

ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF SLANG LANGUAGE IN USAGE INDONESIAN LANGUAGE AMONG STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

Yayu Agustiani¹, Wikanengsih², Ika Mustika^{3*}

^{1,2,3}IKIP Siliwangi

¹agustianiyayu61@gmail.com, ²wikanengsih@ikipsiliwangi.ac.id, ³mestikasaja@yahoo.co.id

ABSTRACT

Language is a tool used by humans to interact with each other. With human language, humans can interact anytime and anywhere according to their respective regional languages, especially Indonesian. Indonesian is the unifying language of the nation and must be upheld by its citizens. But in reality, there are still many citizens who experience obstacles in interacting due to a lack of language skills. Errors in language can happen to anyone, be it children, adults, or seniors; it depends on the person's understanding of the language according to the rules. This study aims to analyze the impact of using slang that often occurs among schoolchildren at SMK Miftahul Ihsan. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method that describes data on language errors that are often used by schoolchildren. The facts about the language errors were obtained by using the recording and listening methods in class. Besides the data collection techniques, this study used a recording device to record all the conversations of the informants in the class. The results of the study indicate that the impact of using slang that occurs in schoolchildren or adolescents is inherent and used in students' daily lives so that it becomes a habit. The language errors are 1) The occurrence of deviant errors or slang; 2) Errors in the use of joining suffixes; 3) Errors in omitting one letter (phoneme) in a sentence; and 4) the replacement of diphthongs "au" and "ai" with "o" and "e".

Keywords: Impact of use, Language, slang.

ABSTRAK

Bahasa merupakan suatu alat yang digunakan manusia untuk berinteraksi dengan sesama, dengan adanya bahasa manusia dapat berinteraksi kapan saja dan di mana saja sesuai dengan bahasa daerah masing-masing khususnya bahasa Indonesia. Bahasa Indonesia merupakan bahasa pemersatu bangsa yang harus dijunjung tinggi oleh warga Negara. Namun pada kenyataannya masih banyak warga Negara yang mengalami hambatan dalam berinteraksi akibat kurangnya keterampilan bahasa berbahasa. Kesalahan dalam berbahasa dapat terjadi pada siapa saja, baik itu anak-anak maupun orang dewasa dan manula, hal tersebut tergantung orang tersebut memahami bahasa yang sesuai dengan aturan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dampaknya penggunaan bahasa gaul yang sering terjadi pada kalangan anak sekolah di SMK Miftahul Ihsan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deksriptif kualitatif yang mendeskripsikan data mengenai kesalahan berbahasa yang sering digunakan anak sekolah. Fakta- fakta kesalahan berbahasa tersebut didapatkan dengan menggunakan metode merekam dan menyimak di kelas. selain itu teknik pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan alat rekam untuk merekam seluruh percakapan informan didalam kelas. Adapun hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dampak penggunaan bahasa gaul yang terjadi pada anak sekolah atau remaja sudah melekat dan digunakan di kehidupan sehari-hari siswa sehingga menjadi sebuah kebiasaan. Kesalahan berbahasa tersebut yaitu: 1) Terjadinya kesalahan yang menyimpang atau bahasa gaul, 2) Kesalahan penggunaan imbuhan gabung, 3) Kesalahan dalam penghilangan satu huruf (fonem) dalam kalimat, 4) Penggantian diftong "au". "ai" dengan "o" dan "e".

Kata Kunci: Dampak penggunaan, Bahasa, Gaul

INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the things that humans should learn because it is a tool that is used to communicate both orally and in writing with family, friends, and the environment. Indonesia has a lot of diversity and variations. This is because Indonesian is very widely used and there are various kinds of speakers. Language diversity is related to all personal problems of speakers, such as age, education, gender, livelihood, social status, economic status, etc.

Chaer (Noermanzah, 2019, p. 307) explained that language is in the form of a system, in the form of symbols and sound forms, has arbitrary, meaningful, conventional, unique, universal, productive, varied, dynamic, and humane characteristics, is used as a tool for social interaction, and has a function as the identity of the speaker.

In addition, language is a tool used by humans as an initial source for thinking in obtaining an understanding of this language, which is used as a symbol and in science, among other things. an understanding that has enabled humans to understand what is around them and led them to have knowledge and expertise, Murti (Arisandy, D. et al. 2019, p. 249).

Thus, language is a tool used by humans to interact with other humans, and each spoken language has its meaning. The language itself can be learned from an early age because, when a child is born into the world, they can speak and pronounce sounds such as crying. Thus, the first language a child acquires is their mother tongue. But if the child acquires a second language in the environment, then the child will experience the use of language that is not by the rules of language. This is because children think the language they hear is correct and good to say without sorting out and choosing the language they will speak. They only listen to and repeat the language they hear and repeat it to other people when communicating. Sumenep (Wikanengsih, W., and Rostikawati, Y. 2019, p. 216) concluded that there was progress in mastering the Indonesian language even though when students communicated in Indonesian, there was often interference from the regional language (Bahasa Madura) and vice versa.

This shows that the child will experience errors in language. The existence of errors in the language will disrupt the communication process. in progress unless

the language error is made to joke or comfort someone. Batmang (Sikana, A. M. et al., 2021, p. 75) in his research entitled "Errors Speaking at the Phonological Level in Speech, the Spokesman for Handling the COVID-19 Virus, Achmad Yurianto, stated that language errors are gaps in language rules that become a natural symptom during the process of learning a second language.

Thus, language errors can occur if the child makes mistakes that are not by the rules of language. Factors that cause children to make mistakes in language, namely, the influence of slang that deviates in the context of language Al-Ma'ruf et al. (Riyanto, A. 2017, p. 2) argue that errors in Indonesian can generally be categorized in three ways: (1) errors due to structure (grammar), (2) diction (choice of words), (3) errors due to logical ambiguity, and (4) errors due to spelling.

Slang, commonly referred to as slang, is a language outside the official language, namely Indonesian. Slang, or slang, is usually used among young people, or what is now called the "millennial generation," which specifically refers to students and students. In the beginning, slang was the language used by thugs as a code for their conversations. However, in the end, the meaning of slang is becoming increasingly known and is starting to be accepted in the wider community, especially among teenagers. Kridalaksana (Gunawan, F. 2013, p. 60) argues that slang is defined as a variety of language that is not officially used by teenagers or certain social groups for internal communication as an attempt by people outside the group not to understand, in the form of an all-new and changing vocabulary. Sarwono (Gusnayetti, 2019. p. 277) explained that slang is the typical language of teenagers (the words are changed in such a way that they can only be understood by each other) that can be understood by almost all teenagers in Indonesia who are reached by the mass media, even though these terms are developing, changing, and increasing almost every day. With the existence of social media, it will have an impact on the increasingly rapid use of slang. Even in the current era of the millennial generation, slang is now commonly used in all communication activities, especially non-formal communication.

The naming of 'slang' clearly has consequences for teenagers in general; teenagers who don't want to use slang will be considered not slang.

is out of date. This term is something that makes teenagers afraid if they are labeled as a child who does not socialize by their community or peers. (Nurhasanah, N. 2014, p. 17) in her research entitled "The Influence of Slang on Indonesian," states that Slang is a style of language that is a development or modification of various languages, including Indonesian, so that slang does not have a stylistic structure. definite language. Most of the words in youth slang are translations, abbreviations, or puns. Slang will continue to live and develop to the social conditions of society and the progress of science and technology. The existence of this slang is very fond of being spoken by schoolchildren; this is to express what they are feeling, especially among schoolchildren who don't want to be left behind and want to be more modern. According to Ningrat (Gunawan, F. 2013, p. 61), in his research entitled "Implications of the Use of Slang for the Use of Indonesian Language Among Students of SMAN 3 Kendari," Alay language is a symptom experienced by Indonesian youths who want to be recognized as their status among their friends. This happens because children prefer to express themselves using deviant language rather than using Indonesian according to the rules. The development of slang is developing rapidly over time. This is influenced by several factors, such as internet access, which makes it easier for students to access what they want; secondly, environmental factors that cause students to listen to and imitate the language used by adults and their peers; and thirdly, the rise of broadcasts in electronic media, such as television shows, which present many films and youth advertisements that can be imitated by students, both in terms of language and style, which according to him is very modern. Sari, P. B. (2015: 174), in his research entitled "The impact of using slang among adolescents on Indonesian," states that along with the emergence of slang in society, there are many impacts or influences caused by slang on the development of Indonesian as an identity, including the following: 1) The existence of Indonesian is threatened by being marginalized by slang; this is because language activity is closely related to the culture of a generation. If the generation of this country is increasingly immersed in the deeper fading of the Indonesian language, the Indonesian language will stagger even more in carrying its burden as a national language and national identity, 2) The decreasing degree of Indonesian is because slang is considered so easy to use to communicate. In

addition, only certain people understand the meaning of slang; thus, teenagers prefer to use slang as everyday language when communicating. 3) Causing the extinction of the Indonesian language, the increasingly widespread use of slang among teenagers is a signal of a very serious threat to the unified language, namely Indonesian, and this shows a sign that the language skills of today's young generation are getting worse. Suleman, J., and Islamiyah, E. P. N. (2018: 157) in their research entitled "The Impact of Using Slang Among Adolescents on Indonesian Language" state that there are two impacts of slang: 1) Positive Impact: By using slang, teenagers become more creative. Regardless of whether or not this slang is disturbing, there's nothing wrong with us enjoying every language change or innovation that appears. Provided it is used in the right situation with the right media and the right communicator. 2) Negative Impact: The use of slang can make it difficult for users of Indonesian to speak it properly and correctly. Even at school or at work, we are required to always use good and correct language. The purpose of this study is to describe the impact of using slang on Indonesian that occurs in schoolchildren at Miftahul Ihsan Vocational School. These errors include several morphological cases and errors deviating into slang or alay (Regiment).

METHOD

This research uses a descriptive method. Mohajan and Haradhan (Yuliani, 2018) state that descriptive-qualitative research is defined as research that examines natural social action events, emphasizing the way people interpret and understand their experiences to understand a social reality so that individuals can solve their problems. This research was conducted at SMK Miftahul Ihsan, City of Banjar, with the research population being students of classes IX RPL 1 and IX RPL 2, and the sample in this study totaled 65 students. In collecting data, researchers used the first two ways to listen to the utterances spoken by children when communicating at school. Mahsun (Irawan, S. 2020, p. 205) explains that the term listening is not only related to the use of language in this study, only listening to spoken language was used. The two researchers also used recordings so that what was listened to was in harmony with the data obtained from the recording. With this recording device, it makes it easier for researchers to collect data in the form of schoolchildren's speech

errors. While the instruments used are mobile phones and stationery to record the results of conversations from students regarding the use of slang at school,

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

In this study, we will find out what Indonesian language mistakes students make because of the impact of using slang that is already attached to students. So that Even in formal events such as school, children still use slang and even influence Indonesian to the point where mistakes in language occur.

After conducting an analysis of language errors among schoolchildren at Miftahul Ihsan Vocational School when conducting discussions in class on Indonesian language learning, there were errors in Indonesian, especially the use of slang.

The analysis is in the table as follows:

No	Deviant error	Error result
1	Errors that save or slang	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Ayo baca dulu geis (Let's read first guys) 2) Kalo menurut gue mah gini ya (in my opinion) 3) Eh gimana sih lo (ey, how about you) 4) Yaudah deh terserah lo aja (Well, it's up to you) 5) Eh gue mah duluan dong (I'll go first) 6) Belaga banget lu (You're so arrogant) 7) Ko lo ngomongnya gitu sih (why you say like that?) 8) Apa lu? (what?!) 9) Gaje lu (You're so weird) 10) Kertasnya dari lu ajalah (The paper is from you) 11) Santuy weh (Chill out) 12) Kuker luh (don't have things to do) 13) Yaelah modus teros (You are only lying) 14) Jangan curcol teros gais (Don't keep cursing) 15) Sans aja kali ya (enjoy)
2	Misuse of compound affixes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Bu ini ditabelkan bu? (Try the table miss) 2) Cukupin aja lah (just enough) 3) Tulisin aja ama kamu (just writing with you) 4) Biarin weh yang lain mah (Just let the others)
3	An error in the omission of one letter (phoneme) in the sentence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Udah gausah (It's okay/no problem) 2) Bu identitas buku ama identitas resensi sama? (Ma'am, the identity of the book and the identity of the reviewer are the same?) 3) Penerbitnya gimana bu? (What is the publisher, ma'am?) 4) Udahlah bagian ini aja

	(Never mind this part)
	5) Emang tadi kata ibu gini kan? (Did your mother say this?)
	6) Yaudah ini buat keunggulannya (Well, this is for excellence)
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4	Use of diphthongs "au", "ai" with "o" and "e"
	1) Pake emot (with emoji)
	2) Sampe no 8 (until 8 number)
	3) Bu gapapa ga pake tabel? (ma'am issokey to not use table?)

Discussion

In everyday life, humans cannot be separated from the use of language, whether it is language according to rules or language that deviates, depending on which group of people uses it. However, as time has progressed, many changes have occurred in the way Indonesian is written by EBI. This is especially the case among schoolchildren or teenagers, who are currently having more and more difficulty using good and correct Indonesian. Students often speak in ways that deviate, such as abbreviating words, adding letters to standard words, using letters, and using numbers in writing. This is because students or teenagers follow an increasingly advanced era due to modernization. The most visible impact of modernization is lifestyle, such as how to dress, how to study, the application of increasingly advanced technology, and how to speak words and use language in interactions.

Suleman, J., and Islamiyah, E. P. N. (2018: 154) stated that slang is generally used as a means of communication among adolescents in a group during a certain period. This is because teenagers have their language for expressing themselves. Thus, slang is more of a source of pride for teenagers, especially among schoolchildren. That's because by speaking slang, he feels modern and up-to-date. Dardjowidjojo (Yana, A. 2018), states that language acquisition is influenced by several factors, including culture, family background, standard of living, level of education, and location (village or big city). Speaking of slang among teenagers, which has its impact, the positive impact is that students and children can be more creative in their thinking depending on the situations and conditions faced by students. Besides that, with the innovation and renewal that occur, students can

respond well. In line with this, Sari (Yana, 2018) suggests that there is a positive impact from the use of slang by teenagers so that teenagers become more creative. Regardless of whether or not this slang is disturbing, there's nothing wrong with us enjoying every language change or innovation that appears. But besides that, there are negative impacts that affect children's Indonesian language. In addition to children preferring to use slang as everyday language, children sometimes use this language inappropriately at school or when communicating with older people. Likewise, in formal events, it will be difficult to speak Indonesian properly and correctly because you are too comfortable using slang. The study of language errors has a scope that is not much different from the field of linguistics. This is related to the knowledge that is the basis for analyzing language errors, such as in the fields of phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. Therefore, the scope of language errors includes the levels of phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. Tarigan (Maulida, U. 2021, p. 27) reveals that language errors are a side that has defects both in writing and orally; these errors are things that deviate from standard norms or predetermined norms. Indonesian has its characteristics, and in its development, several components have not been standardized namely the pronunciation component. As for the language skills themselves, according to Supriani (Hernawati, N. T., and Mustika, I. 2022, p. 91), language errors are the use of a form of speech from various.

Linguistic elements include words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that deviate from predetermined language rules. Errors in academic books vary. The slang vocabulary that has developed recently is often irregular or does not follow rules. So that every time a new term appears, the user needs to memorize it. The use of the word in slang does not have a definite standard because its use depends on one's mood when making and saying the word. The emergence of a new vocabulary among teenagers, known as slang, makes it difficult for some people to understand the meaning of the message that has been conveyed. Enre (Fawaid, F. N. et al. 2021, p. 66) argues that diction or word choice is the use of words appropriately to represent thoughts and feelings that you want to express in the pattern of a sentence. The language errors that have been described in the results of this study are very popular among teenagers because they feel more comfortable using slang as a

means of everyday communication. Even with this feeling of comfort, students forget to indicate which language is good or not to say. Besides that, students have not been able to indicate which language fits the needs and goals of the communication being carried out. So that Students often use slang in the classroom during the learning process, such as the language error described above, which is one example of the language error used by students in the learning process in the classroom. With this, it shows that the Indonesian language is increasingly influenced by slang so many Indonesian-speaking teenagers deviate.

The large number of Indonesian people who use slang and abbreviations in their daily communication are deviations from using Indonesian properly and correctly. To avoid the use of slang, which is very widespread in future society, it is necessary to make efforts at this time to instill and develop understanding and love in the nation's generation for Indonesian as the national language. Thus, the role of parents in this matter is very important. The monitoring of parents will have a big influence that is good for children. So that any developments that occur in children are known, parents will know and correct them when something is wrong. Before the child imitates the style of speech or behaves outside, the child will imitate the people around him, especially the family.

In addition to the role of parents, the figure of a teacher at school must always teach students to communicate well using the language to be spoken. The role of the teacher at school as the second parent of students is authority in guiding students at school. Thus, the role of parents and teachers in monitoring the language used by children must be more observant so that they do not continue to make and experience errors in language. In addition, parents, teachers, and the government are required to instill and develop children's understanding and love of the Indonesian language. Thus, the use of the Indonesian language properly and correctly at this time and in the future will increase.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the data analysis that has been carried out by researchers, it can be concluded that teenagers or schoolchildren are addicted to making mistakes in Indonesian. These errors are 1) the occurrence of deviant errors

or slang; 2) the misuse of compound affixes; 3) Errors in omitting one letter (phoneme) in a sentence; and 4) Replacing diphthongs "au", ai, and o" with "o" and "e.". The existence of errors in the language occurs because of several influencing factors, such as the increasingly rapid development of information technology, which makes children keep up with the current era. In addition, students already feel comfortable with words that deviate from linguistic conventions for everyday use, so they find it difficult and reluctant to use Indonesian by applicable norms, both at school and in the environment.

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