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SLANG WORDS IN TRANSACTION OF SELLING-BUYING DRUGS IN PADANG CITY AREA

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Abstract

This research is able to develop linguistic aspects that are used by a group of drug dealers and users to be directly identified by people who are likely close to them. So that the public can be aware of the existence of drug sales transactions and submit it to the authorities to follow up.

This research seeks to understand and explain the phenomena of slang used by drug dealers in buying and selling transactions Padang City. This research produces descriptive data in the form of sentences, words, or slang language phrases Padang City. This research method is Simak Libat Cakap (SLC) where researchers are directly involved in obtaining data. Sources of data in this research were obtained from oral sources. The oral data source was obtained from an interview with one dealer who was willing to be interviewed who did the distribution and had connections with other dealers.

Keywords: Drugs, Slang, Selling-Buying

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I INTRODUCTION

Mass media and social media report about the case of drug users who come from the artist and also not from the artist, making a discourse that never has a solution to the root. Based on a survey from the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) and the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) that around 2.3 million students in Indonesia have taken drugs. Where the figure is equivalent to 3.2 percent of the population (National CNN: June 22, 2019). Drug abuse by students has become a problem on a global scale. Based on reports from World Drugs Reports 2018 from The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), it has been found that 275 million people aged 15 to 64 years have taken drugs at least once.

The entry of drugs into Indonesia is not accidental. Drugs have become a very large business field and even have been carried out by large countries so that they enter Indonesia by smuggling. In the media, we often know the term "smuggling". Literally based on the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI 2018), the word "smuggling" has the basic word "smuggling" which means "illegal entry of goods to avoid import duties or because of entering prohibited goods". The understanding of the word "smuggled" has to do with cases that occur in Indonesia. Based on a survey from BNN, Indonesia is still one of the targets for smuggling international drug networks.

Seeing many elements involved in the spread of drugs, based on the Law implicitly

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explains who can be said to be a dealer and user. The word "dealer" based on KBBI 2018 has the meaning "people who circulate" and the word "user" means "people who use". The following are said to be dealers in accordance with the Law, namely those who produce narcotics against the law (Article 1 paragraph 3 and Article 13), those who import narcotics illegally (Article 1 paragraph 4 and Article 113), those who export narcotics illegally (Article 1 paragraph 5 and Article 113), parties that carry out the transportation or transit of narcotics in an unlawful manner (Article 1 paragraph 9 and Article 115), and those who carry out illicit drug trafficking and narcotics precursors (Article 1 paragraph 6 and Article 111, 112, 129). Meanwhile, those who are said to be narcotics users based on the Law are narcotics addicts (article 1 paragraph 13, Article 54, Article 127) and narcotics abusers (article 1 paragraph 15, Article 54, Article 127).

Based on cases that often occur, according to a BNN survey the success of new law enforcement officers is able to reveal about 10 percent of drug smuggling cases. This means that there are still very big obstacles so that until now there are no more concrete solutions made by the government or other law enforcers. However, this research can develop one way to identify dealers and actors who can involve the wider community to dig up information about the place and the perpetrators, namely by looking at the linguistic aspects that are only used by the spreaders and the perpetrators.

Aspects of language are a way of communicating and a series of words that are spoken by humans who have meaning and

purpose. Aspects of language have to do with terms that are often used by dealers and actors as "codes" that only they understand. If you dig deeper information, you can find many terms that they use in making transactions. As the term "iwak" means inecstasy type of drug in the sale and purchase transaction. The term "P5" which means purchasing a package at a price of Rp. 500,000.

In the language aspect we know it by the term "slang", which means "a variety of informal language that is seasonal, used by adolescents or certain social groups for internal communication with the intention that non-group members do not understand" (KBBI 2018). Drug dealers and users are social groups that exist in our lives, but their existence has a bad impact on social life. Therefore, this research is able to develop linguistic aspects that are used by a group of drug dealers and users to be directly identified by people who are likely close to them. So that the public can be aware of the existence of drug sales transactions and submit it to the authorities to follow up.

Every research has benefits, both for the researchers themselves and for readers and related research institutions. The research will provide academic and policy benefits. It will contribute to the concepts of meaning and social which are included in sociopragmatic studies. This research will also be useful as teaching material for Sociolinguistics and Pragmatics courses. In policy, will create and compose new words that can be used by various parties, especially linguists and of course it is expected to provide vocabulary in Indonesian related to drug trafficking cases.

II RESEARCH METHODS

This type of research is a descriptive research with a qualitative approach. This research seeks to understand and explain the phenomena of slang used by drug dealers in buying and selling transactions Padang City. This research produces descriptive data in the form of sentences, words, or slang language phrases Padang City. This research method is *Simak Libat Cakap (SLC)* where researchers are directly involved in obtaining data. Sources of data in this research were obtained from oral sources. The

oral data source was obtained from an interview with one dealer who was willing to be interviewed who did the distribution and had connections with other dealers.

Data is collected by using the note taking technique. The point is that the researcher records all the utterances expressed by the dealer in Padang. If there are new terms or terms related to drugs, the researcher records the utterances in the slang language column.

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The stages of data analysis in this research are grouping utterances expressed by drug dealers based on word usage, phrase usage or sentence usage following the Indonesian Spelling General Guidelines. Next, the data were analyzed using dressing techniques. The dressing technique is applied by replacing the wrong Indonesian usage form with the Indonesian usage form that is in accordance with the Indonesian Spelling General Guidelines.

Presentation of research results is carried out informally and formally. Presentation of the results of informal data analysis using ordinary words and when read can be immediately understood. The presentation of data analysis by using signs, symbols and terms commonly used in linguistics (Sudaryanto, 1993: 145).

In this section, a number of previous studies are described that have relevance to this research. The research is in the form of books and research results relating to the use of slang in various language phenomena. As far as the literature research has been carried out, several previous studies have been found related to the misuse of Indonesian in outdoor media.

Slang research in English has been done by Wahyuni (2008). The results of his research found that there is a number of slang languages used in Ocean's Eleven Film. In this research, the researcher has discovered the language slang in this film. He concluded that the slang in the film could be classified into the slang of the community, slang of workers, and slang of public houses.

Asiyah (2012) also examines slang. He researches the word slang in the Transgender Community in Salatiga. In this research, researchers found the slang data found in the form of words and idioms. Researchers found 22 nouns, 27 verbs, 23 adjectives, 7 adverbs, 3 question words, and one idiom. Researchers also mentioned the reasons why they used the word slang based on the Hymes Theory. The reason is to express their feelings with language, a marker of solidarity and to make conversation comfortable in their community, and to hide the contents of their conversation.

Suwarsih (2012) examines the word slang in the Best Brooklyn Film. He found the word slang by using word formations. Among them are 6 slang words formed by the affixation process, 2 slang words with the compounding

process, 31 slang words with an abbreviation process, 3 slang words with a reduplication process, 42 slang words with an existing word, 8 slang words with a loan process, 2 slang words by the process of the discovery process, and 1 slang word by the process of eponyms. In this film researchers found 95 words as slang words.

Based on the literature review above, this research is different from previous studies. In this research the slang language found in the communication and sale and purchase transactions of drugs used by its publishers in Padang City. This research is interconnected with previous studies because this research emerged after the existence of previous studies and their findings.

Many experts define the meaning of slang. According to Yule, slang or lo colloquial speech', describing words or phrases used in daily life including those used by a group of young people and other groups who have the same interests or hobbies.

Chaer and Agustina (2010: 67) explain that what is meant by slang is social variation that is special and confidential. That is, this variation is used by certain circles that are very limited, and should not be known by people outside the group. Therefore, the vocabulary used in this slang is always changing. Slang is indeed more a vocabulary than a phonology or grammatical field. This hose is temporal; and more commonly used by young subjects, even though older subjects also use it. Because this slang is group and secret, the impression arises that this slang is the secret language of thieves and criminals, when in fact it is not like that. This confidentiality factor also causes the vocabulary used in slang to change frequently.

The term jargon is also often heard, especially in the mass media by using foreign words in expressing something. Chaer and Agustina (2010: 68) explain jargon is a social variation that is used limitedly by certain social groups. The phrase used is often not understood by the general public or people outside the group. However, these expressions are not confidential. For example, in a mechanic or workshop group there are expressions such as *spooring*, jacked up, dices, and polished. In a group of masons and builders, expressions are found, such as being folded, exposed, angled and weighed.

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Meanwhile, in KBBI, jargon is a special vocabulary used in certain fields of life (environment). Nuryadi defines jargon as a

language barrel that is deliberately used by certain groups but is not understood by those outside the group (Robins 1992: 62).

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data based on the results of an interview with one of the former drug convicts who took the time to reveal the language they often use as a secret code in the process of buying and selling drugs. Not only that, the data will also include terms used in the narcotics scope. The following will examine each word based on the literal meaning and contextual meaning.

seperempat gram means preman

The phrase used by the dealer group is "seperempat gram". The phrase signifies the term "preman". Based on the KBBI the word "preman" is a term for bad people (robber, robber, extortionist, and so on). In the case of drugs the term used to hide the meaning of "preman" is to use the term "seperempat gram".

Based on the concept of word formation put forward by Warren (1992: 45), the phrase "seperempat gram" undergoes the process of forming words that produce new lexemes, namely the word "preman". So that the word will produce a different word from a different paradigm that does not have a meaning relationship between the meaning of "seperempat gram" and the meaning of the word "preman".

jokal means "jalan"

The word "jokal" is usually used for the activities of robbing, snatching, thieves, yelling. Based on KBBI the meaning of the word "jalan" is a way (reason, condition, endeavor) to do (do, achieve, search) for something. The relationship between the two meanings of the word is that drug dealers and drug users are looking for ways to carry out their goals in a way that is not good, namely by way of yapping and even robbing for money. The two words above have the same meaning relationship as a form of achieving its goals in a bad way.

The word "jokal" becomes the word "jalan" is the concept of word formation, namely

the formation of the word derivation. The process of forming words which produces new lexemes and produces different words different paradigms.

"setengky", "setengki" means "setengah gram"

The word "gram" in KBBI means the basic unit of measurement of weight (mass) abbreviated g. Drug users and dealers use the word "setengki" to refer to the type of powdered narcotics that can be purchased in grams. If drug users want to consume this type of powder drug, then when they buy, then they use the word "setengki". Affixes as meaning "setengah" and "→-tengki" → means gram.

The formation of the word "setengki" which means "setengah gram" based on the formation process is an acronym. According to Warren (1992: 45) an acronym is short for a combination of letters or syllables written and pronounced as acceptable words that are used to facilitate the pronunciation of the two words. That is, "setengah gram" are two words which, if combined into "setengah".

"se-gaw" means "satu gram"

"gaw" means "gram"

Other name of se-gaw is "seji" or "se-g"

In Indonesian "se-" is a prefix. In KBBI the meaning "se-" is a bound form of one or one. While "gram" is the basic unit of measurement of weight (mass) abbreviated "g". The two meanings interpreted by KBBI can be combined into "satu gram", which means the total weight of objects is one. To replace the word "gram", drug dealers and drug users use the word "gaw". There are several forms of naming of "se-gaw", namely "seji" and "se-g".

Based on the data above, there are three words that can be searched for the process of forming words. These words are "se-gaw", "gaw", "se-g". The word "se-gaw" is formed by

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compounding. The suffix "se" which means one is combined with the word "gaw" which means "gram". The second word is "gaw" formed by the process of derivation. The word "gaw" is produced as a new lexeme to come up with different words from different paradigms. The third word is "se-g" which is formed by the abbreviation "gram" to "g" which is formed by a phoneme modification with the type of loan word. While the sound of the letter "g" is formed from the loan word the letter "g" in English, namely /ji/.

“jokul” means “jual”

Based on KBBI the meaning of the word "jual" is to sell something (land and so on) with the right to buy it back. The word that is used and agreed upon by a group of drug dealers when conducting drug transactions is "jokul". This word will appear when a transaction occurs or one of the dealers offers a type of drug to be sold.

The word "jokul" undergoes the process of forming the word derivation. That is, the word "jual" which has undergone a process of derivation produces a new lexeme, namely "jokul" and produces different words from different paradigms.

“Jokulan” means “jualan”

According to the class of words, the word "jualan" is a noun. Based on the KBBI the word "jualan" means goods sold; merchandise. To conceal drug trading transactions, drug dealers and drugs make other words so they are not understood by others. They use the word "jokulan" to hide the meaning of "jualan".

The word "jokulan" is the result of the process of word formation by derivation. The formation of the word "jualan" produces a new lexeme, the word "jokulan". The word is a different word to be seen based on different paradigms.

“nahab” means “bahan” or “barang” (for drugs)

Situation:
“Ah, payah barangnya/ bahannya/ nahabnya”

Based on KBBI the meaning of the word "bahan" is (everything) that can be used or needed for a specific purpose. If the definition of the word "bahan" is related to the context of the speech above, it can be concluded that what is meant by "bahan" is one type of drug used by drug users that has a poor quality. Speakers say they are disappointed with the drugs he uses.

The word used as slang is the word "nahab". Based on the process of its formation, the word "nahab" has a phoneme modification with the type of back slang. Back slang is the process of changing the tenses by reversing the wording. The composition of the letters of the word "bahan" is "b-a-h-a-n" if the word structure is reversed to "n-a-h-a-b".

“mambo” means “makan-bobo” or “makan-tidur”

According to the informant who provided the data, the term “mambo” is used for narcotics which are bad because of their effects of eating and sleeping. The meaning of the word "makan" in KBBI is to put something in the mouth, then chew and swallow it. The meaning of the word "makan" based on the context of drugs is not putting food in the mouth, but putting methamphetamine in the mouth. While the meaning of the word "tidur" in KBBI is an anesthetic (a drug that causes sleep well). Based on the context, "tidur" is the effect of consuming methamphetamine so that users fall asleep after using methamphetamine.

The word "makan-bobo" is used as slang for "makan-tidur". The word “bobo” is a synonym of the word "tidur", where the meaning of the word is used to sleep in children. "makan-bobo" then undergoes a process of formation, namely the modification of phonemes with the type of abbreviation. Abbreviation is a form of shortening of words or sentences consisting of one or more letters. "makan-bobo" if eliminated the letters k, a, n, b, o then it becomes "mabo" then if the letters n and b are fused then the sound m appears. So a new word appears, which is "mambo".

“ngunci” means “nyimpan”
“kunci” means “menyimpan”
“kuncian” means “simpanan”

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situation:

**“Lu mau ngunci ga?” or
“Lo masih punya kuncian ga?” means “Lo
masih punya simpanan narkoba ga?”**

The word "ngunci" comes from the basic word "kunci" which in KBBI means a means to achieve an intention (such as breaking a secret, solving a problem, determining losing or winning, or succeeding or not. While the word "nyimpan" comes from the basic word "simpan" which In KBBI it means to put it in a safe place so that it is not damaged, lost. However, based on its definitive relationship, the words "kunci" and "simpan" do not have a closeness of meaning. However, as slang language agreed by a group of drug dealers, to reveal the meaning of save, they agreed to use the word "kunci".

Based on the example above, "ngunci" referred to by the speaker is not a kind of object to close something tightly, but it refers to storing drugs. The speaker asks the other speaker if he still has drugs to use. The word "kunci" involves the process of forming words with a type of derivation. The word "kunci" is processed so that it produces a new lexeme and produces a different word, namely "simpan" so as to bring up a different paradigm.

“bokul” means “beli”

situation:

“Bokul di mana sih?” means “Beli di mana nih?”

The word "beli" in KBBI means to get something through exchange (payment) with money. It can be said that the context that occurs is the process of buying and selling drugs. The slang language used for the word "beli" is "bokul". Previously in data 5, the word "jokul" means "jual". "Bokul" and "jokul" have similar words. So that it can be seen the equivalence of changing the word "beli and jual" with "jokul-bokul".

The word "bokul" undergoes the process of forming the word derivation. That is, the word "beli" which has undergone a process of derivation produces a new lexeme, namely

"bokul" and produces different words from different paradigms.

gepank/ gepang = pakai narkoba

“Emang siapa yang gepank?”

ngelacak = mencari

“Kalo mau ngelacak jangan malam-malam”

penyakit = polisi/ intel/ BNN/ warga yang

perang terhadap narkoba

“Kalau ngelacak jangan malam-malam soalnya

banyak penyakit”

kompur = korek api = pembakar narkoba

“Gue siapin kompornya, ya”

lokit-in = liatin = awasi

“Oke, lu siapin dah kompornya. Gue lokit-in ya”

bokul berapa? = beli berapa?

BEDE = EDEB > Bandar Narkoba

igab = bagi/ minta

“Igab-igab dong” = “Bagi-bagi dong”

alamat = tempat menaruh narkoba

“Lu kirim alamat dong”

Kurir/ pengantar narkoba memiliki banyak sebutan, diantaranya adalah:

kuda

kuda besi

peluncur

buka = jualan

“Lu buka ga?”

pahe = paket hemat = biasanya harga sekitar dua ratus ribuan

“Beli pahe ya”

wakas – sakaw > merasa butuh narkoba diiringi gangguan psikis dan fisik.

“Gue wakas banget nih”

2 meter = Rp. 200.000

4 meter = Rp. 400.000

3 meter = Rp. 300.000

“Lu mau bokul berapa?” “Gue bokul 2 meter deh”

tekapan sabu = paketan sabu

STM = Sabu Tukar Memek

STB = Sabu Tukar Body/ Badan

otak sabu = terkenal kotor, culas, licik, busuk, jahat, criminal, kejahatan seksual

“Ah, dasar otak sabu, lo!”

sabu-sabu = nama lain mecyn, kaca, simpati, sangat identic dengan orang Cina.

kekencengan = terlalu parah/ kebanyakan

Kenceng = memakai banyak “on” banget

“Nah, kalau make sabu kekencengan ...”

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kijang/ ngijangin = membohongi/ menipu/ memperdaya

kijang > biasa digunakan bagi orang-orang yang menjadi/ korban kejahatan atau orang yang ditargetkan menjadi korban/ tipu daya.

“Lu jangan ngijangin gue donk”

ke-gep > tertangkap system peradilan pidana

digulung = dipukuli/ digebuki

“Gue guling juga lu!” > “Gue pukuli/ gebukin juga lu!”

kipe = suntik

“Sabu di-kipe” > “Sabu disuntik”

cangklong = alat pakai sabu yang terbuat dari kaca.

“Gue lebih suka pakai cangklong nyabunya”

pyrek/ pyrex =

“Ah, pake cangklong boros, gue lebih suka pakai pyrex”

IV CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

In the language aspect we know it by the term "slang", which means "a variety of informal language that is seasonal, used by adolescents or certain social groups for internal communication with the intention that non-group members do not understand" (KBBI 2018). Drug dealers and users are social groups that exist in our lives, but their existence has a bad impact on social life. Therefore, this research is able to develop linguistic aspects that are used by a group of drug dealers and users to be directly identified by people who are likely close to them. So that the public can be aware of the existence of drug sales transactions and submit it to the authorities to follow up.

Every research has benefits, both for the researchers themselves and for readers and related research institutions. The research will provide academic and policy benefits. It will contribute to the concepts of meaning and social which are included in sociopragmatic studies. This research will also be useful as teaching material for Sociolinguistics and Pragmatics courses. In policy, will create and compose new words that can be used by various parties, especially linguists and of course it is expected to provide vocabulary in Indonesian related to drug trafficking cases.

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