



An Analysis of Slang Used on Prawirotaman Street, Yogyakarta

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Permalink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.24036/ld.v16i2.116932>

Submitted: 04-27-2022

Accepted: 16-06-2022

DOI: 10.24036/ld.v16i2.116932

Published: 16-06-2022

Abstract

This Paper discusses about the analysis of slang that is used by western tourist in Prawirotaman Street in Yogyakarta. The purpose of this study is to find out the types and meaning of slang primarily used by western tourists. It uses a qualitative description method where it describes slang that is used by western tourists. Theory of Eric Partridge (2004) in types of slang is used to indentify the slang. Three types of slang are commonly used by the western tourists on Prawirotaman Street, Yogyakarta and 15 reasons are found. Therefore, the research has implications for the reader to have and apply their knowledge about slang in informal context of daily communication especially in certain tourism area contexts. It also enriches reader's linguistic feature that can enhance their communicative skills since the social functions of the language are learnt.

Keywords: *slang, types of slang, reason of using slang*

INTRODUCTION

Slang is obviously informal language that used in a certain community or group and it may become a unique character for them, because it is simply that it isn't owned by other groups. The reason by using slang generally creates situation sound friendly in a community or group. Slang contains of words, a phrase or a sentence. Slang is one of part of language that usually outside of conventional or standard usage and that may consist of both coined newly words and phrases and of new or extended meaning attached to established the terms. (Zhou & Fan, 2013)

Comparing with Standard English, slang is growing rapidly faster. It always continues to have fresh words, a phrase or a sentence by timing. The exact origin of slang is not known, it is probably as old as language. Slang is considered as a unique language. It is unique because its existence is an interesting aspect in every language system; especially in English language system. There is no exact definition of slang available in the literature. The definition of slang is a wide concept. Many linguists only try to characterize slang by stating what it is and what it is not. Slang is often to be found in suburb and urban areas that refer to things considered taboo. Slang is used by all kinds of groups of people who share situations or interests (Yeshivia, n.d.) (Yeshivia, 2013). It will always be developed on and on appropriately with the youth's language development that can fulfill their need in using language (Zhou & Fan, 2013).

Slang, as defined by Rasekh is a vernacular vocabulary not generally acceptable in formal usage that is notable for its liveliness, humor, emphasis, brevity, novelty, and exaggeration (Rasekh & Shahraki, 2011). According to Gemilasari, slang has been defined as one of those things that everybody can recognize and nobody can define (Gemilasari & al Hafizh, 2013). Slang is an ideological framework for reasoning about language that defines a class of deviant registers of language (Agha, 2015). Slang tends to appear first in the language of groups with a low status or a language one that has little power or responsibility. Consequently, it is often a taboo and unlikely to be used by people of high status as it tends to displace conventional terms. Slang shows its identity according to who is speaking. It depends on education, social position, economic, and even the location and generation. Slang always changes over time and disappears quickly.

There are several studies that review slang. The first previous research was by Nurchalistiani Budiana and Didik Tri Setiyoko on students' slang language in WhatsApp on Effective Sentences (Budiana et al., 2021). The students can apply the effective sentence on slang that includes colloquial slang, speakers' variations, diction, meaning in sentences and emphasis. In the study of film, slang language as representatives of social culture identity in film step up 2 shows the diversity of social and cultural identities in people's lives (Alawiyah et al., 2021). Kasmawati Amir and St. Azisah investigated gender analysis on slang language in students daily conversation that shows male and female students of English Education Department used slang language in different way and also frequency (Amir & Azisah, 2017). The study about English slang in non native English setting shows production of feature supplements to the usage of contemporary English in Cameroon. It recommends the codification of this linguistic inventiveness, especially among the young and lively people, in quest of fresh, original, pungent expressions to rename ideas, actions and entities in Cameroon English. It is different with slang analysis in Indonesia. This research of slang used on Prawirotan Street, based on this assumption, examines many themes related to the usage of slang as an expression of language user variations and social representation of society through the examination of real and direct situation. This is an interesting phenomenon in understanding the level between the speaker and the listener in the real communication fields that can express the novelty and uniqueness.

However, this research discusses about slang usage in a tourism place that is Prawirotan Street, Yogyakarta. Prawirotan street in Yogyakarta, or popular as "*Kampung Bule*", is known to everyone as so many western tourists reside in this street. There are many hotels, restaurants, bars, etc. Therefore, it makes it a very comfortable area for western tourists who visit Yogyakarta to stay and explore the city. As many western tourists chose to stay within this particular area for a relatively longer period of time, they tend to import their culture and language to communicate with the local residents, which typically is conducted in English.

Even though Prawirotan street nowadays is the home of both western tourists and locals, this has not always been the case. Before their arrival the area was dominated by a group of locals that were not considered affluent and thus frequently did not come in contact with the more affluent and externally influenced population of Yogyakarta. As a result, they retained their original culture and local language, one that is relatively far from the culture imported by western tourists today. As the influx of tourism created an environment that required both tourists and local residents to communicate with one another, it had a profound effect on the language culture used within the area. It is interesting because slang variety employed by Indonesian youth,

the register “is not normally used in face-to-face encounters with adults or older people who are not assumed to share the same youth values or orientation” (Smith-Hefner, 2007).

As matter of fact, as these tourists and local residents’ cross paths frequently and communicate extensively, there is a tendency that some of this communication influences the local language culture. Typically, the western tourists communicate in an informal language, primarily because the setting requires it, such as restaurants and bars. The communication tends to happen between these western tourists and local residents, such as the waiter or waitress, owner, guide, or society itself. Most of the utterances are using slang. This slang is generally very informal and easy to use. However, the problem is the local residents generally do not understand this slang language really well and face difficulties to perceive its broader meaning. As the main purpose of a language is to express and deliver a message, not being able to understand this creates a barrier between the two communicating parties. Therefore, the research aims to identify the type and meaning of slang utterances and the reason of slang word or phrase that used by western tourists at Prawirotaman Street, Yogyakarta. Finally, it can be concluded that the slang usage on Prawirotaman street which area has been going through an extensive change influenced by external factors which influenced the language culture used on a daily basis are urged to be investigated.

RESEARCH METHOD

The Qualitative method was done to analyze the types and the meaning of slang used by the western tourists in Prawirotaman Street. This research data is utterances that pertinent with the slang. The data sources of this study are the conversation recording of western tourists and the transcript of the recording. Whether slang is an expression or not, the researcher uses the offline and online slang dictionaries New South Wales and “*Oxford Dictionary of modern Slang* (Ayto & Simpson, 2010) in order to search the meaning of the words or phrases. In addition to this the researcher has verified the perceived meaning of the study object by asking the person interviewed / recorded. For this research, five western tourists that have been visited Prawirotaman Street more than once are included in this study and thus recorded for slang utterances. The researcher did record and interview some western tourists at Prawirotaman Street in order to get more data relates with slang words or phrases. After the researcher has done with the interview, the researcher transcribes the recording using inter-judge reliability of Nvivo and analyzes the data. It was done by asking the western tourists the direct and indirect meaning of the slang used and by this way confirming the actual meaning. The theory of Eric Partridge (Partridge, 2004) used to outline the slang words, type, meaning of slang, and the reason for using it. Slang is a type of language that is inappropriate for particular settings. If a word or phrase is considered obscene or objectionable in polite conversation, it is considered slang. The categorization is marked by (Spolsky, 2004).

1. its rejection of formal rules, its comparative freshness and its common ephemerality, and its marked use to claim solidarity
2. Slang regularly transgresses other social norms, making free use of taboo expression.
3. Slang arises as vocabulary which is used by a particular social group with specific purpose, for example as a device for familiarizing a conversation.
4. Slang comes in the form of new words with new meaning or old words with new meaning.

When we have the word “Trill” in the song lyrics from, Drake, the famous singer that got amny grammy and other awards, we can categorize this word as slang or not. "Trill" is a portmanteau of true and real, and is commonly used in the hip-hop community, though it's fallen out of fashion in recent years. It is matched with slang categorization of number 1,2, 3 and 4. It is emerged at the time the song launched (freshness) and has been used by African American Vernacular English speakers so far.

The types are based on the Eric Partridge theory (Partridge, 2004):

1. Cockney Slang, refers to working-class people in London. It is often used in reference to the cockney accent. Cockney slang is the brightest spot in England because it has a very pronounced accent. There are two kinds of Cockney slang, at first, Cockney slang that spoken by educated and middle class people. At Second, Cockney slang that used by the semi literate and illiterate people, it is called as Cockney London of the street. Sample: „Eye in a sling“ means crushed or defeated.
2. Public House Slang, Public house group of words and phrases makes up for the smallness of the recorded vocabulary by the nature of the subject. It is genial, cheery, materialistic, but not gross nor cynical. Samples: a. Round the corner means a drink. b. Three out brush means a glass shaped like an inverted cone. c. Raven means a two penny portion of bread and cheese.
3. Workmen’s Slang, has a link with the public house slang. It is very closely allied to Tradesmen’s slang and also considered to people’s activity in working. Most of the users of workmen’s slang are labourers either town and farm labourers. Moreover, there is a significant difference both of them that the town labourer is more ready with their tongues and fluent with their slang than the farm labourer which is not too modern instance. Here are examples of Workmen’s slang for the town labourer : a. Screw up means without money, therefore unable to move about at will. b. Matey means a companion in labour.
4. Tradesmen’s Slang, some of the words are related to origin slang and the users are the worker too, but the difference is the Tradesmen’s slang considers four as typical: tailors, butchers, chemist, and builders. The tailors have the largest number of slang terms. Here are examples of Tradesmen’s slang for tailors: a. House of parliament means a meeting of tailor’s assistant and apprentices in the shop, especially for a serious purpose.
5. Slang in Art, emerges in seventeenth century, it is quickly adopted by society. Moreover, it is considerably more difficult than other slang terms, the meaning is hard to be guessed even in the present day. Here are several examples: a. Walled means same as hung, which, to some extent, it displaced. b. Buniony means showing, in one’s painting, a very marked tendency to lumpiness of outline. c. Crocks mean ornamental China
6. Slang in Publicity, is often used for commerce, because much of modern commerce depends on publicity, a firm needs the catchy phrase or rhymes that can impress the public. Here are several examples: a. Sunlight means soap. b. Worth a guinea a box means Beecham’s pills. c. Glaxo baby means a plump and healthy child.
7. Society Slang, in society, there arises a kind of special vocabulary, which is constantly changing with changing fashion. There is much slang in the colloquial speech of society, most of words soon disappear, but a considerable number of them make good their place in ordinary speech. Moreover, slang in society shows a joyously or jauntily over the object and the practice of the slangster’s calling. Here

- are examples of the society slang: a. Cyrano means a huge nose. b. Rothschild means a very rich man.
8. Slang of Commerce, used in trade and the words are closely related to the trade or commerce. It is often used by businessman, mostly used in stock exchange. Here are examples of the slang of commerce: a. Take the rate means to borrow stock, likewise give the rate is to lend stock. b. Rig means a combined effort to rise the price of stock artificially and without regard to its merits.
 9. Slang in Public School and University, the user of this slang is student, in public house, as in board and private schools. Here are examples of public school slang: „Wrux’ means a rotter or humbug; “Bung” means lie; “What’s a mat?” means what is the matter. The slang that used in university is considerable different with public school slang, when boys leave school and go to university, they tend to drop the old slang and to mould themselves to the slang of the university. Here are examples of the university slang: a. Wine means a wine party. b. Leccer means a lecture. c. Tea-pot means a tea party.
 10. Slang in Theatre, in nineteenth century, the theatre began to exercise a powerful influence on ordinary and informal spoken English and theatrical slang gradually gained a status in the first part. Here are examples of the slang in theatre: a. Paper house means a theatre that, at a given performance has an audience consisting of mainly of those who have come with “paper” complimentary ticket. b. Tabs means an ageing woman; from tabby. c. Toga Play means a play on classical theme.
 11. Medicine Slang, is, from the very nature of the case, more interesting to laymen than is law slang, but we will confine ourselves to example current in the present century. Below are examples of medicine slang: a. Dope means an anesthetic; to dope, to give an anesthetic to. b. Drinks mean medicine, at the four-hourly occasions for medicine in the wards hospital. c. Dippy means delirious
 12. Slang in Church, Slang has long since penetrated into forum, and now we meet in the Senate and even the pulpit itself is no longer free from its intrusion. On contrary, and justice to clergy, it must be said that principal disseminators of pure English throughout the contrary are the ministers of established Church. Below are the examples of Church slang: a. The Three B’s means bright, brief, and brotherly. A protest against the soporific nature of so many Church services. b. Workus means a Church of England pleasantry at the expense of the Methodist chapels, usually very plain, often whitewashed. In short, one is forced to notice that slang of the cloth is neither very witty nor very tolerant.
 13. Soldiers’ Slang, is slang terms that come from around the army community that is commonly used by the soldiers” slang. They are divided in a several characteristics as follows: Soldiers’ Slang, is slang terms that come from around the army community that is commonly used by the soldiers” slang. They are divided in a several characteristics as follows: a. “Old soldier words”, such as pawny means water, rooty means bread, swing the lead means to malinge, come the old soldier means to attempt. b. Officers” and instructors, words of command, such as carry on. c. Nicknames, such as; aussies or canucks means Canadian, daughboys means Americans, a hun means a German.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The researcher identified the types of slang used by the western tourists on Prawirotaman Street in Yogyakarta.

1. Types of Slang

a. Society slang

Society slang is used often on daily life and connected with society. Every society has own characteristic slang words or phrases that isn't had by another society or group. The researcher concludes that society slang is really common, relax, and very familiar although sometimes it has inappropriate meaning which is it is very understandable toward the society and society slang is always growing fast and rapidly change based on the era or trend in the world.

1) Heaps and Shit

The context of the conversation can be described as informal and generally can be described as a neutral. The setting is in the Bar at Janur Café Jl. Prawirotaman Street 1 Yogyakarta. It happened in the afternoon between the Waiter and Australian Customer (James).

Waiter : Hi, Mas James, how are you doing?

James : Waiter, good man, I am doing **heaps shit** at home. So I come to this bar.

From the short conversation above the researcher got two words of slang, they are *Heaps and Shit*. *Heaps* means 'a lot' or 'very'. *Shit* means 'got bored', 'angry' or 'nothing much'. The slangs are society slang since it is very close with the society. It is very common and so daily words.

2) G'day, Mate, How are ya doing?, Nah, and Aussies

The context of the conversation can be described as informal and generally can be described as an upbeat, meaning the western tourist was happy to engage in a conversation. The setting is in the Bar at Janur Café Jl. Prawirotaman Street 1 Yogyakarta. It happened in the afternoon between the Waiter and Australian Customer (James).

James : **G'day mate! How are ya doing?**

Waiter : Hello Sir, I am pretty good, thanks. What can I help you sir?

James : can I have a large Bintang beer please?

Waiter : Yep Sir! (Grab the beer and open the bottle, give to the customer)

Are you an English man? Sound your accent so English?

James : ah, **nah**. I am **Aussie**.

Waiter : what is that?

James: Aussie is Australian people.

From the short conversation above the researcher got two words of slang, they are *G'day, Mate, How are ya doing?, Nah, and Aussies*. *G'day* means 'hello' (Australian culture to greet people). *Mate* means 'friend' or 'brother'; 'sometime it can be enemy meaning'. It depends on the context. *How are ya doing?* Means 'how are you doing?', *Nah* means 'No'. *Aussies* means 'Australian people'.

Those meaning some are stated in Australian Slang Dictionary by New South Wales Government and also the researcher asked directly the meaning of those slangs words and phrases to the speaker. The slangs are society slang since it is very close with the society. It is very common and so daily words. The words shows also about the term of world and life, means it relates with the society.

The world shows, it is in the bar, it calls Janur Cefe at Jl. Prawirotaman 1 Yogyakarta. It is very touristic bar since it is located at tourist are. And the customers

are most of them western people. it is nice for hang out. So, the researcher decided that it is society slang based on the characteristics of the term of words.

3) **Jamo, Avro Shollo, and Nicko,**

The context of the conversation can be described as informal and generally can be described as a happy. The setting is in the bar at Janur Café Jl. Prawirotdaman 1 Yogyakarta. It happened in the afternoon between two Australian customers. Below is the short conversation.

Nick : **Jamo**, this **avro** is really good to have **shollo** beer.

Jame : Yes, it is, **Nicko**, a best **avro** in Jogja.

In this conversation Nick and Jame are close friends. They are hanging out at Janur Café to have some beers. They sit down at the bar and had that conversation. *Jamo* is 'Jame', *Avro* means 'afternoon', *Shollo* means 'a shot of bottle', *Nicko* is 'Nick'. Based on the term of vocabulary and words, and also the unique calls for those friends, it is categorized as Society Slang. It strongly shows the world and life.

4) **Dut's and Trums**

The context of the conversation can be described again as informal and generally can be seen as a neutral. The setting is at the Easy Going Restaurant at Jl. Prawirotdaman 1. It happened in the afternoon between Jame, Lily and Waiter.

Waiter : What do Aussies students normally do for meals anyway?

Jame : We cook Indomie.

Waiter : Indomie, indonesian noodle?

Lily : yeah.... **Dat's** right. Lots of Ausies cook it. They love indomie sonmuch. It is very **trums**.

Jame : yeah... **trums**. Like this Bintang beer is trums than Prost beer.

From the short conversation above, the slang term of *Dat's* means 'that's'. *Trums* means 'better'. The young Australian always makes that trendy on conversation. The meaning is utilized directly from the speaker when the researcher asked about that meaning. It is supported also at Australian Slang Dictionary by NSW Government. The slangs are Society Slang since it is very trendy words that utilized by young people.

5) **Can I've a bev?**

The context of the conversation can be described again as informal and generally can be seen as a neutral. The setting is in the bar, at Janur Café jl. Prawirotdaman 1 Yogyakarta. It happened in the afternoon between the waitress and the customer (Patrick).

Patrick: Affifah, **Can I've a bev?**

Waitress: sorry, apa? What?

Patrick: can I have a large Bintang?

Waitress: ah alright. I ll take it.

Based on the conversation above, the slang expression of *can I've a bev?* means 'can I have a beer?'. *bev* is 'beer'. It is very common in Australia people go out at the bar and ask the question. They always make it at the short term, because it is sounds so

young style and informal. Means it makes very warmly between them. Thus, the researcher concludes that it is a term of Society Slang. Because of the term is so society and connect with the society. It is a daily slang.

6) **What's going on?**

The context of the conversation can be described as informal and generally can be described as a neutral. The setting is at the Bar, Janur Café Jl. Prawirotaman 1 Yogyakarta. it happened in the afternoon between two Australian customers.

Pat : Jamie, we continue a few minutes. I am going to have smoko.

James : **What's going on?**

Pat : too tired.

James : Sure!

The short conversation above shows the slang term of *going on* means 'what's going on?'. It is utilized by Mr, Jame from Australia. It is very common slang term in Australia society. It is very social and everybody uses it. Thus, it is part of Society Slang.

7) **Bogan, wife-beater and banter**

The context of the conversation can be described as informal and generally can be seen as a neutral. The setting is in Via-Via Restaurant. It is located in Prawirotaman 1 Yogyakarta. It happened in the evening between Jame and Waiter.

Waiter : Mas James. On weekend you will fly over to Bali right?

Jame : errrr.... Don't know yet. Bali is too much ausies. They are pretty **bogan** with the bintang **wife beater** and bloody **banter**.

The short conversation above shows the slang of *bogan* means 'unsophisticated' or 'ridiculous'. *Wife-beater* means 'Singlet'. *Banter* means 'bulshit' or 'talks nothing'. It is utilized by Mr, Jame from Australia. It is very common slang term in Australia society. It is very social and everybody uses it. Thus, it is part of Society Slang.

8) **Guys, Catch ya!**

The context of the conversation can be described as informal and generally can be seen as a happy. The Setting is at the bar, Janur Café, Jl. Prawirotman 1 Yogyakarta. It happened in the afternoon between the waitress and customer.

Pat : affifah, I have paid all my bevs?

Waitress : yeah, you have paid all.

Pat : **guys, catch ya!**

Jame & Waiter: See ya!

From the short conversation above, the word and phrases slang of *guys* means 'male' or 'boys'. *Catch ya!* Means 'catch you later!', *See ya!* means see you later!. Thus, after analyzing it, the slang is as part of Society Slang because those have really social characteristics and it is very common to find on daily spoken. The speaker tried to express the warm slang word because they feel like a friend.

9) **Mate and Beevy**

The context of the conversation can be described as informal and generally can be seen as a neutral. The setting is at the bar, Janur Café Jl. Prawirotoaman 1 Yogyakarta. It happened in the afternoon between the waiter and a customer.

Jame : Waiter, how's your feeling this evening **mate**?
Waiter : I am so great man. How are you?
Jame : good, good. Waiter, do you feel like a **beevy**?
Waiter : what's that?
Jame : I meant, do you want to have a beer?
Waiter : ah, yes. I do like Anker.

From the short conversation above, the word slang of *mate* means friend 'male' or 'boy'. *Beevy* is another slang term of 'beer'. The slang is as part of Society Slang because those have really social characteristics and it is very common to find on daily spoken. The speaker tried to express the warm slang word because they feel like a friend.

10) **Smashed, Vinos, Pissed off and Cunt.**

The context of the conversation can be described as informal and generally can be seen as a neutral. The setting is at the bar, Janur Café Jl. Prawirotoaman 1 Yogyakarta. It happened in the afternoon between the waiter and 2two customers.

Pat : sorry, Jamie, I didn't come to party last night. I was feeling so cozy.
Jame : nah, it's alright.
Pat : how was party?
Jame : full of fun! I got **smashed** of couples of **vinos** and I was so **pissed off** to Indian guy. He is so **cunt**.

From the short conversation above, the word slang of *mate* means friend 'male' or 'boy'. *Smashed* means 'got drunk'. *Vino* means 'wine'. *Pissed off* means 'angry' or 'mad'. *Cunt* means 'coward'. Thus, after analyzing it, the researcher concludes that those terms of slang is as part of Society Slang because those slangs have really social characteristics and rude meaning. it is very common to find on daily conversation to show anger.

11) **Chum**

The conversation above happened when the speaker drink a beer at bar and had flashback university experienced. The setting is at the Easy Going restaurant Jl. Prawirotoaman 1 Yogyakarta. It happened in the afternoon between the researcher and his Australian friend.

Jame : Waiter, you look so **chum**.
Waiter : What does chum mean?
James : Chum means you're looking very formally dressed.
Waiter : ah, thanks a lot. I was just from univ.
Jame : it is very formal here, in Australia, university is so lax.

Based on the short conversation above, the researcher got the slang word. It is *Chum*. The meaning is 'charming'. By analyzing that slang word, the researcher

decided that it is as Society Slang, because it is very popular slang word in a society. It is very common to find in daily communication also. The speaker tried to give compliment to Waiter.

12) Spenny

The context of the conversation can be described as informal and generally can be seen as a happy. The setting is at the bar, Janur Café Jl. Prawirotaman 1 Yogyakarta. It happened in the afternoon between the waiter and a customer.

Jame : Waiter, can I have my bill?

Waiter : yes, wait a second.

Jame : sure! Take your time!

Waiter : (bring the bill)

Jame : oh... damn! **So spenny!**

Based on the short conversation above, the researcher got the slang word. It is *Spenny*. The meaning is 'Expensive'. It is Society Slang because it is very popular slang word in a society. It is very common to find in daily communication also. The speaker tried to complain the bill.

b. Workmen's Slang

Hospo

The context of the conversation can be described as informal and generally seen be described as a neutral. The setting is in the Easy Going Restaurant. It happened in the afternoon between the researcher and the western girl.

Waiter : hello, good afternoon Lily?

Lily : Good afternoon Waiter.

Waiter : anyway, what do you do for living?

Lily : I am studying at uni and doing part time job as **hospo**.

Waiter : wow... sounds great!

Based on the short conversation above, the researcher got a slang word hospo. The meaning is working as 'hospitality', such as: waiter, waitress, receptionist, front office etc. Word hospo, is used in hospitality field such as in the restaurant and hotel. They used that slang word in it. Thus, the researcher concludes that it is workmen slang because people use that word in hospitality activity.

c. Public School and University Slang

1) Uni

The context of the conversation can be described as happy and informal. The setting is in the Easy Going Restaurant. It happened in the afternoon between the researcher and the western girl.

Waiter : hello, good afternoon Lily?

Lily : Good afternoon Waiter.

Waiter : anyway, what do you do for living?

Lily : I am studying at **uni**. And doing part time job as hospo.

Waiter : wow... sounds great!

Based on the short conversation above, the researcher got a word of slang. It is *uni*. This slang word is common to find among the students or teachers communication. The meaning of *uni* is 'university'. Based on the characteristics of the word slang, the researcher decided it that it is the Public School and University Slang.

2) Lax

The context of the conversation can be seen informal but tending towards a more formal, casual like conversation. The setting is at the Easy-Going restaurant Jl. Prawirotan 1 Yogyakarta. It happened in the afternoon between the researcher and his Australian friend.

Jame : Waiter, you look so chum.

Waiter : ah, thanks a lot. I was just from univ.

Jame : it is very formal, in Australia, university is so **lax**.

Based on the short conversation above, the researcher got a word of slang. It is *lax*. This slang word is common to find among the students or teachers communication. The meaning of *lax* is 'relax'. Based on the characteristics of the word slang, the researcher decided it that it is the Public School and University Slang.

2. The Reason Using Slang

The researcher has analyzed all the slang term of Society Slang, Workmen Slang and Public School and University Slang. The researcher concludes that the reasons using society slang on those conversations are:

a. To introduce specific characteristics to another group.

This implies that they aim to transfer their own characteristics into other groups. Examples include Australian-English, American-English and British-English slang and all three are different and they have own specific set of characteristics. For example, Austrian-English has created specific characteristics and words by shortening them, such as *Jamo, hospo, Avro, Nicko, Smoko, G'day, Mate, Smoko, Lax*.

b. To express their feeling.

They use slang words to emphasize their words because they want to convey, express and communicate their feelings to one or more persons. Examples include *bogan, banter, shit, heaps of shit, smashed, pissed off*. Thus, they use that slang words because they want to express their feeling indeed.

c. To show that they are following or creating new trends.

The speaker uses slang because they want to show that they are young and up to date. The reason for this is the use of slang term *lax, uni, bev, beevy, vino*. They utilized those slang because it seems very modern in their age.

d. To show that they are humble.

This implies that they aim to use the term of slang to express or show to one or more persons that they are friendly and kind. Generally, there are very easy-going words and sentences. Examples of slang term used include *gothca!, catch ya!, See ya! Sgoing on?, Chum, G'day Mate, How are ya mate?*. They are sure that by utilizing those slang, it creates a welcoming atmosphere.

Discussion

Although at the very first place that slang is known as rude language, impolite language, unsophisticated language, low social level language but as the growth of

language, by the result of the research, the slang is used on all social level, gender, and age. It is because of slang is very friendly language to use and easy to make warm situation and not that really serious words on Prawirootaman Street. The research context is not that far away from Indonesian slang register called Bahasa Gaul (Smith-Hefner, 2007) that exhibits all of the features characteristic of slang object discourses: crossrepertoire tropes based on grammatical calques and word borrowings from a large number of source registers.

In the research context, slang helps the interlocutors to connect each other or the people around. Brown in Zare (Zare, 2012) cites that when someone can speak a language it means that he can carry on a conversation reasonably competently. It allows people to have fun with language in a way that can playfully disguise their true meaning or help people communicate and connect with each other. The context in conversation had the background of knowledge possessed by the speaker, the speaking partner and those who accompany and contain a particular speech (Setyawan, 2021). The research context is not about written slang but the spoken form which has direct interface among interlocutors and have less miscommunication since in written form cannot always express the tone of voice or true mood of the communicator (Ochonogor et al., 2012). It is shown by the conversation context that has influenced the types of the slang. Society slang is mostly used on Prawirootaman Street. The words of *Heaps*, *shit*, *g'day*, *mate*, *how are ya?* are really common, relax, and very familiar very understandable toward the society. This is often found because the conversation is carried out in a relaxed area where we know that Prawirootaman is a meeting area for various kinds of tourists who travel in Yogyakarta to relax for a moment and enjoy western dishes, especially alcoholic beverages which are rarely sold officially outside the Prawirootaman tourist area. The workmen's slang doesn't say certainly about "something" yet the user mention the words or phrases of slang with another name which isn't with the real name that already used and understood among the groups. It is shown as in "Hospo" which is used in hospitality field such as in the restaurant and hotel. The rest is Public School and University Slang. It is shown just twice on *uni* and *lax*. It speaks and looks very trendy. Uni for example, are used among the students or the teacher from their daily activity from the school but used here just because it is merely related with the topic of conversation about the school origin conversation. That is why these types of slang just appear twice.

Tourists from various countries in Prawirootaman indirectly adopt each culture and background to be conveyed in the speech. This is in line with the history and development of the English language itself, which has various dialects and slangs itself. Self-esteem in carrying dialect characteristics is shown in the speech in this research. The reason of slang used in following or creating new trends is due to the fact that slang evolves in sync with current society's tendencies. Slang, as a trend-following language, maintains up-to-date into new ones. Politeness speech acts are also shown through some slang which is one of the reasons for using this slang, namely showing a humble attitude by greeting or caring for the interlocutor, for example by saying '*gothca!*', '*catch ya!*', '*See ya!*' '*Sgoing on?*', '*Chum*', '*G'day Mate*', '*How are ya mate?*'. Socio-cultural factors, especially the principles of politeness and cooperation, prefer the expression of acceptance in a communication (Rosita, 2016).

CONCLUSION

The researcher concludes that there are three types of slang that commonly used by the western tourists in Jl. Prawirootaman 1 Yogyakarta at Bar, Café and Restaurant. There are Society Slang, Workmen Slang, and Public School and University Slang. The

researcher also analyzed the reason of using slang by using the theory of *Eric Partridge on 15 reasons using slang*. It can be concluded that the reason of using slang words uttered by the western tourists on Prawirotaman Street, Yogyakarta who visited the bars and restaurants are to show their self-identity, to show the emotive feeling of the speaker on using slang, to reduce the seriousness, and to achieve the friendly goal.

This research is limited in slang language analysis in Yogyakarta, focusing on a specific group of people who use it in their daily lives. Whether it assists readers in comprehending and improving their knowledge of slang language for a certain community in a specific location, the other comparative research are needed to see the variation for English slang usage in Indonesia or other countries or places. The researcher also suggests that it is possible to analyze the semantics change of slang for further research. As a result, future researchers should undertake studies that include other variables such as reason, influence, and other relationships that make the slang research view more comprehensive.

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