

AN ANALYSIS OF “ANTILANGUAGE” IN SHEMALE COMMUNITY

SKRIPSI

*Submitted In partial fulfillment of the requirements
For degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program*

By:

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**FACULTY OF TEACHERS'S TRAINING EDUCATION
UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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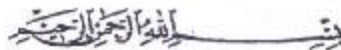


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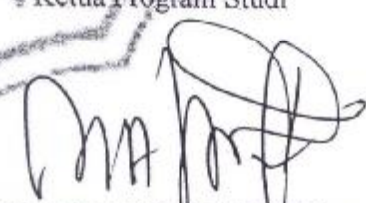

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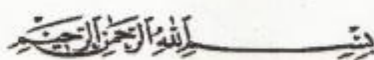
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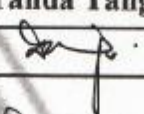

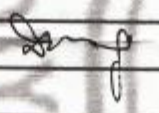
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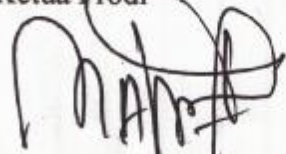


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ABSTRACT

Laolla Irawan, NPM. 1402050204, An Analysis of “AntiLanguage” in Shemale Community. Skripsi. English Department, Faculty of Teachers’ Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, Medan. 2018.

This study aims to describe the daily language used by shemale community at jalan Martubung Medan. Studied by the sociolinguistics and antilanguage. The Objective of the study were to describe the Antilanguage and their meaning used in the Shemale Community at JalanMartubung Medan. To find out the way used of antilanguage expressions in shemale community. To find out their reasons in using Antilanguage expressions in shemale community. This research was carried out by using descriptive qualitative method. The data were collected from conversation between member to another member. The findings of the data analysis showed that five characteristics of antilanguage namely relexicalization with the mount 24, over lexicalization with the mount 12, homophone with the mount 2, abbreviation with the mount 3, creation with the mount 4. The findings showed that the meaning used by the characters are contextual meaning, depending on the situation or given context because antilanguage has many meanings on the their languages. The findings in this research have shown that language is created as communication and interaction tool in the transsexual community. This research is not only based on glossary tract but also field study involvement, which is show that the language is created by the community. Then, this research is different from research toward transsexual language at jalan Martubung Medan.

Keywords : *antilanguage, sociolinguistics, shemale community*

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Medan, 27 March 2018

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Laolla Irawan

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Language is one of the identity of a nation as well as it is with the Indonesian language. Indonesian has dialect because of such Indonesian language consists of different ethnic, cultural and linguistic backgrounds, such as Indonesian, Batak, Javanese, and others. Language as a tool communications used by the community to cooperate, interact, and self-identification. Kokasih (2003: 18) mentions the language as a series of sounds that have a certain meaning known as a word, symbolizes a concept. Each language actually has a provision or similarities in terms of sounds, formatting, grammar, sentence, and meaning, but because of the various factors that exist in the society of language usage it is, like age, education, religion, field of activity and profession, and background culture of the region, then the language becomes uniform.

Languages can be reviewed internally and externally. Internal review is related with the internal structure of language that is related to aspects linguistics and linguistic theory alone, while external studies are concerned with factors outside the language related to the use of the language by its speakers in social and civic groups. This external assessment involves more than one discipline, such as sociolinguistics a combination of sociology and linguistics.

Sociolinguistic according to Chaer and Agustina (2004: 4) mentions that Sociolinguistics is a branch of interdisciplinary linguistics with science sociology, with the object of research the relationship between language with factors social in a speech society. While Fishman, (1972 in Chaer and Agustina 2004: 3) suggests that sociolinguistics is a study of traits typical languages, language functions, and language usage because of the three elements these interact in and mutually change each other in one society the social identity of the speaker, the social environment in which the speech event occurs as well as the level of linguistic variety and variety.

It is clear that sociolinguistics is an examination of the external language that is between society with language, studying the characteristics of the variety of languages, the function of variety language, and use of language and the relationship between language and factors social in a speech society.

According to George (1964 in Peteda 1996: 7) semantics are a language consists of structures that are meaningful when associated with an inner object experience of the human world. Semantics as a study of meaning, that is meaning implied in the sentence is also the subject of discussion in semantics, and every words spoken by humans, as well as other social groups for sure has meaning. Semantics as the study of meaning, namely cognition thinking which deals with classifying and describing human experience about the language. So every meaning of the word is described from human experience has the meaning contained in the dictionary is often referred to as lexical semantics.

Pateda (1996: 74) says Lexical Semantics is a semantic study of which more focused on the discussion of the system of meaning contained in the word, while Saeed (1997: 55) says semantic meaning is a word contain or its true meaning.

Based on the opinion of experts it can be concluded that the semantics lexical is a semantic branch that examines the system of meaning contained in that word has dictionary meaning. So the theory used according to Pateda (1996), because the language used by transvestites is related to the lexical meaning. Word which is found in the community of transvestites in the formation of meaning has a pattern which is related to lexical. The lexical used by the transvestites is closely related to the variety of languages in society that characterize or the identity of their group in their daily association.

As a social symbol system, language can reflect the social attitude and create social identities. Anti-language, as a special form of language, verifies closely the relationship between language and society. The concept “anti-language” was firstly put forward and studied by linguist M.A.K. Halliday in the journal *American Anthropologist* in 1976. At certain times and places we come across special forms of language generated by some kind of anti-society; these we may call “anti-languages” (Halliday, 1976:570).

Shemale are men who prefer to act as women in his daily life. The existence of transvestites has been recorded for a long time in history and have different positions in every society. Although it can be related with a person's physical condition, the symptoms of shemale are part of the social aspect transgenderism.

A man choosing to be a shemale can be related to circumstances biological (hermaphroditism), sexual orientation (homosexuality), or consequence environmental conditions.

Transgender who is at jalan Martubung Medan is a collection of various areas of different backgrounds, according to research the main cause of a person becoming a shemale is an environmental factor. From birth, transvestites are full of conflict. At first they were confronted with two choices, being male or female. Both of these options bring them into some consequences. Conflict others arise as they dive in the midst of the surrounding society full of its own norms and rules. Their presence is considered useless because it does not have the same rights and obligations as any other human being.

Economic factors is also as triggers, some men difficulties to finding jobs, for the sake of getting a decent life, they dare to declare themselves as a shemale and using a skirt who reflects a whole woman. Almost the shemale at jalan Tembung Medan Medan works in the salon or has a salon.

Transgender is a group of sections of society that have a separate community part of society. Fellow transvestites in using certain languages are viewed from a particular situation called language variety. Development language among transvestites is equipped and enriched by the community environment where they live. This means a process of characteristic formation resulting from association with the community around will be a special feature in a language behavior.

Based on the preliminary observation, the researcher take as examples of conversational between one each other :

No.	Sentences	Meaning	Contextual Meaning
1.	eh ne dah jam beer ni ga <u>mekong</u> kanu a ?	What time is it ? do you want to eat ?	For asking that it is time to eat
2.	<u>Uding</u> somse sambreta ketri inang .	You have arrogant to me now	To remind someone who have forgotten
3.	<u>capcus</u> dah...	Hurry up	To hurry up to do something

B. The Identification of The Study

Based on the background of the study. The researcher indentifies the following problem on conversation in shemale community, they are :

1. The Shemale community have made their own languages so the people can not understand what did they say .
2. Many shemale using their own language and they rarely appears in the daytime.
3. The most dominant characteristics of antilanguage in shemale community

C. The Formulation of The Study

Based on the background present above, the problem of the study can be described as follow :

1. What are the Antilanguage and their meanings used in the “Shemale Community at jalan Martubung Medan pricesly in Arya entertainment group” ?
2. How are the Antilanguage expressions used in shemale community at Jalan Martubung Medan ?
3. Why are the Antilanguage expressions used in conversation shemale community ?

D. The Objective of the Study

The objectives of this study are :

1. To describe the Antilanguage and their meaning used in the Shemale Community at Jalan Martubung Medan.
2. To find out the way used of antilanguage expressions in shemlae community.
3. To find out their reasons in using Antilanguage expressions in shemale community.

E. The Scope and Limitation of The Study

In the relation to keep this study staying in focus, the limitation of the study is needed. This study is going to analyze the conversation in shemale community at

jalan Martubung Medan. The scope is Sociolinguistics and it will be limited on Antilanguage.

F. Significances of the study.

It is expected that the finding will give contributions for academic field and practical field.

1. Theoretically ; the finding can add use more horizontal in sociolinguistic theories. In addition the finds can be references for other researcher.
2. Practically ; the finding has some benefits for all student especially at English study program and the students are able to apply their knowledge and comprehension the anti language in the appropriate daily conversation, especially in informal situation. And also as the additional resources for teachers and lecturers in teaching language.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

2.1. Sociolinguistics

In general sociolinguistics discusses language relationships with speakers language as a member of society. This relates the function of the language in general as a means of communication. Sociolinguistic is commonly defined as the study of the characteristics and variations of language and relationships among the speakers with the characteristic functions of language variation in a language society (Kridalaksana, 1978: 94), Fishman (1972) in Chaer and Agustina (2004: 3) that sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language variation, the function of language variation, and the usage of language because these three elements interact in and mutually change each other in a speech society, the social identity of the speakers, the social environment in which the speech event occurs and the degree of variation and variety linguistics. According to Platt's theory (Siregar et al 1998: 54) argues that the dimension of social identity is a factor affecting the use of language in multilingual societies, this dimension includes difficulties, age, gender, level and means of education and socioeconomic background. While Nababan (1994: 2) said that the study of language with the dimension of society is called sociolinguistics.

Sociolinguistics focuses on the variation of speech and studies it in a social context. Sociolinguistics examines the correlation between social factors with

language variation. Based on the understanding according to these experts it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistic science that closely related to sociology, the relationship between language with social factors in a speech society as well as reviewing the variety and variation of language.

Furthermore there are seven dimensions which are sociolinguistic research that is:

1. The social identity of the speaker,
2. The social identity of the listener involved in the communication process,
3. The social environment where the speech event occurs
4. Synchronic and diachronic analysis of social dialects
5. Social judgments different by speakers of the behavior of speech forms
6. The degree of variation and linguistic variety
7. Practical application of sociolinguistic research. (Chaer,2004: 5).

The social identity of the speaker can be known from the question of who and who the speaker, and how it relates to his or her opponent. Then, the speaker's identity can be family members. The identity of the speaker can affect the select code in the speech. The social environment where speech events occur can be a family room in a household, in the library, in lectures, on the roadside to the shemale. Places of speech events occur can also affect the choice of code and style in speaking. For example, in the library room we must speak in a loud voice, while the transvestite

environment speaks in using the language in certain groups with the language they often use, such as the variety of slang.

The level of variation and the variety of linguistics, that with respect to the heterogeneity of the members of a society said, the existence of various social and political functions of language, as well as the degree of perfection of the code, the communication means, the so-called human beings become very diverse with their respective social functions.

Language is a symbolic system of sound, arbitrary, used by a speech society to cooperate, communicate, and identify (Chaer, 2004: 1). This illustrates that language is a sound used by society to communicate. Keraf (1991: 1) says that language encompasses two fields, namely the sound produced by a speech means a sound stream, which has meaning. Explain that language as a means of communication between members of society consists of two main parts of the form (flow of speech) and meaning (content). Sapir (1921) in Sibarani (2004: 36) says that language is a method or tool of conveying ideas, feelings, and desires that are really human and noninstingtif by using the system of symbols produced by intentionally and voluntarily. Meanwhile, according to Sibarani (2004: 37) Language is the language as a system.sign or symbol system, as a communication tool, and used by groups human or society.

In the opinion it can be concluded that language is sound generated by a speech means of form and meaning, sign system or system symbols, as a means of

communication, and used by human groups or society to self-identify in the related meanings use of the language contained in the spoken word.

Indonesia is a country with a vast territory with a population consists of various ethnic groups, the use of Indonesian language is also diverse. When some people speak in an unintelligible language, first the sounds are various sounds and intermittent and complicated. When wanting to become more familiar with the language the intermittent sounds had changed into a distinguishable sound. Each language has its own rules governing the sounds and sequences, words and formations, sentences and arrangements. Indonesia is a multilingual country. In addition to the Indonesian language used nationally, there are also hundreds of local languages, large and small, used by members of the local language community for the purposes of regionalism, but in addition many who only master one language, but some are mastered bilingual or more than two languages (multi lingual).

As a subject the study of anti language is a phenomenon the creation of different languages but applicable among the language users because as we know that language has one of the arbitrary properties can be interpreted as arbitrary, changing change, not fixed, and where likes. Keraf (1991: 16) states language is a means of communication between members of the community in the form of symbols produced by the tools of human speech. In the practice of everyday human life is inseparable from symbols and communication tools. Language is a tool used by humans to communicate and the delivery of everything in verbal form to fellow human beings.

In everyday social intercourse acknowledges the plurality of sexual orientation, it is known that the use of slang in a group of transvestites whose cultures and pronunciations show their creations and excitement without becoming trapped in uniform and unfashionable monotonous language.

Speaking of languages does not just talk about one type of language, only course there are many variations based on the context of the situation where they are using it. they perceive as a frequent means of communication used in their groups , one of the languages used is the variety of anti language among transvestites. Various languages are addressed in this sense is a phenomenon of language among transvestites. In this case the variety of languages used by someone in a non-formal situation to the same person will swap a particular language, for example to talk about customary issues in the region, it will tailored to the right materials and language.

1. Context and Situation

According Poerwadarminta (2008: 156) on the Big Indonesian Dictionary, context is defined as part of a description or sentence that can support or increase the clarity of meaning. The terms context and situations are often used for explain the language event as one of the clues to better understand the problem of language meaning. Although the word context and situation are often accompanied by its use, on the contrary there is also a difference between the two words. Words to one language that we can understand without knowing its context.

Fishman (in Tarigan, 3: 1988) along with other highly sociolinguistic experts believe that the intent and purpose of using one or two languages is very diverse diversity and differs from one area to another from person to person depending on topics, listening and context. Based on its use, means the language is used for what, in what field, what path, and its tools and how the situation is formal.

Language by status includes the status of the language itself. This means that how that language functions and what role it bears language. Bahasa Indonesia, can have any kind of status whether it is as mother tongue, national language, official language, unifying language, or country language.

Kridalaksana (1984: 142) suggests that languages are variations of language according to their use which is distinguished according to the topic, the relations of the offender, and medium of disclosure. So the variety of languages is the variation of the language according to its use, arising according to the circumstances and functions that make it possible variations.

Variety of language according to the topic of conversation refers to the use of language in certain fields, such as, journalism (literature), literature, and government. Variety of languages according to the relations of the offender in the conversation or the style of narrative refers to a formal or informal situation. Medium of disclosure can be a means or way of using language, such as spoken language and language write, each language variety has certain characteristics, so that the variety one different from the other.

The use of multiple languages requires adjustment between situations and functions the user. This indicates that the human needs of the means communication also vary. For that, the need for means of communication depending on the situation of the ongoing conversation. With the diversity the diversity of languages in society, language life in society can be known, for example by type of education or type of work someone, the language used shows the difference.

A communication is said to be effective when every speaker controls different languages. With the mastery of various languages, speakers of the language can easily express their ideas through the selection of different languages available according to their needs. Therefore, the mastery of language variety including slang language among transvestites to be demands for every speaker, given the complexity of the situation and the interests of each, desiring the suitability of the language used.

Humans are social creatures, humans interact, work together, and establish social contact in the community. In doing so , humans need a communication tool in the form of language. Language allows humans to form social groups, as fulfillment this need to live together. In such social groups human beings are bound individually. The attachment of individuals in this group as identity self in the group. Each individual is a member of a social group certain of which are subject to a set of rules agreed upon in the group the. One of the rules contained in it is a set of rules language.

Language in the social environment of society with each other different. The existence of such social groups causes a language that is used diverse. The diversity of these languages arises as a result of necessity speakers who choose the language used to fit the context situation social. Therefore, the variety of languages arises not because of the rules language, but because of the various social rules. In the variety of languages there are at least three things, namely the patterns of language similarly, descriptive descriptive language patterns, and patterns that are limited by the meaning used by speakers to communicate. language variety can also be seen from six aspects, namely place, time, user, situations, dialects associated with greetings, status, and usage language (Pateda in Chaer 1987: 52).

Place can make a diverse language, what is meant by the place here is the state of the environment that is physically like in the street, at mall, to the environment of the transvestites.

In terms of its use, language can create diversity as well, the terms of using here in are the persons or speakers of the language in question. While the variety of languages viewed in terms of the situation will bring up the language in the official situation and the language used in the unofficial. In the official language, the language used is the standard language. This standardization is caused by the situation of its inauguration. While in unofficial situations marked by intimacy.

One of the design features of language is creativity which can differentiate human beings from animals. Anti-language is a special form of language which

generates from traditional society and language but different from them in some ways. Anti-language plays a role in creating and maintaining social structure through conversation as traditional language does but the social structure it maintains shares some special modalities and is very different from the traditional ones. As a special form of anti-language, Netspeak is very familiar these years and is developing rapidly with its special advantages. What's more, some netspeak has been used in official websites such as China Daily. It is necessary for us to have a study on netspeak to figure out the basic information of the usage of netspeak in China as well as have in-depth knowledge of the fundamental state which can contribute to the research on anti-language in return.

According to Soetomo Social problems are a phenomenon that arises in the reality of social life. In daily life the phenomenon comes along with other social phenomena, therefore to be able to understand it as a social problem, and to distinguish it from other phenomena requires an identification.

In addition, basically the phenomenon is a condition that is not in accordance with public expectations or conditions that are not desired, therefore it is natural that then always encourage the effort to change and fix it.

Stages of Social Problem Solving :

- Identification

Social problems are a phenomenon that always arises in the life of society. In the development of society, its manifestation may be an old problem that develops both qualitatively and quantitatively, but it can also be a new problem arising from the development and change of social, economic and cultural life.

In the study of social problems there are several criteria that are often used to perform initial identification to determine whether in a society contained phenomenon called social problems or not. From several criteria used in broad outline can be divided into two that is objective and subjective measure (Raab and Selznick, 1964: 5). The objective measure is an instrument to know the existence of symptoms of social problems in society by using parameters considered standard by utilizing existing data including statistical figures. Subjective measure is an instrument of identification of social problems based on the interpretation of society. In general, these interpretations use reference values, norms and prevailing social standards. Therefore this measure becomes relative, because every society can have different values, norms and social standards.

Based on these two measures have the same view for one thing is that social problems are unexpected conditions, thus required an effort or process that changes and improves the conditions, or attempts to solve the problem.

- Diagnosis

Diagnosing the problem is basically looking for the source of the error. Related to this, Eitzen (1987: 12) distinguishes two approaches: person blame approach and blame approach system. The first approach considers the source of the problem at the individual level, while the second approach assumes that the source of the social problem is at the system level so that in diagnosing the error source problem is sought at the system level as well.

Person blame approach in making the diagnosis more placing the individual as the unit of analysis. The source of social problems is seen in the factors that are attached to the individuals with problems, both psychological factors, physical and socialization process. While the blame approach system focuses more on the system as the unit of analysis to find and explain the source of the problem

- Treatment

The ideal treatment or problem solving action is when it can remove or eliminate the problem from the reality of social life. However, for the handling of social problems, such ideal expectations are rare or difficult to achieve. For example, although there have been attempts to deal with it a long time ago, the problem of crime and prostitution as a form of social problem is old, until now it is still found its existence. Therefore, treatments should not only be interpreted as an attempt to eliminate social problems but in many cases can also be an attempt to reduce or overcome the development of problems.

Treatment or handling of social problems has a wide scope, not limited to rehabilitative action in the form of efforts to make changes so that social problems do not occur or at least anticipate or minimize the possibility of the emergence of unexpected conditions also become part of the handling of social problems.

Creating and developing a conducive climate in life both at the level of individuals, groups and communities is also a factor that provides support for the handling of social problems.

Treatment stage is divided into 3, namely:

- Rehabilitative Efforts

The main focus of this problem lies in the condition of people with social problems, especially efforts to make changes or improvements to unexpected or perceived problems to be conditions that match the expectations or prevailing social standards.

- Preventive Business

Although both are part of the handling of social problems, however, preventive efforts can be distinguished from rehabilitative efforts as described in the preceding section. Preventive efforts have focused attention on the conditions of social problems that have not occurred, although in it contained the potential emergence of social problems. In other words, this effort is a preventive effort and anticipative effort so that social problems do not happen.

- Business Developmental

The developmental effort is intended to increase the ability or capacity of a person or group of people to better meet their life. With these improvements will create a conducive climate for people to face the challenges and demands of life needs. Thus the developmental effort can serve as an effort to support preventive and rehabilitative measures and is expected to have future reach.

Through this developmental effort, people with social problems after going through rehabilitation period not only can their condition be restored so that they are no longer positioned as problem persons, but also more able to develop themselves to a better condition.

2. Social Deviation According to Experts

After reading some materials and references, the researcher knows that there are some understanding of Social Deviance by experts. Here, some definitions of Social Deviance that are quoted by Soekanto, Soejorno and Ratih.L (1988) :

a. According to Robert M. Z. LAWANG

Social Deviation are all actions that deviate from the norms prevailing in the social system and generate the efforts of those who in the process to improve deviant behavior.

b. According to James W. Van Der Zanden

Social Deviation is a behavior that for some people is regarded as something that is beyond reproach and tolerance.

c. According to PAUL B HORTON,

Deviations are any behavior expressed as a violation of group or community norms.

d. According to LEWIS COSER

Deviation is one way to adapt culture to social change.

e. BRUCE J KOHEN

Social deviation (DEVIATION) is the level of behavior that violates or contradicts the normative rules (LAW) and social environmental expectations concerned.

According Lemert deviation can be divided into two kinds, namely primary deviation and secondary deviation. Primary deviation is a form of deviant behavior that is temporary and not done continuously so it can still be tolerated by people such as violating traffic signs, littering, etc. Whereas secondary deviations are deviant behavior that is not tolerated from society and generally done repeatedly such as robbing, snatching, using drugs, being a prostitute, and others.

Understanding Social deviance or deviant behavior, consciously or unconsciously we have experienced or do. wherever Social deviation can occur and be done by

anyone. As far as deviations occur, large or small on a wide or narrow scale, will certainly result in disruption of life balance in society.

A behavior is considered to be deviant if it is not with the prevailing social values and norms in society. In other words Deviation (DEVIATION) is any kind of behavior pattern that does not manage to conform (CONFORMITY) to the will of society.

3. Kinds / Types of Individual Deviation

Individual or personal deviation is a behavior in a person by committing a breach of a norm in a culture that has been established due to an attitude of evil behavior or the occurrence of mental disorders in a person. Depth of a person's deviation at the prevailing norm:

- a. Being stubborn to parents for self-improvement and keep doing acts that are not liked by parents and perhaps other family members.
- b. Do not heed the words of those around him who have authority such as teachers, principals, neighbourhood/hamlet, religious leaders, traditional leaders, and so forth.
- c. Conduct a violation of the prevailing norms in its environment.

- d. Committing a crime or riot by not caring about the rules or norms that apply in general in a social environment that cause unrest, insecurity, discomfort or even harm, harm, etc.
4. Various forms of individual deviance:
- a. Drug Abusers.
 - b. Prostitution.
 - c. Sexual deviance (gay, lesbian, bisexual, pedophile, sodomy, adultery, free sex, transsexual).
 - d. Crime / Crime (robbery, theft, murder, vandalism, rape, etc.).
 - e. Lifestyle (women dressed in minimalism in public places, men using earrings, lie, etc.).

2.2. Antilanguage

As a social symbol system, language can reflect the social attitude and create social identities. Anti-language, as a special form of language, verifies closely the relationship between language and society. The concept “anti-language” was firstly put forward and studied by linguist M.A.K. Halliday in the journal *American Anthropologist* in 1976. At certain times and places we come across special forms of language generated by some kind of anti-society; these we may call “anti-languages” (Halliday, 1976:570). Anti-society was set up within another society and was against

the dominant one, thus the users of anti-language are usually the ones who stand at the edge of the dominant society and are hostile to the dominant social activities. “An anti-society is a society which is a conscious alternative to the existing one. It is a mode of resistance that may take the form either of passive symbiosis or of active hostility and even destruction.” For example, the “pelting (paltry) speech” which is said by a large number of vagabonds, or “cursitors” as their own tongue who lived off the wealth of the established society, and the grypserka (used by Polish prison and reform schools), criminal cant, Qumran Hebrew, the pagan language and Calcutta underworld language, etc. An important question is that why anti-language is used by people. Mallik answered the question in *Language of the Underworld of West Bengal* in 1972. Mallik found that of all 400 criminals and anti-social elements, 385 replies have been gotten, and 158 of them attribute to the need for secrecy and 132 as communicative force or verbal art. The need for secrecy is often explained as to divide the “members” and the “outsides” in the anti-society. We can understand this point easily. Identity is important evidence that can tell others who you really are. Only if identity is verified, things can move on as predicted.

An anti-language is the means of realization of a subjective reality: not merely expressing it, but actively creating and maintaining it (Halliday, 1976:576). It is another language. The language is secret because the reality is secret. Accordingly the techniques of information control practiced by individuals have something to hide, which they don't want divulged. The speakers of an anti-society are constantly

striving to maintain a counter-reality which is under pressure from the established world. That is why the language is constantly renewing itself to sustain the vitality that it needed if it is to function at all. Words and modes of expressions come out rapidly. The expressions seem to be oblique, diffuse, metaphorical from the point of established language but appear directed, as powerful manifestations of the linguistic system in the service of the construction of reality if seen in their own terms.

The researches on anti-language or any aspect of anti-language are quite limited both in China and abroad until now and most of the research achievements derived from and are rooted in M.A.K. Halliday's *Anti-languages* published in the journal *American Anthropologist* in 1976. We can say that *Anti-languages* by Halliday is the handbook of subsequent related study on it.

The most authoritative academic websites in China and one of the most valuable Chinese websites who owns maximized information around the world. The content in it include periodicals and magazines, newspapers, theses, dissertations, conference papers, books and patents of different disciplines and of great collection value and use value which is usually regarded as criteria of academic research as well as scientific policy-makings. We input "anti-language" in CNKI by searching the title only (in order to make the results more precise and accurate) and get 8 results only and input "fǎn yǔyán" (the Chinese name of "anti-language") 26 results. Those articles were published from 2008 to 2016. The study on anti-language is rare. These articles include *Anti-language as Social Semiotic: The Social Interpretation of*

Marginalized Discourse by Ding Jianxin published in *Foreign Language Research* in 2010 (Ding Jianxin, 2010:76-83); *Anti-languages, Lexico-grammar and the Internet Language* by Li Zhanzi and Pang Chaowei published in *Foreign Languages in China* in 2010 (Li Zhanzi, 2010); *The Social Function Research of Anti-language* by Xia Huiyan et al. published in *Journal Of Tianjin Foreign Studies University* in 2013 (Xia Huiyan, 2013); *A Survey of Critical Discourse Analysis and Anti-language Studies* by Jia Yali and Xia Huiyan (Jia Yali and Xia Huiyan, 2012); *Anti-language and Anti-language Group* by Wu Haibin (Wu Haibin, 2013); *A Probe of the Construction of identity from the Anti-language feature of Netspeak* by He Xiangjun (He Xiangjun, 2015); *An Analysis on Anti-language and the Construction of Alternative World from the Perspective of Philosophy of Language—Take Nadsat in A Clockwork Orange for Example* by Huang Yanjuan (Huang Yyanjuan, 2013) etc.

As a newborn anti-language phenomenon, netspeak and the study on it seem to be necessary and essential. This paper tries to study the anti-language from the aspect of current situation of netspeak and makes contribution to the study of anti-language further.

2.3. Types of Antilanguages

Social dialects are not necessarily associated with caste or class; they may be religious, generational, sexual, economic (urban or rural), and perhaps other things too. What distinguishes them is their hierarchical character (Halliday, 1976:580).

Anti-language is, at one and the same time, both the limiting case of a social dialect and a language.

1. Underworld Language

A typical kind of anti-language is underworld language which is usually used among prisons or gangdom. The anti-languages of prison and criminal countercultures are the most clearly defined because they have specific reference to alternative social structures, as well as the additional attributes of secret languages and professional jargons (Halliday, 1976:583). For instance: “Policemen” are often called “dirt” or “*tiáo zǐ*” in Chinese by prisoners. What’s more, they use “fish” for new criminals, “bath salt” for drug, “cleaner” for the hit man, “bird” or “duck” for new message or letter sent from the jail, “get off the train/ to be on the bush/ to go over the wall/ to crush out” for prison break, etc.

2. Lavender Language

An example of anti-language that is associated with sex is lavender language. It functions as a kind of homosexual code, characterized by acronyms, plays on words and double meanings only intended to be understood by the gay community which can help them communicate and differentiate the heterosexuals. The lavender language includes words or expressions *like gay (faggotry), lesbian (tribade), bisexual, couple, straight (heterosexual), bent (homosexual), out of the closet (to*

admit the identity of homosexual to the public), Macho Queen, O-Le (old lesbian), butch, femme, Queer, Dyke, Gay Pride etc.

3. Netspeak Halliday

Treats language as a kind of social semiotic. “Semiotic” is not a static concept which means that the meaning of language is not fixed and it is generated and understood in the process of concrete usages. We treat language as a social semiotic which means that it is a part of as well as the product of social culture and a semiotic system which expresses the meaning under a given cultural background (Halliday, 2001:25). The creativity of language makes it resourceful and innovative.

Netspeak is a typical example of linguistic revolution since the Internet has enriched the structures and functions of language. Internet has become a totally new community for the netizens in which people can speak what they think is cool and popular. Therefore, new words or expressions appear. Sometimes netspeak is only used for convenience or vividness and sometimes in order to be vogue and distinctive. As a special kind of language, netspeak is used on the internet to chat, search information, play games, send e-mails or post blogs by more and more people. As time goes by and because of the development of cyber world, netspeak develops rapidly and the forms are becoming more and more diversiform.

For instance,

BTW = by the way

ASAP = as soon as possible

Netizen = net + citizen

AFAIK = as far as I know

AFK = away from keyboard

B4 = before Biz = business

SOL= sooner or latter tttt= to tell the truth

CU = see you

BF = boy friend

GF = girl friend

LOL = laugh out loud

JJWW = jī jī wāi wāi (to gossip about something)

ǒu = wǒ (me)

xī fàn = xǐ huān (like)

huī cháng = féi cháng (very)

xiā mǐ = shén me (what)

88 = bái bái (goodbye)

jiàng zǐ = zhè yàng zǐ (like this)

bù zuō sǐ jiù bú huì sǐ = No zuo no die y qián jiù shì rèn xìng =(rich and bitch)

qiě xíng qiě zhēn xī = (It is to be cherished)

2.4. Characteristics and Forms of Anti-language

1. Relexicalization

One of the most obvious characteristics of anti-language is that new words are used to replace old ones, which is a language relexicalized. In relexicalization, new words are often invented or old words are used by representing new meanings. It is a process of creation or innovation. New things appear and maintain. According to the design features of language, Saussure refers to the fact that the forms of linguistic signs bear no natural relationship to their meanings which is called arbitrariness. Arbitrariness of language makes it potentially creative. We can find it in Shakespeare's sonnet "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet". In anti-society, words or expressions may change, but the meaning remains the same.

2. Overlexicalization

It is obvious, however, the language is not merely relexicalized in the above-mentioned areas: it is overlexicalized. Such as in Mallik's account of the Calcutta underworld language we find not just one word for "bomb" but 21; 41 words for "police," and so on (Mallik, 1972:22-23). There are dozens of expressions of cannabis in English such as "marijuana, hemp, marihuana, bhang, cunjah, weed, hashish, gigglesmoke, Marry Warner" etc. Some of them are formal expressions and some come from cant or argot. All of these reflect the characteristic of overlexicalization in anti-language.

3. Homophone

In addition, the patterns of anti-language may appear at all levels such as phonological, lexicogrammatical and semantic such as homophone. A homophone is a word that is pronounced the same as another word but differs in meaning, and may differ in spelling too. The words may be spelled the same, such as “rose” (flower) and “rose” (past tense of the verb “rise”), or differently, such as “carat”, “caret”, and “carrot”, or “to”, “two”, and “too”. Many netizens use numbers which pronounce the same instead of words or change Chinese characters into the ones that sounds similar for the sake of convenience and saving time.

For example:

- 2B or not 2B = to be or not to be (the pronunciation of letter “B” is the same as the word “be”);
- B4 = before (“B” pronounces the same as syllable “be” in “before”);
- 1314 =in one’s whole life (“3” sounds similar to Chinese character “shēng” and the same is true for “4” as “shì”);
- 520 = I love you (“5” sounds similar to Chinese character “wǒ”, so do “2” and “1” which refers to “ài” and “nǐ”);
- 3Q = Thank you (in Chinese, “3” sounds alike to “θ” in “[θæŋk]” and the same to “Q” when there’s a liaison between “Thank” and “you”)

- ǒu = wǒ (me) (similar Chinese pronunciation)
- huī cháng = fēi cháng (very much) (similar Chinese pronunciation)
- xī fàn = xǐ huān (like) (similar Chinese pronunciation)

4. Abbreviation

Another type of way of formation of anti-language is abbreviation. Many words have come into being through abbreviation. An abbreviation is a shortened form of a word or phrase. It consists of a group of letters taken from the word or phrase. This phenomenon is also called clipping. A new word is created by cutting the final part (from “advertisement” to “ad”), cutting the initial part (from “telephone” to “phone”) or cutting both the initial and final parts accordingly (from “refrigerator” to “fridge”).

For instance:

asap = as soon as possible (made up from the first letters of each word)

tttt = to tell the truth (the same as above)

btw = by the way (the same as above)

DIY = do it yourself (the same as above)

SOHO = small office home office (the same as above)

JJWW = jī jī wāi wāi (the first letters of Chinese pinyin)

Sol = sooner or latter (made up from the first letters of each word)

CU = see you (the same as above)

BF = boy friend (the same as above)

GF = girl friend (the same as above)

LOL = laugh Out loud (the same as above)

5. Creation

As time goes by and because of the development of cyber world, netspeak develops rapidly and the forms are becoming more and more diversiform. The creativity of language makes netspeak resourceful and creative. There is an increasing number of new wordings appearing from day to day. For instance:

bù zuō sǐ jiù bú huì sǐ = No zuo no die

yǒu qián jiù shì rèn xìng = Rich and bitch

qiě xíng qiě zhēn xī = It is to be cherished.

Yě shì zuì le = I'm speechless.

bǎo zhèng bù dǎ sǐ nǐ = I give my word to spare your life.

wǒ dú shū shǎo nǐ bié piàn wǒ = Don't take advantage of my illiteracy.

nà huà miàn tài měi wǒ bù gǎn kàn = I can't afford to take a look at it.

rán ér bìng méi yǒu shén me luǎn yòng = But it is of no damn use.

chéng huì wán = Your urban folks are really born to mock!

cǐ kè wǒ de nèi xīn jī hū shì bēng kuì de = My heart is almost collapsed at the moment.

nà me wèn tí lái le = Here's the question

B. Relevant Studies

The researcher takes some information from the previous skripsi in Faculty of Teacher Training and Education University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara in academic year 2017, Journal about antilanguage by M.A.K. HALLIDAY. The information from the previous skripsi gives advantages for the researcher to finish this proposal. The researcher takes the skripsi that related with the title in this proposal. The information about directive speech act is referenced from the previous thesis named :

Title : Slang in the script of Suicide Squad movie

By : Fitri Dea Sahira Lubis (1702030779)

Title : the analysis of antilanguage from the Prespective Current Situation of
Netspeak

By : Shi Baihui, Li Fengjie

Title : Social Problem and dissolved

By : Soetomo

Title : Pengantar Teori Sociolinguistics

By : Prof. Dr. Damsar

C. Conceptual Framework

Sociolinguistic is commonly defined as the study of the characteristics and variations of language and relationships among the speakers with the characteristic functions of language variation in a language society (Kridalaksana, 1978: 94), Fishman (1972) in Chaer and Agustina (2004: 3) that sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language variation, the function of language variation, and the usage of language because these three elements interact in and mutually change each other in a speech society, the social identity of the speakers, the social environment in which the speech event occurs and the degree of variation and variety linguistics.

Antilanguage is language used for anti-society it means that an anti-society is a society that is set up within another society as a conscious alternative to it. It is a made of resistance, resistance which may take the form either of passive symbiosis or of active hostility and even destruction.

In this case, the researcher interested to research shemale because shemale is a group of people who are contrary to other normal people who are not in accordance with the existing law in Indonesia. shemale included to anti-society group . Shemale are men who prefer to act as women in his daily life. The existence of transvestites has been recorded for a long time in history and have different positions in every society.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This research was conducted by applying descriptive qualitative research design. According to Faisal (1990) Qualitative research is research that aims to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the subject of the study such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, etc.

B. Source of Data

. It will took from the conversation between member to member in shemale community in ‘‘Arya Entertainment group’’ at jalan Martubung Medan. The researcher will be took five members in shemale community in ‘‘Arya Entertainment group’’ to be analyzed.

C. The Technique of Collecting Data

The data was be analyzed by applying the following steps :

1. Recorded the conversation by using camera
2. Transcribed the conversation into written language
3. Translated into English

D. The Techniques of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher is used theory proposed by Miles and Huberman (1994) said that qualitative analysis consist of three procedures.

The procedures of data was be analyzed based on the following steps

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction means the process of sorting, focusing, identifying, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming of the data that was considered important. In the conducting research, the researcher will selecte data that will give valuable information in research. The data was chosen by identifying and classifying the types of antilanguage.

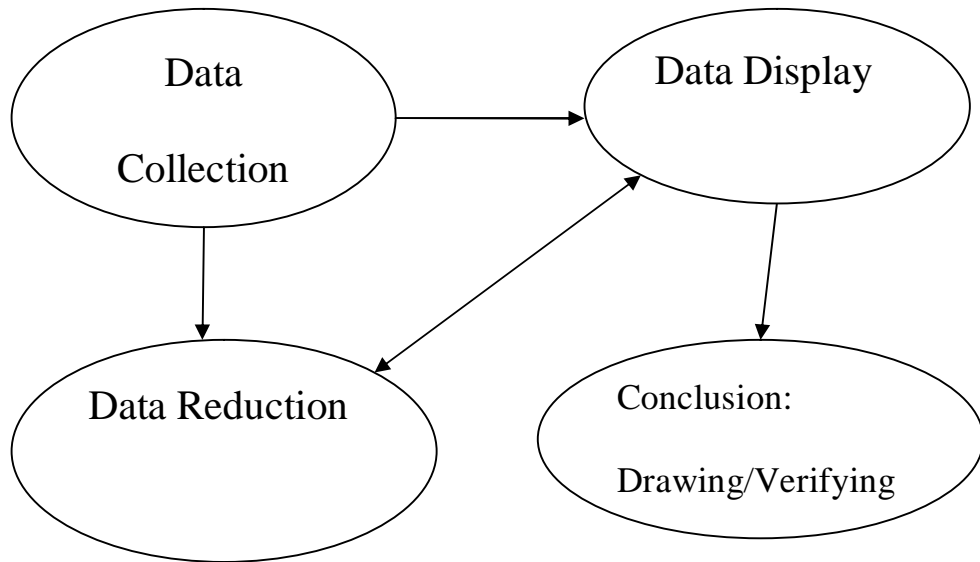
2. Data Display

Data display means the process to simplify the data in the form of sentences, narrative, or table. In displaying data, the researcher describes data by tabulating of the kinds of figures of speech into table.

3. Drawing and Verifying Conclusion

The last step after doing the data display is drawn of the conclusion and verification. It is used to describe all of the data, so that it would be came clearly.

The conclusion can be able to answer the formulation of the problem that formulated from the beginning.



CHAPTER IV
DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data Collection

In this chapter, the data was collected from the conversation of shemale community in “Arya Entertainment group” at jalan Martubung Medan kelurahan Tangkahan. There were 5 characteristics of antilanguages namely relexicalization, overlexicalization, homophone, abbreviation, creation. The researcher tried to describe some point that include: firstly, the characteristics of antilanguage used in conversation of *shemale community in “Arya entertainment group”*. second the meaning of antilanguage in the conversation and the last, the most dominant characteristics of antilanguages is used in the conversation of *shemale community pricesly in “Arya entertainment group”*

Table 4.1 Data Collection

No.	Data Collection
1.	Makasar
2.	Jadi <i>maharani</i> dung !
3.	Sayor narah
4.	Cembokor
5.	Lerong
6.	Keretek
7.	Cekong
8.	Manisan
9.	Harem
10.	Min min
11.	Ronsen
12.	Pikiran

13.	Pewong/pere
14.	Lekong
15.	Kike
16.	Kanua
17.	Metong
18.	Malaysia
19.	Bodrex
20.	Pandawa
21.	Titus
22.	Banset
23.	Dutrek
24.	Mursek
25.	Maharani
26.	Berepong/beher
27.	Jail-jali
28.	Takaran
29.	Beranak
30.	Piur
31.	Payung hitam
32.	Jahara
33.	Baygon
34.	Metong
35.	Simponi
36.	Absak
37.	Hitasi
38.	Putri
40.	Bagas
41.	Laper
42.	Naspro
43.	Oyeng
44.	Banjaran
45.	Celak mekah
46.	Uding

B. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, they were classified based on the types and meaning of slang from all the scenes. Some example of the representative data on the characteristics of antilanguages are drawn as the following:

Table 4.2. Characteristics of Antilanguage in the Conversation of Shemale Community.

No.	Data	The Characteristics of Antilanguage				
		A	B	C	D	E
1.	Makasar	ü				
2.	Maharani	ü				
3.	Sayur narah	ü				
4.	Cembokor		ü			
5.	Lerong	ü				
6.	Keretek	ü				
7.	Manisan				ü	
8.	Harem			ü		
9.	Min min				ü	
10.	Ronsen	ü				
11.	Pikiran	ü				
12.	Pewong	ü				
13.	Lekong	ü				
14.	Kike		ü			
15.	Kanua		ü			
16.	Metong	ü				
17.	Malaysia	ü				
18.	Bodrex	ü				
19.	Pandawa	ü				
20.	Titus	ü				
21.	Banset		ü			
22.	Dutrek	ü				
23.	Mursek	ü				
24.	Maharni	ü				
25.	Barepong	ü				
26.	Jail-jali				ü	
27.	Takaran	ü				

28.	Beranak		ü			
29.	Piur		ü			
30.	Payung hitam		ü			
31.	Jahara	ü				
32.	Baygon	ü				
33.	Metong	ü				
34.	Simponi			ü		
35.	Absak		ü			
36.	Hitasi		ü			
37.	Putri					ü
38.	Bagas		ü			
39.	Laper					ü
40.	Naspro		ü			
41.	Oyeng	ü				
42.	Banjaran	ü				
43.	Celak mekah		ü			
44.	Uding					ü
45.	Mawarlah					ü

Note :

A : Relaxicalitation

B : overlexicalitation

C : Homophone

D : Abbreviation

E : Creation

The Table 4.2. above shows that there were five characteristics of antilanguage found in the conversation between shemale, there were (24) Relexicalization, (12) Overlexicalization, (2) Homophone , (3) Abbreviation, (4) Creation. The total member of the antilanguage were 45.

Table 4.3. The Percentage Characteristics of Antilanguage

No.	Characteristics of Antilanguage	Total	Percentage
1.	Relexicalitation	24	53,33 %
2.	Overlexicalization	12	26,66 %
3.	Homophone	2	4,44 %
4.	Abbreviation	3	6,66 %
5.	Creation	4	8,91 %
Total		45	100 %

The table above shows that there were 45 antilanguages found in conversation by shemale community, they were relexicalitation with the amount of 24 (53,33 %) overlexicalization with the amount of 12 (26,66%) homophone with the amount 2 (4,44%) abbreviation with the amount of 3 (6,66%), creation with the amount of 4 (8,91). The total member of antilanguages were 45.

The most dominant type of antilanguage in conversation by shemale community is relexicalitation in the amount 24 (53,33%).

From those findings, the percentage of each type of slang can be taken by using the formula:

$$X = \frac{f}{n} \times 100\%$$

Table 4.4. The Meaning of Antilanguage Used in the Shemale Community

No.	Data	Meaning	Contextual Meaning
1.	Cuz kesindang adegan makasar, makasarnya endes-endes semuare	Come here quickly, there are foods, the foods are good.	Statement that there are delicious foods there
2.	Kanua Makassar apose ?	Which one do you want to eat ?	Offering foods
3.	Banjara kanua maharani ?	Your dress did expensive , where do buy it ?	Asking dress
3.	Kike sayo narah samsek kanua .	I love you	Statement
4.	Bintaro kanua cembokor tentang kike binik .	Are you jealous ?	Asking that he was jealous
5.	Cus lerong adagen rezongan	Hurry up ! there was a raid	They must run to escape the raid, they will be caught if there is a raid
6.	Belalang keretek disandro , mursek disandro	In there , this motorcycle is cheaper than the other	Statement that there is a location in which cheaper to buy motorcycle thn the the other place.
7.	Cekong sekelse kanua	You are so beautiful	Statement
8.	Sumpit manisan banget lekes kanua .	I swear, your husband is sweet	Statement that he praised someone's

9.	Harem duta kike	I do not have money	husband Statement that he does not have money
10.	Bismillah kike min min minangan ?	Can I ask something ?	He order something
11.	Mande ronsen kike kok hilmah ?	Where is cigarette , why its ?	Asking that the position her cigarette.
12.	Mawak titus piciran samsek kike ?	Do you want to be my girlfriend ?	Asking that would you want to be his girlfriend
13.	Somsek sekelsong pewong	This arrogant woman is so ugly	They angry with the girl who arrogant
14.	Lekong saposse intri mawarlah kike	Whose man is he ? I want him I want to the man .	Asking that the man is belong to whom, he wants that man.

C. Research Findings

Based on the analysis provided in the previous, the finding specific as the following :

1. Conversation between one member to another member in shemale community used six kinds of characteristics antilanguage. The six kinds of characteristics antilanguage used were relexicalization, overlexicalization, homophone, abbreviation, creation. The more dominant were used by shemale community in their conversation is relexicalitation (53,33 %), overlexicalization (26,66%), homophone (4,44 %), abbreviation (6,66 %), creation (8,91 %).
2. They use the antilanguage expressions when talking about certain secrets for example when the handsome man near them surely they will interested and talk to that man and they want to be his girlfriend. And then they do not use antilanguage in their daily activities like at home because in reality life actually they live with their parents but in this case they make like a basecamp especially for shemale so in the basecamp they interact each other and may make a party in there.
3. Reason of the antilanguage expression used in shemale community when they talk to each other. The language was created because they do not want other people know the language that is generated by their own, the language was made because they want to find their identity and they want the recognition like a human, they are often ostracized, despised and mocked.

BAB V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Having analyzed the data, conclusion can be stated as the following.

1. There were five characteristics *of antilanguage in conversation by shemale community*, there were :
 - a) Relexicalization with the amount of 24 (53,33 %)
 - b) Overlexicalization with the amount of 12 (26,66 %)
 - c) Homophone with the amount of 2 (4,44 %)
 - d) Abbreviation with the amount of 3 (6,66 %)
 - e) Creation with the amount of 4 (8,91 %)
2. The meaning used by the characters in conversation by shemale community are contextual meaning, depending on the situation or given context.
3. The most dominant characteristics antilanguage in conversation by shemale community is relexicalization because relexicalization is new words are often invented or old words are used by representing new meanings. It is process of creation and innovation. So, many new words have modified from old word by shemale or antisociety, the words or expressions may change, but the meaning remains the same. In this case is antisociety humans that do not following the rules of language in Indonesia they always make create their own language so the other people can not understand what did they say.

B. Suggestions

In relation to the suggestions, conclusion are staged as the following.

1. Theoretically ; the finding can add use more horizontal in sociolinguistic theories. In addition the finds can be references for other researcher.
2. Practically ; the finding has some benefits for all student especially at English study program and the students are able to apply their knowledge and comprehension the anti language in the appropriate daily converstion, especially in informal situation. And also as the additional resources for teachers and lecturers in teaching language.

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APPENDIX I

Dialogue 1

In the Stall

Shemale 1 : **Cuz kesindang adegan makasar, makasarnya endes –endes**

Semuare.

(come here, there are delicious foods here)

shemale 2 : Nggak bismilaakike

(I can not)

Shemale 1 : Kenepong?
(why ?)

Shemale 2 : Akika mawar piur
(I want to go out)

shemale 1 : **cekong sekeles kanua**, Piur kemande ?
(you are beautiful today, where do you want to go now?,)

Shemale 2 : Sem- sem lekong akika la. **Kanua Makassar apose ?**

(with my boyfriend, what do you want to eat?)

Shemale 1 : Ala..., timse lekong kau aja lah yang kau pikirkan, uding la yuk kita
Biar badan sehat.
(iya... why only your boyfriend who keeps in your mind ? come on be
health)

Shemale 2 : **Bintaro kanua cembokor tentang akike**, nggak **bisnis**, bembem
lenggang akika mawar piur
(are you jealous with me? I can not, I want to go out)

Shemale 1 : Ya **uding** la, akika piur aja senderong
(hmmm... oke , I go myself)

Shemale 2 : Ya uding lah, tapi **Banjara kanua maharani ?**

(oke, but your dress is expensive, where did you buy it ?)

Shemale 1 : biase , beli di sambu lah .. hahahaha... nanti aku beli satu untuk sindang.

(as usually, I bought it at Sambu , later I will buy one to you)

Shemale 2 : kanua baik sekali, **kike sayo narah lah samsek kanua.**

(you are so kind to me, I love you)

Shemale 1 : akike juga ... hehehe

(me too , lols)

Dialogue (2)

Asking for lunch

Shemale 3 : Katanya, **tinta** mawar tinjauan
(You have told to me that you don't want sleep)

Shemale 4 : Birma akika mawar gembala, kanuis genggel sanjus ajus
(I want to be fat, hmmm.... You are annoying)

Shemale 3 : Habisna, kawasaki **kanua** Malaysia banget sich, tinjauan melulu
(endless, your friend is so lazy, he always sleeps)

Shemale 4 : Wih...., birmalah dadar pada kanuis kurus
(I don't care , you are thin)

Shemale 3 : Panasonic begin dang, paling ending tinjauan, mawar apa lagi
(The weather is so hot, it's better sleep, what will we do beside Sleep)

Shemale 4 : Kanuis ikatan, tinjauan somse akika, birma meyes
(You go to sleep with me, it's so cool)

- Shemale 3 : bedewe, **akika mau beli keretek**, dimana yang murah ?
 (anyway , I want to buy motorcycle, where is cheaper ?)
- Shemale 4 : belalang keretek disandro ajija mursek disandro
 (over there is cheaper than here)
- Shemale 3 : betol ?
 (really)
- Shemale 4 :ya..

Dialogue [3]

Promise to meet

- Shemale 1 : Hallo, ne, nandra malam jadi **kete** ye
 (*hello, we are going to meet up tonight ?*)
- Shemale 5 : Ye, di mande
 (*Ya, where is we meet ?*)
- Shemale 1 : Billyard tampah kitaro biasara ne...
 (*As usually, in our billiard*)
- Shemale 5 : **Kanua** samarinda pancaroba?
 (*You with whom ? with your boyfriend?)*)
- Shemale 1 : **Tinta**. Akika lagi baratayuda ne, sutra tigana harry Capri
 (*No, I have fought, it's has been three days*)
- Shemale 5 : Bosnialah bera terusan

(It's so bored if you always fight with your boyfriend)

Shemale 1 : Ember, sutralah. Kintaro *kete* sandro ye

(Tha's right, but, come on let's meet up)

Dialogue [4]

Asking news (at barbershop)

Shemale 1 : Maek di mandonyut ani- ani kanua yang gembala, tinta beranando

Kesindang

(mom, where is your son ? he never come back again)

Shemale 4 : siapose ?

(who ?)

Shemale 1 : Dika buk

(dika mom)

Shemale 4 : oooh.....

Shemale 1 : Apa meloncus aja kerajaannya ?

(he always do prostitute ?)

Shemale 4 : Titus tawara

(I don't know)

Shemale 1 : Uding somse sambreta ketri inang

(he is arrogant now)

Shemale 4 : Titus lah, birmalah dianes begitu

(I don't care)

Appendix 2

The pictures with Shemale Community







