

ANALYSIS OF THE FORMATION PROCESS OF SINJAB SLANG IN BATANG REGENCY

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Abstract	Article Information
<p><i>This research aims to classify the patterns and rules of Sinjab slang formation. Data collected were obtained from two native speakers of Sinjab slang. This research employs a sociolinguistic approach. The data analysis process is conducted using qualitative descriptive methods. Interviews and data collection were carried out with informants who are young adults aged 35 and 25. Furthermore, this study categorizes the data into tables to facilitate the data analysis process. The results of the research indicate that the Sinjab slang vocabulary is not formed arbitrarily. Based on the analyzed data, variations in Sinjab slang forms and the linguistic processes involved therein are phoneme shifts, commonly known as metathesis. The formation processes mapped include: a) phoneme shift (metathesis), b) phoneme shift (metathesis) accompanied by phoneme addition, c) phoneme shift (metathesis) accompanied by phoneme release, d) phoneme shift (metathesis) accompanied by phoneme replacement, e) absorption of foreign languages, and f) zero process. Based on the mapped formation processes, 15 Sinjab slang formation patterns are identified. These patterns include the K2V1K1V2 pattern, pattern K2V1K1V2K2, pattern K2V1mK1V2, pattern K2V1mK1V2K2, pattern K2V1ngK1V2, pattern K2V1ngK1V2K2, pattern K2V1K1V2ng, pattern K2V1nK1V2, pattern K2V1nK1V2K2, pattern K2V1ngkV2, pattern K2V1ngkV2, pattern K2V1ngkV2K2, pattern K1V1K2asgV2, Pattern K1V1K2asgV2K2, pattern K1V1K1K2asgV2, pattern K1V1K2askV2.</i></p> <p>Keywords: <i>Metathesis, pattern formation, Sinjab slang</i></p>	<p><i>Received:</i> May 13, 2024</p> <p><i>Revised:</i> Jun 13, 2024</p> <p><i>Accepted:</i> Jul 13, 2024</p>

INTRODUCTION

Language is inseparable from its user community. Similar to the dynamics of society, language also experiences analogous changes. Every language undergoes evolution, whether

by incorporating new features or approaching extinction due to a lack of users. Needs typically influence language development, alongside the contextual factors at the time and speaker preferences (Chaika, 1994). The emergence of new words, meanings, and terms stems from speaker creativity, an inevitable aspect of language evolution. Such phenomena frequently manifest among teenagers, who creatively devise new expressions and blend various language variations in everyday communication.

According to this understanding, language variation follows similar patterns that can be described descriptively. These patterns, bound by meaning, serve as tools for communication among speakers. Language variation in society is influenced not only by language norms but also by two main factors: non-linguistic factors and situational factors. Non-linguistic factors encompass social aspects such as education, age, economy, and gender, while situational factors include elements such as the speaker's identity, language choice, audience, timing, location, and topic (Suwito, 1982).

As one of the prevalent forms of language variation in social interactions, slang is commonly encountered in communication, particularly on social media platforms. Slang is created and utilized by specific social groups to communicate internally, often to exclude understanding by others (Agustina & Chaer, 2014). This concept aligns with the understanding that language serves as the primary tool for communication, conveying ideas, information, and individual identity (Kridalaksana, 2001). Initially, slang emerged as a language variation used by particular groups or regions in social interactions, resulting in variations between different areas. However, the use of slang words has now become more widespread, extending beyond these initial groups.

Building on the explanation of slang, this study focuses on specific aspects of slang usage within the Javanese language context. Javanese slang represents a form of language innovation adopted by specific groups in Java, with its development spanning various regions. In the urban areas of Batang Regency, this variety of slang is known as "prokem Sinjab" (Sinjab Slang). The term "Sinjab" derives from the word, Bajingan which underwent phonemic changes and metathesis to become "istinjab." In the 1970s, the term "Bajingan" evolved into "Sinjab" due to the use of prokem or slang by a group of individuals, especially young people who frequently gathered on street corners. Speakers of this slang share an understanding of the meanings of these words among themselves.

Sinjab slang has evolved. The initial generation of Sinjab slang speakers primarily focused on concealing conversations to prevent colonizers from understanding the language used by the community employing Sinjab slang. However, over time, Sinjab slang has transformed, becoming widely used among the younger generation in the Batang community, including individuals from lower to middle economic classes. Furthermore, it is also adopted by individuals involved in criminal activities such as thugs, muggers, pickpockets, and extortionists.

Below is an example of the use of Sinjab slang in a sentence extracted from the YouTube content "ngopot mboo". This slang encompasses not only Javanese but also Indonesian and English elements.

- (1) *Ing pedheke alun-alun ana cegatan, sing nggawa boil liwat dalam tikus wae.
Ing pedheke alun-alun ana cegatan, sing nggawa mobil liwat dalam tikut wae.
'Di dekat alun-alun ada cegatan, yang membawa mobil lewat jalan tikus aja.'*

‘Near by the town square, there's a small alleyway where only small cars can pass through.’

In sentence (1), there are several stages in transforming the word "car" into "boil," namely by removing one or more syllables or the phoneme /m/ from "mobil" to "obil," then undergoing a metathesis process to become "boil." Additionally, This research aims to classify the patterns and rules of Sinjab slang formation. Data collected were obtained from two native speakers of Sinjab slang.

LITERATURE REVIEW

By highlighting the concept of slang definition, studies such as (Faniran et al., 2021) titled "Vehicle Writings as Conveyors of Humor, Slang, and Witticism: A Case Study of Vehicle Writings in Ibadan Metropolis," (Samaei & Azimi, 2023) exploring "The argot by Clothing Merchant in Tehran," and (Hamid et al., 2023) analyzing "Bengali Slang detection using state-of-the-art supervised models from a given text," assert that slang constitutes a localized component of language repertoire within specific communities or groups, thus serving as a distinct characteristic exclusive to them. Similarly, a study examining "Slang on the Instagram Social Media @awrekeh.id" not only delves into the form and meaning of slang but also underscores its various types. This study reveals the presence of 27 words in the noun category, 16 words in the verb category, 10 words in the adjective category, 5 words in the adverb category, 2 words in the pronoun category, 5 words in the particle category, and 3 words in the numeral category. Dewa & Wijana (n.d.-a)

(Wijana, 2014) discusses the usage of English in Indonesian teenage slang, commonly referred to as "bahasa gaul," which reflects the camaraderie among young individuals. Analyzing data from three slang dictionaries, (Dewa & Wijana, n.d.-b) discover that the majority of English expressions, whether in the form of words, phrases, or sentences, have undergone both formal and semantic changes to serve various communicative functions.

In his study titled "Exploring the 'shashification' of Teenage Slang," (Fajardo, 2019) observes that the lexicalization process in slang is associated with three intertwined motifs: 'semantic association,' 'syllable segmentation,' and 'morphological configuration.' Additionally, the 'shashification' processes may be influenced by stylistic devices such as branding trademarks or slogan creation, where attracting attention becomes paramount. Teenage slang users, motivated by a sense of community and ownership, have adopted the classification process as a structural marker, yet, as indicated, this does not seem to be a result of random choice or coincidence.

Furthermore, the analysis of slang forms from the perspective of (Aboh & Okpo, 2022) in their research titled "Morphosemantics of Slang Expressions by Students in a Nigerian University" illustrates various morphological processes involved in the formation of colloquial language used by the research sample. (Aboh & Okpo, 2022) assert that morphosemantics is a linguistic analysis model applicable to any language to elucidate its linguistic structure. Meanwhile, adopting the theory from Pilipey, (Nikolaieva et al., 2023) emphasize in their research titled "Slang Vocabulary of the Ukrainian and English Languages: Translation Aspect" the hypothesis that the emergence of modern colloquial vocabulary, namely slang, represents an actual word formation process as it embodies a code word.

Regarding the discussion on the forms and processes of Sinjab slang formation, the theory is employed to explain various phonemic changes or sound assimilation, phoneme shifts due to displacement, addition of sounds in a word, and reduction of phonemes or abbreviation in a word. The process of forming Sinjab slang involves word reversal, addition of elements, or replacement of certain phonemes. These patterns are simplified to avoid confusion among listeners and can be easily grasped by younger generations seeking to understand and use Sinjab slang.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research employs a sociolinguistic approach. The data analysis process is conducted using qualitative descriptive methods. We conducted interviews and data collection with informants who are young adults aged 35 and 25, residing in the city of Batang for 35 and 25 years respectively. Furthermore, this study classifies the data into data tables to facilitate the data analysis process.

Furthermore, the study employs a distribution method, where the determinant tool is derived from the observed language itself. Basic techniques are utilized for direct elements, with advanced techniques tailored to the specific data obtained in this study. Following the completion of the data analysis stage, the final step involves presenting the results of the analysis. According to (Sudaryanto, 1993), this can be accomplished through either the informal method or the formal method. Given the descriptive nature of this research, the informal method is preferred, accompanied by explanations aimed at facilitating understanding for readers who may not be experts in the field.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Patterns of the Formation Process of Sinjab Slang

Sinjab slang exhibits a highly diverse word formation, involving several processes that can be mapped, including: a) phoneme shift (metathesis), b) phoneme shift (metathesis) accompanied by the addition of phonemes, c) phoneme shift (metathesis) accompanied by phoneme release, d) phoneme shift (metathesis) accompanied by phoneme replacement, e) absorption from foreign languages, and f) zero process.

Based on the analyzed data, Sinjab slang demonstrates variation primarily through phoneme shifting, commonly referred to as metathesis. Phoneme shift or metathesis in the formation of Sinjab slang is a linguistic process wherein the order of phonemes in a word in the Javanese dialect is indirectly changed. This phenomenon occurs when two or more phonemes exchange positions within a word, resulting in a new form. This process naturally occurs in Sinjab slang and often impacts the pronunciation, spelling, and meaning of words. Below are examples of Sinjab slang terms that have emerged through the process of metathesis, altering the order of phonemes within words.

Formation Process	Sinjab Slang Patterns	Sinjab Slang	Origin of Words	Gloss
	Pattern $K_2V_1K_1V_2$	<i>Temu</i>	<i>Metu</i>	Exit

Phoneme Shift (metathesis)	Pattern $K_2V_1K_1V_2K_2$	<i>Cipek</i>	<i>Picek</i>	Blind
	pattern $K_2V_1mK_1V_2$	<i>Simbu</i>	<i>Bisu</i>	Mute
	Pattern $K_2V_1mK_1V_2K_2$	<i>Yambar</i>	<i>Bayar</i>	Pay
	pattern $K_2V_1ngK_1V_2$	<i>Pongki</i>	<i>Kopi</i>	Coffee
	pattern $K_2V_1ngK_1V_2K_2$	<i>Wangkin</i>	<i>Kawin</i>	Marry
Phoneme shift (metathesis) ac- companied by phoneme addi- tion.	pattern $K_2V_1K_1V_2ng$	<i>Letung</i>	<i>Telu</i>	Three
	pattern $K_2V_1nK_1V_2$	<i>Lenta</i>	<i>Tela</i>	Sweet po- tato
	pattern $K_2V_1nK_1V_2K_2$	<i>Ronjok</i>	<i>Jorok</i>	Dirty
	pattern $K_2V_1ngkV_2$	<i>Yangku</i>	<i>Ayu</i>	Beautiful
	pattern $K_2V_1ngV_2K_2$	<i>Rangkak</i>	<i>Arak</i>	Alcohol
	pattern $K_1V_1K_2asgV_2$	<i>Kebasgo</i>	<i>Kebo</i>	Bufallo
	Pattern $K_1V_1K_2asgV_2K_2$	<i>Bebasgek</i>	<i>Bebek</i>	Duck
	pattern $K_1V_1K_1K_2asgV_2$	<i>Drijasgi</i>	<i>Driji</i>	Finger
	pattern $K_1V_1K_2askV_2$	<i>Wingi</i>	<i>Wingaski</i>	Yesterday
	Phoneme shift (metathesis) ac- companied by phoneme re- placement		<i>Boil</i>	<i>Mobil</i>
Absorption of foreign lan- guages		<i>Ronjok</i>	<i>Jorok</i>	Dirty
		<i>Mild</i>	<i>Mengkild</i>	Mild
Zero process		<i>Enthung</i>	<i>Lonthe</i>	Prostitute

DISCUSSION

The various varieties of youth language in Java vary according to time and community of use, such as Sinjab Slang, which is one of the varieties of youth language created and used to communicate among young people in the Batang district area. Sinjab Slang, as a variety of youth language in the urban area of Batang Regency, is inseparably influenced by phonology and morphology, as reflected in its vocabulary. Young people in the area use phonological elements, such as language sounds, and morphological elements, such as word formation, to produce creations and variations that characterize the use of Sinjab slang. Based

on the data that has been analyzed, the origin of Sinjab slang words is not only from the Javanese language but also from Indonesian and English. Additionally, Sinjab slang has variants in formation patterns. Based on the presented data, the following is a description of the patterns formed from the formation process of Sinjab slang.

Phoneme Shift (metathesis)

The process of metathesis is a linguistic phenomenon in which the order of sounds in a word is changed or swapped in position. Slang Sinjab undergoes a metathesis process by forming two patterns, namely the K2V1K1V2 pattern and the K2V1K1V2K2 pattern. The K2V1K1V2 pattern is found in the word *metu* in Indonesian, meaning 'out', which transforms into *temu* in Sinjab slang. This pattern can be explained by the consonant of the first syllable, the vowel of the first syllable, and the consonant of the second syllable shifting to the consonant of the second syllable and the vowel of the first syllable, respectively, and the consonant of the first syllable and the vowel of the second syllable.

The metathesis process occurs when the /e/ and /u/ sounds are swapped, thus changing /*metu*/ to /*temu*/. The pattern K2V1K1V2K2 is found in the word *picek* which means 'blind' in Indonesian and becomes "*cipek*" in Sinjab. This pattern can be explained by the first syllable consonant, the vowel of the first syllable, and the second syllable consonant of the second syllable shifting to the second syllable consonant of the first syllable and the first syllable consonant of the second syllable vowel.

Phoneme shift (metathesis) accompanied by phoneme addition.

Phoneme shift or metathesis, accompanied by phoneme addition, is a linguistic phenomenon found in the formation process of Sinjab slang, where not only the order of phonemes in a word changes, but also a new phoneme is added to the word. It occurs when a word undergoes an indirect sound change, often as a dialectal variation or change in an unofficial language or slang, in this case referring to Sinjab slang. This process involves adding new phonemes to the word. These additional phonemes can appear at various positions in the word, depending on the context and language variety. The patterns formed from the addition of phonemes /m/, /ng/, /n/, /ngk/, /asg/, and /ask/.

Metathesis with the addition of the phoneme /m/ patterns obtained from the data collected include the K2V1mK1V2 pattern and the K2V1mK1V2K2 pattern. The process of forming Sinjab slang with the K2V1mK1V2 pattern, such as the origin of the vocabulary "*bisu*" in Indonesian meaning "mute," becomes "*simbu*" in Sinjab slang. The metathesis process occurs when the second syllable consonant of the first syllable vowel plus the phoneme /m/ in the middle of the word is followed by the first syllable consonant of the second syllable vowel of the Javanese vocabulary *bisu* 'mute'. The K2V1/m/K1V2K2 pattern is found in Sinjab slang such as the "*yambar*" vocabulary with the process of the second syllable consonant of the first syllable vowel plus the phoneme /m/ in the middle of the word followed by the first syllable consonant of the second syllable vowel and the second syllable consonant of the Javanese vocabulary *bayar* 'pay'.

Metathesis with the addition of the phoneme /ng/ is a linguistic phenomenon in which the order of phonemes in a word changes, while the phoneme /ng/ is also inserted into the

word. The addition of the /ng/ phoneme can occur at various positions in the word, depending on the context and language variation. The patterns obtained from the analyzed data include Sinjab slang formed from the K2V1ngK1V2 pattern, K2V1ngK1V2K2 pattern, and K2V1K1V2ng pattern. The K2V1/ng/K1V2 pattern is found in Sinjab slang such as the "pongki" vocabulary with the process of the second syllable consonant of the first syllable vowel plus the phoneme /ng/ in the middle of the word followed by the consonant of the first syllable of the second syllable vowel of the Javanese vocabulary kopi 'coffee'. The K2V1/ng/K1V2K2 pattern is found in Sinjab slang such as the vocabulary "wangkin" with the process of the second syllable consonant of the first syllable vowel plus the phoneme /ng/ in the middle of the word followed by the first syllable consonant of the second syllable consonant of the Javanese vocabulary kawin 'married'. The K2V1K1V2ng pattern is found in the Sinjab slang vocabulary "letung".

The K2V1nK1V2 pattern is found in Sinjab slang such as "lenta" vocabulary with the process of the second syllable consonant of the first syllable vowel plus the /n/ phoneme in the middle of the word followed by the first syllable consonant of the second syllable vowel from the Javanese vocabulary tela 'sweet potato'. The K2V1nK1V2K2 pattern is found in Sinjab slang such as the "ronjok" vocabulary with the process of the second syllable consonant of the first syllable vowel plus the /n/ phoneme in the middle of the word followed by the first syllable consonant of the second syllable consonant of the Indonesian vocabulary "jorok". The K2V1ngkV2 pattern is found in Sinjab slang such as "yangku" vocabulary with a metathesis process of the second syllable consonant, second syllable vowel plus phoneme /ngk/ in the middle of the word followed by the second syllable vowel from the vocabulary ayu 'beautiful'. The pattern K2V1ngkV2 is "rangkak". The pattern K2V1ngkV2 "kebasgo" is found in Sinjab slang such as the vocabulary "kebasgo" with the metathesis process of the consonant of the second syllable of the first syllable vowel plus the phoneme /ngk/ in the middle of the word followed by the second syllable of the Javanese vocabulary kebo 'buffalo'.

The pattern K1V1K2asgV2K2 "bebasgek" is found in Sinjab slang such as "yangku" vocabulary with the metathesis process of the second syllable consonant, second syllable vowel plus the phoneme /ngk/ in the middle of the word followed by the second syllable vowel from the vocabulary ayu 'beautiful'. The K1V1K1K2asgV2 pattern is found in Sinjab slang such as "drijasgi" vocabulary with the metathesis process of the first syllable consonant, first syllable vowel, first syllable consonant, second syllable plus the phoneme /asg/ in the middle of the word followed by the second syllable vowel from the Javanese vocabulary driji 'finger'. The K1V1K2askV2 pattern is found in Sinjab slang such as "wingaski" vocabulary with the metathesis process of the first syllable consonant, first syllable vowel, first syllable consonant, second syllable plus the phoneme /ask/ in the middle of the word followed by the second syllable vowel from the Javanese vocabulary wingi 'yesterday'.

Phoneme shift (metathesis) accompanied by phoneme release.

In conventional metathesis, the order of phonemes in the word changes. However, in this case, the change is often accompanied by the release or removal of a phoneme from the

word. Phoneme shift or metathesis, accompanied by phoneme deletion, is a linguistic phenomenon found in the Sinjab slang formation process, where the order of sounds in a word changes, and one or more phonemes are removed from the word. One or more phonemes are removed from the word, so that the word is simplified in the number of sounds or phonemes contained in it. In Sinjab slang, the word mobil 'car' transforms to "obil" by removing one or more syllables or phonemes (/m/), and then undergoes a metathesis process to become "boil".

Phoneme shift (metathesis) accompanied by phoneme replacement.

Phoneme shift (metathesis) accompanied by phoneme replacement is a linguistic phenomenon in which there is a change in the order of sounds in a word. Additionally, one or more sounds in the word are replaced with different sounds. One or more phonemes in a word are replaced with other phonemes, resulting in a word having a different sound than before.

This replacement can occur locally or systematically and can be influenced by the phonological context or the social and cultural environment. An example in Sinjab slang of the formation process involving metathesis accompanied by phoneme replacement is the word "lompis," derived from the word polisi 'police'. This transformation involves the metathesis process along with the replacement of the phoneme /i/ with the phoneme /o/.

Absorption of foreign languages

The development of Sinjab slang through the absorption of foreign languages is a linguistic process where words or expressions from other languages are integrated into the local vernacular and adjusted to conform to its phonetic, morphological, and grammatical patterns. This phenomenon often arises from cross-cultural interactions and engagement with foreign language communities. Foreign words or phrases, such as those from English or Arabic, become part of the Javanese language spoken in the Batang region. This assimilation can occur through various means, including exposure to media, cultural influences, technological advancements, or direct communication with native speakers.

These borrowed terms are then modified to suit the phonetic structure of the Batang Javanese dialect, which may involve altering the pronunciation or phonetic elements to align with the local dialect. For instance, Sinjab slang evolves through the absorption of Indonesian terms, like "ronjok" derived from the Indonesian "jorok," 'dirty', as seen in "mengkild" from "Mild" 'meaning light'.

Zero process

The "zero" process is frequently observed in the formation of Sinjab slang, particularly when lengthy or formal words or phrases are simplified into more concise or casual forms. This aids in crafting a relaxed and familiar language style suitable for everyday conversations or specific social contexts. The "zero" process in slang formation involves removing or eliminating certain elements from a word or phrase, resulting in a shorter or simpler form. It represents a form of linguistic abbreviation wherein elements deemed unimportant or already socially recognized are omitted.

This process entails removing certain parts of a word or phrase, such as syllables, morphemes, or syntactic elements, that are considered unnecessary or overly formal. By eliminating unnecessary elements, the "zero" process simplifies the structure of the word or phrase, making it easier to pronounce or remember, and more appropriate for informal situations or everyday speech. Sinjab slang undergoing the zero process, such as the Javanese word *lonthe* 'prostitute/whore', does not undergo any morphological changes but only a shift in meaning. Sinjab slang reflects the social life of the people in Batang district, particularly those residing in urban areas. The northern region of Batang Regency encompasses the Pantura route, where numerous dimly lit stalls sell prostitutes (commercial sex workers). Along this route at night, many prostitutes gather, promoting themselves. They are adorned with beautiful makeup, have attractive body shapes, and smooth skin resembling an "enthung" *kempompong* 'cocoon'.

CONCLUSION

Sinjab slang, as a form of language used by young people in Batang Regency, is intrinsically affected by phonology and morphology, as reflected in its vocabulary. The youth in the area utilize phonological aspects, such as sound patterns, and morphological aspects, such as word formation, to create variations and creations that become the main identity in the use of Sinjab slang. The formation process is mapped, including: a) phoneme shift (metathesis), b) phoneme shift (metathesis) accompanied by phoneme addition, c) phoneme shift (metathesis) accompanied by phoneme release, d) phoneme shift (metathesis) accompanied by phoneme replacement, e) foreign language absorption, and f) zero process. Based on the formation process that has been mapped, 15 patterns of Sinjab slang formation are identified. These patterns include the K2V1K1V2 pattern, K2V1K1V2K2 pattern, K2V1mK1V2 pattern, K2V1mK1V2K2 pattern, K2V1ngK1V2 pattern, K2V1ngK1V2K2 pattern, K2V1K1V2ng pattern, K2V1nK1V2 pattern, K2V1nK1V2K2 pattern, K2V1ngkV2 pattern, K2V1ngkV2 pattern, K1V1K2asgV2 pattern, K1V1K2asgV2K2 pattern, K1V1K1K2asgV2 pattern, and K1V1K2askV2 pattern. Phoneme shift or metathesis in the formation process of Sinjab slang is a linguistic process in which the order of phonemes in a word in the Javanese dialect is indirectly changed. It occurs when two or more phonemes exchange positions in a word to form a new structure. This process can occur naturally in Sinjab slang and often affects the pronunciation, spelling, and meaning of the word.

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