

LEXICOGRAMMATICAL STUDY ON TEENAGERS REGISTER IN PADANG

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan apa saja tipe-tipe word formation register remaja di Padang dan juga jenis-jenis cohesion grammatikal register remaja tersebut. Data pada penelitian ini adalah seluruh kata, frase dan kalimat serta dialog percakapan remaja yang diambil di beberapa tempat berbeda di Padang. Metode penelitian yang digunakan yaitu metode deskriptif kualitatif. Kemudian data tersebut dianalisis melalui ciri-ciri linguistik untuk mengkaji tipe-tipe *word formation processes* dan *grammatical cohesion* dari data yang telah dikumpulkan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa register remaja di Padang memiliki tipe-tipe *word formation*, yakni (1) Blending : *maho, malonte, mapala, gaje, dll.* (2) Clipping : *parno, cius miapah?, dll* (3) Acronym : *Amia, Top, artis, dll* (4) Coinage : *temong, sekong, lesong, dll* (5) reduplication : *unyu-unyu, ayak-ayak ikua, BS-BS, dll* (6) Abbreviation : *CBSA, PHP, IDL, SMS, dll.* Grammatical cohesion dari data percakapan remaja di Padang didapatkan : (1) penggunaan reference (54%): personal, demonstrative and comparative (2) penggunaan substitution (17%): nominal (3) penggunaan ellipsis (28%): nominal, verbal and clausal ellipsis.

Kata Kunci: *Register, lexicogrammatical study, word formation, grammatical cohesion*

A. Introduction

As social creatures, people always interact with others. They need language as the media to interact with other members of the community because the main function of language is as a communication tools in their life. Language is used by people to express their thoughts, feelings, and desires; so that, the message can be received well by the others as expected. There are actually other ways that can be used to communicate each other such as gestures, pictures or certain symbols, and other codes; however, using the language is more effective in communicating than others.

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In sociolinguistic study, language is not only a sign system, but it is also used as a social system, a communication system, and a part of culture of certain society. Therefore, in sociolinguistics research, the study is always related to various social factors that may influence the use of language in social life. There are several social factors grouped according to age, education, gender, social economic status, occupation, and so forth. Those social factors cause the variation of language used in society. Language variation that is related to the field of work or social group and situational speech varieties is known as register. Wardhaugh (2006: 52) argues that registers are sets of language items associated with discrete occupational or social groups, particular purposes, in a particular social setting. Social group that use register may also indicate an inclination on what group they belong to. Wardhaugh (11:2006) states that social group is a set of two or more people who interact regularly and in a manner this is defined by some common purpose, a set of norms and a structure of statuses and roles within the group. It is may be measured by reference to such factors as social class, education, and environment.

According to Gilbert (2003) teenager is one stage of human development period that is between 13 and 19 years old. In society, teenagers has their own social group and communicate each other in their group community by using special codes in their language that is called register. They use their register only when they communicate each other in their group in the same ages and talk differently to people in different ages. According to Aupburn and Grady (2000), teenager's language is much dominated by acronyms and abbreviation. In addition, slang language also develops very fast for teenagers. Yule (211:2006) states that slang is the use of informal words and expressions that are not considered standard in the speaker's language or dialect but are considered acceptable in certain social settings. The codes and special registers used by these teenagers sometimes are only understood by the members of their community, and have many differences from language used to communicate with different ages.

In relation to how teenagers use language, Holmes (1992:184) and Coulmas (2005:58) say that teenagers are competent and unreclusive speakers in their language, including in their language preference. They often choose different words from adults and they speak differently to the people who are not in the same ages. In the following examples (from Holmes,1992), a teenage boy is asking to see some holliday photographs. In the first example, he is talking to his friend "*C'mon Tony, gizzalook, gizzalook*", and in second example, he is talking to his friend's mother "*Excuse me. Could I have a look at your photos too, Mrs.Hall*". In these two examples, the request is essentially similar, but the style is different as the speaker converges with the perceived register of other.

When teenagers do interaction there is no obligation to use the register, but they use their registers consciously, naturally and spontaneously, so the spoken utterances sometimes tend to be vulgar. The characteristics of register impress the teenager's language. The desire to make the group exclusive causes them to create "secret" language, which only applies to their groups. Even though everyone already knows about the language they use, their language is still regarded as secret. The use of language makes these teenagers look different from other social groups. The formation of words and meanings of registers are very diverse and depend on the creativity of the user.

The purpose of the register is to realize a juvenile sense of kinship and familiarity between them and to either create or minimize interpersonal distance, especially in oral communication. According to Coulmas (2005:58), the functions of teenager's registers are divided into several major functions: (1) they are available respect speaker's purposes, (2) they show the manifestation for the member of groups, (3) they build the different identity, (4) they show desirability, and (5) they reject the social norm pressures.

Register that is used by teenagers in Padang has its peculiarities and uniqueness. The use of different terms in communication is generally used to show that the teenagers group is different from the other social groups. Consider the utterance "*ndeeh lapa paruik so, malonte wak tampek mama lah (ugh, I'm hungry, let's eat lontong with egg in mama's cafe)*". *Malonte* is blending of *makan lontong telur*. The example of register used by teenager to express someone who is a gay is "*gagah bana paja jantan tu ndak, tapi... paliang nyo maho mah (what a handsome guy he is, but.. I think he is a gay)*". *Maho* is acronym of *manusia homo (gay)*.

There are several reasons why the writer chooses this topic. First, teenager is young generation that gives many contributions to enrich the local language with many special terms called register. Second, the register that is used by teenagers in Padang is unique and different with the standard Minangkabau language. Third, this study indirectly enriches vocabulary and provides its own color in the Minangkabau language development. Even though the register that is used by teenagers in Padang is very popular, but the use of teenagers registers will not influence the use of standard Minangkabau language because that register is only used when teenagers communicate in their own community and many people in society in different ages do not understand those registers. From several reasons above, this research is intended to give better understanding on the register used by teenagers in Padang in their communication.

The purpose for doing this research are (i) To find out the types of word formation processes of teenager's register lexicon in Padang. (ii) to find out the grammatical cohesions of registers frequently used by teenagers in Padang.

B. Research Methods

This research is a kind of descriptive qualitative research because this research describes and explains about the types of word formation processes and grammatical cohesion of teenagers registers in Padang. Key (1997) states descriptive research is used to get information concerning status of phenomena to describe what happens in a condition or situation. This research also describes the types of word formation and grammatical cohesion by exploring the concept or phenomenon.

The data of this research were words, phrases, sentences and also a dialogue (text) of teenagers conversation in informal situation in Padang. There were several instruments for collecting the data. They were recorder to record the conversation among teenagers. Then, check list table were also be needed to arrange the data. To make easier in analyzing the data, some indicators based on the theory were formulated.

The data were collected by recording the conversation. Then, the conversations are transcribed. After all of the teenagers register were marked, the data were tabulated into the table and after that, the data were analyzed.

C. Findings and Discussion

Table 1. Types of word formation process of lexicon in teenager's register in Padang.

No	Types of word formation processes		Percentage
	Types	Frequency	
1	Blending	59	46.1%
2	Clipping	3	2.3%
3	Coinage	29	22,7%
4	Back formation	0	0.0%
5	Compounding	0	0.0%
6	Reduplication	6	4.7%
7	Acronym	4	3.13%
8	Abbreviation	26	21.9%
	Total	127	100%

From the table 1 above, there were only 6 types of word formation processes from 8 of wholly types of word formation that were found in the source of data. It can be seen the types of word formation processes which are commonly used by teenager in communication among them. From the table above, it can be seen the types of blending process is mostly used by the teenagers in Padang rather than others types. There are 59 words that belong to blending, and then it is followed by the coinage process (29 words), abbreviation (26 words), reduplication (6 words), acronym (4 words), clipping (3 words). From all of the word formation's types that have been mentioned above; there is no type of word formation that can be categorized as back formation and compounding process that are found based on the finding of this research.

Table 2. Grammatical cohesions of teenager's register in Padang.

No	Grammatical cohesion		Percentage
	Types	Frequency	

1	Reference:	135	54.22%
	Personal reference	122	
	Demonstrative reference	11	
	Comparative reference	2	
2	Substitution:	43	17.23%
	Nominal substitution	43	
	Verbal substitution		
	Clausal substitution		
3	Ellipsis:	71	28.5%
	Nominal ellipsis	21	
	Verbal ellipsis	23	
	Clausal ellipsis	27	
4	Conjunction:	0	0%
	Additive conjunction		
	Adversative conjunction		
	Temporal conjunction		
	Clausal conjunction		
Total		249	100%

From the table 2 above, there were only 3 types of grammatical cohesion from 4 of wholly types of grammatical cohesion that were found in data. It can be seen the types of grammatical cohesions, which commonly used by teenager in communicating among them. From the table above it can be seen the types of reference mostly used by the teenagers rather than others types. There are 135 belonging to reference; 122 of personal reference, 11 of demonstrative reference, and 2 comparative references. The ellipsis types are in the second mostly used 71 words; nominal ellipsis 21, verbal ellipsis 23, and 27 of clausal ellipsis. There are also found 43 substitutions, all of it belonging to nominal substitution. From all of grammatical cohesion types that have been mention above; there is no type of grammatical cohesion that can be categorized as conjunction that was found based on the finding research.

The writer found some interesting characteristics of lexicogrammatical of teenager register in Padang that are different from other fields/ group community of register. After collecting all of the data, the researcher found 128 special

words of teenager's register in Padang, which belong to word formation processes. The blending process is dominant than other types of word formation processes. There is no back formation process found in teenager's register in Padang. There are several reasons why teenagers in Padang tend to use those special words in communication among them. They wanted to make their group exclusive and different from the others group. They want to secret something, so the other groups do not know what they say. Therefore, teenagers in Padang create special vocabularies, which belong to word formation processes in the process of making those words.

The grammatical cohesion of teenager's register in Padang refers to cohesive devices involve either closed class words or grammatical categories. There are 249 sentences and phrases, which used grammatical cohesion. Teenagers used their register when communicated among them in casual and intimate situation, so it is included to informal speech. Therefore, the grammatical cohesion of their register is characterized by so many reference, substitution, reduction, or ellipsis. The purpose of such reduction is in part to avoid repetition and redundancy.

Related to the previous study by Damayanti's (2005) about "Register komunitas musik di beberapa restoran dan hotel berbintang di Surakarta (Register of Music Community on Several Restaurant and Starred Hotel in Surakarta)." From the data analysis, the conclusion of lexicogrammatical features of music community was reached: (1) Community Music uses various terms or specific vocabulary to communicate. (2) The term or specialized vocabulary is used as a variety of conversations that occur in the music community, as well as having its own meaning. (3) Conversations that contain specialized vocabulary in the music community have functions to the stated intention of the conversation.

In short, every group community has special register in communication among them. In other word, different group community can be has different way, different codes and different register to communicate each other between the members of the group. They use their own register based on their own reason.

D. Conclusion and Suggestions

Teenagers in Padang tend to speak by using special codes that are only understood by their community. They create and make a new word or reconstruct the old word to be a new word. In creating new word they used several word formation processes, such as blending (46.1%) e.g. *maho* from *manusia homo*, coinage (22.7%) e.g. *sekong*, *temong*), clipping (2.3%) e.g. *parno-paranoid*, *cius miapah?- serius demi apa?*), acronym (3.13%) e.g. *artis-awak rancak tapi indak salasai*, abbreviation (21.9%) e.g. *CBSA- cewek buruak sok ayu*. Reduplication (4.7%) e.g. *unyu-unyu*, *TP-TP*.

Teenagers's utterances can also be studied based on grammatical features of register. This thesis only focus on grammatical features especially grammatical cohesion, to see the relationship between word by word in teenagers' utterances when they communicate each other and to see the cohesive

devices involving either closed class words or grammatical categories. There are four types of cohesion; reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction.

In transcribing of teenagers' utterances in Padang, three types of reference: personal reference, demonstrative reference, and comparative reference are found. Almost in all utterances, teenagers used reference. Personal reference is the most frequent type used by teenagers in Padang when they communicate each other. Personal reference that is used by teenagers in Padang is personal pronoun like *den, gua, gue* (I); *ang, waang, lu, kau, mu, ciin, saii, kalian* (you), *inyo, e, paja* (she/he/they); Possesive pronoun *den, ang, nyo, e, paja*. Demonstrative pronouns ; *iko* (this), *itu* (that), *disiko* (here), *disinan/disitu* (there). *tadi* (was/were) , *kini* (now), *nanti/beko* (then/later); Comparative reference like *samo* (same), *ancak* (better). There are also several substitution and ellipsis found in the conversation among teenagers in Padang.

From what has been found through this study, the writer recommends others who want to do the similar research to analyze other kinds of group or community that also has special register. There are several ways of analyzing the characteristics of the register of one group community such as analyzing the degree of formality, politeness strategy, etc. There is also a more complicated way in analyzing by comparing two registers of two or more group community.

Note: This article is written based on the Nurhidayati's thesis under the supervision of Dr. Zul Amri, M.ed., 1st advisor, and Rusdi Noor Rosa, S.S, M. Hum., 2nd advisor.

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