



Language Acculturation of Javanese and Madurese Communities: Slang Variations of Pentalungan Teenagers in Jember Regency

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Abstract

This study aims to explain the formation and reasons for the use of slang language of Pentalungan teenagers in Jember Regency. This research used descriptive qualitative method. The research data is in the form of words from Javanese and Madurese acculturation that contain slang language forms and spoken by teenagers in daily communication. Data collection used observation technique supported by listen-engage-note technique. The data analysis technique used is the commensurate method and the agih method. Based on the results of this study, there are four categories of slang variation formation in terms of morphological formation, namely: (1) Abbreviations, such as the abbreviation LA and the acronym Kardiman. (2) New Words, such as *cungucui*, *pacapa*, *crème*, and *tompes*. (3) Reduplication, such as *ya megaya*, and *rep sekarep*. (4) Inserts, such as *cellepnya* and *ngabesnya*. The reasons for using slang consist of five reasons, namely (1) familiarity, (2) solid and concrete, (3) user creativity, (4) group recognition, and (5) enriching vocabulary. The conclusion of the research findings shows the formation of slang language by absorbing Javanese and Madurese as well as new words that are different from the original language. Pentalungan teenagers in Jember district dominantly use slang language which is mixed with Javanese, Madurese, and Indonesian daily language.

Keywords: *Language Variation; Local Language; Morphological; Pentalungan; Slang; Sociolinguistics*

Introduction

The use of local languages today reflects the origin and characteristics of a person's communication in a particular area. The choice of language for speakers can be used as an effective tool in the process of conveying one's intentions or feelings in communication. (Aditiawan & Kadamehang, 2023; Setiawan, 2019; Waluyati & Nurhidayatika, 2023) In addition, language can be a pointer to a person's origin (Aditiawan & Prihadi, 2023) This is in accordance with one of the interactional functions of language, namely as an identity indicator. However, facts in the field show that many people who come from an area have lost their mother tongue. Language preservation as the identity of a society is an important thing to do at this time to maintain the existence of the language from the onslaught of the times. (Amilia et al., 2022; Mappau, 2014)

One of the language variations that emerged was the emergence of slang. Slang is a language used by teenagers or certain social groups for internal communication with the intention that non-members of the group do not understand. (Arde et al., 2023; Pitrianti & Maryani, 2023) One interesting

aspect of this acculturation lies in the use of teenage slang among the Pentalungan community. Pentalungan itself is a mixture of two dominant cultures, namely Javanese culture and Madurese culture (Zoebazary, 2017). An interesting phenomenon that illustrates the dynamics of culture and language acculturation between Javanese and Madurese. Jember Regency, which is home to Pentalungan people who have cultural roots from both ethnicities.

Youth slang has become a striking phenomenon in popular culture around the world, and Jember Regency is no exception. The young generation here creatively creates and adapts slang terms that mix elements from Javanese and Madurese, creating a very unique and diverse language variant. The emergence of slang language among adolescents often leads to misinterpretation of the receiver (Salsabila et al., 2022). The basis for the creation of slang is to realize understanding between members of a particular group or community and is used as a colloquial language (Arwansyah et al., 2023; Napitu & Suhardianto, 2020)

This research can be studied with the theory of morphology and sociolinguistics. based on the theory of sociolinguistics, which is one branch of linguistics that intersects with sociology and the object of research on the relationship between language and social factors in a speech society. (Chaer & Agustina, 2010). The phenomenon of slang language is included in the form of language variation and the existence of language variation can be studied through sociolinguistic studies. This is in line with the opinion of (Wijana, 2013) which states that sociolinguistics is commonly defined as a science that studies the characteristics and various variations of language, as well as the relationship between linguists and the characteristics of the function of language variations in a society.

The formation of slang words based on morphology there are 3 categories of formation including (1) Abbreviation Process, (2) New Words, (3) Plesetan. (Masdita & Sawardi, 2023). In addition, the formation of slang words is also reinforced by research (Setiawan, 2019) which consists of (1) Reversing the Overall Letter Arrangement, (2) Providing inserts, (3) Swapping consonants, (4) Shortening words without changing meaning.

There are 15 reasons for slang based on sociolinguistic theory that are often used, namely, (1) for antics, (2) because of the creativity of its users, (3) to be different from others, (4) for beauty, (5) to attract attention, (6) to avoid clichés, (7) to enrich vocabulary and language, (8) to be dense and concrete, (9) to refine words, (10) to speak to people of a different social class, (11) to facilitate social relations, (12) for familiarity or intimacy, (13) for recognition as a group member for its users, (14) to show differences between groups, and (15) for confidentiality (Kurniawati, 2013).

Previous research has been conducted by (Pedriwati et al., 2022) The results of the study found slang language used by teenagers at the SMA / SMK level in Bumiayu District. In addition, it was found that slang was formed from various processes such as acronymization, abbreviation, pun, combination, and so on. Another research was conducted by (Firdausy & Sulistyowati, 2024) The results of this study show that the word formation process of Sundanese slang is formed through onomatopoeia, derivation, multiple processes, clipping, coinage, acronym, and blending. In addition, the functions of slang were also found as many as seven functions including for humor, to mock, to praise, solid and concrete, for confidentiality, for intimacy, and as identity and group distinction.

The similarity of this research with previous research is that it has the same regional adolescents as the object of research. In addition, they both analyze the form of slang language, have the same use of sociolinguistic theory. The difference between this research and previous research is that this research takes the object of Pentalungan teenagers in Jember Regency, the focus in this research examines the formation and reasons for using slang, this research uses morphological theory to find the formation of slang words and sociolinguistic theory to find the reasons for using slang.

Based on this background, the formation and reasons for the use of Pentalungan teenagers' slang language in Jember Regency are interesting to study. In addition, studies with morphology and

sociolinguistics become theoretical references in this study. The purpose of this research is (1) to explain the formation of slang language of Pandalungan teenagers in Jember Regency and (2) to explain the reasons for using slang language of Pandalungan teenagers in Jember Regency.

Methods

This research uses a descriptive research method, which is a method of describing the findings based on existing facts or phenomena obtained based on data collected from the field aimed at understanding social phenomena (Mahsun, 2012). The research data is slang language and the research data source is Pandalungan youth communication in Jember district.

The data collection technique uses listening, free, involved, and record techniques. The research instrument is *Human Instrument*, the researcher only acts as an observer of the use of language by his informants (respondents) directly on the research data source and records or records the languages that are considered different. The data analysis techniques used are the commensurate method and the agih method. The commensurate method is used to examine or determine the identity of the determining lingual unit by using a determining tool that is outside the language, independent of the language, and does not become part of the language concerned. (Sudaryanto, 2015).

The validity of this research data uses triangulation. Triangulation is a technique that combines various data collection techniques and data sources that already exist. This research uses theoretical triangulation which is taken based on several theories and source triangulation which is taken based on several data sources of daily conversations of Pandalungan teenagers in Jember Regency.

Results

The use of slang by Pandalungan teenagers in Jember Regency can be distinguished based on the formation and the reason for its use. The following is a cross tabulation based on the data found on the use of slang among Pandalungan teenagers in Jember Regency.

Table 1. Formation Results and Reasons for Using Pandalungan Youth Slang in Jember Regency

No.	Slang Word Formation	Reason				
		Familiarity	Solid & Concrete	User Creativity	Group Recognition	Enriching vocabulary
1	Abbreviations	√	√	√		
2	New Word				√	√
3	Reduplication			√	√	
4	Insertion (Affixation)			√	√	

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the data findings of the formation of slang language of Pandalungan teenagers in Jember regency were found as many as four forms consisting of abbreviations, new words, reduplication, and insertion (affixation). The reasons for using slang language of Pandalungan teenagers in Jember regency were found as many as five reasons consisting of reasons of familiarity, solid and concrete, user creativity, group recognition, and enriching vocabulary.

Discussion

The formation of slang language of Pandalungan teenagers in Jember regency was found as many as four forms consisting of abbreviations, new words, reduplication, and insertion (affixation). The reasons for the use of slang language of Pandalungan teenagers in Jember regency were found as many as

five reasons consisting of reasons of familiarity, solid and concrete, user creativity, group recognition, and enriching vocabulary. The following is a discussion of the formation and reasons for the use of *Pendalungan* teenage slang language in Jember Regency.

1. Abbreviations

Morphemes are the smallest grammatical units that have meaning. (Chaer, 2007). Morphological process is a process of forming morphemes into words. In this process, there are two morphological processes, namely (1) Abbreviation and (2) Acronym. The following are the findings of slang data with abbreviations and acronyms.

a) Abbreviations

Data (1)

Konteks: Penutur 1 menanyakan tentang arah tujuan penutur 2 saat malam minggu nanti dengan menggunakan Bahasa Jawa

Penutur 1: Arep nang endi ? (Mau kemana)

Penutur 2: iki arep malem mingguan nang **LA** (ini mau malam mingguan di LA)

Penutur 1: Sihhh mak gaya (sihhh gaya)

Pembentukan Kata Slang

Singkatan		Kepanjangan		Bahasa Indonesia
LA	→	Lun Alun	→	Alun-Alun

Translation in English

Context: Speaker 1 asked about the direction of Speaker 2's destination on Sunday night using Javanese.

Speaker 1: Where are you going?

Speaker 2: it's going to be a weekly night in **LA**

Speaker 1: Sihhh mak gaya

Slang Word Formation

Abbreviations		What stands for		English
LA	→	Lun Alun	→	The Square

Data (1) contains a slang word with the abbreviation *LA*. In the context of the speech, speaker 1 asked the purpose of speaker 2's departure. This word is often used in social society, especially teenagers in Jember Regency, to express a place. The abbreviation *LA* stands for *Lun Alun* which is interpreted as a large, grassy open field surrounded by roads and can be used for various community activities. The slang variation with the abbreviation category in the word *Lun Alun* is a form of word repetition expression of some variations of the Madurese language taken from the final word *lun* like the vocabulary that is widely used in the Madurese language. The formation of the slang word *lun alun (LA) [lun + alun]* can be seen in the social factors of the Jember Regency community which is characterized by some Madurese and Javanese communities.

The reason for using abbreviations in slang expressions can make it easier for speakers to express words that are considered long so that they are more concise and concrete to express. In addition, these abbreviations are often used by teenagers in Jember district as a means of expressing slang markers and intimacy between speakers because they understand each other and understand the meaning of the abbreviations expressed.

These findings are in line with research (Masdita & Sawardi, 2023) that the formation of slang with abbreviations is the result of efforts to simplify words or phrases that are used repeatedly. The formation is done by taking the initial or final syllable of the word, or even replacing long words with shorter abbreviations. In addition, the findings of the reasons for using slang are in line with research (Kurniawati, 2013) that the reasons for using slang are concise and concrete, helping to convey messages effectively quickly and without wasting words.

b) Acronym

Data (2)

Konteks: Penutur 1 memberikan penolakan untuk ikut pergi dengan keinginan sendiri kepada penutur 2

Penutur 1: Aku langsung boleh gak melok awakmu nang rembangan (Aku langsung pulang tidak ikut kamu ke rembangan)

Penutur 2: Mara raa ojo **Kardiman** (Jangan Seenaknya sendiri)

Pembentukan Kata Slang

Akronim		Kepanjangan		Bahasa Indonesia
Kardiman	→	Karepa Dibi' Man Menyaman	→	Maunya Sendiri Seenaknya

Translation in English

Context: Speaker 1 gives a refusal to go on his own will to Speaker 2.

Speaker 1: (I went straight home and didn't join you at the rembangan)

Speaker 2: Mara raa ojo **Kardiman** (Don't do it on your own)

Slang Word Formation

Acronym		What stands for		English
Kardiman	→	Karepa Dibi' Man Menyaman	→	Selfishness at will

Data (2) contains a slang word with the acronym *Kardiman*. In the context of the speech, speaker 1 gave a refusal to go with speaker 2. This word is often used in social society, especially teenagers in Jember Regency to express express frustration. The acronym *Kardiman* is an acronym from the Madurese language, namely *Karepa Dibi' Man Menyaman* in the meaning of Indonesian, which means that it *wants its own way, which is* interpreted by the behavior of someone who does not care about the interests of others. The slang variation with the acronym category in the word *Kardiman* is a form of Madurese expression. *The formation of Kardiman's slang word can be seen in the social factors of the Jember Regency community which is characterized by some Madurese and Javanese communities.*

The reason for using acronyms in slang expressions can make it easier for speakers to express words that are considered long so that they are more compact and concrete for daily communication. In addition, acronyms are often used by teenagers in Jember Regency as a means of word formation creativity that is only known by speakers who have a common language taken from Madurese.

These findings are in line with research (Masdita & Sawardi, 2023) that the formation of slang with abbreviations is the result of efforts to simplify words or phrases that are used repeatedly. The formation is done by taking the initial or final syllable of the word, or even replacing long words with shorter abbreviations. In addition, the findings of the reasons for using slang are in line with research (Kurniawati, 2013) that the reasons for using slang are concise and concrete, helping to convey messages effectively quickly and without wasting words.

2. New Word

Word forms that are different but have the same or similar meaning can be referred to as new words (Chaer, 2007). The formation of slang with new words is often the result of creativity in language that emerges in certain communities. The following are the findings of slang data with new word forms.

Data (3)

Konteks: Penutur 1 memberikan informasi untuk datang ke rumah penutur 2, namun penutur 2 menganggap hanya basa basi saja

Penutur 1: Sesok aku menyang omahmu yo (Besok aku pergi kerumahmu ya)

Penutur 2: **Pacapa** mloloh koen (Omong kosong terus kamu)

Penutur 1: tenanan saiki (Beneran sekarang)

Pembentukan Kata Slang

Kata Baru	Bahasa Indonesia
Pacapa	→ Banyak Omong, Omong Kosong

Translation in English

Context: Speaker 1 Provides Information to Come to Speaker 2's House, but Speaker 2 Considers it Just Small Talk.

Speaker 1: (Tomorrow I go to your house)

Speaker 2: **Pacapa** mloloh koen (You keep talking nonsense)

Speaker 1: (Really now)

Slang Word Formation

New Word	English
Pacapa	→ Much Talk, Empty Talk

Data (3) contains a slang word with a new word variation, *Pacapa*. In the context of the speech, speaker 1 provides information to come to speaker 2's house, but speaker 2 considers it just small talk. This word is often used in social society, especially teenagers in Jember Regency to express disappointment. The slang variation with the new word form *Pacapa* is interpreted by the behavior of someone who talks a lot or just nonsense. Slang variation with the formation of new words in the word

Pacapa is a form of expression that is often used by teenagers in Jember Regency. *Pacapa* slang word formation is often used by teenagers who are accustomed to communicating using Madurese in Jember Regency.

The reason for using new words in slang expressions is as an acknowledgment in a group creating or using vocabulary can show affiliation with certain groups, as well as distinguishing themselves from others. In addition, the slang expression with the word *pacapa* is a typical vocabulary that is only known by teenagers in the Pendalungan region, so it can be an enriching vocabulary in daily communication by teenagers in Jember Regency.

These findings are in line with research (Masdita & Sawardi, 2023) that the formation of slang with new word forms is the result of new words that have special meanings in their environment. These words can come from certain codes or language developments in the community. In addition, the findings of the reasons for using slang are in line with research (Kurniawati, 2013) that the reason for using slang with recognition in a group is the need to communicate effectively in a particular group or community. By creating a distinctive vocabulary, they can develop a code that only members of the group understand.

Data (4)

Konteks: Penutur 1 meminta bantuan untuk menitipkan sepeda motor dan memperbolehkan untuk digunakan oleh penutur 2

Penutur 1: Mat, sesok aku kape nang luar kota, aku titip sepedah yo, ojo lali lek isuk dipanasi, lek arep digawe gapopo pokok tukokno bensin ojo lali loh yo, rungokno mat (Besok aku mau pergi ke luar kota, aku titip sepedah ya, jangan lupa kalau pagi dipanasin, kalau mau digunakan boleh asal belikan bensin jangan lupa ya, dengerin)

Penutur 2: iyo iyo **crème** kah iki (iya iya crewet ini)

Pembentukan Kata Slang

Kata Baru	→	Bahasa Indonesia
Crème	→	Cerewet

Translation in English

Context: Speaker 1 asks for help to leave the motorcycle and allows it to be used by Speaker 2.

Speaker 1: (Tomorrow I'm going out of town, I entrust my bike, don't forget to heat it up in the morning, if you want to use it, you can just buy gasoline, don't forget, listen)

Speaker 2: iyo iyo **crème** kah iki (yes yes this Chatty)

Slang Word Formation

New Word	→	English
Crème	→	Chatty

Data (4) contains a slang word with a new word variation, *Crème*. In the context of the speech, speaker 1 asks for help to leave the motorcycle and allows it to be used by speaker 2. This word is often used in social society, especially teenagers in Jember Regency to express express annoyance. The slang variation with the new word form *Crème* is interpreted with the behavior of someone who is chatty and talkative. Slang variation with new word formation in the word *Crème* is a form of expression that is often used by teenagers in Jember Regency. The formation of the slang word *Crème* is a vocabulary that is often used by teenagers who are accustomed to communicating using Javanese and Madurese in Jember Regency.

The reason for the use of new words in slang expressions is as an acknowledgment in a group creating or using vocabulary that can show affiliation with certain groups, as well as distinguishing themselves from others. In addition, the slang expression with the word *Creme* is a typical vocabulary that is only known by teenagers in the Pendalungan region, so it can be an enriching vocabulary in daily communication by teenagers in Jember Regency.

These findings are in line with research (Masdita & Sawardi, 2023) that the formation of slang with new word forms is the result of new words that have special meanings in their environment. These words can come from certain codes or language developments in the community. In addition, the findings of the reasons for using slang are in line with research (Kurniawati, 2013) that the reason for using slang with recognition in a group is the need to communicate effectively in a particular group or community. By creating a distinctive vocabulary, they can develop a code that only members of the group understand.

Data (5)

Konteks: Penutur 1 meminta bantuan menitip makanan berupa cilok kepada penutur 2

Penutur 1: Aku pengen tuku cilok edi mat (Aku pingin beli cilok edi)

Penutur 2: Sesok ae wes tak tukokne muleh teko kampus (Besok saja aku belikan sepulang dari kampus)

Penutur 1: halah **Cungucui** aku terus koen iku (Halah membohongi aku terus kamu itu)

Pembentukan Kata

Kata Baru		Bahasa Indonesia
Cungucui	→	Membohongi

Translation in English

Context: Speaker 1 asks for help leaving food in the form of cilok to speaker 2.

Speaker 1: (I want to buy cilok edi)

Speaker 2: (I'll buy it tomorrow when I get back from campus)

Speaker 1: Halah **Cungucui** aku terus koen iku (Halah lied to me and you continued)

Word Formation

New Word		English
Cungucui	→	Lying

Data (5) contains a slang word with a new word variation, *Cungucui*. In the context of the speech, speaker 1 asks for help to leave food to speaker 2. This word is often used in social society, especially teenagers in Jember Regency to express express disappointment. The slang variation with the new word category *Cungucui* is interpreted by the behavior of someone who lies or deceives. Slang variation with new word formation in the word *Cungucui* is a form of expression that is often used by teenagers in Jember Regency. *The* formation of the slang word *Cungucui* is a vocabulary that is often used by teenagers who are accustomed to communicating using Javanese and Madurese in Jember Regency.

The reason for the use of new words in slang expressions is as an acknowledgment in a group creating or using vocabulary that can show affiliation with certain groups, as well as distinguishing

themselves from others. In addition, the slang expression with the word *Cungucui* is a typical vocabulary that is only known by teenagers in the Pandalungan region, so it can be an enriching vocabulary in daily communication by teenagers in Jember Regency.

These findings are in line with research (Masdita & Sawardi, 2023) that the formation of slang with new word forms is the result of new words that have special meanings in their environment. These words can come from certain codes or language developments in the community. In addition, the findings of the reasons for using slang are in line with research (Kurniawati, 2013) that the reason for using slang with recognition in a group is the need to communicate effectively in a particular group or community. By creating a distinctive vocabulary, they can develop a code that only members of the group understand.

Data (6)

Konteks: Penutur 1 memperingatkan kepada penutur 2 untuk tidak mengambil uang yang ditemukan

Penutur 1: Ojo dijupuk duwite, **Sengak** awakmu digoleki seng duwe (Jangan diambil uangnya, awas kamu dicari yang punya)

Penutur 2: Enggak iki tak sanggahne lek enek seng goleki tak wehno (enggak ini aku simpan kalau ada yang mencari nanti aku kasihkan)

Pembentukan Kata Slang

Kata Baru		Bahasa Indonesia
Sengak	→	Awas

Translation in English

Context: Speaker 1 warns Speaker 2 not to take the money found.

Speaker 1: Ojo dijupuk duwite, **Sengak** awakmu digoleki **seng** duwe (Don't take the money, watch out for those who have it)

Speaker 2: No, I won't keep it if someone is looking for it, I'll give it to them.

Slang Word Formation

New Word		English
Sengak	→	Watch out

Data (6) contains a slang word with a new word variation, *Sengak*. In the context of the speech, speaker 1 warns speaker 2 not to take the money found. This word is often used in the social community, especially teenagers in Jember Regency, to express expressions of warning. The slang variation with the new word category *Sengak* is interpreted by the expression of someone who warns or threatens others. Slang variation with new word formation in the word *Sengak* is a form of expression that is often used by teenagers in Jember Regency. *Sengak* slang word formation is a vocabulary that is often used by teenagers who are accustomed to communicating using Javanese and Madurese in Jember Regency.

The reason for using new words in slang expressions is as an acknowledgment in a group creating or using vocabulary that can show affiliation with certain groups, as well as distinguishing themselves from others. In addition, slang expression with the word *Sengak* is a typical vocabulary that is only known by teenagers in Pandalungan region, so it can be an enriching vocabulary in daily communication by teenagers in Jember Regency.

These findings are in line with research (Masdita & Sawardi, 2023) that the formation of slang with new word forms is the result of new words that have special meanings in their environment. These words can come from certain codes or language developments in the community. In addition, the findings of the reasons for using slang are in line with research (Kurniawati, 2013) that the reason for using slang with recognition in a group is the need to communicate effectively in a particular group or community. By creating a distinctive vocabulary, they can develop a code that only members of the group understand.

Data (7)

Konteks: Penutur 1 menginformasikan kepada penutur 2 tentang kejadian yang dialaminya

Penutur 1: Mat, aku mau digodak wong gendeng gak kelamben (Aku tadi dikejar orang gila gak pakai baju)

Penutur 2: **Tompes** koen (Sukurin kamu)

Pembentukan Kata Slang

Kata Baru		Bahasa Indonesia
Tompes	→	Sukurin, Rasain, Jera

Translation in English

Context: Speaker 1 informs Speaker 2 about an incident he experienced.

Speaker 1: (I was chased by a crazy person with no clothes on).

Speaker 2: **Tompes** koen (Deterrent you)

Slang Word Formation

New Word		English
Tompes	→	Deterrent

Data (7) contains slang words with new word variations, namely *Tompes*. In the context of the speech, speaker 1 informs speaker 2 about the incident he experienced. This word is often used in social society, especially teenagers in Jember Regency to express mocking expressions. The slang variation with the new word category *Tompes* is interpreted as a spontaneous expression of a person used to cuss, mock, or affirm the behavior of others. Slang variation with new word formation in the word *Tompes* is a form of expression that is often used by teenagers in Jember Regency. The formation of the slang word *Tompes* is a vocabulary that is often used by teenagers who are accustomed to communicating using Javanese and Madurese in Jember Regency.

The reason for the use of new words in slang expressions is as an acknowledgement in a group of creating or using vocabulary that can show affiliation with certain groups, as well as distinguishing themselves from others. In addition, the slang expression with the word *Tompes* is a typical vocabulary that is only known by teenagers in the Pandalungan region, so it can be an enriching vocabulary in daily communication by teenagers in Jember Regency.

These findings are in line with research (Masdita & Sawardi, 2023) that the formation of slang with new word forms is the result of new words that have special meanings in their environment. These words can come from certain codes or language developments in the community. In addition, the findings of the reasons for using slang are in line with research (Kurniawati, 2013) that the reason for using slang

with recognition in a group is the need to communicate effectively in a particular group or community. By creating a distinctive vocabulary, they can develop a code that only members of the group understand.

3. Reduplication

The formation of slang by reduplication involves partial repetition of syllables or words. (Primulianisa et al., 2019). The formation of slang with reduplication found in the form of partial reduplication. The following are the findings of slang data with reduplication.

Data (8)

Konteks: Penutur 1 menginformasikan kepada penutur 2 tentang sepeda motor miliknya

Penutur 1: Mat aku nduwe sepedah motor ninja 2 tak (Aku punya sepeda motor ninja 2 tak)

Penutur 2: Mak **Yamegaya** Koen (Kok banyak gaya kamu)

Pembentukan Kata Slang

Reduplikasi		Bentuk		Bahasa Indonesia
Yamegaya	→	Ya + Megaya	→	Banyak Gaya

Translation in English

Context: Speaker 1 informs Speaker 2 about his motorcycle.

Speaker 1: (I have a motor ninja 2 tak)

Speaker 2: Mak **Yamegaya** Koen (How many styles you have)

Slang Word Formation

Reduplication		Form		English
Yamegaya	→	Ya + Megaya	→	Many Styles

Data (8) contains slang words with reduplication variations, namely *yamegaya*. In the context of the speech, speaker 1 informs speaker 2 about his motorcycle. This word is often used in social society, especially teenagers in Jember Regency, to express sarcasm. The slang variation with the category of reduplication *Yamegaya* [*ya + megaya*] is included in the category of partial reduplication which is interpreted as an expression of sarcasm from someone used to satirize the behavior of others who are too much style or behavior. Slang variation with the formation of reduplication in the word *yamegaya* is a form of expression that is often used by teenagers in Jember Regency. *The* formation of the slang word *yamegaya* is a vocabulary that is often used in adolescent communication using Javanese and Madurese in Jember Regency.

The reason for the use of reduplication in slang expressions is as an acknowledgment in a group creating or using vocabulary that can show affiliation with certain groups, as well as distinguishing themselves from others. In addition, the slang expression with the word *yamegaya* is a typical vocabulary that is only known by teenagers in the Pandalungan region, so it can be a creative vocabulary in daily communication by teenagers in Jember Regency.

These findings are in line with research (Mustofa & Sabardilla, 2022) that the formation of slang with the form of reduplication is the result of the same syllables or words being repeated or repeated to create new words with special meanings or different intensities. In addition, the findings of the reasons for using slang are in line with research (Kurniawati, 2013) that the reason for using slang with

recognition in a group as a need to communicate effectively in a particular group or community. By creatively creating a distinctive vocabulary, they can develop a code that only members of the group understand.

Data (9)

Konteks: Penutur 1 memberi nasehat kepada penutur 2 untuk tidak melakukan perilaku semaunya sendiri

Penutur 1: Ojo **Repsekarep** lek ngomong nang panggen angker (Jangan maunya sendiri kalau berbicara di tempat angker)

Penutur 2: Oke mas, aku ati-ati pisan nang penggene (Oke mas, aku hati-hati juga di tempatnya)

Pembentukan Kata Slang

Reduplikasi	→	Bentuk	→	Bahasa Indonesia
Repsekarep		Rep + Sekarep		Maunya Sendiri

Translation in English

Context: Speaker 1 advises Speaker 2 not to engage in arbitrary behavior.

Speaker 1: Ojo **Repsekarep** lek ngomong nang panggen angker (Don't be selfish when talking in a haunted place)

Speaker 2: (Okay mas, I'm careful at the place too)

Slang Word Formation

Reduplication	→	Form	→	English
Repsekarep		Rep + Sekarep		Selfishness

Data (9) contains slang words with reduplication variations, namely *rep sekarep*. In the context of the speech, speaker 1 gives advice to speaker 2 not to do arbitrary behavior. This word is often used in social society, especially teenagers in Jember Regency to express sarcastic expressions. The slang variation with the category of reduplication *repsekarep* [*rep + sekarep*] is included in the category of partial reduplication which is interpreted as an expression of sarcasm from someone used to insinuate the arbitrary behavior of others. Slang variation with the formation of reduplication in the word *yamegaya* is a form of expression that is often used by teenagers in Jember Regency. The formation of the slang word *repsekarep* is a vocabulary that is often used by teenagers using Javanese and Madurese communication in Jember Regency.

The reason for the use of reduplication in slang expressions is as an acknowledgment in a group creating or using vocabulary that can show affiliation with certain groups, as well as distinguishing themselves from others. In addition, the slang expression with the word *repsekarep* is a typical vocabulary that is only known by teenagers in Pandalungan region, so it can be a creative vocabulary in daily communication by teenagers in Jember Regency.

These findings are in line with research (Mustofa & Sabardilla, 2022) that the formation of slang with the form of reduplication is the result of the same syllables or words being repeated or repeated to create new words with special meanings or different intensities. In addition, the findings of the reasons for using slang are in line with research (Kurniawati, 2013) that the reason for using slang with

recognition in a group is the need to communicate effectively in a particular group or community. By creatively creating a distinctive vocabulary, they can develop a code that only members of the group understand.

3. Insertion (Affixation)

Affixation in slang formation allows speakers to express themselves more creatively and flexibly by adding prefixes or suffixes to basic words, they can create new words that reflect certain cultural trends, feelings, or concepts in daily communication. (Primulianisa et al., 2019). The following are the findings of slang data with the form of insertion (affixation).

Data (10)

Konteks: Penutur 1 memberi informasi tentang ekspresi wajah orang lain kepada penutur 2

Penutur 1: He liaten ra itu, wajahe judes arek iku (He liat itu, wajahnya judes anak itu)

Penutur 2: Iya cremet aku **ngabesnya** tuh (Iya kesel aku lihatnya tuh)

Pembentukan Kata Slang

Sisipan		Bentuk		Bahasa Indonesia
Ngabesnya	→	Ngabes + Nya	→	Melihatnya

Translation in English

Context: Speaker 1 Gives Information about Other People's Facial Expressions to Speaker 2.

Speaker 1: (He saw that, his face is judes that child)

Speaker 2: Iya cremet aku **ngabesnya** tuh (Yes, I see the cremet).

Slang Word Formation

Insert		Form		English
Ngabesnya	→	Ngabes + Nya	→	View it

Data (10) contains a slang word with insert variations, namely *ngabesnya*. In the context of the speech, speaker 1 gives information about other people's facial expressions to speaker 2. This word is often used in social society, especially teenagers in Jember Regency to express daily expressions. The slang variation with the insert category *ngabesnya* [*ngabes* + *Nya*] which is the root word of the Madurese *ngabes* which means to *see is* included in the final insert category (suffix) which is interpreted as an expression of one's assessment visually with the act of paying attention or observing certain situations and conditions. Slang variation with the formation of inserts (affixation) in the word *Ngabesnya* is a form of expression that is often used by teenagers in Jember Regency. *Ngabesnya* slang word formation is a vocabulary that is often used by teenagers using Madurese communication in Jember Regency.

The reason for the use of affixation in slang expression is as an acknowledgment in a group creating or using vocabulary that can show affiliation with a particular group, as well as distinguishing themselves from others. In addition, the slang expression with the word *ngabesnya* is a typical vocabulary that is only known by teenagers in Pandalungan region, so it can be a creative vocabulary in daily communication by teenagers in Jember Regency.

These findings are in line with research (Mustofa & Sabardilla, 2022) that the formation of slang with the form of insertion (affixation) is the result of adding prefixes, suffixes, or both to the base word to create new words with different meanings or reinforced intensity. In addition, the findings of the reasons for using slang are in line with research (Kurniawati, 2013) that the reason for using slang with recognition in a group as a need to communicate effectively in a particular group or community. By creatively creating a distinctive vocabulary, they can develop a code that only members of the group understand.

Data (11)

Konteks: Penutur 1 menanyakan keadaan cuaca di kabupaten jember setelah hujan kepada penutur 2

Penutur 1: Le, jember hawane yoopo saiki bar udan? (Le, Jember suasananya gimana sekarang setelah hujan?)

Penutur 2: Cek **cellepnya** Jember saiki (Dingin banget Jember sekarang)

Pembentukan Kata Slang

Sisipan		Bentuk		Bahasa Indonesia
Cellepnya	→	Celep + Nya	→	Dinginnya

Translation in English

Context: Speaker 1 asked Speaker 2 about the weather in Jember after the rain.

Speaker 1: (Le, how is Jember now after the rain?)

Speaker 2: Cek **cellepnya** Jember saiki (It's really cold in Jember now)

Slang Word Formation

Insert		Form		English
Cellepnya	→	Celep + Nya	→	The cold

Data (11) contains a slang word with insert variations, namely *cellepnya*. This word is often used in the social community, especially teenagers in Jember Regency, to express expressions of nature or low temperature. The slang variation with the *cellepnya* insert category [*cellep + Nya*] which is the root word of the Madurese *cellep* which means *cold* is included in the final insert (suffix) category which means atmospheric conditions that have low temperatures. It indicates that the air or environment has an uncomfortable temperature and may require additional clothing or protection to keep warm. Slang variation with the formation of inserts (affixation) in the word *Cellepnya* is a form of expression that is often used by teenagers in Jember Regency. The formation of the slang word *Cellepnya* is a vocabulary that is often used in teenagers' communication using Madurese in Jember Regency.

The reason for the use of affixation in slang expression is as an acknowledgment in a group creating or using vocabulary that can show affiliation with a particular group, as well as distinguishing themselves from others. In addition, the slang expression with the word *Celep* is a typical vocabulary that is only known by teenagers in the Pandalungan region, so it can be a creative vocabulary in daily communication by teenagers in Jember Regency.

These findings are in line with research (Mustofa & Sabardilla, 2022) that the formation of slang with the form of insertion (affixation) is the result of adding prefixes, suffixes, or both to the base word to create new words with different meanings or reinforced intensity. In addition, the findings of the reasons for using slang are in line with research (Kurniawati, 2013) that the reason for using slang with recognition in a group as a need to communicate effectively in a particular group or community. With the creativity of creating a distinctive vocabulary, they can develop a code that only members of the group understand.

Conclusions

Based on the results and discussion of the research conducted on the formation variations and the reasons for the use of slang teenagers Pendalungan Jember Regency. The formation variations found include (1) Abbreviation, (2) New Word, (3) Reduplication, and (4) Insertion (Affixation). In addition, the reasons for the use of slang found are classified into five reasons namely (1) to be dense and concrete, (2) familiarity or intimacy, (3) recognition as a member of the group for its users, (4) creativity of its users, and (5) enrich vocabulary and language.

This research provides valuable insights into the complexity of language and culture in Jember Regency, and contributes to our understanding of how cultural acculturation creates creative and dynamic language variations. By understanding more about Pendalungan youth slang, we can better understand the role of language in shaping local cultural identity and enriching language diversity in Indonesia.

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