

Word Formation Processes and a Technique in Understanding Waria Slang Tulungagung

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ABSTRACT

This article describes word formation processes and a technique in understanding Waria Slang Tulungagung. This study was done through a survey to warias in Ngunut and Tulungagung surroundings, a small district in East Java- Indonesia, in order to get underlying basis of processes of word formation in waria or Bences variety which are influential toward their language style and their behavior. The instrument- interview & documentation were developed in accordance to get the word formation processes and slang words used by Waria. The study reveals that processes of word formation and technique understanding slang words used by Waria Tulungagung are divided into eleven processes i.e. Derivation, Multiple Process, Acronym, Borrowing, Blending, Reduplication, Synonym, Coinage, Irregular Form, Echoism, Changing of Syllable Vowel and the technique of understanding Waria sentences by removing some suffixes. Finally, the results of this study offers language phenomena arises because of some reasons which are mainly useful for those conducting communication among waria members smoothly, transgender identity and those who are concerned in investigating slang words used by waria or other varieties as well as suggestions for future research.

Key words: Processes, word formation, Waria, slang

1. INTRODUCTION

As we know that each country has a mother language. It is spoken in all parts of the country. However, in each region; each community of society, there must be a special language which only can be understood by the residents of that region or by the members of that community. In Indonesia, there are many varieties of languages. Almost each region has a special language. It is a part of culture in Indonesia. Not only each region, but also each community of society that may exist in same region has a particular language. For example, a special language used by *alay* community or called *bahasa alay*; *bahasa gaul*; *bahasa Waria or bencong* and others. Waria are the members of a particular community who use that language in conducting conversation with other members; and for us who never gather with them, it could be very hard to understand what they are saying about.

Each community has an identical language which is unique, creative, only used among their members. The community of *waria (bences)* or in English called transvertite community also have Waria language. Mainly, they modify the words in Bahasa Indonesia into *bahasa bencong* that heard weirdly; and sometimes totally different from the root itself, for example: "*Hinelino, tweeconggers. Apipon kabaret? Sutra lamongan yes akikuk tinta iksiis. Pastinja yey kangenband, yes?*" (Adi, 2011). The meaning of every utterances of Waria slang seem full of password. In fact, that is the why they are. To find out the meaning of Waria slang as if the readers disclose password. Then, it is needed a key to disclose the box of password. The key which is used to disclose the password actually in the lexicalization pattern of Waria's utterances.

The above-mentioned phenomena becomes an important underlying consideration for any linguist to observe and report that such linguistic phenomena-which happens in certain community or Waria dealing with expressing their identity. The processes of word formation have certain unique pattern. As unique and complicated enough pattern should be observed deeply in order to know how those unique pattern are derived from of processes. Accordingly, it is significant to conduct a study on the processes of word formation in Waria slang from the lexical knowledge. The focus of the study was on finding out the answer of a question- what processes of word formation Waria (Transvertite) Slang are and what technique is used in understanding waria slangs sentences.

2. REVIEWING LITERATURE REVIEW

In this study the most comprehensive definition of word formation processes that speakers of a language use regularly (and unconsciously too) to create new words in their language are presented (Yousefi, 2009:1). It means that word formation processes are some processes which created and used by the the speakers (language community) unconsciously and regularly. It is further stated that process of word formation is a process of word formation in which a new word an existing word (Encarta,2006). Yule (1995: 51) classifies some words formations as follows:

- 1) Coinage: one of the least common processes of word formation in English is coinage, that is the invention of totally new terms. Familiar recent examples

are Kleenex, Nylon and Xerox, which also began as invented trade names and which have quickly become everyday words in the language.

- 2) Borrowing: one of the most common sources of new words in English is the process simply labeled borrowing, that is, taking over of words from other language. Throughout its history, the English language has adopted a vast number of loan words from other languages, including alcohol (Arab), boss (Dutch) etc. Other languages, of course, borrow terms from English, as can be observed in Japanese use of radio (radio). Yule also suggests that, "borrowing is the taking over of words from other language". It was stated further by Fromkin and Rodman that borrowing is the process by which one language or dialect takes and incorporates some linguistic element from another. Most language is borrowed. Every language usually consists of native words and nonnative words. Finally it is called "loan word", which is borrowed from other language". A borrowing word or phrase is which has been borrowed by one language from another. A special type of borrowing is described as loan word, which is borrowed from other. A borrowing word or phrase is which has been borrowed by one language from another. A special type of borrowing is described as loan translation. In this process, there is a direct translation of the elements of a word into the borrowing language.
- 3) Compounding: In some of those examples we have just considered, there is a joining of two or more separate words to produce a single form. This combining process, technically known as compounding is very common in languages such as bookcase, fingerprint, waterfall, long-haired and wallpaper. As foregoing examples show, compounds may be written as one word, as a hyphenated word, or as two words.
- 4) Blending: This combining of two separate forms to produce a single new term is also present in the process called blending. However, blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word. Blending is the fusion of two words into one, usually the first part of one word with the last part of another, as gasohol from gasoline and alcohol. Some other commonly used examples of blending are brunch (breakfast and lunch), motel (motor and hotel) and smog (smoke and fog).
- 5) Clipping: The element of reduction which is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process described as clipping. This occurs when a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form, often in casual speech. Clipping means cutting off the beginning or the end of a word or both, leaving a part to stand for the whole. For examples: laboratory becomes lab, gymnastic becomes gym, examination becomes exam, and influenza becomes flu.
- 6) Backformation: A very specialized type of reduction process is known as backformation. Typically, a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to

form another word of a different type (usually a verb). A good example of backformation is the process whereby the noun television first came into use and then the verb televise was created from it. Other examples are edit (from editor), donate (from donation), opt(from option), revise (from revision), differ (from difference).

- 7) Conversion: A change in the function of a word, as for example, when (1) a noun comes to be used as verb (without any reduction); is generally known as conversion. For example is paper become to paper (paper this room), shape becomes to shape (shape the dough into a ball!),water becomes to water (mother is watering the flowers in the garden); (2)Adjective into verb: dirty becomes to dirty (dirty his car!), empty this room!, Up this book, please!' Dry your clothes when the sun shines, Imports totaled 5 million last year.
- 8) Acronym: Some new words are formed from the initial letters of a set of other words.Acronyms is the process whereby a word is formed from the initials or beginning segments of succession of words. These acronyms often consist of capital letters as MP (military Police or Member of Parliament),UNESCO (United Nation Education Scientific and Cultural Organization), radar (radio detecting and ranging).
- 9) Derivation is the forming of new words by combining derivational affixes or bound bases with existing words. Derivation is achieved by adding affixes; there are prefix,suffix,and infix. In the preceding group of words, it should be obvious that some affixes have to be added to the beginning of a word, this is called prefixes. Prefix is a linguistic element that is not an indepent word but is attached to the beginning of a word to modify its meaning. For example,"un-" is a prefix meaning"not" (Encarta Dictionary, 2006). The other affix forms are added to the end of the word is called suffixes. Suffix is a letter or group of letters added at the end of a word or word part to form another word, e.g."-ly" in "quickly" or "ing" in taking" (Encarta Dictionary,2006). There is a third type of affix, notnormally to be found in English but fairly common in some other languages. This is called an infix and as the term suggests, it is an infix which is incorporated inside another word. Infix is inserting a linking element into a word. In other word halleybloodyleujah" the word "bloody" is infix, and the word "acidophilus," the letter "o" is an infix (Encarta Dictionary, 2006).
- 10) Echoism: It is the formation of words which sound suggests their meaning, like hiss and peewee. The meaning is usually a sound, either natural like the roar of a waterfall or artificial like the clang of a bell but the meaning may also be the reature that produces the sound like bobwhite. Examples: moan, click,murmur,quack,thunder,whisper lisp,chickadee,bobolink. In literary study it is called onomatopoeia. Echoism is a process by which the sound of a vowel changes to imitate the sound of a preceding vowel (Encarta,2006).

- 11) Multiple Process: It is a compounding from snow (noun) + ball (noun), and it is also included in the process of conversion because the word “snowball” can be both noun and verb. Car Phone ~ it is a compound word from Car (noun) +phone (noun), and it is included in the process of clipping in which in which the word “telephone” is shortened into “phone”.
- 12) Reduplication: Reduplication is the process of forming a new word by doubling a morpheme, usually with a change of vowel or initial consonant, as in tiptop, pooh-pooh, hanky-panky. Reduplication is repeating a vowel, syllable, or word in order to create a new linguistic element or word such as as “whishy-washy” or handy-talkie, or goody-goody” Pretty-pretty (prettiness that goes over the top), Preachy-preachy~boringly moralizing, Encarta Dictionary, 2006).

Related to the affixation processes, there is a term called **morphophonemic processes** (Fromkin, 1990: 141). The term morphophonemic processes is derived from two words, they are “morpheme” and “phoneme”. The word Morphophonemic refers variation in the form of morphemes because of the influence phonetic factor or the study of this variation (Longman). According to O Grady (1996: 332-344) there are some types of morphophonemic change briefly discusses in this section include: (1) loss of phonemes, (2) addition of phonemes, (3) simple consonant change, (4) assimilation; (5) dissimilation; (6) synthesis; (7) change of syllabic vowel or diphthong; (8) gradation; and (9) suppletion.

2.1 Loss of Phonemes

The phoneme /n/ of the negative prefix (in-) is lost before the morphemes beginning with sonorant sounds /m/; /r/; /n/ and /l/, for examples:

Word	Phonetic transciption
Immobile	/ɪ'məʊbaɪl/
Immature	/ɪmə'tjʊə(r)/
Imbalance	/ɪm'bæləns/
Immoderate	/ɪ'mɒdərət/
Immorale	/ɪ'mɒrəl/
Irregular	/ɪ'regjələ(r)/
Irrational	/ɪ'ræʃənl/
Irrelevant	/ɪ'reləvənt/
Irresolute	/ɪ'rezəlu:t/
Irrevocable	/ɪ'revəkəbl/
Illogical	/ɪ'lɒdʒɪkl/
Illegal	/ɪ'li:gl/
Illiterate	/ɪ'lɪtərət/
Illegible	/ɪ'ledʒəbl/
Innocuous	/ɪ'nɒkjuəs/
Innumerate	/ɪ'nju:mərət/

The phoneme /t/ is lost, it changes the word class (adjective to noun).

Example:

Different /'dɪfrənt/ → difference /'dɪfrəns/
 Confident /'kɒnfɪdənt/ → confidence /'kɒnfɪdəns/
 Redundant /rɪ'dʌndənt/ → redundancy /rɪ'dʌndənsi/

The phoneme ou is lost

Example:

Piano /pi'ænəʊ/ → pianist /'piənɪst/

2.2 Addition of Phonemes

Example:

The phoneme /s/ is added

Sword /sɔ:d/ → swordsman /'sɔ:dzmən/
 Sale /seɪl/ → salesgirl /'seɪlɜ:ɜ:l/
 Craft /kra:ft/ → craftsman /'kra:ftsmən/

2.3. Simple Consonant Change

Example:

Knif /naɪf/ → knives /naɪvz/ ; the phoneme /f/ changes to /v/
 Commit /kə'mɪt/ → commission /kə'mɪʃn/ ; the phoneme /t/ changes to /ʃ/

p changes to b

Example:

P ^h i	'cloth border'	+ pan	= P ^h iban	"border of cloth"
T ^h a	'month whole'	+ pum	= T ^h abum	'the whole month'
k ^h oŋ	'leg mother'	+ pi	= k ^h oŋbi	'big toe'
ləm	'land arum'	+ pan	= ləmban	'wild arum'
huy	'dog owner'	+ pu	= huyby	'the owner of dog'
san	'cow owner'	+ pu	= sanbu	'the owner of cow'
lay	'land board'	+ pak	= laybak	'clay'
caw	'big fool'	+ pəŋ	= cawbəŋ	'fool'

t changes to d

example:

P ^h i	'cloth type'	+ ta	= P ^h ida	'type of cloth'
k ^h oŋ	'leg shape'	+ ta	= k ^h oŋda	'shape of leg'
k ^h oy	'navel high'	+ toŋ	= k ^h oydoŋ	'one having big naval'
t ^h əw	'duty to do'	+ təw	= t ^h əwdəw	'mode of doing'
sen	'money to debt'	+ ton	= sendon	'debt'
ləm	'land to be high'	+ toŋ	= ləmdoŋ	'high land'
ciŋ	'hill to be high'	+ toŋ	= ciŋdoŋ	'high hill'

c changes to j

Example:

P^hi 'cloth to be big' + caw = P^hijaw 'big cloth'

P ^h i	‘cloth ordinary’	+ cəm	= P ^h ijəm	‘ordinary cloth’
t ^h oŋ	‘door to be big’	+ caw	= t ^h oŋjaw	‘door’
k ^h aŋ	‘pan to be big’	+ caw	= k ^h aŋjaw	‘big pan’
səm	‘hair near’	+ ci	= səmji	‘knot hair’

2.4 Assimilation

It describes how sounds modify each other when they meet, usually across word boundaries, but within words too, e.g. the words *that* and *book* (Kelly, 2000: 109).

2.4.1 Anticipatory Assimilation

It happened where one sound changes to another because of the sound which follows. Here are some rules included here:

1. The phonemes /t/,/d/ and /n/ often become bilabial before bilabial consonants /p/, /b/, /m/:

Example:

He is a rat bag	(/t/ assimilates to /p/)
I am having a plate of out meal	(/t/ assimilates to /p/)
It is a fine month	(/n/ assimilates to /m/)
I meet ten boys	(/n/ assimilates to /m/)
He is a bad boy	(/d/ assimilates to /b/)

2. /t/ assimilates to /k/ before /k/ or /g/. /d/ assimilates to /g/ before /k/ or /g/:

Example:

- I see the cute girl /kju:t gʊ:rl/ > /kju:k gʊ:rl/ (/t/ assimilates to /k/)
- Bad concert /bæd'kɑ:nsərt/ > /bæd'kɑ:nsərt/ (/d/ assimilates to /g/)
- He is a bad guy /bæd gaɪ/ > /bæg gaɪ/ (/d/ assimilates to /g/)
- Good girl /gʊdgʊ:l/ > /gʊggʊ:l/ (/d/ assimilates to /g/)
- I got good score /gɑ:t gʊd/ > /gɑ:k gʊd/ (/t/ assimilates to /k/)
- Front garden /frʌnt gɑ:dn/ > /frʌŋkɑ:dn/ (/t/ assimilates to /k/)
- I know that kid /ðæt kɪd/ > /ðæk kɪd/ (/t/ assimilates to /k/)
- That car /ðæt kɑ:/ > /ðæk kɑ:/ (/t/ assimilates to /k/)

3. /n/ can assimilate to /ŋ/ before /g/ or /k/:

Example:

Where have you been going?	/bi:n'gouŋ/	>	/bi:ŋ'gouŋ/
Go on keeping your life!	/ɔ:ŋ'ki:pŋ/	>	/ɔ:n'ki:pŋ/
I have ten keys	/ten ki:z/	>	/teŋki:z/
They have been gabbing	/bi:ŋgæbŋ/	>	/bi:ŋ gæbŋ/

4. /s/ can assimilate to /ʃ/ before /j/:

Example:

I like this shiny day	/ðɪs'fami/	>	/ðɪʃ'fami/
He likes shaking soda	/laɪks'ʃeɪkŋ/	>	/laɪkʃ'ʃeɪkŋ/
Dress shop	/dresʃɒp/	>	/drefʃɒp/

5. /z/ can assimilate to /ʒ/ before /ʃ/:

Example:

I keep his shop	/hɪz ʃɑ:p/	>	/hɪʒɑ:p/
I like cheese shake	/tʃi:zʃeɪk/	>	/tʃi:ʒeɪk/
Is she beautiful?	/ɪz ʃi/	>	/ɪʒ ʃi/

2.4.2 Coalescent assimilation

It happened where two sounds combine to form a different one:

Example:

1. /t/ and /j/ coalesce to form /tʃ/:

Don't you love him?	/dəʊntju/	>	/dəʊntʃu/
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2. /d/ and /j/ coalesce to form /dʒ/:

Did you come to the party?	/dɪdju/	>	/dɪdʒu/
Had you come to the party?	/hædju/	>	/hædʒu/

2.5 Dissimilation

A process quite opposite to assimilation, as the name itself indicates. With this stage, two phonemes form two different morphemes, most often the last of prefix and the first of the root are dissimilated in such a way that they are no longer the same phoneme, but the first one is changed into a different one. The reason for that is easier morpheme identification. The difference may be in the place of articulation, or another sound quality. This is not frequently present change (Javanovic, 2016), for example:

- a) IN + NOBLE = INNOBLE > IGNOBLE
- b) IN + NOMINY = INNOMINY > IGNOMINY

2.6 Synthesis

Synthesis is a consonant change commonly occurs in modern English. It is the fusion of consonants, brought together by morpheme combination, into a single new phoneme different from both of its constituents. The new phoneme must be considered to belong to both the allomorphs whose junction-point it represents.

Example:

/mən + potəŋ/ becomes /məmotəŋ/ 'cut' ([p] and [m] are both pronounced with the lips)

/mən + tulis/ becomes /mənulis/ 'write' ([t] and [n] are both pronounced with the tip of the tongue)

/mən + kira/ becomes /mənɟira/ 'guess' ([k] and [ŋ] are both pronounced at the back of the tongue)

2.7 Change of Syllabic Vowel or Diphthong

There is a type of morphophonemic change which is very prevalent in English. That is the substitution to another syllabic vowel or diphthong for the one which appears in the normal allomorph.

Example:

i: > oo	Steal	/sti:l/	>	stole	/stool/
aɪ > ɪ	five	/faɪv/	>	fifteen	/fɪf'ti:n/
i: > e	please	/pli:z/	>	pleasant	/'pleznt/
ɪə > ɜ:	hear	/hɪə(r)/	>	heard	/hɜ:rd/
eɪ > e	say	/seɪ/	>	said	/sed/
aɪ > eɪ	lie	/laɪ/	>	lay	/leɪ/

Stress Shift

Stress shift is a change of a stress occurring in the syllables of newly formed word due to the addition of an affix to a word in English. The stress shift is commonly accompanied by vowel change. But there are some cases, without the accompanying of vowel change, as given in the following example:

Scientist	/'saɪəntɪst/	>	scientific	/'saɪəntɪfɪk/
Economy	/ɪ'kɒnəmi/	>	economical	/'i:kə'nɔ:mɪkl/

2.8 Suppletion

Suppletion happens when an allomorph fits into a paradigm with another allomorph; the two belong to the same morpheme even though they may be phonemically completely different.

Total modification is included here not as a regular process but in the spirit of exhausting the logical possibilities. Its occurrence is by its nature sporadic and idiosyncratic within inflectional categories established by regular processes, as for example the English past inflection, where it is the regular ablaut and *-ed* past tense forms that establish the category in which suppletive *went* occurs as an isolated example:

- Good > better > best - Bad > worse > worst

Present	Past
strike	struck
string	strung
fling	flung
go	went
play	played
miss	missed
need	needed

2.9 Gradation

As previously discussed, the process of derivation involves stress shift usually also involves certain types of vowel change. In this case, the other vowels and diphthongs tend to be replaced by /i/, /ɪ/, or /ə/ when the stress shifts happens to another syllable, and vice versa. This kind of vowel change resulting from shift of

stress happens is called *gradation*. Example: 1) Courage → Courageous, 2) Industry → Industrial, 3) Parent → Parental, and 4) Symbol → Symbolic.

Fromkin and Rodman (1978: 282) suggest, "slang may not be used in formal papers or situations but it is widely used in speech". They also state that one linguist has defined slang as "one of those things that everybody can recognize and nobody can define". The use of slang or colloquial language, introduces many new words into the language by recombining old words into new meaning. Rodman (in Encarta 2006) states that slang is informal, non standard words and phrases, generally shorter lived than the expressions of ordinary colloquial speech, and typically formed by creative. The special in group speech of young people and of members of distinct ethnic groups is generally called slang, especially when it is understood by outsiders. Slang word is kind of language occurring chiefly in casual and playful speech, made up typically of short-lived coinages terms for added raciness, humor, inerence or other effect (American Heritage Dictionary, 1997). Slang is highly informal language that is outside of conventional or standard usage and consists of both words and phrases and of new or extended meanings attached to established terms, slang develops from the attempt to find fresh and vigorous, colorful, pungent or humorous expression, and generally either passes into disuse or comes to have or more formal in status (Simon & Schuster, 1970).

Slang is one of those things (words) that everybody can recognize and nobody can define what the word exactly is if one does not belong to the community who uses the slang words (Robert, 1985: 51). Slang can be as informal or nonstandard language that is used to communicate by certain community in certain situation such as in informal and friendly situation (Susanto & Afit, 2010). The language they use is influenced by their profession, community, age, hobby, social position, etc. Slang often suggests that the person utilizing the words or phrases is familiar with the hearer group or subgroup and it can be considered as distinguishing factor in group identity. An expression is supposed to be slang, it must be widely accepted and adopted by the member of subculture of group. Slang has no society boundaries or limitations as it can exist in all cultures and classes of society as well as in all languages.

Waria, transgender or transvertite (banci, bences, waria) is the term used to describe a person who dresses in the clothing of the opposite sex. Generally, transvestites do not wish to alter their body and do not necessarily experience gender dysphoria. In much of the literature these two terms are used interchangeably. They refer to people who enjoy wearing the clothes associated with people of the opposite sex for short periods of time. Some may do this because they identify with the opposite sex and therefore may decide to adopt an identity of that gender. Others may cross-dress for enjoyment but remain happy within their natal sex. They are often heterosexual (Docter and Prince, 1997).

Waria is a man who dresses up and behaves like woman. The term transvertite or waria is given to a person who had transsexual problems. That is a person whose physical is different from his soul (Atmojo, 1986). Moeliono (2008) states that

waria is a man who has character and behaves like a woman; a group of men have feelings as a woman. *Waria* is part of a group of people who have their own community.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

This study which is aimed at describing at the words used by *waria* and on what kinds of word formation were constructed by *Waria* in Tulungagung through conducting observation and an interview toward *warias*, Ngunut Tulungagung-Indonesia. The respondents ranging from the 20 up to 47 year *warias* were randomly selected. The instruments used to get the data in this study are interview and observation. Ary et.al (2002:430) state that “observation is the most basic method for obtaining data in qualitative research. The most common method of recording the data collected during observation is field notes”. The data were taken when the *warias* performed as *sinden* in wedding parties. The *warias* also earn money by selling *Pecel Rice*. The first meeting, *waria* got performed as *sinden*, after they performed *sinden*, the researcher observes how they communicate each other by recording and taking notes all their utterances. There were several performances of being *Sinden* in wedding parties. Instead of observing and taking field notes, there were also several meetings *warias* in informal situation such as in their houses and *warung/stalls* where they sell *Nasi Pecel*. During the observation, all the slang words were recorded and taken notes. They (2002:434) further mention that interview is used to gather data on subjects’s opinion, belief and feelings about the situation in their own words. Interviews provide information that cannot be obtained through observation. It was conducted informal interview with informants in some days, the purpose is to know the language they used in informal situation, define the meaning of the words contextually and describe the processes of word formation. The *warias*’ utterances used in various activities are analyzed by using descriptive qualitative research. According to Ary,et al (2002:442), content or document analysis is a research method applied to written or visual materials for the purposes of identifying specified characteristics.

4. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The findings of this study show the list of slang words and processes of word formation in *Waria slang* are divided into 11 processes i.e. Derivation, Multiple Process, Acronym, Synonym, Borrowing, Blending, Reduplication, Coinage, Echoism, Irregular Forms, Changing Vowel Syllabic:

4.1 List of *Waria*’s Slang

Table 1.1 List of *Waria*’s Slang

Waria Slang	Indonesian	English	Waria Slang	Indonesian	English
<i>Akika/akikeus</i>	<i>Aku</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>Naspro</i>	<i>Nasi</i>	<i>Rice</i>
<i>Begindang</i>	<i>Begitu</i>	<i>It is the real</i>	<i>Organ</i>	<i>Orang</i>	<i>People</i>
<i>Belalang</i>	<i>Beli</i>	<i>To buy</i>	<i>Organ Tunggal</i>	<i>Orang Tua</i>	<i>Old People</i>
<i>Belenjong</i>	<i>Belanja</i>	<i>Shopping</i>	<i>Pere</i>	<i>Perempuan</i>	<i>Woman</i>

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<i>Cacamarica</i>	<i>Cari</i>	<i>To Look for</i>	<i>Pertiwi</i>	<i>Perut</i>	<i>Stomach</i>
<i>Cucok</i>	<i>Cocok</i>	<i>Good/beautiful</i>	<i>Piur</i>	<i>Pergi</i>	<i>To go</i>
<i>Cumi</i>	<i>Cium</i>	<i>Kiss</i>	<i>Sastra</i>	<i>Satu</i>	<i>One</i>
<i>Capcus</i>	<i>Cepat</i>	<i>Fast/quick</i>	<i>Sekong</i>	<i>Sakit</i>	<i>Sick</i>
<i>Diana</i>	<i>Dia</i>	<i>He/she</i>	<i>Bences</i>	<i>Banci</i>	<i>Transgender</i>
<i>Endaaaaaaa aaang</i>	<i>Enak</i>	<i>Delicious</i>	<i>Sirkuit</i>	<i>Sedikit</i>	<i>A little</i>
<i>Ejes</i>	<i>Saja</i>	<i>Only</i>	<i>Soraya Perucha</i>	<i>Sakit Perut</i>	<i>Get stomachache</i>
<i>Enjes</i>	<i>Anjing</i>	<i>Dog</i>	<i>Tinta</i>	<i>Tidak</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>Gilingan</i>	<i>Gila</i>	<i>Crazy</i>	<i>Titi DJ</i>	<i>Hati-hati di jalan</i>	<i>Take care</i>
<i>Hamidah</i>	<i>Hamil</i>	<i>Pregnant</i>	<i>EGPCC</i>	<i>emang gw pikirin cuih cuih...</i>	<i>I don't really care</i>
<i>Hima Layang</i>	<i>Hilang</i>	<i>Lost</i>	<i>SDMB</i>	<i>sori dori mori bow</i>	<i>I do apologize</i>
<i>Jali-Jali</i>	<i>Jalan-Jalan</i>	<i>Have a walk</i>	<i>Akikah lapangan bola</i>	<i>aku lapar bo'</i>	<i>I am hungry</i>
<i>Jayus</i>	<i>joke-garing</i>	<i>Have a joke</i>	<i>LUPUS</i>	<i>Lupain Pacar Utamakan Selingkuh</i>	<i>Forget your lover,primate the other man/woman</i>
<i>Jijay Markijay</i>	<i>Jijik</i>	<i>Disgusted</i>	<i>panasonic</i>	<i>panas</i>	<i>Hot</i>
<i>Kanua</i>	<i>Kamu</i>	<i>You</i>	<i>pecongan</i>	<i>pacaran</i>	<i>Have a boy/girl friend</i>
<i>Kawilarang</i>	<i>kimpoi</i>		<i>Sepong</i>	<i>Siapa</i>	<i>Who</i>
<i>Kesindaaaan g</i>	<i>Kesini</i>	<i>Here</i>	<i>rempong</i>	<i>Repot</i>	<i>Complicated</i>
<i>Kemindang</i>	<i>Kemana</i>	<i>Where do you go?</i>	<i>Mandole</i>	<i>Mandi</i>	<i>Take a bath</i>
<i>Kencana</i>	<i>Kencing</i>		<i>Mengges</i>	<i>Minggu</i>	<i>Sunday</i>
<i>Kepelong</i>	<i>Kepala</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>Hepong</i>	<i>Telepon genggam</i>	<i>Handphone</i>
<i>Kesandro</i>	<i>Kesana</i>	<i>Go there</i>	<i>Merekah</i>	<i>Marah</i>	<i>Angry</i>
<i>Krejong</i>	<i>Kerja</i>	<i>To work</i>	<i>Metong</i>	<i>Mati</i>	<i>Dead</i>
<i>Lambreta</i>	<i>Lambat</i>	<i>Late</i>	<i>Minangan</i>	<i>Minum</i>	<i>Drink</i>
<i>Lapangan Bola</i>	<i>Lapar</i>	<i>Hungry</i>	<i>Motorola</i>	<i>Motor</i>	<i>Motorcycle</i>
<i>Lekong</i>	<i>Laki-laki</i>	<i>Man</i>	<i>Mukadima</i>	<i>Muka</i>	<i>Front</i>
<i>Maharani</i>	<i>Mahal</i>	<i>Expensive</i>	<i>Mursida</i>	<i>Murah</i>	<i>Cheap</i>

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<i>Majalengka</i>	<i>Majalah</i>	<i>Magazine</i>	<i>Nanda</i>	<i>Nanti</i>	<i>Later</i>
<i>Maluku</i>	<i>Malu</i>	<i>Shy</i>	<i>Rejongan</i>	<i>razia</i>	
<i>Kemer</i>	<i>Kemarin</i>	<i>Yesterday</i>	<i>Esmeralda</i>	<i>Es</i>	<i>Ice</i>
<i>Jermani</i>	<i>Jeruk</i>	<i>Orange</i>	<i>Juga</i>	<i>Jiguga</i>	<i>Too/also</i>
<i>di mana</i>	<i>di mandang, di mandose, di mandeus, di mandosdos</i>	<i>Where are you now?</i>	<i>habiba</i>	<i>Habis</i>	<i>To finish</i>
<i>ketengkong</i>	<i>Ketangkap</i>	<i>Get Caught</i>	<i>Xanana Gusmao</i>	<i>Ke sana</i>	<i>There</i>
<i>samsara</i>	<i>Sama</i>	<i>The same</i>	<i>Imelda Marcos</i>	<i>E-mail</i>	<i>Email</i>
<i>Makassar Makarena</i>	<i>Makan</i>	<i>To eat</i>	<i>Chrisye</i>	<i>Kiri</i>	<i>Left</i>
<i>Emanuela</i>	<i>Emang</i>	<i>It 's true</i>	<i>Obama</i>	<i>Obat</i>	<i>Medicine</i>
<i>Panjaitan</i>	<i>Panjang</i>	<i>Long</i>	<i>Libanon</i>	<i>Libur</i>	<i>Holiday</i>
<i>Ites</i>	<i>Itu</i>	<i>That</i>	<i>Lebatusakdia h</i>	<i>Lebat</i>	<i>Bushy</i>
<i>legeus</i>	<i>Lagi</i>	<i>Again</i>	<i>kemendeus</i>	<i>Kemana</i>	<i>Where</i>
<i>jadinda</i>	<i>Jadinya</i>	<i>So</i>	<i>mawara</i>	<i>Mau</i>	<i>Will</i>
<i>Apese</i>	<i>Apa</i>	<i>What</i>	<i>Aides</i>	<i>AIDS</i>	<i>AIDS</i>
<i>Brondong</i>	<i>Remaja Laki2</i>	<i>Boy</i>	<i>Bences</i>	<i>Banci</i>	<i>Homosexual</i>
<i>Blekes</i>	<i>Belakang</i>	<i>Back</i>	<i>Berenes</i>	<i>Berani</i>	<i>Brave</i>
<i>Belenjes</i>	<i>Belanja</i>	<i>Shopping</i>	<i>Bukes</i>	<i>Buku</i>	<i>Book</i>
<i>Cecong- cecong</i>	<i>Cuci</i>	<i>Wash</i>	<i>Centong</i>	<i>Cantik</i>	<i>Beautiful</i>
<i>Dodong</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Ejes</i>	<i>Mata</i>	<i>Eyes</i>
<i>Eyes</i>	<i>Ayu</i>	<i>Pretty</i>	<i>Enjes</i>	<i>Anjing</i>	<i>Dog</i>
<i>Etong-etong</i>	<i>Hati-hati</i>	<i>Be careful</i>	<i>Gedong</i>	<i>Besar</i>	<i>Big</i>
<i>Gebse</i>	<i>Pukul/Gepu k</i>	<i>Beat</i>	<i>Hepong</i>	<i>TeleponGeng gam</i>	<i>Handphone</i>
<i>Ites</i>	<i>Itu</i>	<i>That</i>	<i>Ines</i>	<i>Ini</i>	<i>This</i>
<i>Jenges</i>	<i>Jangan</i>	<i>Do Not</i>	<i>Jali-jali</i>	<i>Jalan-jalan</i>	<i>Take a walk</i>
<i>Kendes</i>	<i>Kondom</i>	<i>Condom</i>	<i>Klewong</i>	<i>Keluar</i>	<i>Out</i>
<i>Kenti</i>	<i>Alat Kelamin Laki2</i>	<i>Penis</i>	<i>Krembong</i>	<i>Krimbat</i>	<i>Creambath</i>
<i>Keseyong</i>	<i>Kasih</i>	<i>Pitiful</i>	<i>Keces</i>	<i>Kaca</i>	<i>Mirror</i>
<i>Lesbong</i>	<i>Lesbi</i>	<i>Lesbian</i>	<i>Lekong</i>	<i>Laki-laki</i>	<i>Man</i>
<i>Lenterong</i>	<i>Tentara</i>	<i>Soldier</i>	<i>Lemse</i>	<i>Lemari</i>	<i>Cupboard</i>
<i>Mengges</i>	<i>Minggu</i>	<i>Sunday</i>	<i>Metong</i>	<i>Mati</i>	<i>Dead</i>
<i>Merong2</i>	<i>Marah</i>	<i>Angry</i>	<i>Meblong</i>	<i>Mobil</i>	<i>Car</i>

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	<i>marah</i>				
<i>Nepsong</i>	<i>Nafsu</i>	<i>Desire</i>	<i>Nyenyeyes</i>	<i>Nyanyi</i>	<i>Sing</i>
<i>Nyebong</i>	<i>Melacur</i>	<i>Prostitute</i>	<i>Nolse</i>	<i>Nulis</i>	<i>Write</i>
<i>Nyepse</i>	<i>Menyapu</i>	<i>To Sweep</i>	<i>Nyengnyong</i>	<i>Mencuri</i>	<i>Steal</i>
<i>Ngejes</i>	<i>Mengajak</i>	<i>To Invite</i>	<i>Nenges</i>	<i>Nangis</i>	<i>To Cry</i>
<i>Odhes</i>	<i>Odha</i>	<i>Infected HIV People</i>	<i>Pecong</i>	<i>Pacar</i>	<i>Boy/Girl friend</i>
<i>Pelecong</i>	<i>Pelicin</i>	<i>Lubricant</i>	<i>Peges</i>	<i>Pagi</i>	<i>Morning</i>
<i>Panadol</i>	<i>Panas</i>	<i>Hot</i>	<i>Pelesong</i>	<i>Polisi</i>	<i>Police</i>
<i>Paramek</i>	<i>Pantat Rasa Memek</i>	<i>Intercourse</i>	<i>Ramse</i>	<i>Rampok</i>	<i>Robber</i>
<i>Rapse</i>	<i>Rapat</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Reyes</i>	<i>Rayu</i>	<i>Flattery</i>
<i>Rexona</i>	<i>Rokok</i>	<i>Cigarette</i>	<i>Serong</i>	<i>Sering</i>	<i>Often</i>
<i>Somse</i>	<i>Sombong</i>	<i>Arrogant</i>	<i>Sense</i>	<i>Sendok</i>	<i>Spoon</i>
<i>Semse</i>	<i>Semir</i>	<i>Shoepolish</i>	<i>Seles</i>	<i>Salon</i>	<i>Beauty Salon</i>
<i>Tasbe</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Bag</i>	<i>Temong</i>	<i>Tamu</i>	<i>Guest</i>
<i>Tingse</i>	<i>Tinggi</i>	<i>Tall</i>	<i>Tenges</i>	<i>Tangan</i>	<i>Hand</i>
<i>Tengse</i>	<i>Kalender</i>	<i>Calendar</i>	<i>Torsina</i>	<i>Tutup</i>	<i>Close</i>
<i>Tempong</i>	<i>Sodomia</i>	<i>Sodomy</i>	<i>Tetengges</i>	<i>Tetangga</i>	<i>Neighbor</i>
<i>Tempika</i>	<i>Vagina</i>	<i>Vagina</i>	<i>Teksong</i>	<i>Taksi</i>	<i>Taxi</i>
<i>Warse</i>	<i>Warung</i>	<i>Small Shop</i>	<i>Volse</i>	<i>Volly</i>	<i>Volley Ball</i>
<i>Baigon</i>	<i>Baik</i>	<i>Kind</i>	<i>Macan Tutul</i>	<i>Macet total</i>	<i>Total Traffic Jam</i>
<i>Meong</i>	<i>Bercinta</i>	<i>Making Love</i>	<i>Mbok</i>	<i>Kakak</i>	<i>Older Sister</i>
<i>Nduk</i>	<i>Adik</i>	<i>Young Sister</i>	<i>Hemong</i>	<i>Homo</i>	<i>Homosexual</i>
<i>Homse</i>	<i>Homo</i>	<i>Homosexual</i>	<i>Tempra</i>	<i>Sodomi</i>	<i>Sodomy</i>
<i>Rambo</i>	<i>Rambut</i>	<i>Hair</i>	<i>Pewong</i>	<i>Perempuan</i>	<i>Woman</i>

4.2 The Process of Word Formation

4.2.1 Derivation *Suffix-na*

No	Waria	Process	Indonesian	English
1	Diana	Dia +na: DIANA (stem “dia” attaching –ana after dia)	Dia	He/She

It can be said that the word “Diana” is derived from the stem “Dia” and added suffix “na” and it results “Diana”. It is a name of woman. In this case, Waria slang plays and creates the word orthographically.

Instead of derivation, there are some other processes in Waria slang. Those are as follows:

4.2.2 Multiple Process

1) Clipping & Suffixation

No	Stem+ Suffixes	Process of Clipping & Suffixation	Waria Slang	Indonesian	English
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Word Formation Processes and a Technique

1.	Aku + ika	removing –u, and attaching –kika	<i>Akika</i>	<i>Aku</i>	<i>I</i>
2.	Begitu + indang	removing –itu, and attaching –indang	<i>Begindang</i>	<i>Begini</i>	<i>Like this</i>
3.	Beli + alang	removing –i, and attaching –alang	<i>Belalang</i>	<i>Beli</i>	<i>To buy</i>
4.	Enak + dang	removing –ak, and attaching –dang	<i>Endang</i>	<i>Enak</i>	<i>Delicious</i>
5.	Emang + ber	removing –ang, and attaching –ber	<i>Ember</i>	<i>Emang</i>	<i>Yes/it is</i>
6.	Gila + ilingan	removing a, and attaching –ingan	<i>Gilingan</i>	<i>Gila</i>	<i>Crazy</i>
7.	Hamil + idah	(removing –il, and attaching –idah)	<i>Hamidah</i>	<i>Habis</i>	<i>Pregnant</i>
8.	Kesini + indang	removing –ini, and attaching –indang	<i>Kesindang</i>	<i>Kesini</i>	<i>Here</i>
9.	Kemana+ indang	removing –ana, and attaching –indang	<i>Kemindang</i>	<i>Kemana</i>	<i>Where</i>
10.	Kencing + cana	removing –ing, and attaching –ana	<i>Kencana</i>	<i>Kencing</i>	<i>Urinate</i>
11.	Kepala + elong	removing –ala, and attaching –elong	<i>Kepelong</i>	<i>Kepala</i>	<i>Head</i>
12.	Kesana + andro	removing –ana, and attaching –andro	<i>Kesandro</i>	<i>Kesana</i>	<i>There</i>
13.	Lambat + reta	removing –at, and attaching –reta	<i>Lambreta</i>	<i>Lambat</i>	<i>Late</i>
14.	Mahal + rani	removing –al, and attaching –arani	<i>Maharani</i>	<i>Mahal</i>	<i>Expensive</i>
15.	Makan + rena	removing –an, and attaching –arena	<i>Makarena</i>	<i>Makan</i>	<i>Eat</i>
16.	Mandi + ole	removing –i, and attaching –ole	<i>Mandole</i>	<i>Mandi</i>	<i>Take a bath</i>
17.	Mati + aram	removing –i, and attaching –aram	<i>Mataram</i>	<i>Mati</i>	<i>Dead</i>
18.	Mau + war	removing –u, and attaching –war	<i>Mawar</i>	<i>Mau</i>	<i>Willing</i>
19.	Minum + angan	removing –um, and attaching –angan	<i>Minangan</i>	<i>Minum</i>	<i>Drink</i>
20.	Murah + sida	removing –ah, and attaching –sida	<i>Mursida</i>	<i>Murah</i>	<i>Cheapa</i>
21.	Nanti + da	removing –ti, and attaching –da	<i>Nanda</i>	<i>Nanti</i>	<i>Later</i>
22.	Nasi + pro	removing –i, and attaching –pro	<i>Naspro</i>	<i>Nasi</i>	<i>Rice</i>

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23.	Orang + gan	removing –ang, and attaching –gan	<i>Organ</i>	<i>Orang</i>	<i>Person</i>
24.	Perut + tiwi	removing –ut, and attaching –tiwi	<i>Pertiwi</i>	<i>Perut</i>	<i>Stomach</i>
25.	Jalan + i	removing –lan, and attaching –i	<i>Jali</i>	<i>Jalan</i>	<i>Street</i>
26.	Satu + tra	removing –tu, and attaching –tra	<i>Sastra</i>	<i>Satu</i>	<i>One</i>
27.	Tidak + nta	removing –dak, and attaching –nta	<i>Tinta</i>	<i>Tidak</i>	<i>No</i>
28.	Emang + nuela	removing –ng, and attaching –nuela	<i>Emanuela</i>	<i>Emang</i>	<i>Yes, it is</i>
29.	Obat + ma	removing –t, and attaching –ama	<i>Obama</i>	<i>Obat</i>	<i>Medicine</i>
30.	Libur + anon	removing –ur, and attaching –anon	<i>Libanon</i>	<i>Liburan</i>	<i>Holiday</i>
31.	Panjang + itan	removing –ng, and attaching –itan	<i>Panjaitan</i>	<i>Panjang</i>	<i>Long</i>
32.	Tua + nggal	removing –a, and attaching –nggal	<i>Tunggal</i>	<i>Tua</i>	<i>Old</i>
33.	Dimana + dosdose	removing –a, and attaching dosdose	<i>Dimandosdose</i>	<i>Dimana</i>	<i>Where</i>

Based on the table above, it can be assumed that those words above have some processes (clipping & suffixation) by removing the final part and adding suffix (*kika, -indang, -alang, -dang, -ber, -ingan, -idah, -ana, -elong, -andro, -reta, -arani, -arena, -ole, -aram, arena' -ole, -aram, -war, -angan-sida, -da, -pro, -gan, -tiwi, -i, -tra, nta, -nuela, -ama, anon-itan-nggal, dosdose*).

2) Borrowing and Clipping

It borrows from other language, cuts or clips the final part of the word. It comes gather the initial part.

No	Waria	Process	Indonesian	English
1	Pere	erempuan (Indonesian)→Clipping→Pere	erempuan	Woman

The term “*Pere*” process ‘borrowing’ from the word “perempuan” (Indonesian) and then ‘clipping’ that borrowed form. Combining of two processes creates a particular word.

3) Clipping and Derivation (prefix “si”)

Derivation is the formation of a new word or inflexible stem from another word or stem. It typically occurs by adding prefix ”si”. Losing and derivation: loss some particular letters from a word and then add with a prefix.

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No	Waria Slang	Process	Indonesian	English
1	Sigan	= si + ganteng	Ganteng atau tampan	handsome
2	Siban	= si + banci	Banci(Waria)	homosexual
3	Siben	= si+ bento	Bento/gila	razy
4	Silem	= si + lemas	Lemas/lunglai	Weak
5	Sicil	= si+cilik	Cilik:Javanese / kecil	small
6	Sipir	=si +piro	Piro: Javanese /berapa	How much/many

Waria slang formulates those terms by clipping the final letters; adding with prefix "si". The derivation of "Siban" word is derived from the stem "banci", Sigan is derived from the stem "ganteng", Siben is derived from the stem "Bento"and etc. Waria create those words to make the special terms for their own community.

4) Borrowing + Inserting + Addition

No	Waria	Process	Indonesia	English
1	<i>Cacamarica</i>	Ca + Infix(cama) + ri+ suffix (ca)	Cari	Look for
2	<i>Hima Layang</i>	Hi+ Infix (ma) + lang→la +Infix(y:/ja/)+ang	Hilang	Lost
3	<i>Merekah</i>	M+ (a)→ (e) +r (a)→ (e)+Infix (ka) + h	Marah	Angry

The fourth multi process of waria slang conducts borrowing, inserting and addition. It borrows the term, inserts the infix (cama) and adds the suffix (ca) in the word " Cari" then it creates "Cacamarica". It also happens to Hima Layang, this word is created by borrowing the word Himalaya but it is inserted the infix/ma+la and consonant/y/ for the word "hilang". Finally the word "merekah", it borrows Indonesian term, inserts infix/e/+ /re/ and adds consonant /k/. It creates "Merekah."

5) Borrowing + Clipping + Addition

No	Waria	Process	Indonesia	English
1	<i>Brondong</i>	Bro +ther (clipping) + suffix (ndong)	Laki-laki Muda	Young man

This word is derived from the process of borrowing from English word (Brother) and clipping (ther) then conducting suffixation /ndong/ finally it creates the word " Brondong".

4.2.3 Acronym

Acronym is the forming of new word using the initial or final letter of word .

No	Waria Slang	Indonesian	English
1	EGPCC	Emang Guw Pikirin Cuih Cuih	I don't care with what people say
2	SDMB	Sori Dori Mori Bow	I do apologize deeply
3	ABCDEF	Aduh Bok Capek Deh Eike Fusing	How dizzy and fuzzy I am

Those acronyms above are created by Waria slang and used to communicate their expression including some abbreviations and consist of some different lexical meaning (EGPCC,SDMB,ABCDEF).

4.2.4 Blending

No	Waria Slang	Indonesian	English
1	LUPUS	Lupain Pacar Utamakan Selingkuh	Forget your lover,
2	Titi DJ	Hati-hati Di Jalan	Take care on the way
3	Titi Kamal	Hati hati Kalo Malam	Be careful at night
4	Paramek	Pantat Rasa Memek	The bottom with vagina taste
5	Somse	Sombong Sekali	Very arrogant or conceited

Waria blend some words from names of people and products, such as Titi Kamal, Titi DJ, LUPUS and Paramek. They also change the lexical meaning of those words.

4.2.5 Borrowing

No	Waria Slang	Indonesian	English	It is taken from
1	Tuban	Tua	Old	The name of subdistrict
2	Lumajang	Lumayan	Not bad	The name of subdistrict
3	Malaysia	Malas	Lazy	The name of Country
4	Maluku	Malu	Shy	The name of Island
5	Makasar	Makan	Eat	The name of City
6	Minimal	Minum	Drink	English Word
7	Potret	Potong	Cut	English Word
8	Pelita jaya	Pelit	Stingy	The name of Football Group
9	Organ	Orang	Person	Parts of body
10	Pertiwi	Perut	Stomach	Woman Name
11	Duka lara	Dukun	Healer	Feeling
12	Sastra	Satu	One	Literature
13	Tinta	Tidak	No	Concrete Noun
14	Sipilis	Silahkan	Please	The Name of Disease
15	Tangki minyak	Terima kasih	Thank You	Parting
16	Kencur	Mencuri	Steal	The name of herbal
17	Mataram	Mati	Dead	The Name of City
18	Sirkuit	Sedikit	A little	The place of racing
19	Mawar	Mau	Rose	The Name of Flower
20	Ramayana	Ramai	Noisy	The Name of Wayang Character
21	Kelinci	Kecil	Small	The Name of Animal
22	Blorong	Nenek	Grandmother	The Name of Snake Princess
23	Gembala	Gemuk	Fat	Indonesian Word: The Shepherd
24	Mana suka	Sedang santai	Relax	Indonesian Expression
25	Prematur	Orang nakal	Naughty	English Term (Having Birth)
26	Duta	Uang	Money	Indonesian Term: Ambassador
27	Mandala	Mandi	Take a bath	The Name of Transportation
28	Belalang	Beli	To Buy	Indonesian Animal

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29	Rambutan	Rambut	Hair	The Name of Fruit
30	Adegan	Ada	Exist	The part of Drama:Scene
31	Kencana	Kencing	Urinate	The Kingdom Transportation
32	Ember	Emang	Yes	Indonesian
33	Titi Puspa	Tidak Puas	Unsatisfied	Indonesian Singer
34	Samarinda	Sama	Same	The name of City
35	Mbok	Kakak	Older Sister	Javanese Term
36	Nduk	Adik	Younger Sister	Javanese Term
37	Eyes	Ayu	Beautiful	English

Waria slang not only borrows some words/terms from Indonesian, Javanese but also borrows from English. Waria usually use those English, Javanese and Indonesian terms in their communication but they change the meaning of those words. In other words, Waria slang has different meaning.

4.2.6 Reduplication

Reduplication is a process of reduplicating either partial (partial reduplication) or entire (total reduplication) grammatical unity. Waria slang has total reduplication. It is a process of reduplicating entire grammatical unity.

1) Total Reduplication (Indonesian Spoken)

No	Waria Slang	Process	Indonesian	English
1	<i>Cecong-cecong</i>	<i>(cuci-cuci:c(u)→/e/+c(i)→ong c(u)→/e/+c(i)→ong</i>	<i>Mencuci: Cuci-cuci</i>	<i>Washing (noun)</i>
2	<i>Etong-etong</i>	<i>ati-ati: H(ati)- (h)ati:A→e+t+(i)→ong</i>	<i>Hati-hati:ati-ati</i>	<i>Be Careful(caution)</i>
3	<i>Jali-jali</i>	<i>ja+l(an)→(i)+ ja+l(an)→(i)</i>	<i>Jalan-jalan</i>	<i>Have a walk</i>
4	<i>Merong-merong</i>	<i>m(a→e+r(ah)→ong+m(a→ e+r(ah)→ong</i>	<i>Marah-marah</i>	<i>Get Angry</i>
5	<i>Cumi-cumi</i>	<i>Ciuman: C(i)→um(a)n→(i)</i>	<i>Ciuman</i>	<i>Kissing</i>
6	<i>Cipta-cipta</i>	<i>Cium pipi:C(i)um→Cipta</i>	<i>Cium Pipi</i>	<i>Kissing Cheek</i>

Based on the table above it can be said that total reduplication of Waria Slang is created by repeating the same words (*cecong-cecong; etong-etong;jali-jali;merong-merong cumi-cumi;cipta-cipta*). Those words could be created by using suffix(-ong;/i;/ta/). Those words include Gerund as Noun(*cuci-cuci:washing*); using the name of animal (*Gerund as Noun:kissing;cumi-cumi*; Activity as Noun: *cipta-cipta: kissing cheek*), and verb activity (*Jali-jali: Have a walk*); Warning: (*etong-etong: Be Careful!*); Stative verb: (*Get Angry*).

2) *Partial Reduplication*

No	Waria Slang	Process	Indonesia	English
1	Cap Cus	Cepat: C(e)pat→Cap+(C+u+s)Cus	Cepat	Fast/Quick
2	Nyengnyong	Nyanyi: Ny(a)→ (e)ng+ ny(i)→ong	Nyuri	To steal

Based on those table above it can be said that the partial reduplication is not only created by repeating the middle vowel but also final consonant (Ny/e/ngny/o/ng)); Middle Vowel(Cap-Cus).

4.2.7 *Synonym in Waria*

No	Slang Words	Indonesian	English
1.	<i>Emanuela and Ember are synonym</i>	<i>Emang</i>	<i>Yes</i>
2.	<i>Makassar, Mekong and Makarena are synonym</i>	<i>Makan</i>	<i>To Eat</i>
3.	<i>Metong and Mataram are synonym</i>	<i>Mati</i>	<i>Dead</i>
4.	<i>Cumi-cumi and cipta-cipta are synonym</i>	<i>Ciuman</i>	<i>Kissing</i>
5.	<i>Hemong, Hombreng and Homse are synonym</i>	<i>Homo</i>	<i>Homosexual</i>
6.	<i>Karaoke, Ngesong and Sepong are synonym</i>	<i>Oral seks</i>	<i>Oral Sex</i>
7.	<i>Meyes and Meong are synonym</i>	<i>Main</i>	<i>Making Love</i>
8.	<i>Inang and Ines are synonym</i>	<i>Ini</i>	<i>This</i>
9.	<i>Palola, Luna and Lunar are synonym</i>	<i>Pelacur</i>	<i>Hooker</i>
10.	<i>Pecuang, Pewong and Pewi are synonym</i>	<i>Perempuan</i>	<i>Woman</i>
11.	<i>Silamse and Sierwati are synonym</i>	<i>Bibir</i>	<i>Lips</i>
12.	<i>Luntin and Kenti are synonym</i>	<i>Penis</i>	<i>Penis</i>
13.	<i>Peres and Rumpi are synonym</i>	<i>Bohong</i>	<i>Lie</i>
14.	<i>Akikah and Eike are synonym</i>	<i>Saya</i>	<i>I</i>
15.	<i>Tempra and Tempong are synonym</i>	<i>Sodomi</i>	<i>Sodomy</i>
16.	<i>Panadol and Panasonic</i>	<i>Panas</i>	<i>Hot</i>

Waria slang also has synonym terms. Those words have the same meaning but they represent different meaning. They use the name of city, the name of people, animal, the name of electronic products. Most of those words do not have special pattern.

4.2.8 *Coinage Words*

No	Waria	Indonesia	Derived from	English
1	<i>Motorola</i>	Motor	The Brand of Mobilephone	Mobilephone
2	<i>Panasonic</i>	Panas	The Brand of Electronic Products	Hot
3	<i>Rexona</i>	Rokok	The Brand of Deodorant	Deodorant
4	<i>Sutra</i>	Sudah	The Brand of Condom	Condom
5	<i>Panadol</i>	Panas	The Brand of Medicine	Analgesic
6	<i>Baygon</i>	Baik	The Brand of Mosquito	Kind

Based on the table above it can be said that Waria slang also creates the coinage words which are derived from the brand of electronic products (Panasonic-Panas, Motorola-Motor), sex safety (Sutra- Sudah), cosmetics (Rexona-Rokok), medicine (Panadol-Panas), Pesticide brand. Waria slang uses baygon brand and changes the meaning (baygon-baik).

4.2.9 Irregular Form of Waria (Whatever Pattern)

These words are not found in a particular language and it is process of new word formation of waria slang. These following forms created by waria community to make other communities do not understand with their utterances.

No	Waria	Indonesian	English
1	Singangse	Tangis/ menangis	Cry
2	Silamse	Bibir	Lips
3	Sierwati	Bibir	Lips
4	Peres	Berbohong	Lie
5	Sigeng	Kekasih	Lover
6	Singurse	Pengamen	Street Musician
7	Sisal	Perias	Beautician
8	Palola	Pelacur	Hooker
9	Perayangan	Parah sekali	Very Bad
10	Seso	Mimic	Face
11	Pecuang	Perempuan	Woman
12	Siron wati	Janda	Widow
13	Pecongan	Pacaran	Have a steady
14	Rumbes	Rumah	House
15	Cucok	Cakep/ ganteng	Handsome
16	Capcus	Cepat	Fast/Quick
17	Sigetwati	Besar	Big
18	Ora sipa	Tidak laku	No bargain
19	Sireswati	Bersih	Clean
20	Ketrina	Ketiak	Armpit
21	Sitangse	Tangan	Hand
22	Akikah	Aku/saya	I
23	Kemos	Kamu	You
24	Limang sepol	Lima puluh	Fifty
25	Sislah	Dua puluh lima	Twenty Five
26	Silak	Senggama	Intercourse
27	Siseh	Seribu	One Thousand
28	Hombreng	Homo	Homosexual
29	Luntin	Alat kelamin laki-laki	Penis
30	Sibut	Suami	Husband
31	Tintus	Tidak mau	Unwilling
32	Tawara	Mengetahui/tahu	Know
33	Eike	Aku	I

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34	Naspro	Nasi	Rice
35	Piur	Pergi	Go
36	Betaria	Kita	We
37	Begindang	Begitu	So
38	Mursida	Murah	Cheap
39	Kemande	Kemana	Where
40	Jayus	Joke-garing	Kidding
41	Torsina	Tutup	Close
42	Macan Tutul	Macet total	Total Traffic Jam

Those words are irregular words used by Waria in Tulungagung. Actually these words are created spontaneously, unique and unknown by common people (as secret code used to communicate with other Warias).

4.2.10 Echoism

No	Waria Slang	Indonesian	English
1	<i>Meong</i>	Bercinta	Making Love

The word “Meong” is sound of cat’s meow and used by Waria to express their desire. Meong means making love.

4.3 Morphophonemic Process

Waria slang also has the morphophonemic process. The type of morphophonemic process of Waria Slang is changing of syllabic vowel. For example the word *makan*. The first syllable /ma/ has vowel /-a/, in this type, the vowel /-a/ changed into /-e/, so the result is /me-/. Next, the last syllable /-kan/, is modified by changing the vowel -a/→/-o/, the result is /-kong/. The suffix /-ong/ could be derived from the word “bencong” as the name of this community. Some words change by having modification. That is why there is changing of those words proceeded by syllabic vowel /-ong/. Some of those words are derived from the morphophonemic process (adding the syllable /-ong/). It can be seen from the table below:

4.3.1 Changing Syllabic Vowel +Adding-ong

No	Waria	Process	Indonesian	English
1	<i>Mekong</i>	M(a)→e)+k(a)n→ong	Makan	To Eat
2	<i>Sekong</i>	S(a)→(e) + k(i)t→ong	Sakit	Sick
3	<i>Lekong</i>	L(a)→(e) + k(i)t→ong	Laki-laki	Man
4	<i>Pewong</i>	Pe +rem+(puan)→w+ong	Perempuan	Woman
5	<i>Lesbong</i>	Les + b(i)→ong	Lesbi	Lesbian
6	<i>Hemong</i>	H(o)→(e) + m→ong	Homo	Homosexual
7	<i>Menong</i>	M(a)→(e) + n(a)→ong	Mana	Where
8	<i>Metong</i>	M(a)→(e) + t(i)→ong	Mati	Dead
9	<i>Sepong</i>	S(ia))→(e) + p(a)→ong	Siapa	Who
10	<i>Ketengkong</i>	Ke + t(ang-eng)k (ap)→ong	Ketangkap	Cathod
11	<i>Dendong</i>	Den + d(ang)→ong	Dendang	To sing
12	<i>Jegong</i>	J(a)→(e) +ng(an) →ong	Jangan	No

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13	<i>Belenjong</i>	Be + l(an-en)+j(a)→ong	Belanja	Shopping
14	<i>Kerjong</i>	Ker +j(a)→ong	Kerja	Work
15	<i>Greong</i>	Gr(a) →(e) + t(a)s→ong	Gratis	Free
16	<i>Metong</i>	M(a) →(e) + (k-t)-(a)n→ong	Mati	Dead
17	<i>Panjengjong</i>	Pan + (jang →j(e)ng +j)→ong	Panjang	Long
18	<i>Entrong</i>	An→(e) + (k-t)-(a)n→ong	Antar	See off
19	<i>Centong</i>	C (a)→(e)+n +t (i)k→ong	Cantik	Beautiful
20	<i>Hepong</i>	H(a-e)nda + p(hone)→ong	Telepon Genggam	Handphone
21	<i>Nyebong</i>	Me→(Nye)+ la →φ+c(u)r→φ→ong	Melacur	Prostitute
22	<i>Pecong</i>	P (a)→ (e) + c(a)r→ong	Pacar	Boy/girl friend
23	<i>Polesong</i>	Po +l(i)→(e) +s(i)→ong	Polisi	Police
24	<i>Pelecong</i>	Pe + l(i)→(e) +c (i)n→ong	Pelumas	Lubricant
25	<i>Nepsong</i>	Na(e)+(f)→(p)+ s(u)→ong	Nafsu	Desire
26	<i>Serong</i>	Se + r(i)ng→ong	Sering	Often
27	<i>Dodong</i>	Do + (n)→ (d) or→ong	Donor	Donor
28	<i>Kepelong</i>	Ke +p (a)→(e)+ l (a)→ong	Kepala	Head
29	<i>Meblong</i>	M(o)→(e)+b (i)l→ong	Mobil	Car
30	<i>Nyengnyong</i>	Ny (u)→(e)ng+r(i)→infix(ny)+ong	Mencuri/nyuri	Steal
31	<i>Klewong</i>	Ke→ Infix(l) (e) + addition diphthong(ew)+ong	Keluar	Out
32	<i>Tempong</i>	So→Te+d→(do) φ +m(i) φ)+Infix(p)+ong	Sodomi	Sodomy
33	<i>Serong</i>	Se +r (i)→(o)ng	Sering	Often
34	<i>Temong</i>	T (a)→(e)+ m (u)→ong	Tamu	Guest
35	<i>Keseyong</i>	K (a)→e +s(i)→(e)+ (h)→(y)+(an)→ong	Kasih	Pitiful
36	<i>Krempong</i>	Kr (e)→ (i)m+b (a)→ong	Krimbat	Creambath
37	<i>Lenterong</i>	T (l) en +t (a)→e+r(a) →ong	Tentara	Soldier
39	<i>Teksong</i>	T (a)→(e)+k + s (i)→ong	Taksi	Taxi
40	<i>Meong</i>	M (a) +in→ong	Bercinta	Making Love
41	<i>Greong</i>	Gr (a)→(e)+ t (i)s→ong	Hubungan seks gratis	Free Sexual Intercourse
42	<i>Wekong</i>	W(i)→e+k→ong	Rambut Palsu	Wig
43	<i>Reong</i>	R(a→/e/)+ y(u)→ong	Rayu	Flattery
44	<i>Brondong</i>	Br(o)	Laki-laki Muda	Brother/Young Man

Based on the table above, it can be assumed that the morphophonemic process of those waria slang relates to the changing syllabic vowels (/a/→/e/;/i/→/ong/;/i/→/e/; /e/→ /i/;/a/→ong; /a/→ /e/ + /a/→ong ; /e/+ addition diphthong(ew); /o/→/e/+/i/→ong; /ia/→/e/;/a/→/i/;/ia/ →/e/;/o/→/e/;/i/→/ong/.

4.3.2 Changing Syllabic /a/-e/; /e-a/; /i→e/; /u→e/+ Clipping+ Adding-es

No	Waria Slang	Process	Indonesian	English
1	<i>Aides</i>	AIDS→Aid(s) omitted→es	AIDS	AIDS
2	<i>Bences</i>	B(a)n→(e)n +ck(e)→es	Banci	Homosexual
3	<i>Blekes</i>	B(e) + l(a)→B l(e) + k(a)ng)→es	Belakang	Back
4	<i>Berences</i>	Be +r (a)→e+n(i)→ces	Berani	Brave
5	<i>Belenjes</i>	Be + l(a)→(en) +j(a)→es	Belanja	Shopping
6	<i>Bukes</i>	B(u)→k(u)→es	Buku	Book
7	<i>Seles</i>	S(a)→(e) +l(o)n→es	Salon	Beauty Salon
8	<i>Tenges</i>	T(a)→(e) +ng/a/→es	Tangan	Hand
9	<i>Ejes</i>	S/a/→e/ + j(a)→es	Saja	Only
10	<i>Eyes</i>	/a/→e/+y/u/→es/	Ayu	Beautiful
11	<i>Enjes</i>	/an →en/+j/ing/→es	Anjing	Dog
12	<i>Ites</i>	I +t/u/ →es	Itu	That
13	<i>Ines</i>	I+n/i/→es	Ini	This
14	<i>Jenges</i>	J(a)→(e)ng + (a)n→es	Jangan	No
15	<i>Kendes</i>	K(o)n →(e)n + d(o)m(φ)→es	Kondom	Condom
16	<i>Keces</i>	K(a) →(e) + c(a)→es	Kaca	Mirror
17	<i>Mengges</i>	M (i)ngg →(e)ngg +(u)→es	Minggu	Sunday
18	<i>Nyenyas</i>	Ny(a)→(e) + ny-(i)→es	Nyanyi	Sing
19	<i>Ngejes</i>	Ng(a)→(e)+n +j (a)k→es	Mengajak	Invite
20	<i>Nenges</i>	N (a)→(e)+ng(i)→es	Nangis	Cry
21	<i>Odhes</i>	Odh(a)→es	Odha	People who infected HIV
22	<i>Peges</i>	P(a)→(e) + g(i)→es	Pagi	Morning
23	<i>Tetengges</i>	Te + t (a)→(e)ngg+ (a)→es	Tetangga	Neighbour

Then based on the table above, it can be summarized that Waria slang also has other changing syllabic /a/-e/ (*pagi-peges; ngajak-ngejes;jangan-janges*); /i→e/(*ini-ines*);/u→e/(*itu-ites*); /o/→e/ (*kondom-kendes*) and add syllabic /es/.

4.3.3 Changing Syllabic “a-e” + Adding- suffix”se” - (Some Javanesse Stem)

No	Waria	Process	Indonesian	English
1	<i>Apese</i>	Ap (a)→(e)+ suffix →se	Apa	What
2	<i>Gebse</i>	Ge→b(uk)→se (JVS)	Pukul(Gebuk)	Beat
3	<i>Lemse</i>	B(e) + l(a)→B l(e) + k(a)ng)→es	Lemari	Cupboard
4	<i>Nolse</i>	Be +r (a)→e+n(i)→ces (JVS)	Nulis	Brave
5	<i>Nyepse</i>	Ny(a)→(e) +p(u)→ suse (JVS)	Nyapu(menyapu)	Shopping
6	<i>Ramse</i>	Ram +p(o)k → se	Rampok	Burglar
7	<i>Rapse</i>	Rap +(a)t→se	Rapat	Meeting
8	<i>Somse</i>	Som +b(o)ng→se	Sombong	Arrogant

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9	<i>Sense</i>	Seb + d(o)k→se	Sendok	Spoon
10	<i>Semse</i>	Sem + m(i)r→changing “se”	Semir	Shoe Polish
11	<i>Tasbe</i>	Tas +suffix→se	Tas	Bag
12	<i>Tingse</i>	T(a)→(i) +ng(an) →se	Tangan	Hand
13	<i>Tengse</i>	Tanggalan= T(a)→(e)ng→suffix”se”	Kalender	Calendar
14	<i>Warse</i>	War + (u)ng→se	Warung	Small Shop
15	<i>Volse</i>	Vol + (ly)→se	Volly	Volley

Based on the table above, waria slang have changing of Syllabic vowel “a-e” + Adding- suffix”se” Tanggalan= T(a)→(e)ng→suffix”se”;W/a/r + (u)ng→se. Instead of categorizing and analyzing about the word formation processes of Waria slang, it also can be found the waria sentences by considering the technique of understanding waria sentences.

4.4 Waria Slang Sentences

No	Waria Sentences	Slang	Process of Removing some suffixes	Indonesian	English
1	<i>Kemerong habiba ketengkong rejongan mak samsara satpol pp, jadinda akikes tintus bisikan iksis legeus, sekarsari akika udinan free!</i>	<i>akikeus ketengkong</i>	<i>Kemer ak habi keteng rej mak sam satpol pp, jadin ak ti bis iksis leg, sekar ak ud free!</i>	: <i>Kemarin aku habis ketangkap razia, mak, sama Satpol PP. Jadi aku tidak bisa eksis lagi. Sekarang aku sudah free (bebas)!</i>	<i>Yesterday I was caught by the Satpol PP. So I could not exist longer. Now I am free</i>
2	<i>Akikah lapangan bola</i>		<i>Aki lap bo'</i>	<i>aku lapar bo'</i>	<i>I am hungry</i>
3	<i>Meong yuuuu.,”</i>		<i>Me yuk.</i>	<i>Ayo main!</i>	<i>Let's have intercourse</i>
4	<i>Ih sebel deh rempong banget dia hobinya sirsak sana sirsak sini.</i>		<i>Ih sebel deh rempong (remp;rep) banget dia hobi sir sana sini.</i>	<i>Ih sebel deh repot sekali dia hobinya sirik di sana sini.</i>	<i>It's so awful, her hobby is jealous to all people's success.</i>
5	<i>Yuuk capcus!</i>		<i>Ayo kita cabut!</i>	<i>Ayo pergi !</i>	<i>Let's go!</i>
6	<i>Ih maharani Bo!</i>		<i>Ih mah sek Bo</i>	<i>Ih mahal sekali</i>	<i>It's too expensive</i>
7	<i>Ih dia itu orangnya Pelita hati</i>		<i>Ih dia orang Pelit</i>	<i>Ih dia itu orangnya pelit</i>	<i>He is a very stingy man.</i>

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			<i>sekali</i>	
8	<i>Ih macan tutul dimana mana</i>	<i>Ih mac tot dimana mana.</i>	<i>Ih macet total dimana mana</i>	<i>Oow, everywhere is total traffic jam.</i>

Based on the sentences above, warias utter their ideas in conducting communication using those sentences above. They use it in daily life to conduct communication. In order to understand the meaning of their sentences, it is better to apply the removing some suffixes in order to find the stem of those words.

From the finding data above, it can be said that Waria slang have some word formation process to create words. Waria create words by conducting ten word formation processes (Derivation-suffix/na/; Multi Process; Acronym; Blending; Borrowing: Reduplication; Synonym; Coinage; Irregular Form; Echoism; Changing of Vowel Syllabic). Waria slang is formed by suffix "na". This suffix "na" replaces at the end of the word. Multi process involve five processes (1)clipping & suffixation by removing the final part and adding suffix(*kika, -indang, -alang, -dang, -ber, -ingan, -idah, -ana, -elong, -andro, -reta, -arani, -arena, -ole, -aram, arena' -ole, -aram, -war, -angan-sida, -da, -pro, -gan, -tiwi, -i, -tra, nta, -nuela, -ama, anon-itan-nggal, dosdose*); (2) *Borrowing & Clipping*: "Pere" term involves the process of 'borrowing' from the word "perempuan" (Indonesian) and then 'clipping' that borrowed form, the combining of two processes creates a particular word); (3) *Clipping & Derivation*: Waria slang formulates those terms by clipping the final letters; adding with prefix "si"; (4) *Borrowing & inserting & Addition*: It borrows the term, inserts the infix (cama) and adds the suffix (ca) in the word "Cari" then it creates "Cacamarica"; (5) *Borrowing + Clipping + Addition*: word is derived from the process of borrowing from English word (Brother) and clipping (ther) then conducting suffixation /ndong/ finally it creates the word " Brondong". Morphophonemic Process of Waria slang include three types 1) changing syllabic vowels & adding-ong(/a/→/e/;/i/→/ong/;/i/→/e/; /e/→ /i/;/a/→ong; /a/→ /e/ + /a/→ong ; /e/+ addition diphthong(ew); /o/→/e/+/i/→ong; /ia/→/e/;/a/→/i/;/ia/→/e/;/o/→/e/;/i/→/ong/; 2)changing syllabic +clipping +adding /es/ for example:/a-/e/ (*pagi-peges; ngajak-ngejes;jangan-janges*); /i/→e/(*ini-ines;/u/→e/(itu-ites)*); /o/→/e/ (*kondom-kendes*) and add syllabic /es/; 3) Changing Syllabic 'a-e'+Adding – suffix "se" , waria slang have changing of Syllabic vowel "a-e" + Adding-suffix "se", for example; Tanggalan= T(a)→(e)ng→suffix "se"; W/a/r + (u)ng→se. Instead of categorizing and analyzing about the word formation processes of Waria.

There are also Acronym; Blending; Borrowing: Reduplication; Synonym; Coinage; Irregular Form; Echoism; Changing of Vowel Syllabic but there is no Compounding words, gradation, conversion, back formation, assimilation, dissimilation, suppletion.

In addition to the above mention processes, most of the word formation processes of Waria slang was categorized into multiple process, borrowing, reduplication, irregular form, changing of vowel syllabic. A few words of Waria Tulungagung are

categorized into Derivation, Acronym, Blending, Echoism. Most of the words of Waria Tulungagung can not be stated that Waria Slang has a fix pattern. The processes of word formation of Waria slang are created spontaneously and naturally without any formulas. However most of the processes of word formation of waria slang are categorized into morphological process. This means that waria slang prefer having the morphological processes which include Acronym; Blending; Borrowing: Reduplication; Synonym; Coinage; Irregular Form; Echoism; instead of changing of vowel syllabic as in line with Susanto and Afit (2010) who found that Waria jargon Malang have no certain pattern to create words. Some of waria's jargon in Malang is derived from borrowing from Indonesian, Javanese and also English; blending words, derivation by adding suffixes '-se', '-se', 'ong', '-ang', '-na', or '-rena'; echoism, reduplication, synonym words, irregular words. However Waria slang in Trenggalek create derivation word, abbreviations and acronyms (Sundari,2007). Further research reveals that the slang words employed by Gay community in Malang tends to simple words or phrases, derivation, coinage, Symbols and Gestures, Irregular Forms (Farid,2012).

More importantly, other studies report that Waria slang in Pontianak use the words to show their identity and hopefully they could be accepted by Pontianak society (Fazly, 2013). Other study discusses about morphological and morphophonemic process of Alay variation and reveals that morphological processes including affixation e.g. internal change, infixation, and core vowel change; non affixation e.g. borrowing, coinage, clipping, acronym, multiple process, reduplication and combination text and morphophonemic process e.g. loss of phoneme, addition of phoneme, simple consonant change (Nurhayati,2015).

5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This study has revealed a two folded concept that firstly Waria Slang in Tulungagung has ten word formation processes including Derivation-suffix/na/; Multi Process; Acronym; Blending; Borrowing: Reduplication; Synonym; Coinage; Irregular Form; Echoism, Changing of Vowel Syllabic. This supports Siregar (2010) who found that Waria language was created by that community and related to Bahasa Indonesia (new gloss construction which construct meaning and based on semantic description, it also has synonymy, antonym, polysemy and meaning changing relation. *Secondly, a technique* of understanding the meaning of their sentences could be applied by the removing some suffixes in order to find the stem of those words.

Indeed, in addition to learn about Waria slang as a sociolinguistic phenomenon, the result of this study sheds a light on how are the word formation processes created in Waria slang and what technique is used to understand Waria slang sentences. Eventhough they are a minor community but they express their mind to conduct communication among their members by creating and modifying any borrowing words, it could be borrowed from Indonesia, Javanese, English. Accordingly, it is suggested that to be sensitive with sociolinguistic phenomena, it is better to observe the social context which happens in the environment. Moreover, the linguists conducting a sociolinguistic research should encourage conducting more and deeper

observation to the social or sociolinguistic phenomena. Since this study only focuses on Waria Slang in Tulungagung with a relatively small number of informants, further researcher is suggested to conduct a study with bigger number of informants selected from various areas to get more comprehensible data or slang, jargon of waria used and created by them.

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