target *"annoying"* ->*"bikes"*(coinage), there is a coinage of the word *"bi"* -> (*bikin*) and *"kes"* -> (*kesel*). It also occurred to the some word from the table above, the word target *"arrogant"* ->*"somse"* (coinage) there is a coinage of the word *"so"* -> (*sombong*) and *"se"* -> (*sekali*). Another word of coinage is the

word target "***dunia gemerlap" -> "dugem"*** (coinage) there is a coinage of the

word ***"du"*** -> (***dunia***) and ***"gem"*** -> (***gemerlap***).

The example of word formation blending dialogue 1:

Inces   : ben tadi malam akika ***dugem*** di omnia, terus ketumbar si aldi

                 disandro, iss diana***somse***, akika panggil diana titus nyaut, ***bikes***

                 ajija.

                 (ben last night I was clubbing in Omnia, then I met Aldi there, iss

                 he was arrogant, I negated he was not afraid,I upset.)

Bences   :uding nces knua Sabrina ajija.

                 (be patient ya ncess.)

Table 4.14
Data of word formation Acronym

No	Transgender terms	English terms
1	Egp	Idont really care
2	Sdmb	I do apologize
3	Ypsms	The important things is text
4	Ypt	The important things is call
5	Abcdef	how dizzy and fuzzy I am

      Those acronyms above are created by language in transgender and used to

communicate their expression including some abbreviations and consist of some

different lexical meaning (EGP, SDMB, ABCDEF, YPT, YPS)

Table 4.15
Data of word formation Derivation

No	Transgender terms	Process	English terms
1	Diana	Dia+na	She/he
2	Kitaro	Kita+ro	We
3	Makarena	Maka+rena	Then
4	Mukadima	Muka+dima	Face
5	Kayangan	Kaya+ngan	Rich
6	Diamon	Diam+on	Quiet
7	Serambi	Seram+bi	Scary
8	Pendekar	Pendek+ar	Short
9	Kerasakti	Keras+akti	Hard
10	Serundeng	Seru+ndeng	Fun
11	Pelangi	Pelan+gi	Slow
12	Kostar	Kost+ar	Boarding house
13	Tasbi	Tas+bi	Bag
14	Duana	Dua+na	Two
15	Tigana	Tiga+na	Three
16	Suksesi	Sukses+i	Success
17	Belumut	Belum+ut	Not yet
18	Busukro	Busuk+ro	Rotten
19	Paniki	Panik+i	Panic
20	Seruni	Seru+ni	Fun
21	Lesbiola	Lesbi+ola	Lesbi sexual
22	Seruling	Seru+ling	Exciting

It can be said that the word " Diana" is derived from the stem "Dia" and added suffix "na" and it results "Diana". It is a name of woman. In this case, language in transgender plays and creates the new word.

Table 4.16
The word formation of derivation process

No	Transgender terms	Process	English terms
1	Busukro	Busuk+ro	Rotten
2	Kerasaki	Keras+akti	Hard
3	Seruling	Seru+ling	Exciting

The example of word above, the word of derivation it can be said that the real word and added suffix. The word *"busukro"* is derived from the stem *"busuk"* and added suffix *"ro"* and it results *"busukro"*. And the other word *"kerasakti"* is derived from the stem *"keras"* and added suffix *"akti"* and it results *"kerasakti"*. It also happen to the other word *"seruling"* is derived from the stem *"seru"* and added suffix *"ling"* and it results *"seruling"*. Language in transgender plays and creates the new word to communicate to the members of transgender.

The example of derivation dialogue

Inces   : ben semalam akika piur ke taman buah, disandro

pemandangannya cuk California loh, bansep buahnya dan

udaranya jukria dindong

(last night I went to the fruit garden there was a nice view. Lots of

fruit and the air is also fresh)

Bences   : is *seruling* lah nces, eike mawar dong buahnya, dimandose itez

kebunnya?

(its fun , I want some of fruits, where is the garden?)

Inces   : di berastagi ben, tapi buah disandro mascara *kerasakti* bluband

mateng dan adegan beberapa yang *busukro*.

(In Berastagi ben, but the fruit there is still raw and some are

rotten)

Table 4.17
Data of word formation multiple

No	Transgender terms	English terms
1	Akika	I
2	Kanunu	You
3	Kanua	You
4	Bences	Transgender
5	Premature	Bad guys
6	Ramse	Robber
7	Homes	Gay
8	Apipon	What
9	Apose	What
10	Ajizah	Just
11	Sajojo	Just
12	Uding	Done
13	Bistik	Can
14	Bisikan	Can
15	Begindang	That
16	Kesandro	There
17	Kesindang	Here
18	Sambreta	Same
19	Samir	Same
20	Samsara	Same
21	Sukria	Like
22	Lupita	Forget
23	Gilingan	Crazy
24	Gosria	Rotten
25	Jorji	Dirty
26	Habiba	Empty
27	Sephora	Quiet
28	Dingdong	Cold
29	Jijay	Disgusted
30	Lambreta	Slow
31	Mawar	Want
32	Puspa	Dizzy
33	Peniti	Dizzy
34	Maharani	Expensive
35	Mursida	Cheap
36	Kursida	Thin
37	Bansep	Much
38	Munawir	Hypocrite
39	Tuir	Old
40	Jahara	Evil
41	Hamidah	Pregmant
42	Nondra	Watching
43	Kentuki	Fart

44	Pakarena	Wear
45	Bercandika	Joke
46	Mandala	Takea shower
47	Jalinan	Road
48	Maskap	Come in
49	Mandra	Take a bath
50	Tanco	Ask
51	Mobla	Car
52	Keretek	Motorcycle
53	Naspro	Rice
54	Sepokat	Shoes
55	Rumania	Home
56	Empi	Four
57	Limbah	Five
58	Sepaldi	Ten
59	Jermani	Orange
60	Ajizah	Join
61	Ambara	Take
62	Cobria	Try
63	Dongkrak	Stupid
64	Kirana	Guess
65	Gindang	This
66	Grasi	Free
67	Mascara	Come in
68	Pasta	Certainly
69	Sempati	Narrow
70	Bosnia	Bored
71	Tunggang	Wait
72	Bunse	pregnantt
73	Selang jutawan	next
74	Endang	yummy
75	Pere	girl
76	Tetikade	breast
77	Cacamarica	looking for
78	Merekah	angry
79	Polela	police

Table 4.18
Data of Multiple process; Clipping & suffixation process

No	Stem+suffixes	Process of clipping & suffixation	Transgender terms	English terms
1	Aku+ika	Removing "u" and attaching "kika"	Akika	I
2	Kamu+nunu	Removing "mu" and attaching "nunu"	Kanunu	You

3	Kamu+nua	Removing "mu" and attaching "nua"	Kanua	You
4	Bencong+es	Removing "ong" and attaching "es"	Bences	Transgender
5	Preman+ture	Removing "n" and attaching "ture"	Premature	Bad guys
6	Rampok+se	Removing "ok" and attaching "se"	Ramse	Robber
7	Homo+es	Removing "o" and attaching "es"	Homes	Gay
8	Apa+ipon	Removing "a" and attaching "ipon"	Apipon	What
9	Apa+ose	Removing "ok" and attaching "se"	Apose	What
10	Aja+ija	Removing "a" and attaching "ija"	Ajizah	Just
11	Saja+ojo	Removing "a" and attaching "ojo"	Sajojo	Just
12	Udah+ing	Removing "ah" and attaching "ing"	Uding	Done
13	Bisa+tik	Removing "a" and attaching "tik"	Bistik	Can
14	Bisa+ikan	Removing "a" and attaching "ikan"	Bisikan	Can
15	Begitu+ndang	Removing "tu" and attaching "ndang"	Begindang	That
16	Kesana+dro	Removing "a" and attaching "ndro"	Kesandro	There
17	Kesini+ndang	Removing "i" and attaching "ndang"	Kesindang	Here
18	Sama+breta	Removing "a" and attaching "breta"	Sambreta	Same
19	Sama+ir	Removing "a" and attaching "ir"	Samir	Same
20	Sama+sara	Removing "a" and attaching "sara"	Samsara	Same
21	Suka+ria	Removing "a" and attaching "ria"	Sukria	Like
22	Lupa+ita	Removing "a" and attaching "ita"	Lupita	Forget
23	Gila+ilingan	Removing "a" and attaching "ilingan"	Gilingan	Crazy
24	Gosong+ria	Removing "ong" and attaching "ria"	Gosria	Rotten
25	Jorok+ji	Removing "ok" and attaching "ji"	Jorji	Dirty

26	Habis+ba	Removing "s" and attaching "ba"	Habiba	Empty
27	Sepi+hora	Removing "i" and attaching "hora"	Sephora	Quiet
28	Dingin+dong	Removing "in" and attaching "dong"	Dingdong	Cold
29	jijik+ay	Removing "ik" and attaching "ay"	Jijay	Disgusted
30	Lambat+reta	Removing "at" and attaching "reta"	Lambreta	Slow
31	Mau+war	Removing "u" and attaching "war"	Mawar	Want
32	pusing+pa	Removing "ing" and attaching "pa"	Puspa	Dizzy
33	Pening+ti	Removing "ng" and attaching "ti"	Peniti	Dizzy
34	Mahal+rani	Removing "l" and attaching "rani"	Maharani	Expensive
35	Murah+sida	Removing "ah" and attaching "sida"	Mursida	Cheap
36	Kurus+sida	Removing "us" and attaching "sida"	Kursida	Thin
37	Banyak+sep	Removing "yak" and attaching "sep"	Bansep	Much
38	Munafik+wir	Removing "fik" and attaching "wir"	Munawir	Hypocrite
39	Tua+ir	Removing "a" and attaching "ir"	Tuir	Old
40	Jahat+ra	Removing "t" and attaching "ra"	Jahara	Evil
41	Hamil+dah	Removing "l" and attaching "dah"	Hamidah	Pregmant
42	Nonton+dra	Removing "ton" and attaching "dra"	Nondra	Watching
43	Kentut+aki	Removing "ut" and attaching "aki"	Kentuki	Fart
44	Pakai+rena	Removing "i" and attaching "rena"	Pakarena	Wear
45	Bercanda+ika	Removing "a" and attaching "ika"	Bercandika	Joke
46	Mandi+ala	Removing "i" and attaching "ala"	Mandala	Take a shower
47	Jalan+inan	Removing "an" and attaching "inan"	Jalinan	Road
48	Masuk+kap	Removing "uk" and attaching "kap"	Maskap	Come in

49	Mandi+ra	Removing "i" and attaching "ra"	Mandra	Take a bath
50	Tanya+co	Removing "ya" and attaching "co"	Tanco	Ask
51	Mobil+la	Removing "il" and attaching "la"	Mobla	Car
52	Kereta+ek	Removing "a" and attaching "ek"	Keretek	Motorcycle
53	Nasi+pro	Removing "i" and attaching "pro"	Naspro	Rice
54	Sepatu+okat	Removing "atu" and attaching "okat"	Sepokat	Shoes
55	Rumah+nia	Removing "h" and attaching "nia"	Rumania	Home
56	Empat+i	Removing "at" and attaching "i"	Empi	Four
57	Lima+bah	Removing "a" and attaching "bah"	Limbah	Five
58	Sepuluh+aldi	Removing "uluh" and attaching "aldi"	Sepaldi	Ten
59	Jeruk+mani	Removing "uk" and attaching "mani"	Jermani	Orange
60	Ajak+izah	Removing "ak" and attaching "izah"	Ajizah	Join
61	Ambil+ara	Removing "il" and attaching "ara"	Ambara	Take
62	Coba+ria	Removing "a" and attaching "ria"	Cobria	Try
63	Dongo+krak	Removing "o" and attaching "krak"	Dongkrak	Stupid
64	Kirai+na	Removing "i" and attaching "na"	Kirana	Guess
65	Gini+dang	Removing "i" and attaching "dang"	Gindang	This
66	Gratis+si	Removing "tis" and attaching "si"	Grasi	Free
67	Masuk+cara	Removing "uk" and attaching "cara"	Mascara	Come in
68	Pasti+a	Removing "i" and attaching "a"	Pasta	Certainly
69	Sempit+ati	Removing "it" and attaching "ati"	Sempati	Narrow
70	Bosan+nia	Removing "an" and attaching "nia"	Bosnia	Bored
71	Tunggu+ang	Removing "u" and attaching "ang"	Tunggang	Wait

72	Bunting+se	Removing "ting" and attaching "se"	Bunse	pregnantt
73	Selanjutnya+a wan	Removing "nya" and attaching "g"and"awan	Selang jutawan	next
74	Enak+dang	Removing "ak" and attaching "dang"	Endang	yummy

Based on the table above, it can be assumed that those words above have some processes (clipping & suffixation) by removing the final part and adding suffix(ika, nunu, nua, es, tyre, se, ipon, ose, ija, ojo, ing, tik, ikan, ndang, ndro, ndang, breta, ir, sara, ria, ita, ilingan, ji, ba, hora, dong, ay, reta, war, pa, sida, sep, wir, aki, ala, inan, kap, ra, co, la, ek , pro, okat, nia, I, bah, mani, izah, ara, krak, ati, a, cara, and si)

Table 4.19
The word formation Multiple;Clipping & suffixation process

No	Stem+suffixes	Process of clipping & suffixation	Transgender terms	English terms
1	Aku+ika	Removing "u" and attaching "kika"	Akika	I
2	Kamu+nunu	Removing "mu" and attaching "nunu"	Kanunu	You
3	Kamu+nua	Removing "n" and attaching "ture"	premature	Bad guy

From some example of word multiple process on the table above, it can be assumed that those words above have some processes (clipping & suffixation) by removing the final part and adding suffix(ika, nunu, and ture) the word of multiple process "aku" -> "akika"(multiple process) the last part removing "u" and adding suffix "ika" -> become (akika). It also the word "kamu" -> "kanunu"(multiple process) the last part removing "mu" and adding suffix "nunu" -> become

(kanunu). And the word "preman" -> "premature"(multiple process) the last part removing "n" and adding suffix "ture" -> become (premature).

Table 4.20
The word formation Multiple; borrowing & clipping process

No	Transgender terms	Process	English terms
1	Pere	Perempuan Indonesia – clipping (pere)mpuan	Girl

It borrows from other language, cuts or clips the final part of the word. It comes gather the initial part. The term "Pere"process 'borrowing' from the word "perempuan" (Indonesian) and then 'clipping' word "mpuan" that borrowed form. Combining of two processes creates a particular word.

Table 4.21
The word formation Multiple; borrowing + inserting + addition

No	Transgender terms	Process	English tems
1	Tetikade	Te+t(e) ->(i)+infix (ka)+de	Breast
2	Cacamarica	Ca+infix(cama)+ri+suffix(ca)	Looking for
3	Merekah	M+(a)->(e)+r(a)->(e)+infix(ka)+h	Angry

Multi process of language in transgender conducts borrowing, inserting and addition. It borrows the term, inserts the infix (cama) and adds the suffix (ca) in the word " *Cari*" then it creates "*Cacamarica*". It also happens to "*tetikade*" this word is created by borrowing the word "*tete*" but it is inserted the infix/ka+de. Finally the word "*merekah*", it borrows Indonesian term, inserts infix/e/+ /re/ and adds consonant /k/. It creates "*Merekah*."

Table 4.22
The word formation multiple; borrowing + clipping + addition process

No	Transgender terms	Process	English terms
1	Polela	Pol+isi (clipping)+suffix (ela)	Police

This word is derived from the process of borrowing from Indonesia word (*polisi*) and clipping (*isi*) then conducting suffixation /*ela*/ finally it creates the word "*polela*".

Table 4.23
Data of word formation reduplication

No	Transgender terms	English terms
1	Ampar – ampar	What – what
2	Jali – jali	Wlaking
3	Ani – ani	Children
4	Suam – suam	Husband
5	Cap – cus	Fast
6	Kocak - kacik	Shake
7	Organda - organdi	People
8	Jola - joli	Sell
9	Nyeng – nyong	Steal8
10	Cap-cay	Tired

Table 4.24
Data Reduplication; total redpulication process

No	Transgender terms	English terms
1	Ampar – ampar	What – what
2	Jali – jali	Wlaking
3	Ani – ani	Children
4	Suam – suam	Husband

Based on the table above it can be said that total reduplication of language in transgender is created by repeating the same words (***suam-suam; ampar-ampar;jali-jali;ani-ani***). Those words could be created by using suffix(-***mpar/; /i/***). Those words include Gerund as Noun(***amapar-ampar:what***); using the name

of animal (***Gerund a***s ***Noun:kissing;cumi-cumi; Activity as Noun: cipta-cipta:***

kissing cheek), and verb activity (***Jali-jali: Have a walk***).

<div align="center">

Table 4.25

Data Reduplication; partical reduplication process

</div>

No	Transgender terms	English terms
1	Cap – cus	Fast
2	Kocak - kacik	Shake
3	Organda - organdi	People
4	Jola - joli	Sell
5	Nyeng – nyong	Steal8
6	Cap-cay	Tired

Based on those table above it can be said that the partial reduplication is

not only created by repeating the middle vowel but also final consonant (Ny/e/ng-

ny/o/ng); Middle Vowel (Cap-Cus), and also middle and final vowel (organda –

organdi), (jola – joli).

<div align="center">

Table 4.26

Dataof word formation morphophonemic process

</div>

No	Transgender terms	English terms
1	Lekong	Male
2	Pewong	Female
3	Temong	Guest
4	Polesong	Police
5	Sayong	Darling
6	Hemong	Gay
7	Tempong	Guest
8	Lesbong	Lesbisexual
9	Sepong	Who
10	Menong	Where
11	Rembong	Hair
12	Kepelong	Head
13	Rempong	Hard
14	Sekong	Sick
15	Gejong	Salary
16	Metong	Die
17	Merong	Angry
18	Centong	Beautiful

19	Jelong	Ugly
20	Benggong	Proud
21	Gedong	Big
22	Eslong	Original
23	Nepsong	Desire
24	Beyong	Pay
25	Belenjong	Shop
26	Dendong	With
27	Kerjong	Work
28	Mekong	Eat
29	Esong	Suck
30	Kelewong	Out
31	Lempong	Lamp
32	Pelecong	Lubricant
33	Serong	Always
34	Tetengges	Neighbor
35	Ites	That
36	Siapose	Who
37	Dimandose	Where
38	Kemandose	Where
39	gondes	Longish
40	Endes	Delicious
41	Berenes	Brave
42	Nembes	Shoot
43	Werse	Small shop
44	Gentes	Scissor
45	Kendes	Condom

Table 4.27

Data of Morphophonemic;Changing syllabic vowel + adding – ong process

No	Transgender terms	Process	English terms
1	Lekong	L(a)->(e) + k(i)->ong	Male
2	Pewong	Pe+(rem+puan)->w+ong	Female
3	Temong	T(a)->(e)+m(u)+ong	Guest
4	Polesong	Po+l(i)->(e)+s(i)->ong	Police
5	Sayong	Sa+y(a)->ong	Darling
6	Hemong	H(o)->(e)+m+ong	Gay
7	Tempong	T(a)->(e)+m(u)->ong	Guest
8	Lesbong	Les+b(i)->ong	Lesbisexual
9	Sepong	S(ia)->(e)+p(a)->ong	Who
10	Menong	M(a)->(e)+n(a)->ong	Where
11	Rembong	R(a)->(e)+mb+(ut)->ong	Hair
12	Kepelong	Ke +p (a)→(e)+ l (a)→ong	Head
13	Rempong	Re+m+p(ot)->ong	Hard

14	Sekong	S(a)→(e) + k(i)t→ong	Sick
15	Gejong	G(a)->(e)+j(i)->ong	Salary
16	Metong	M(a)→(e) +t(i)→ong	Die
17	Merong	M(a)->(e)+r+(ah)->ong	Angry
18	Centong	C(a)->(e)+nt+(ik)->ong	Beautiful
19	Jelong	Je+l+(ek)->ong	Ugly
20	Benggong	B(a)->(e)+ngg(a)->ong	Proud
21	Gedong	Ge+d(e)->ong	Big
22	Eslong	(a)->(e)+sl(i)->ong	Original
23	Nepsong	N(a)->(e)+(f)->(p)+s(u)->ong	Desire
24	Beyong	B(a)->(e)+y(ar)->ong	Pay
25	Belenjong	Be + l(an-en)+j(a)→ong	Shop
26	Dendong	Den + d(ang)→ong	With
27	Kerjong	Ker +j(a)→ong	Work
28	Mekong	M(a)→e)+k(a)n→ong	Eat
29	Esong	(i)->(e)+s(ap)->ong	Suck
30	Kelewong	Ke+l(u)->(e)+(uar)->(w)->ong	Out
31	Lempong	L(a)->(e)+mp(u)->ong	Lamp
32	Pelecong	Pe + l(i)→(e) +c (i)n→ong	Lubricant
33	Serong	Se+r(i)->ong	Sering

Based on the table above, it can be assumed that the morphophonemic process of those language in transgender relates to the changing syllabic vowels (/a/→/e/;/i/→/ong/;/i/→/e/; /e/→ /i/;/a/→ong; /a/→ /e/ + /a/→ong ; /e/+ addition dipthong(ew); /o/→/e/+/i/→ong; /ia/→/e/;/a/→/i/;/ia/ →/e/;/o/→/e/;/i/→/ong/.

Table 4.28
The word of Morphophonemic;Changing syllabic vowel + adding – ong process

No	Transgender terms	Process	English terms
1	Lekong	L(a)->(e) + k(i)->ong	Male
2	Pewong	Pe+(rem+puan)->w+ong	Female
3	Temong	T(a)->(e)+m(u)+ong	Guest

Based on the table above, it can be assumed that the morphophonemic process of those language in transgender relates to the changing syllabic vowels

(/a/→/e/;/i/→/ong/;/i/→/e/; /e/→ /i/;/a/→ong; /a/→ /e/ + /a/→ong ; /e/+ addition dipthong(ew); /o/→/e/+/i/→ong; /ia/→/e/;/a/→/i/;/ia/ →/e/;/o/→/e/;/i/→/ong/.

The morphophonemic process of word "*laki*" -> (*L(a)->(e) + k(i)->ong*) become "*lekong*". The word "*perempuan*" ->(*Pe+(rem+puan)->w+ong*) become "*pewong*". And also happen to the word "*tamu*"-> (*T(a)->(e)+m(u)+ong*) become "*temong*".

Table 4.29
Data of Morphophonemic ;syllabic"a-i-u-e-o" +clipping+ adding suffix "se" and "es"

No	Transgender	Process	English terms
1	Tetengges	Te+t(a)->(e)+ngg(a)->es	Neighbor
2	Ites	I+t(u)->es	That
3	Siapose	Si+a+p(a)->(o)+se	Who
4	Dimandose	Di+ma+n(a)->do+se	Where
5	Kemandose	Ke+ma+n(a)->do+se	Where
6	gondes	Go+n+d(rong)->es	Longish
7	Endes	En+(ak)->d+es	Delicious
8	Berenes	Be+r(a)->(e)+n(i)->es	Brave
9	Nembes	Ne+m+b(ak)->es	Shoot
10	Werse	W(a)->e+r(ung)->se	Small shop
11	Gentes	G(u)->(e)+n+t(ing)->es	Scissor
12	Kendes	K(o)->(e)+n+d(om)->es	Condom

Then based on the table above, it can be summarized that language in transgender also has other changing syllabic /a/-e/ (*dimana-dimandose; tetangga-tetengges;siapa-siapose*);/i→e/berani-berenes;/u/→/e/(*itu-ites;warung-werse*); /o/→/e/ (*kondom-kendes*) and add syllabic /es/.

Table 4.30
The word formation of Morphophonemic ; syllabic"a-i-u-e-o" +clipping+
adding suffix "s", "se" and "es"

No	Transgender	Process	English terms
1	Tetengges	Te+t(a)->(e)+ngg(a)->es	Neighbor
2	Ites	I+t(u)->es	That
3	Siapose	Si+a+p(a)->(o)+se	Who

Then based on the table above, it can be summarized that language in transgender also has other changing syllabic, clipping, and adding suffix. The words changing syllabic*a-e* adding "*s*" (*tetangga* become *tetengges*) it also the others word changing syllabic*a-o* adding "*se*" (*siapa* become *siapose*); and word changing syllabic*u-e* adding "*s*" /*u*/→/*e*/(*itu* become *ites*).

Table 4.31
Data of word formation Irregular form

No	Transgender terms	English terms
1	Eike	I
2	makcik	transgender
3	Brekmah	Bad guy
4	Sodokur	Sibling
5	Pecongan	Dating
6	Piciran	Dating
7	Jukria	Too
8	Udinda	Done
9	Tintri	No
10	Kemindang	Where
11	Betaria Sonata	Defecate
12	Konsul	Dick
13	Kentil	Dick
14	Patra	Bottom
15	Hindustan	Nose
16	Ilalang	Lost
17	esmoni	Emotion
18	cucok	Suitable
19	puyunghai	Dizzy
20	cuk	Handsome
21	tekotek	Afraid
22	soraya perucha	Stomachache

23	banjaran	Payment
24	soneta	Cut
25	piur	Go
26	meksi	Make up
27	ngomyang	Talk
28	rejongan	Raids
29	Leroy	Run
30	Tonggeng	Bow down
31	Tengger	See
32	Bombam	Hit
33	Hempina	Handphone
34	Ronsen	Cigarette
35	Pompis	Drug
36	Rungkit	House
37	Nenem	Six
38	Satu pelong	Ten
39	Satu pelong bombom	Fifteen thousand
40	Satu utas	One hundres thousamd
41	Satu utas lima pelong	One hundred and fifty thousand
42	Dua utas	Two hundred thousand
43	Lebah tusakdia	Hairy
44	Celemek	Pant
45	Normil	Straight
46	Tinte	No
47	Titus	No
48	Birma	Let

Table 4.32
The word formation Irregular form process

No	Transgender terms	English terms
1	Eike	I
2	makcik	transgender
3	Brekmah	Bad guy
4	Sodokur	Sibling
5	Pecongan	Dating

Based on the table we can conclude that the language in transgender was not using the same meaning between Indonesia and English language. for example in language in transgender the word of "*eike*" is different structure word between the real word in bahasa Indonesia but had same meaning. In Indonesia have

meaning which explain "*saya*" and then in english "*I*". its mean that there language have different word and the word of "*makcik*" is different structure word between the real word in bahasa Indonesia but had same meaning. In Indonesia have meaning which explain "*banci*" and then in english "transgender".

C. FINDINGS

From the data that presented above :

Table 4.33
Findings

no	Types of word	Number of word classes
1	Pronoun	7
2	Noun	149
3	Verb	73
4	Adjective	122
5	Promina	14
6	Adverb	33
7	Auxiliary, conjuction, preposition	6
	Total	**404**

No	Types of words formation	Number of word formation
1	Borrowing	164
2	Coinage	25
3	Blending	6
4	Acronym	5
5	Derivation	22
6	Multiple process	79
7	Reduplication	10
8	Morphophonemic process	45
9	Irreguller words	48
	Total	**404 words**

After having calculated all data of words formation of language in transgender daily conversation, the finding can be reported as followed :

1. The words was using by transgender are pronoun, noun, verb, adjective, adverb, auxiliary verb, conjuction, Promina, and preposition.

2. There nine types of words formation in language in transgender community in Medan city; borrowing, coinage, blending, acronym, derivation, multiple process, reduplication, morphophonemic process, and irregular words. They were stated borrowing was stated 164 words, coinage was stated 25 words, blending was stated 6 words, acronym was stated 5 words, derivation was stated 22 words, multiple process was stated 79 words, reduplication was stated 10 words, morphophonemic process was stated 45 words, and irregular words was stated 48 words.

3. The most dominant types of words formation found in nine types were borrowing words type at the amount of (164 words). This dominat type also can be seen in the chart below;

the total of words formation of language in transgendercommunity in medan
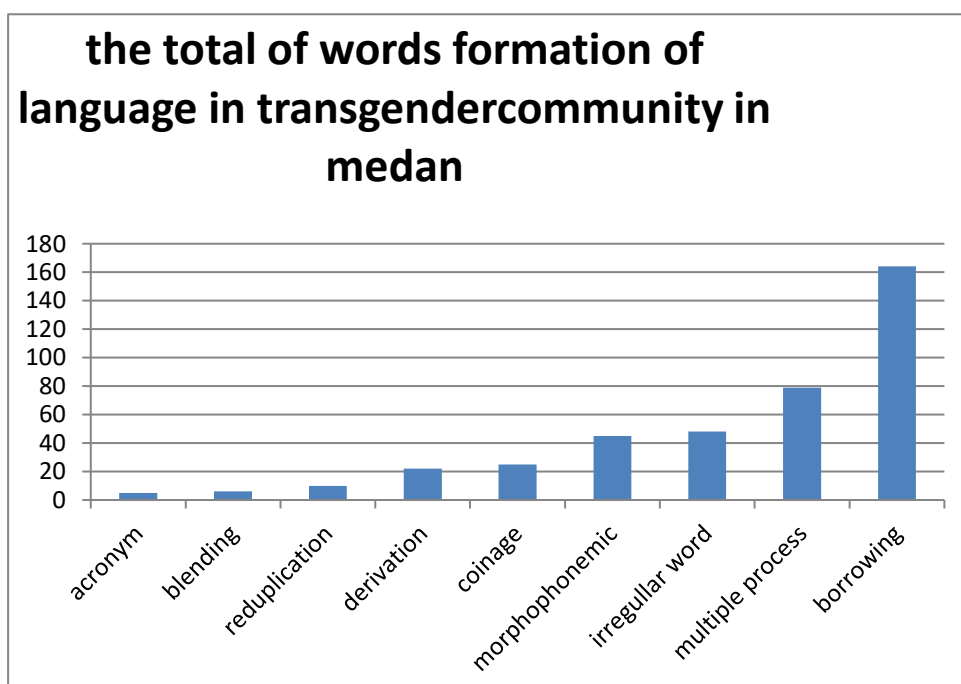
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the data analysis, there are some conclusions that can be decribed as follows:

1. All of the words of language in transgender community in Medan city that consist of pronoun, noun, verb, adjective, adverb, auxiliary verb, conjuction and Promina.

2. All of the words formation of language in transgender community in Medan city that consist of nine types; borrowing, coinage, blending, acronym, derivation, multiple process, reduplication, morphophonemic process, and irregular words which the total of words formation was 404 words. The words formation in each types of word formation were They were stated borrowing was stated 164 words, coinage was stated 25 words, blending was stated 6 words, acronym was stated 5 words, derivation was stated 22 words, multiple process was stated 79 words, reduplication was stated 10 words, morphophonemic process was stated 45 words, and irregular words was stated 48 words.

3. The most dominat types of words formation of language in transgender community in Medan city was borrowing at amount of 164 words.

B. Suggestion

In relation to the conclusion, the suggestions are stated as follows;

1. The student of english especially for the student that want to learning sosiolinguistic that focused on language in society or variation of language like language in transgender community, should know and understand about what is transgender? And the relationship between transgender and language. Understanding language and what the transgender says can make you easy to understand about language in transgender, one of problems that describe between transgender and language is sociolinguistic in variation of language.

2. The lecturer who teaching sociolinguistic can describe about language in transgender and its relationship with the language in society.

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