

## SLANG LANGUAGE IN THE NOVEL ANALOGY CINTA BERDUA BY DARA PRAYOGA

**Supyan Sori**

University of Muhammadiyah Tangerang  
[supyanyahut@gmail.com](mailto:supyanyahut@gmail.com)

**Ahmad Amarullah**

[ahmadamarullah.umat@gmail.com](mailto:ahmadamarullah.umat@gmail.com)

**Enawar**

University of Muhammadiyah Tangerang  
[enawar.abah@gmail.com](mailto:enawar.abah@gmail.com)

**Agus Sulaeman<sup>1</sup>**

University of Muhammadiyah Tangerang  
[sultanwahyu13@gmail.com](mailto:sultanwahyu13@gmail.com)

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**Abstract:** The purpose of this study is to describe the slang contained in Novel literature ‘*Analogi Cinta Berdua*’ by Dara Prayoga. Language is a tool used by humans to communicate language in the form of sound symbols issued by human speech organs, Slang is contemporary or easy to disappear and is not permanent, therefore it is rare to find slang that is permanent and long used for a long period of time. The approach used is qualitative to analyze the novel using the content analysis method. From the results of the study, it was found that the use of slang in the form of linguistic symbols such as. *Yoi, sekarang gue punya pacar!*” From these quotations, researchers can find out the use of slang. The quote is translated into Indonesian as “yes now I have a lover”. *“Emang punya duit lo, Ka? Anak kos aja”*. From these quotations, researchers can find out the use of slang. The quote is translated into Indonesian as “Do you really have money, Sis? Just kiddos.” *“Yah, giliran kalah main PES aja kabur. Cupu!”*. From these quotations, researchers can know the use of slang. The quote is translated into Indonesian as “Well, it's your turn to lose playing PES, just run away. Geek!” In literary works there are those who use slang as their writing, such as in youth novels, the language is more popular with readers because the language is easy to understand and use in everyday life.

**Keywords:** *content analysis, slang language, novel literature*

### INTRODUCTION

Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics, sociolinguistics studies the language used in a social environment or society. In addition, sociolinguistics also has several branches of knowledge, one of which is slang. The spread of slang is relatively fast, slang also has a narrow

distribution area, for example; The slang used in Jakarta is different from the slang used in Bandung, besides the language used is different, the culture and culture experienced by the youth of Jakarta and the youth of Bandung is also different so that the use of slang is also different. Slang is a language used by teenagers in communicating, usually slang is contemporary

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<sup>1</sup> Corresponding Author

or does not last long. In its use not only in communicating but in literary works there is also slang used in it.

The use of slang is usually to attract reading or make the reader enjoy reading leisurely, because the language used is not too high and easy to understand, because the reader also experiences or uses these words directly in communicating with friends or their community, the use of slang usually occurs or is written in youth novels, in a relaxed language and not bound by standard sentences. Based on the description above, the researcher wants to conduct research related to slang contained in the book "Analogi Cinta Berdua" by Oka Dara Prayoga. Researchers want to know and feel interested in the book how influential slang is in the book *Analogy of Love* both, so the researchers took the title "*Analisis Bahasa Gaul dalam Buku Analogi Cinta Berdua Karya Oka Dara Prayoga*".

Language is a communication bridge between one individual and another individual as a social being. The language continues to develop, the addition and standardization of foreign vocabularies into Indonesian is increasingly adding to the vocabulary of the Indonesian language. Language is a symbol of sound used by humans to communicate and interact with other humans. This is expressed by Devianty (2017: 227) language is a means of communication between members of the community in the form of sound symbols produced by human speech organs. The definition of language includes two areas. First, the sound produced by the speech apparatus and the meaning or meaning implied in the sound stream itself. The sound is a vibration that stimulates our hearing apparatus. Second, meaning and meaning, namely the content contained in the sound stream that causes a reaction to what we hear. Henceforth, the flow of sound is called the flow of speech.

In line with Devianty, Damayanti (2017:104) reveals that language functions as a communication tool used in various

environments, levels, and diverse interests, while language as social control functions to control communication so that people involved in the communication can understand each other. From the above opinion, it can be concluded that language is a communication tool that serves as a bridge for interaction between individuals to socialize in social and state life.

Prokem language or slang is a non-standard variety of language, it can be said to be a relaxed variety or a familiar variety. The use of prokem language (slang) is usually used by teenagers to their peers, this is common because they do not want to make the atmosphere too formal or rigid. Sartini (2012:123) reveals that slang is a language that is free to be manipulated for the purpose and identity of the group. This variety is so pervasive in the lives of teenagers and young people that it gives rise to slang terms, slang cafes, slang cars, and so on. The most prominent feature of this language is the play on words so that the symbols and references deviate far.

Meanwhile, Muliawati (2017: 44) reveals that slang is a non-formal dialect in the form of slang or prokem used by certain groups, temporary in nature, only in the form of language variations, its use includes vocabulary, expressions, abbreviations, intonation, pronunciation, patterns, context, , as well as distribution. From the above opinion, it can be concluded that prokem language (slang) is a free language or non-formal dialect spoken by teenagers, prokem language (slang) is used with the aim of being the identity of a group of teenagers. Variations of prokem (slang) include vocabulary, expressions, abbreviations, intonation, pronunciation, patterns, context, and word distribution, but sometimes references and symbols of words in prokem (slang) itself deviate far from the official language.

Literary works are works created by writers with the power of imagination through narrative writing which often contains stories of people's social life or social problems that exist in society. Taryanti and Bahtiar (2015: 90) reveal that literary works are the result of the author's

imagination and reflection on social phenomena that occur in society. A similar opinion was expressed by Murpratama (2012:4), literary works generally contain problems that surround human life. This is reinforced by Asriani (2016) who reveals that literary works generally contain problems that surround human life, one of the literary works that expresses the reality of social life is prose, namely novels. A novel is a literary work written by someone called a novelist. This is in line with Azizah and Setiana (2016: 79) who revealed that the novel is a work of prose fiction written in a narrative usually in the form of a story. Yanti (2015) stated that the novel is the author's thoughts that are deliberately designed to express thoughts or ideas, processed by the author that is connected with events or events around him, it can also be the experience of others or the author's experience, the writing pattern flows freely which is not bound by rules such as those found in poetry.

It can be concluded that a literary work is a work written by someone as the embodiment of a narrative imagination, based on the problems or social phenomena that exist in society. One of the literary works that raises the reality of social life problems is prose, more precisely in the novel.

Slang language (slang) is not only spoken orally by today's teenagers, with advances in technology, communication, and information, teenagers have many access spaces, such as from social media or from the internet they hold. In the novel itself, the use of prokem language (slang) is intended for readers among teenagers, such as students and students. Novels that contain non-formal languages usually raise students' and students' problems, about love stories or other stories. One of the novels that contains prokem (slang) in it is a novel by Dara Prayoga entitled *Analogy Cinta Berdua*, this novel is interesting to study because the author packs the language in such a way, so that it can attract readers, especially teenagers, to follow the story.

## METHOD

In this study using qualitative research with content analysis research methods according to Sulaeman (2019: 247) research in any field always requires the main object of literary research is literary works with various genres such as poetry, novels, short stories, dramas, and the like, both from old literature or old literature. classical and modern, various literary genres that are the object of research cover all categories. This study uses the content analysis method, according to Sulaeman (2019: 247) stating that the content method is related to the content of communication, both verbally, in the form of language and nonverbally concerning the content and messages of communication in human life such as architecture, clothing, household appliances, and so on including social, political, economic problems in the social sciences. But in literary works, the intended content is the messages contained in it. The content in the content analysis method consists of two kinds, namely latent content and communication content. Latent content is the content contained in documents and manuscripts, while the content of communication is the message contained as a result of the communication that occurs. Latent content is as intended by the author. While the content of the communication is the content as manifested in the relationship between the text and the consumer. In other words, the content of communication basically also implies latent content, but not necessarily the other way around. The formal object of the content analysis method is communication. Analysis of latent content will produce meaning, while analysis of communication content will produce meaning.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### Findings

The data was collected using content analysis method, the researcher observed a literary work, namely a novel, the selected sample was a novel *Analogi Cinta Berdua karya Dara Prayoga*. The reason for choosing the sample is because the researcher is interested in analyzing the slang in the novel. The analysis of language variations

contained in the novel *Analogi Cinta Berdua*  
karya Dara Prayoga is as follows :

Table 1: Slang in Novels *Analogi Cinta Berdua* by Dara Prayoga

No	Quote	Information
1.	" <u>Yoi</u> , sekarang gue punya pacar!". (page:2)	" <u>Yoi</u> " which mean "yess".
2.	"Emang punya duit <u>lo</u> , Ka? Anak kos aja". (page:2)	" <u>Lo</u> " which mean "you".
3.	"Yah, giliran kalah main PES aja kabur. <u>Cupu!</u> ". (page:6)	" <u>Cupu</u> " which mean "geeky".
4.	" <u>Songong</u> banget baru punya pacar segitu aja". (page:6)	" <u>Songong</u> " which mean "have no manners".
5.	" <u>Gile</u> , rapi banget gue. <u>Kece</u> ". (page:7)	" <u>Gile</u> " which mean "crazy".
6.	"Gile, rapi banget gue. <u>Kece</u> ". (page:7)	" <u>Kece</u> " which mean "cool".
7.	"Kita akan duduk berhadapt-hapan di meja kafe sambil <u>salting</u> dan sesekali membuang muka melihat ke arah makanan,". (page:7)	" <u>Salting</u> " which mean "become awkward".
8.	"Cewek itu meskipun umurnya sepantaran, manja dan pikirannya bisa sama kayak anak <u>abege</u> baru pertama dapet." (page:9)	" <u>Abege</u> " which means the designation for "teenagers".
9.	"Nanti ekspresi <u>doi</u> ke lo malah ketinggian". (page 11)	" <u>Doi</u> " has a meaning for the title "a lover".
10.	"Ya, <u>bokap</u> emang suka lagu dangdut". (page:18)	" <u>Bopak</u> " has meaning for designation "father".
11.	"Temen gue, Kiki dan pacarnya Ramli, sering banget ngelakuin hal-hal <u>norak</u> ". (page:20)	" <u>Norak</u> " which mean "too much".
12.	"Dasar <u>ababil</u> ". (page:22)	" <u>Ababil</u> " which meaning "Young Adult".
13.	"Aku lagi nonton TV aja nih. Belum, <u>Yank</u> ". (page:22)	" <u>Yank</u> " means to call a lover
14.	" <u>Anjrit</u> , ternyata Tarisha juga demen pake emot-emot kaya gitu, kata gue dalam hati". (page:23)	" <u>Anjrit</u> " which meaning "dog".
15.	" <u>Gombal</u> , deh jangan bilang aku cantik". (page:26)	" <u>Gombal</u> " which meaning "bulshit".
16.	"Jadilah pintu itu tertutup lagi dengan gontai persis seperti para korban <u>PHP</u> ". (page:26)	" <u>PHP</u> " means people who like to give false promises
17.	"Jadilah pintu itu tertutup lagi dengan <u>gontai</u> persis seperti para korban PHP". (page:26)	" <u>Gontai</u> " which meaning "slowly".
18.	" <u>Bedon</u> , ih!". (page:27)	" <u>Bedon</u> " which meaning "stupid".
19.	"Dan lagi-lagi, gue dulu melakukan hal yang gue pikir sangat <u>konyol</u> dulu waktu masih jomblo". (page:37)	" <u>Konyol</u> " which meaning "impolite".
20.	" <u>Buset!</u> ". (page:38)	" <u>Buset</u> " which meaning "amazing".

21.	“Pernyataan yang sama jadi berbeda bagi mereka yang berbeda di fase <u>pedekate</u> ”. (page:39)	“ <i>Pedekate</i> ” means someone who wants to fall in love.
22.	“Gue pun berpikir, fix nih ayam dulunya pasti <u>cabe-cabe</u> ”. (page:45)	“ <i>Cabe-cabe</i> ” which meaning young girl
23.	“Sikat, <u>Gaan</u> ”. (page:45)	“ <i>Gan</i> ” which meaning lord sir
24.	“Setelah memilih bangku yang paling enak dan <u>pewe</u> di perpus”. (page:48)	“ <i>Pewe</i> ” means good position.
25.	“Masih tanpa ekspresi karena capek dan <u>bete</u> diusir,”. (page:49)	“ <i>Bete</i> ” means that you are in a bad mood.
26.	“Tulis tangan, <u>coy</u> ” (page:49)	“ <i>Coy</i> ” has the meaning of a substitute greeting”.
27.	“Kan mau <u>kongkow-kongkow</u> dulu. Hehe” (page:59)	“ <i>Kongkow-kongkow</i> ” has the meaning of hanging out together.
28.	“Ah, elah..., biarin aja udah. Takut <u>bet</u> lo sama pacar”. (page:59)	“ <i>Bet</i> ” is an abbreviation of the word “really”.
29.	“Tutur gue seraya menyalakan mesin motor dan <u>capcus</u> ke rumah Tarisha”. (page:63)	“ <i>Capcus</i> ” means to go to the destination.

## Discussion

From the table above, the researcher can find out the slang in the novel *Analogy Cinta Berdua* by Dara Prayoga, among others as follows:

“Yoi, sekarang gue punya pacar!”. (page:2).

The quote researchers can find out the use of slang. The quote is translated into Indonesian as “yes now I have a lover”

“*Emang punya duit lo, Ka? Anak kos aja*”. (page:2).

The quote researchers can find out the use of slang. The quote is translated into Indonesian as “Do you really have money, Sis? Just kiddos.”

“Yah, giliran kalah main PES aja kabur. Cupu!”. (page:6).

From these quotations, researchers can know the use of slang. The quote is translated into Indonesian as “Well, it's your turn to lose playing PES, just run away. Geek!”.

“Songong banget baru punya pacar segitu aja”. (page:6).

The quote researchers can find out the use of slang. The quote is translated into Indonesian as “not very polite, just having a lover like that”.

“*Gile, rapi banget gue. Kece*”. (page:7)

The quote researchers can find out the use of slang. The quote is translated into Indonesian as “people who are insane”.

“*Gile, rapi banget gue. Kece*”. (page:7)

The quote researchers can find out the use of slang. The quote is translated into Indonesian as “a person who has an attractive appearance”.

“*Kita akan duduk berhadapan di meja kafe sambil salting dan sesekali membuang muka melihat ke arah makanan*,”. (page:7).

The quote researchers can find out the use of slang. The quote is translated into Indonesian as “people who are awkward”.

“*Cewek itu meskipun umurnya sepantaran, manja dan pikirannya bisa sama kayak anak abege baru pertama dapet*.” (page:9).

The quote researchers can find out the use of slang. The quote is translated into Indonesian as

"that woman, even though she is the same age, is spoiled and has the same mind as a teenager for the first time getting (menstruation)".

"*Nanti ekspresi doi ke lo malah ketinggian*". (page 11)

The quote researchers can find out the use of slang. The quote is translated into Indonesian as "a term for a lover".

"*Ya, bokap emang suka lagu dangdut*". (page:18)

The quote researchers can find out the use of slang. The quote is translated into Indonesian as "a call for a father".

## CONCLUSION

Analyzing the slang in the novel *Analogy Cinta Berdua* by Dara Prayoga is not too difficult. Because the language uses slang, slang is already known to many teenagers and young people today. Analyzing the slang in this novel is also an understanding for researchers and knowing the meaning of the slang in the novel *Analogy Cinta Berdua* by Dara Prayoga. Almost all the

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languages used in the novel are slang, and other languages. By using slang, it makes a person more aware of the language that is happening in our society, worthy of discussion. This slang is also used and developed by most of the young people in this country. On the other hand, not a few also accused that slang has the potential to damage the image of the Indonesian language, disarm the spirit of speaking Indonesian properly and correctly. Language as a product of culture gave rise to many hypotheses. Culture and society are two elements that cannot be separated, both can influence each other and often dominate each other.

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