

Nagrak Slang Language in the District of Sukabumi: Sundanese folklore study

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Abstract—The purpose of this study is to describe the history and development, as well as the form of Sundanese slang in the South Nagrak Village, Sukabumi Regency. The data were slang utterances obtained through observation and interviews of four participants. Drawing on Danandjaja's folklore theory, it was revealed that the slang can be traced back to 1960's where the Sundanese speakers in the village used the colloquial form of the language by inverting the syllables of some words. In its development, this slang is increasingly widespread in its use and has an important function in strengthening the identity of the Sundanese in the area. The form of slang is obtained from several patterns, ranging from simple patterns to complex. These findings indicate the resilience of Sundanese language and its important function for the villagers.

Keywords—*slang language; folklore; Sundanese language; Sukabumi District*

I. INTRODUCTION

Nagrak village which is then divided into South Nagrak and North Nagrak is one of the villages of 10 villages located in Nagrak District. This Nagrak village is the embryo of the Nagrak now. The Nagrak region from a historical perspective is an old region, as the opening of this area coincides with the opening of a highway for the benefit of the Dutch plantation, NV Sinagar Cirohani, during Dutch government the private sector given a chance to develop the plantation. In fact, the famous Dutch landlord which is left a descendant in the area of Nagrak, the monument or grave still stood in the village Kancuh Nangkub Sinagar Nagrak District. The very famous landlord named Kerkoven.

If the age of the area is very old and has a historical element since the colonial era, it can be understood that in the area live and develop oral literature, folklore, and oral tradition. The dynamics of the language with all its expressions become unique and interesting in terms of research, whether literature, language, history, and traditions and cultures.

Particularly in South Nagrak Village live a secret language known as "Nagrak slang language" or more specifically "urang Kulon language" (west people language in Sundanese language) because it lives in the Nagrak Kaum but in the cultivated area of South Nagrak Village. This language in linguistics is called slang. Slang is a kind of high or pure conversation. The words in slang are non-standardized and

informally organized words. The words can also be from ordinary or everyday words that changed arbitrary. Slang language is used also in conversations resulting from deliberate misinterpretation of the word or deliberately destroyed to fill the meanings intended by the user, so roughly the sense of slang language [1].

In folklore, slang is a part of oral folklore. Folklore oral or verbal folklore is part of an oral collective culture scattered and passed down through generations in different versions with gesture or reminder aids [2]. Oral Folklore is a pure oral form.

Folklore in the community including oral folklore is folklore, traditional expressions, traditional questions, folk poetry, folk prose stories, and people's folklore. Slang is a language disguised meaning. In the present slang language is also called can't language, but which is used only certain idioms. In addition, there is also called colloquial the everyday language that deviates from conventional language.

The function of the folk language according to Danandjaya is to give and strengthen the identity of its users (folk) and to protect folklore owners from other collective threats [2]. In addition, the folk language that's developed into folklore functioned to strengthen the position of folk at the level of society and to strengthen people's confidence in the function of Sundanese language, because the people of South Nagrak use Sundanese language in daily communication.

Slang languages in South Nagrak village are used by community collectives in "Nagrak Kulon" up to now, although limited to certain social environments but show that Sundanese is highly likely to be explored in their use. This shows the vitality and endurance of Sundanese language is very strong in society. However, according to Haryanti, there are weaknesses in the slang language, namely: only a few survive and a time can cause pattern incompatibility [3].

Research about traditions and taboos in Sundanese, text and function of song in Sundanese poems, and documentation of Sundanese literature about folklores have been conducted [4-6]. However, slang in South Nagrak Village only written in the form of a magazine article [7], and no further study is found. Nevertheless, it is mentioned that in sociolinguistics, such language is referred as slang language. Thus, this slang language is studied in this research with the main purpose to

describe the history and form of slang language in South Nagrak Village Sukabumi District.

II. METHOD

The method used in research on "Nagrak slang language" is descriptive analysis. This method is used to analyze and describe the data to describe the state of the object under study. With observation techniques, interviews, and text transcripts, slang languages in South Nagrak Village will be presented in this paper.

The research location is South Nagrak Village, Nagrak Sub district, Sukabumi District. In the village there are four hamlets, namely: 1) Nagrak Kaum, 2) Nagrak Tengah, 3) Nagrak Wetan, and 3) Cikukulu. The Nagrak Kulon area is part of the Nagrak Kaum Hamlet located in the kulon (west) section of South Nagrak village. The Nagrak Kulon area is very dynamic in its population, with an average education from high school and a variety of livelihoods, providing its own language intelligence to its people.

The data taken are primary data and secondary data through observation technique and interview. Observations were made several times on 1-3 September 2017 involved. The interviews were conducted based on the questions composed of: (1) delivery time and development of "Nagrak slang languages", (2) learning process, (3) dispersion and dispersal, (4) use of "Nagrak slang language" (5) the language practitioner, (6) the "Nagrak slang language" life now.

The participants of the study are: Mrs. ES-1 (67 years old), Mrs. ES-2 (65 years old), Mr. ES-3 (56 year old), and Mrs. ES-4. (53 years old). They are sister and brother in ES Family. They are siblings who are active users of Nagrak slang language and live in Nagrak Kulon area.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. History and Development

The history or precisely the origin of this slang language, according to informant Mrs. ES-1 is known in the 1964s, when she was 14 years old. At that time, the informant sat in junior high school and his peers were using the 'foreign' language that appealed to him. The foreign language was the everyday language of Sundanese, but it was flipped through the syllables of the syllables.

It is a challenge for young people of their own age because if not, it is considered not 'slang', while for those who can master it cause sensation and satisfaction, high prestige, also the attention of other friends who look with admiration.

The 70s was a time when this slang language spread and used by many high school (junior high school), married, and finally married. In the political situation of the Indonesian nation regardless of the gloom (PKI, Tritura, etc.), the social situation is more relaxed and floating to the period of recovery until the time of development, this slang language has a place because it is seen as a vehicle for creativity of young people at that time.

Furthermore, the process learned by informants to master slang is by listening, paying close attention, and formulating patterns in the mind when speaking the words in the slang. At first it was considered difficult because the language lived in fast-spoken speech phrases as always conversations. Over time, by paying attention to his friends and asking friends who can, eventually informants can use them proficiently.

As the ages grow, the language works even more when used in confidential conversations, especially on the lives of adults, households and children. The slang language grew in Nagrak Kulon, so when the Nagrak Kulon people went elsewhere, then spoke the language, people from other Nagrak areas already understood and laughed, mocking: "Well, the Nagrak slang language came out" or "well, this is the language of Kulon people".

According to informants, his siblings and his siblings one family can all use the language. According to informants, now in South Nagrak village there are still many peers who use the language and their children are interested and study it. So the language is alive today.

When considering the above description, it is clear that the slang language "Nagrak people" function is in accordance with the functions offered by Danandjaya, namely: (1) giving and strengthening its folk identity; (2) protecting the folklore owners from other collective threats; strengthen the position of folk at the level of society, and (4) to strengthen people's confidence in the function of Sundanese.

B. The Form

The slang language form in South Nagrak village is the whole word used in conversation sentences. So it's not just certain words. For example, in such a secret conversation.

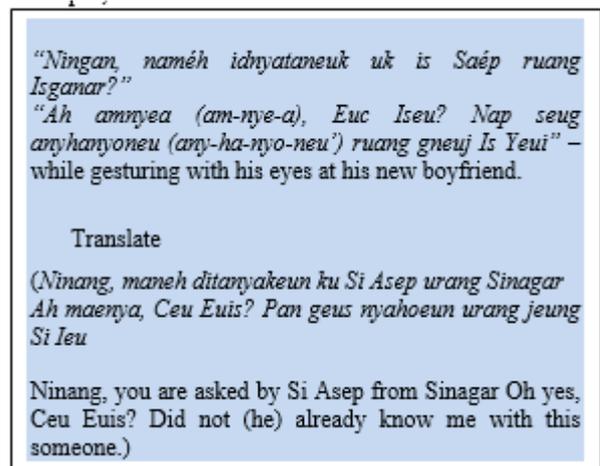


Fig. 1. Text example.

Or in a secret conversation of two mothers who went to wedding ceremony like this.

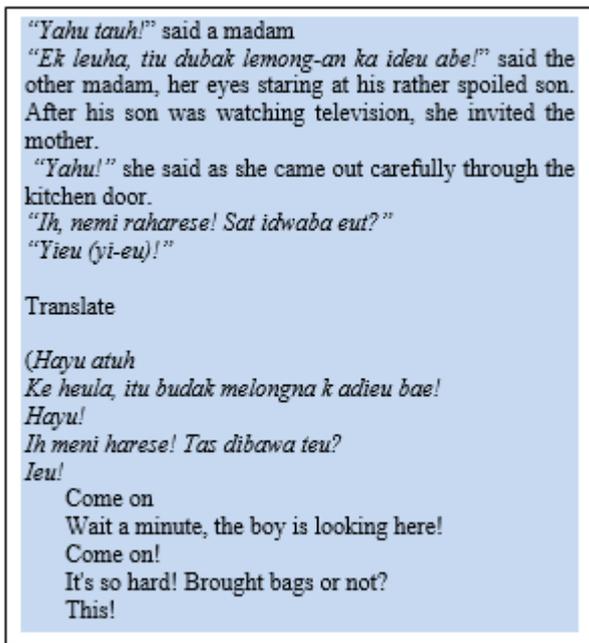


Fig. 2. Text example.

From the example above, it will be seen how one word is turned back into a new word. The pattern can be formulated thus:

Hayu → yahu

1234 → 3214

Atuh → tauh

1234 → 2134

Ke → ek

12 → 21

Dibawa → idwaba

123456 → 215436

I(y)eu → yieu

123 → 213

Ditanyakeun → idnyata'neuk

12345 678 9 → 215436'98 7

Nyahoeun → anyheun → anyhanyoneu

1 2345 6 → 21 35 46 → 21 321 465

Etc.

In addition to this form, which is the easiest form, there is also a difficult form that is only understood by the already proficient, for example:

Ten → tenheu → henteu (tidak)

Ra-se-om → raek omal → arek moal (mau gak)

Ak stid → aktidu → ka ditu (ke sana)

Akid → ak ideu → k adieu (ke sini)

Etc.

IV. CONCLUSION

"Nagrak slang language" or slang language in South Nagrak Village Nagrak Sub district Sukabumi District is a language in the creativity of its users that has existed since 1964 and developed in the 1970s. The users of this Slang language are a group of people residing in Nagrak Kulon which belong to Center Nagrak Hamlet in South Nagrak Village.

Slang language developed among adolescents, then adults, who were then married, and until now it still exists and in use. Slang language is a secret language, which is mutually agreed upon form and function among users. With a special formula, slang language offers its own complexity and requires intelligence in understanding and using it.

This Folklore survived for more than 40 years in Nagrak Village and became a separate pattern in maintaining Sundanese. This study has shown the flexibility of Sundanese language is very which is also very empowering to the community of South Nagrak Village, Nagrak District Sukabumi.

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