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THE STUDY OF GAY SLANG IN BUNGUS TELUK KABUNG PADANG

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Abstract

This research is sociolinguistics study of slang used by the gay in Padang which focuses on the use of slang especially in Bungus Teluk Kabung. This research using Wardhaugh and Holmes theory about varieties of language. The objectives of this research are (1) To identify the slang word employed by gay in Padang (2) To analyze the social context of the use of slang words in Padang (3) To reveal the reason why they use slang words. This research used descriptive qualitative and quantitative approach that is the research produces analytical procedures that do not use statistical analysis procedure. The source of data in this study is the gay conversation in Padang especially in Bungus, while the data in the form of words or diction derived from gays' utterances. The data in this study was collected by using the voice recording technique then they were classified and analyzed. The trustworthiness was attained by using credibility through two kinds of triangulation: by observes and theories.

The results of the research show three points. First, there are three types of gay slang employed by gay in Bungus that are offensive type, vulgar type, and taboo type. Second, the social context of slang use by gay in Padang. Third, the reason why they use slang. Based-on record strategy has the highest frequency among other strategies since the dialogues are among gay Bungus members who have a close relationship and know each other very well. And the next, the function of the study of gay slang in Bungus it teaches how to use the slang language and have the conversation go well and run smoothly. As a conclusion, the study of gay slang are the way to analyze some types of slang language in gay Bungus, social context, and to know the reason why they use that slang.

Keywords: Slang, Types, Gay Community

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I INTRODUCTION

Language is very important in our lives. People at least use one language to convey and express their ideas, desire and feelings through communication process with others. As Chaer and Leonie state that language one can talk with others, express his desires, feeling and ideas (1995:22).

Language is also a social phenomenon. It means of communication between individuals and brings them into relationship with environment. So, language and society are two things, which are inseparable. They have close relationship since each other support another.

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Those variables create varieties of language such as language used by teachers, student, farmers, or gangster. Each of them has certain characteristic differentiating one from others, Gumperz in Gigliogi state that people tend to use their own terminology in-group communication and the majority language for interaction with considers.

Some varieties of language are also caused by age, sex and occupation, and function (Wardhaugh, 1997; 219-220). As Cook and Sutter state in Wardhaugh, age, sex, ethnic affiliation and profession or occupations also affect the way people to talk. Dealing with age, there are language varieties used by the youth as phase of transition from childhood to adulthood, may lead to the term "identity" to be taken into consideration (Jannis, 2001).

They create their own language to show their identity. Beside that, they use it to make the outsider my not understand it. They tend to use informal style rather than formal one because it creates the situation sound friendly in communication.

A form of informal style that is usually used by the youth is slang. Hartman and Stork in Alwasilah state that slang is a variety of speech characterized by newly coined and rapidly changing vocabulary, used by the young or by social and professional groups for in group communication and thus tending to prevent understanding by the rest of the speech community.

Pei and Gaynor (1954) add that slang is a style of language in fairly common use, produced by popular adaptation and extension of the meaning of existing words by coining new words with disregard scholastic standard and linguistic principles of the formation words. As the gay community in Padang is something hidden behind the gay cheerful appearance, they have a typical style, own social attitude, culture and history protest or even politics and religion. Sometime if you heard what they are talking about, you seemed to be confused to catch it, caused it seemed that they are make, mixed or maybe interfered with another word. These are the example as consideration :

Akika lapangan bola nih.- Aku lapar banget nih - I am very hungry

Kenapose sih adegan yang lucu? - Kenapa sih, ada yang lucu? – why, it is funny?

Kanua mawar duane atau sastra? - Kamu mau dua atau satu? -Do you want two or one?

Hai, apose kabaret? – Hai, apa kabar?- Hey, how are you?

The example generalized that the member of gay posses their own language variety that is slang, the outsiders will have difficulty in catching and understanding the sense if this language, the secret code as *akika lapangan bola nih* may means nothing for other people, but the member of gay community understand the meaning of it, because this code used as means of communication secretly between the member.

Gay deals with some aspect like: society, music and urbanities phenomenon. They gather at sidewalks, department stores entrances, salon, beach, train station ta night, art communicaties and other place that they easily be seen. A little bit explanations for all the reader especially sociolinguistics observes that not all of gay live style is bad, sometimes is good, event for outsider of gay community.

The study of sociolinguistics, especially in the field of informal style is very exciting, it is because the tendency for speakers to use informal style to create situation sound friendly and closer. In everyday live communication among members of society prefer to use informal rather than formal one.

Based on the phenomenon above, the study is intended to reveal the slang of gay in Padang, which reflects the variety of codes spreading in the speech society they tend to be bilingualism, by using their own idiom for in-group communication. Where bilingualism is the ability of an individual or the members of a community to use two language effectively. Even though this language is dynamic and it can be changes, it should be well documented and it should be well documented.

Identification of the Problem

The writer analyzes words and also the meaning of the words. Words are shaped into a sentence that results in conversations between the gay and a secret where the language is understood only by their own community. The language produces a unique variation of

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language among the gay in Padang. The phenomenon of this language makes writers amazed when he sees and hears directly what they say. Their language is also slightly followed by young people or teenagers who generally want to recognize its popularity. The writer thinks that gay language has a big influence on the surrounding community and therefore writer very interested to analyze the language of gay in Padang.

Limitations of the Problem

In this study, the writer makes limitation to keep the focus of the research. The scopes in this study are vocabulary items on slang word used of gay language community and then the meaning on slang used of gay language in Padang especially in Bungus Teluk Kabung. In features of dialects (ways of pronouncing words, choice of words, patterns of words) cluster together to form personal styles of speech; why people from different communities or cultures can misunderstand what is meant, said and done based on the different ways they use language. Based on the background of the study, the writer expect that the study will give a meaningful contribution to the sociolinguistic study and enlarge the view of the student of English Department, in particular, and for the sociolinguistic observes in general.

Formulation of the Problems

Based on the background of study, the problems are formulated as follow :

1. What slang words does the gay Padang used ?
2. In what social context do they use the slang ?
3. Why does gay Padang use the slang ?

Purposes of the Research

In some studies where the problem is very simple it appears that the goal seems to be a repetition of the formulation of problem, only the formulation of the problem is expressed by the question, while the goal is poured in the form of a statement that usually begins with a word want to know. Related to the question on the problem of the study, this research tries to find the answers of those questions, they are:

1. To identify the slang words used by gay in Padang.
2. To analyze the social context of the use of slang words in Padang.
3. To reveal the reason why they use slang words.

Significances of the Research

Significance of this research is the impact of the achievement of objectives and answer the problem formulation accurately. The benefits of research should be able to distinguish between theoretical significance and their practical significance. Since this thesis report is always made with the support of some theoretical studies and previous findings, it will have theoretical significance for both the author and the readers of the thesis. While the practical significance depends on the form of research conducted, especially for evaluation and experimental research. The significance of the study is divided into two significances:

1. Theoretical significance. The study aims to give information and knowledge for readers about sociolinguistic and the application of it.
2. Practical significance. The study aims to be a reference for other studies about a sociolinguistic analysis on the use of slang in gay community.

Definition of the Key Terms

Slang is new vocabularies that made by people in social community. It is specific words, phrases, or utterances, which is commonly used by people in their community. Slang language refers to unconventional word, so it is not appropriate to be spoken in a formal situation, such us in the school, salon, university, on in the office. People speak differently in formal contexts and informal contexts, especially when speaking informally, people often use slang an informal but colorful words and expression.

Slang is the non-standard language variety is sesional, used by young and gay people or particular social group for internal communication that are not members of the group do not understand. According chaer, language has a system and subsystem that is understood by all speakers of the language (Mukhtar Abadi 2010:61).

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Gay is a man who has same-sex sexual orientation or sexual attraction towards the same sex. In other words like men or men emotionally and sexually. Gay is not only about sexual contact between a man and another man but also about individuals who have psychological, emotional and

social tendencies toward other men. Youth as a phase of transition from childhood to adulthood may lead to the term “identity“ to be taken into consideration. In this way, modern society sometimes plays a very significant role to the following of identity for the youth (Dyson, 2001).

II RESEARCH METHOD

The method of this thesis are qualitative and quantitative research for the reasons that the observation and analysis are done directly on the subject of this study. Qualitative research is concerned with developing explanations of social phenomena. Sudaryanto (1993:62) states in his book that, descriptive means that the research is basically only based on facts or phenomena which empirically exist within the speakers and it has been written or produced in the form of language tools which is commonly referred as transparent display (translated by the author).

Quantitative research is a descriptive research method and uses more analysis. Quantitative research aims to find relationships that explain the causes in measured social facts, show variable relationships and analyze. This quantitative research is carried out by collecting data and analysis results to obtain information that must be concluded. The paradigm used in quantitative research is the paradigm derived from the positivism view. And also can be seen from the purpose of a study itself.

The method is applied in a sociolinguistic analysis on the use of slangs in gay language community, it is very suitable to the objectives of the study to describe the phenomenon found during the process of the study.

Method of Analyzing the Data

According to Neuman (1991:369), informants are member with whom a field research develops a relationship and who tells about, or informs on, the field. Good informants, he adds, must meet some criteria such as : Live and engages within the group routines, currently, involved, able to spend time with researcher, and come from non-analytic members. Moleong

(2002:90) comment it in his book and says that, an informant is a person who gives information on a situation and condition of the study that he must have the many experiences about the basic of a study (translated by the author).

The data that used in this study are utterances collected from 8 gays in Padang. The data are in the form of words which are slangs that are used by gay community in Padang in their conversation. The words that are obtained from the utterances of the informants are displayed and analyzed in chapter IV. The following is some information regarding the informants. The names displayed in the table may not be their real names to protect their identities and privacy rights. The informants (Gay) observed, are those who are in this conditions :

1. Live in Padang
2. Aged around 17 – 40 years old

Table 3.1: Information on informants of the study

No.	Name	Age	Gender	Address
1	James	33th	Male	Padang
2	Ryan	35 th	Male	Padang
3	Zoni	27 th	Male	Padang
4	Havan	27 th	Male	Padang
5	Ferbi	26 th	Male	Padang
6	Rizal	40 th	Male	Padang
7	Vijo	24 th	Male	Padang
8	Irwan	40 th	Male	Padang

Technique of Collecting the Data

As it said before, the data are collected through interview and observation. When interviewing the event will be conducted under a recorded situation of when the informants answer the questions being asked in addition,

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field note will be created. Interview notes with information such as date, place characteristics, and moment of the interview, which give contribution when re-reading and making of the notes. Muhammad (2011: 13) says, revealed that the technique of record is a technique of recording data on the data card by researchers who then grouped and classified (translated by the author).

The other method besides the interview one is observation, it is applied to anyone as far as he belongs to gay of community. Here, the observer pays attention, watches, and listens carefully to their language and their activities. In an observation, the researcher becomes an instrument that absorbs all sources of information (Neuman,1991:355)

Arikunto (1990:205) argues that, watching is look at the phenomenon, movement and process. Watching isnot easy because someone influenced by interest and other leans (translated by the author). The observer observe gay member reaction and also the frequency of the instrument happen, Beside that interview and obsevation as the main instrument in collecting data, written materials such as books on sociolinguistics and other related sources will be treated as secondary data.

Technique of Analyzing the Data

Moleong (2002:190) in his book comments that, the process of data analysis starts by evaluating all the data available from various of sources, such as interview, observation which has been written down in the field note, private documents, official documents, pictures, photograph and others (translated by the author).

The study of slang is analyzed through the following steps : The process of analyzing data is basically performed step by step in the correct order to obtain satisfying and precise results. The collected data are analyzed by conducting the following steps:

1. Collecting the data sources which are words in utterances uttered by the informants.
2. Identifying all slang words found in the utterances.
3. Classifying the data based on the types of slang used in the utterances. This phase is carried out by looking at the diction and the meaning.
4. Analyzing and interpreting the data and answer the questions addressed in the problems of the study. The data are easier to be interpreted and analyzed when the results have been explored.
5. Drawing conclusion and giving suggestions.

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of Slang Words and Types of Slang Words Used by Gay in Padang

No	Vocabulary of Gay Language	Meaning in Indonesian	Meaning in English
1	<i>Amplop</i>	<i>Ampun</i>	Oh my God
2	<i>Balik papan</i>	<i>Kembali</i>	Return
3	<i>Bodrex</i>	<i>Bodoh</i>	Stupid
4	<i>Cumi-cumi</i>	<i>Cium</i>	Kiss
5	<i>Ember</i>	<i>Emang</i>	Indeed
6	<i>Jelita</i>	<i>Jelek</i>	Bad, ugly
7	<i>Lapangan</i>	<i>Lapar</i>	Hungry
8	<i>Makasar</i>	<i>Makan</i>	Eat
9	<i>Mawar</i>	<i>Mau</i>	Want
10	<i>Polonia</i>	<i>Pulang</i>	Go Home
11	<i>Samarinda</i>	<i>Sama-sama</i>	You're welcome
12	<i>Sutra</i>	<i>Sudah</i>	Already
13	<i>Tinta</i>	<i>Tidak</i>	No
14	<i>Titus</i>	<i>Tidak</i>	No
15	<i>Akika, eike</i>	<i>Aku</i>	I, me
16	<i>Begindang</i>	<i>Begitu</i>	So
17	<i>Cuco</i>	<i>Cakep</i>	Handsome
18	<i>Jahara</i>	<i>Jahat</i>	Evil
19	<i>Bences, bege, binancini</i>	<i>Banci</i>	Transvestite
20	<i>Brepong, binerinpina</i>	<i>Berapa</i>	How much
21	<i>Dendong, dendes</i>	<i>Dandan</i>	Put on makeup
22	<i>Hemong, hinomino,</i>	<i>Homo</i>	Homosexual

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	<i>hombreng</i>		
23	<i>Lekong, lekes, linakini</i>	<i>Laki-laki</i>	Man
24	<i>Lecong, leces, linocino</i>	<i>Masturbasi</i>	Masturbate
25	<i>Peres, pinurinapina</i>	<i>Pura-pura</i>	Pretend
26	<i>Sekong, sekes, sinakinit, saskia, sakti</i>	<i>Sakit</i>	Sick
27	<i>Tinerjinadini, terjedong,</i>	<i>Terjadi</i>	To have happened
28	<i>Diperkosmopolitan</i>	<i>Diperkosa</i>	Get raped
29	<i>Gretong, Gretna</i>	<i>Gratis</i>	Free
30	<i>Hamidah</i>	<i>Hamil</i>	Pregnant
31	<i>Himalayang</i>	<i>Hilang</i>	Lose
32	<i>Aira</i>	<i>Air</i>	Water
33	<i>Kemanosek, kemindang</i>	<i>Kemana</i>	Where is
34	<i>Sindang</i>	<i>Sini</i>	Here
35	<i>Rumpita</i>	<i>Rumit</i>	Complicated
36	<i>Motorola</i>	<i>Motor</i>	Motorcycle
37	<i>Mobla</i>	<i>Mobil</i>	Car
38	<i>Kencana</i>	<i>Kencing</i>	Pee
39	<i>Panasonic</i>	<i>Panas</i>	Hot
40	<i>Bengbeng</i>	<i>Sangat</i>	Really
41	<i>Dianul, diana, desek</i>	<i>Dia</i>	She/He
42	<i>Dindong</i>	<i>Dingin</i>	Cold
43	<i>Banjaran</i>	<i>Baju</i>	Clothes
44	<i>Apose, apipong,</i>	<i>Apa</i>	What
45	<i>Ajijah</i>	<i>Saja</i>	Just

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46	<i>Adegan</i>	<i>Ada</i>	There is
47	<i>Adinda</i>	<i>Adik</i>	<i>Younger brother/sister</i>
48	<i>Bagasi, bagaskara</i>	<i>Bagus</i>	Good
49	<i>Bakrie</i>	<i>Bakar</i>	Burn
50	<i>Amir</i>	<i>Amat</i>	Very
51	<i>Balerina</i>	<i>Bales</i>	Reply
52	<i>Habiba</i>	<i>Habis</i>	Finish
53	<i>Iritasi</i>	<i>Iri</i>	Jealous
54	<i>Merauke</i>	<i>Merah</i>	Red
55	<i>Itachi</i>	<i>Hitam</i>	Black
56	<i>Dunia</i>	<i>Duduk</i>	Sitdown
57	<i>Pere</i>	<i>Cewek/wanita</i>	Woman
58	<i>Belalang</i>	<i>Beli</i>	Buy
59	<i>Kanua, ye, yeti</i>	<i>Kau/kamu</i>	You
60	<i>Duane</i>	<i>Dua</i>	Two
61	<i>Sastra</i>	<i>Satu</i>	One
62	<i>Kenapose</i>	<i>Kenapa</i>	Why
63	<i>Luncang</i>	<i>Lucu</i>	Funny
64	<i>Apose kabaret</i>	<i>Apa kabar</i>	How are you
65	<i>Malaria</i>	<i>Malam ini</i>	Tonight
66	<i>Bangunan</i>	<i>Bangun</i>	Wake up
67	<i>Indang</i>	<i>Ini/itu</i>	This/that
68	<i>Inang, ines</i>	<i>Inang Iya</i>	Yes
69	<i>Hujrina /hulubalang</i>	<i>Hujan</i>	Rain
70	<i>Ban sepeda</i>	<i>Banyak</i>	Much

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71	<i>Capung, capcay</i>	<i>Capek</i>	Tired
72	<i>Endang, endul, endes</i>	<i>Enak</i>	Delicious
73	<i>Cintia</i>	<i>Cinta</i>	Love
74	<i>Barbara, baharudin</i>	<i>Baru</i>	New
75	<i>Dimandose, dimandul</i>	<i>Dimana</i>	Where is
76	<i>Cantika Putri, Candra kirana</i>	<i>Cantik</i>	Pretty
77	<i>Dewes, doremi</i>	<i>Doa</i>	Prays
78	<i>Eim</i>	<i>Hmm</i>	Yup
79	<i>Kenari</i>	<i>Kenal</i>	Know
80	<i>Tawaran</i>	<i>Tahu</i>	Know
81	<i>Kuburan</i>	<i>Kabur</i>	Hazy
82	<i>Lerong, Lerda</i>	<i>Lari</i>	Run
83	<i>Belenjong</i>	<i>Belanja</i>	Expenditure
84	<i>Duta</i>	<i>Duit</i>	Money
85	<i>Dulang</i>	<i>Dulu</i>	Formerly
86	<i>Harem</i>	<i>Busuk</i>	Putrid
87	<i>Gengges</i>	<i>Ganggu</i>	Distrub
88	<i>Buleleng</i>	<i>Bule</i>	Tourist
89	<i>Disandra</i>	<i>Disana</i>	There is
90	<i>Cacamarica</i>	<i>Cari</i>	Look for
91	<i>Beti</i>	<i>Buat</i>	For
92	<i>Bunaken Bukan Not</i>	<i>Bukan</i>	Not
93	<i>Bosnia</i>	<i>Bosan</i>	Bored
94	<i>Maharani</i>	<i>Mahal</i>	Expensive
95	<i>Kakao</i>	<i>Kakak</i>	Older sis/bro

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96	<i>Jugria</i>	<i>Juga</i>	Also
97	<i>Bistik</i>	<i>Bisa</i>	Can
98	<i>Haryana</i>	<i>Harus</i>	Must
99	<i>Kona, Luna</i>	<i>Poyok/Pelacur</i>	Whore
100	<i>Biara, biore</i>	<i>Biar</i>	Be Let
101	<i>Kamria</i>	<i>Kamar</i>	Room
102	<i>Mabora</i>	<i>Mabuk</i>	Drunk
103	<i>Tangkis</i>	<i>Tangan</i>	Hand
104	<i>Hidangan</i>	<i>Hidung</i>	Nose

This chapter describes the analysis and findings of slang words and types of slang words used by gay community which is based in Padang. The analysis is carried out by listing the slang words used by them, translating each word into formal Indonesian and English languages and then categorizing the slang words into types of slang (offensive, vulgar, taboo).

Slang Words and the Meanings Used by Gay Community in Padang

Based on table above many vocabularies of the gay language which is have similar meaning but from the different vocabulary. It can be a difficulty for another community to be able to understand it. Supposed originated in Padang and then spread in all the cities of Indonesia. This type of retention form of syllable or parts syllables begining of word base, while rest is converted so as if the other words. Example :

1	Enak	En	Endang
2	Sudah	Su	Sutra
3	Tidak	Ti	Tinta

This is the type of the 1990s was very popular, growing rapidly and spread all over the archipelago, and the used as slang. Every gay community constantly creating by themselves the words of this type, and from visiting or communication through various mediums spread to other communities. This language is usually used when gay people in order to communicate what they are talking about is not known to others outside the community.

Gay people in Padang speak using slang when they are in the community. They speak slang instead of the Indonesian language, but when they are not their community of among the gay people, they speak in the Indonesian language so that other people can understand what they try to convey to them.

Types of Slang Words Used by Gay in Padang

There are three types of slang words that are used by gay community in Padang. Those three types include: offensive, vulgar and taboo. The following is the list of slang words categorized into the three types.

Each word is written with the meaning in Indonesian and English. Definition of each word is taken from Oxford Dictionary to give better understanding on the word.

a. Offensive Type of Slang Words Used by Gay in Padang

b. Vulgar Type of Slang Words Used by Gay in Padang

c. Taboo Type of Slang Words Used by Gay in Padang

The analysis in this research concentrates on the slang words used by gay community in Padang. The analysis in this research also finds the meanings of slang words and the types of slang words used by the community.

Based on the analysis of the research, it is found that there are less more 400 slang words used by gay community which is based in Padang. Slang words that are used by gay community in Padang are divided into three categories, which are: offensive, vulgar and taboo.

Slang words that are used by gay community in Padang are basically based on the Indonesian language and the formation of words of the Indonesian words are changed to sound different from the original. These changes can give confusion for even Indonesian people, but are finely understood by gay community in Padang which is the reason why this research is performed to explain such phenomenon.

The social context of slang usage

The slang words were created by Gay in Padang because they want to distinguish their society with other people, on this distinguish social context and socially branded they fight together on one society to praise what they believe. Observer classify the language usage in

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three social context, when they interacting with other gay division, when they interacting beside other societies, when they interacting beside police officer, when they interacting with other member or maybe member from other gay division, they usually use almost the slang word, because they feel that they are brother and have the same purpose and same value, they are not afraid to say anything they want because they can understand each other.

The reason why they use slang

There are some reasons why they use slang, they created slang because they need to distinguish they existence with other societies and they are not allowed other people to insult or annoy their activities, they want exclusiveness to show their power and solidarity. Therefore slang word like igama, scene, stelan, etc created by

them. Solidarity when living on the street and underground sometimes make gay doing something secretly even against the law. Some forbidden act ivies like consuming liquors and drugs they do with hidden. That is way they create words like Genjes, Sebong or Cubadak to hide their activities from policeman or other officer.

To show their power the member who praise gay and gay be the way of live, words like trendy bangsat, polesong, temong and other abuses word used to hide what they really said, what the real meaning of what they said. Sometimes the word used to avoid chaos with other members or other society and maybe the worst thing if they have been catching by police officer because what they

IV CONCLUSION

1. The communication of gay community in Padang commonly uses slang words and sometimes they mix up slang words and formal Indonesian words. It is found in the study that there are 215 slang words used by gay community in Padang. Some words sound similar like the Indonesian meanings and there are some that sound completely different. There are slang words that sound different, yet have the same meaning.
2. There are three types of slang that are used by gay in Padang, namely: offensive, vulgar and taboo. These three types of slang have different definitions. Offensive is the type of slang that can offend other people, vulgar is the type of slang that can make someone angry or hurt and taboo is the type of slang that is customary inhibited. These three types of slang must be carefully spoken because they can offend, make someone angry and will lead to controversy as well as conflict in some ways.
3. The slang words was created by Gay Padang because they want to distinguish their society with other people, they believe that what they praises on Liberty, Equality, Unity are always right. In this distinguish social context and socially branded they fight together on one society to praise what they believe, society that can understand what they believe and can accept

values they have. They feel comfort and free on this society because they are free, they are same and they are together like a family on this society.

4. There are some reasons why they created and use slang, they created slang because they need to distinguish they existence (Exclusiveness) solidarity, when living on the street and underground sometimes make Gay doing something secretly even against the law. Some forbidden act like consuming liquors and drugs they do with hidden way. That's why they create words like Genjes, Sebong or Cubadak to hide their activities from policeman or other officer. Power, the member who praise Gay and Gay be the way of live, words like trendy bangsat, polesna, temong, and other abuses word used to hide what they really said, what the real meaning of what they said. Therefore Gay in Padang created slang words.

Suggestion

1. The writer hopes all people that appreciate and respond wisely to the slang language used by the gay community in Padang, because the language enriches the kind of variety of languages in Indonesia.

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2. The writer hopes that many people know there are many kind of slang language in gay community is used and not just one slang.

3. This research can be used as a reference for researching slang language.

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