ISSN: 2278-4012, Volume:4, Issue:1, January 2015

P Language Wordplay by Teenagers on Twitter in 2011 – 2013: A Sociolinguistic Study

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Abstract: *Slang language used by teenangers nowadays is more diverse than slang language before. One of the slang language used by teenangers in digital technology era is P language. P language usually used by teenangers to talk about secret things and used only with their community that understand the language. This research is analyzed P language wordplay patterns by teenangers written on Twitter in 2011 – 2013. The method used in this research is qualitative method, the data obtained and presented descriptively with documentary study. Data in this research is a teenangers writing documentation between 13 to 22 years old on Twitter using P language wordplay. In describing the data this research is used basic and advanced technique. The result of this research there is 17 wordplay patterns in three data teenangers writing using wordplay in Twitter with P language.*

Key Words: *teenagers language, word formation, wordplay*

Introduction

Language is a connector used by people to communicate. In lingusitics, Kushartanti et al (2009:3) said that language is a sound system used by society group to collaborate, communicate and to identify themselves. Communicate with someone in language can be different based on the environment. Sapir – Whorf hypothesis in Sumarsono (2010: 25-26) said that there is four refutation about "human view about their environment can be determined by language", which are: (1) phisic environment can be reflected in language where society live, so, environment can influenced the language society itself, usually in lexicon or its vocabulary; (2) social environment, can be reflected in language and often influenced in the vocabulary structure, the society development also caused society structure and institutions changed; (3) the layers of feudal and caste also raised an influenced in language; and (4) social society value can be influenced in society language itself.

Nowadays, people today is more interesting communicate in cyberspace than real world. This also happened by teenagers. The more someone have interaction in cyberspace will make them

ISSN: 2278-4012, Volume:4, Issue:1, January 2015

using more informal language one of them is a slang language. Now, slang language has its variety. One of the slang language used by teenagers is P language. The raised of P language used by teens is one of the language play phenomenon. P language created by some teenagers is a language play that formed a new language pattern that exploited a part of word and syllable itself.

A lot of social media used by everyone like Facebook, Twitter, Path and etc made teenagers make them want to up date their language emerge in their circle. P Language appeared before technology era, then it reappear by teenangers and written in social media. After Facebook appeared, now teenagers active using another social media like Twitter as a container to communicate with everyone. Although a lot of social media appear nowadays, P language conversation is often appear in Twitter than in another social media. This is because Twitter is a place that people can doing conversation with 140 character. So, Twitter conversation can't be too long like another social media. This brief conversation make teenagers use P language more simple and directly to the point on the subject.

Teenagers is a person that can be influenced in the exist environment. P Language that usually written by teenagers in Twitter is a full sentence that assembled with wording inserted by /p/ word and vowel that follows in every syllable. Every word in P language has different syllable wording with another word. This would formed a special pattern in word formation. Based on the problem above, the researcher is interested to analyze a wordplay pattern which can be formulated in the research problem below:

What kind of wordplay patterns written by teenagers in P language on Twittter in 2011 – 2013?

The purpose og this research is to analyze wordplay patterns written by teenagers in P language on Twitter in 2011 – 2013.

Review of Literature

Word Formation

The presence of the word that is formed must be caused by the syllables that make up the word itself. Syllables according to Muslich (2013: 73) has a connection in a writing system. There are two theory based on a linguist to undestand a syllable for this writing, the theory are sonority and prominans theory. Muslich (2013: 73) explained that sonority theory is a series of sounds in language that uttered by speakers contained in peak filtering (sonority) between spoken sounds. Sonority peak has a characteristics chest pulse causes lungs to push air out. That characteristics is also called with syllables.

The example of syllables formation can be explained in [məndaki] (hiking) word that consist of three peak loudness when it spoken. That peak loudness are [ə] in [mən], [a] in [da], and [i] in

ISSN: 2278-4012, Volume:4, Issue:1, January 2015

[ki]. So, [məndaki] (hiking) word has three syllables. In [məndaki] (hiking) word, the first syllable is arranged from sonor sound or [ə] vowel, preceded by [m] consonant and followed by [n], the second syllable is arranged from sonor sound or [a] vowel preceded by [d] consonant and the third syllable consist of sonor sound or [i] vowel preceded by [k] consonant.

Consonant and vowel element in a syllables will always exist, because syllables will arranged from vowel and consonant. This was confirmed on Muslich explanation (2013: 74) that some syllables structure consist of one vowel sonor sound which can't be preceded and followed by consonant, proceded and followed by consonant, only preceded by consonant, or followed by consonant. Prominans theory according to Muslich (2013: 73) consist of sonority combination that has a suprasegmental characteristics, especially juncture. The characteristics in sonority theory is there is a jucture in sound sequence that spoken in silence before and after peak loudness. Every peak loudness sound will be tagged by [+]. As an example, [məndaki] (hiking) word spread into [mən+da+ki] which means the word has three syllables.

Syllables always have followed by syllabication. Syllabication according to Muslich (2013:75) consist of three parts whish are phonetic syllabication, phonemic syllabication and morfological syllabication.

1. Phonetic syllabication is a syllables that pronunciation reality marked by unit of breath and resonant sound unit.
2. Phonemic syllabication is a syllables based on a language phoneme structure.
3. Morfological syllabication is a syllables that showed a morfology process when the word formed.

The example of syllabication distribution showed in table 1 below:

Table 1
Syllabication Example

Word Example	Phonetic syllabication	Phonemic syllabication	Morfological syllabication
Peruntukan (Allotment)	[pə+run+tu+'an]	/pə+run+tu+kan/	/per+un+tuk+an/
Mengajar (Teaching)	[me+ŋa+jar]	/mə+ŋa+jar/	/meng+a+jar/
Penguatan (Reinforcement)	[pə+ŋu+wa+tan]	/pə+ŋu+a+tan/	/pe+ngu+at+an/
Konsentrasi (Consentration)	[kOn+sɛn+tra+si]	/kon+sɛn+tra+si/	/kon+sen+tra+si/
Kebimbangan (Vacillation)	[kə+bim+ba+ŋan]	/kə+bim+ba+ŋan/	[ke+bim+bang+an]

ISSN: 2278-4012, Volume:4, Issue:1, January 2015

In a syllabication sometimes also appears a term called interlude. Charless F. Hockett in Muslich (2013:75) explained that interlude has a fork position in coda and onset. Interlude example that can be discussed is [ilustrasi] [illustration] word. If we spread [ilustrasi] [illustration] word based on sonority and prominans will be consisted of [i + lus + stra + si] syllables. Besides exist in coda [lus] [s] sound also exist in onset [stra]. This interlude process must be clearly addressed because in fact there is only one sound instead of two sounds. So, another requirement to clarify the interlude it must be added parallelism. This parallelism will known which [s] sound is more distributed that have coda and onset position. In [ilustrasi] [illustration] word [s] sound in coda position is more than onset position in cluster [str]. Therefore, the true [ilustrasi] [illustration] syllable is [i + lus + tra + si].

Teenagers Language

Todays teenagers language are very diverse. The numbers of new languages that popping uo used by teenangers, make true Indonesian language ignored and defeated with a sense of pride and want to associate with civilization era that followed. The age that more increase make a social dialect in language can also be changed, as well as teenagers. Sumarsono (2010: 26) said that group of people that allow social dialect will at least caused provide its own colour in the group.

Some variation in teenagers language are not escape the presence of slang language. This variation of teenangers language can created special term that only their group who knows. Slang word according to Keraf (2001: 98) is an informal word that arranged typically in a conversation. This slang language sometimes can be spoken inadvertently both in written or oral by the teenagers in varying their language.

Sometimes, teenagers language variation is wrapped typically and can include into jargon. Jargon according to Keraf (2001: 107) is a special language. Usually this special words has a purpose to talk about secret. Spolsky (2003:33) also explained that special jargon is presented to give a label of a new concept. So, a jargon in teenagers language variation can make a limit that means “this is my group, if you don’t understand our group language, so you are not included in my group.”

Language Play

Wordplay according to Sudjana and Rohmadi (2006: 58) is appeared because there are a language exploitation like syllables, part of words, word and etc so the grammatic, semantic and pragmatics element not as it should be. The existence of language play in slang language that more used by some of teenagers caused teenagers is a person who always want to find their identity. One of the variant in language play is existed in slang language.

ISSN: 2278-4012, Volume:4, Issue:1, January 2015

Slang language is a language that used by teenagers and also used by adult in minority. One of current the slang language that raises a language dimension is like talking spoiled like baby talk. In linguistics, spoiled language that being one of the slang language nowadays is not a good language variation. This is explained by Sudjana and Rohmadi (2006: 72) that spoiled language variation or like baby talk is a language disorders that connected with mental aspect. Slang language is consisted of more that one, one of them according to Sumarsono (2010) is as follows:

Interpolation of v consonant + vowel
Interpolation of v consonant + vowel is appeared before 50's among the teenagers (Sumarsono, 2010). The vowel that existed behind v is adapted with syllables vowel that inserted. V consonant + vowel is placed behind every syllables, either in local language as well as in Indonesian. Example:

*Pulang (*go home) = *pu + lang* → *(pu + vu) + (la + va + ng)* → *puvulavang*
Buka (open) = *bu + ka* → *(bu + vu) + (ka + va)* → *buvukava*

After v consonant + vowel appeared, the insert in slang language with similar formula also appears with p consonant + vowel and g consonant + vowel.

Methodology

Based on the purpose of this research; which is to analyze P language wordplay patterns by teenangers written on Twitter in 2011 – 2013, so this research is included in qualitative research using descriptive with documentary study. Sudaryanto (1992: 62) explained that the research using descriptive method is done only based on existed fact so it produced a language as a portrait: a true explanation. The used of documentary method in this research is more focused on finding the data in the form of notes. This is similat with Arikunto (2002: 206) that documentary method is a data search about things or variable in the form of notes, transcript, newspaper books, magazine, and etc.

There are some steps that the reseracher done to collect the data. Some steps that taken in this research are as follows:

1. Implement literary sudy to read and learn sources of references in this research in the form of books, thesis, and research journal related to this research.
2. Find a data source from Twitter that written by teenagers with using wordplay.
3. Note all the data and sentences written by teenangers on Twitter. This is done after get some data in Twitter that written by teenagers.

ISSN: 2278-4012, Volume:4, Issue:1, January 2015

4. Clasify the data in accordance with the research purposes based on every wordplay charegory written. The data clasification is made in some category based on type of wordplay written by teenangers on Twitter in 2011 – 2013.

5. Analyze the data to find types of word formation and rule of word formation in the teenagers writing with their wordplay. The analyze of data is a stage of presenting data in informal and formal because it is described with words, signs and symbols.

6. Conclude all the research result that has been done after doing analyze the data.

7. Arrange the research report that conducted with formulation format according to applicable provisions.

Findings

Data in P language on Twitter that analyzed and discussed is a teenagers conversation either by alone or with their friends that collected from 2011 – 2013. The P language data as much three data that analyzed are as follows:

1. ***Hafidz AA*** *@Hafidz_AA 2 April 2011*
   sapaapatnyapa ngopomopong bapahapasapa apalapay awkaw apadapa yapang mepengepertipi bapahapasapa sapayapa =D ?

2. *Muhamad Izza Rahman @izzarhmn16 Dec 2012*

   Apah pupusiping apakupu mipikipirnyapa:):)RT @sofiaputri: Bupukapan pupusiping ipitupu ipih:):)
3. ***FAUZIAH*** *@fauziaaziaa · 29 Mar 2013*

   Apakupu tipidapak supukapa kapaupu sepebapap kapaupu pupunyapa peperapangapai mapacapam bapabipi!

All the data found in P language that written by teenagers on Twitter, is a sentences with all the words using P language construction. P language same as analysis that expressed by Sumarsono (2010: 151) constructed when every vowel behind /p/ adapted with syllables vowel that inserted. This /p/ consonant + vowel is placed behind every syllables. From the data found, there are some words in Indonesian included in combined consonant like *ng* and *ny*. The words combination will be given a special sign that different with another consonant. The sign for ordinary consonant is (k), for the combined consonant *ng* is (k*) and for combined consonant *ny* is (k#). If analyzed one by one, every word that changed into P language construction will seen clearer from where the wordplay pattern formed as follows:

ISSN: 2278-4012, Volume:4, Issue:1, January 2015

In data (1) written by @Hafidz_AA, the sentences that should be written is *"saatnya ngomong bahasa alay wkw ada yang mengerti bahasa saya?"*. (It's time to speak alay language wkwk is there anyone understand my language?) It is already clear that teen who wrote *tweet* like that give a challange to the reader are they understand his language or not. Because there are two words in the same sentences in data (1) which is *bahasa* (languange), so only one word that analyzed in P language patterns. If analyzed one by one will be seen language construction as follows:

(1) Saatnya = /sa + at + nya/
(time)
/kv + vk + k#v/
*Sapaapatnyapa = /sa + **pa** + a + **pa** + t + nya + **pa**/*
*/kv + **pv** + v + **pv** + k + k#v + **pv**/*

(2) ngomong = /ngo + mong/
(speak)
*/k*v + kvk*/*
*ngopomopong = /ngo + **po** + mo + **po** + ng/*
*/k*v + **pv** + kv + **pv** + k*/*

(3) bahasa = /ba + ha + sa/
(language)
/kv + kv + kv/
*bapahapasapa = /ba + **pa** + ha + **pa** + sa + **pa**/*
*/kv + **pv** + kv + **pv** + kv + **pv**/*

(4) alay = /a + lay/
/v + kvk/
*apalapay = /a + **pa** + la + **pa** + y/*
*/v + **pv** + kv + **pv** + k/*

(5) ada = /a + da/
(is)
/v + kv/
*apadapa = /a + **pa** + da + **pa**/*
*/v + **pv** + kv + **pv**/*

(6) yang = /yang/
(there)
/kvk/*
*yapang = /ya + **pa** + ng/*
*/kv + **pv** + k*/*

(7) mengerti = /me + nger + ti/
(understand)
*/kv1 + k*v1k + kv2/*
*mepengepertipi = /me + **pe** + nge + **pe** + r + ti + **pi**/*
*/kv1 + **pv1** + k*v1 + **pv1** + k + kv2 + **pv2**/*

(8) saya = /sa + ya/
(me)
/kv + kv/

ISSN: 2278-4012, Volume:4, Issue:1, January 2015

*sapayapa = /sa + **pa** + ya + **pa**/*
*/kv + **pv** + kv + **pv**/*

Data (2) is a daily conversation that changed into P language between @izzarhmn that relpied @sofiaputri *tweet*. The sentences that should be written is *"Ah pusing aku mikirnya @sofiaputri: bukan pusing itu ih"* (Oh, I am confused think about that *@sofiaputri:* not that confuse). All of words in the conversation on Twitter at data (2) are used P language. This data explain P language construction with more than one vowel and has the same word more than one which is *pusing* (confuse). The *pusing* (confuse) word will only be analyzed one of them. Analysis in data (2) are as follows:

(9) ah = /ah/
/vk/
*apah = /a + **pa** + h/*
*/v + **pv** + k/*

(10) pusing = /pu + sing/
(confuse)
/kv1 + kv2k/*
*pupusiping = /pu + **pu** + si + **pi** + ng/*
*/kv1 + **pv1** + kv2 + **pv2** + k*/*

(11) aku = /a + ku/
(I)
/v1 + kv2/
*apakupu = /a + **pa** + ku + **pu**/*
*/v1 + **pv1** + kv2 + **pv2**/*

(12) mikirnya = /mi + kir + nya/
(think)
/kv1 + kv1k + k#v2/
*mipikipirnyapa = /mi + **pi** + ki + **pi** + r + nya + **pa**/*
*/kv1 + **pv1** + kv1 + **pv1** + k + k#v2 + **pv2**/*

(13) bukan = /bu + kan/
(not)
/kv1 + kv2k/
*bupukapan = /bu + **pu** + ka + **pa** + n/*
*/kv1 + **pv1** + kv2 + **pv2** + k/*

(14) itu = /i + tu/
(that)
/v1 + kv2/
*ipitupu = /i + **pi** + tu + **pu**/*
*/v1 + **pv1** + kv2 + **pv2**/*

(15) ih = /ih/
/vk/
*ipih = /i + **pi** + h/*
*/v + **pv** + k/*

ISSN: 2278-4012, Volume:4, Issue:1, January 2015

Data (3) is a *tweet* from @fauziaaziaa contained a reproach to the other. It can be seen from a negative sentence with wrote very unpolite language like *"babi"* (pig) as a reproach. This sentence should be written as*"Aku tidak suka kau sebab kau punya perangai macam babi"* (I don't like you because you have a temperament like pig). In the previous data, the vowel only consist of two types, in data (3) it is found three types vowel in one word. Two words in this data (3) included in diphthongs letter which are *au* from *kau* (you) and *ai* from *perangai* (temperament). Diphthongs letters in those two words only analyzed in the first part of letter diphthongs whereas the last diphthongs letter is ignored originally without inserted /p/ beside. *Aku* (I) word has been analyzed in data (2) in word analysis (11) so it will not reanalyzed in data (3). Analysis in data (3) is presented as follows:

(16) tidak = /ti + dak/
(do not)
/kv1 + kv2k/
*tipidapak = /ti + **pi** + da + **pa** + k/*
*/kv1 + **pv1** + kv2 + **pv2** + k/*

(17) suka = /su + ka/
(like)
/kv1 + kv2/
*supukapa = /su + **pu** + ka + **pa**/*
*/kv1 + **pv1** + kv2 + **pv2**/*

(18) kau = /kau/
(you)
/kv1v2/
*kapau = /ka + **pa** + u/*
*/kv1 + **pv1** + v2/*

(19) sebab = /se + bab/
(because)
/kv1 + kv2k/
*sepebapab = /se + **pe** + ba + **pa** + b/*
*/kv1 + **pv1** + kv2 + **pv2** + k/*

(20) punya = /pu + nya/
(have)
/kv1 + k#v2/
*pupunyapa = /pu + **pu** + nya + **pa**/*
*/kv1 + **pv1** + k#v2 + **pv2**/*

(21) perangai = /pe + ra + ngai/
(temprament)
*/kv1 + kv2 + k*v2v3/*
*peperapangapai = /pe + **pe** + ra + **pa** + nga + **pa** + i/*
*/kv1 + **pv1** + kv2 + **pv2** + k*v2 + **pv2** + v3/*

(22) macam = /ma + cam/
(like)
/kv + kvk/
*mapacapam = /ma + **pa** + ca + **pa** + m/*

ISSN: 2278-4012, Volume:4, Issue:1, January 2015

*/kv + **pv** + kv + **pv** + k/*

(23) babi = /ba + bi/

(pig)

/kv1 + kv2/

*bapabipi = /ba + **pa** + bi + **pi**/*

*/kv1 + **pv1** + kv2 + **pv2**/*

Based on three data in P language from 23 words that has been analyzed, there was 17 wordplay patterns that formed in every word. The patterns will be presented in table as follow:

Table 2
P Language Wordplay Patterns

No	Wordplay Patterns	Word with Syllables	Words in P language	Number of Syllables
1.	*/vk/ = /v + **pv** + k/*	*/ah/* */ih/*	*/a + **pa** + h/* */i + **pi** + h/*	**1**
2.	*/kvk*/ = /kv + **pv** + k*/*	*/yang/*	*/ya + **pa** + ng/*	
3.	*/kv1v2/ = /kv1 + **pv1** + v2/*	*/kau/*	*/ka + **pa** + u/*	
4.	*/v + kvk/ = /v + **pv** + kv + **pv** + k/*	*/a + lay/*	*/a + **pa** + la + **pa** + y/*	**2**
5.	*/v1+ kv2/ = /v1 + **pv1** + kv2 + **pv2**/*	*/a + ku/* */i + tu/*	*/a + **pa** + ku + **pu**/* */i + **pi** + tu + **pu**/*	
6.	*/kv + kv/ = /kv + **pv** + kv + **pv**/*	*/sa + ya/*	*/sa + **pa** + ya + **pa**/*	
7.	*/kv + kvk/ = /kv + **pv** + kv + **pv** +k/*	*/ma+cam/*	*/ma + **pa** + ca + **pa** + m/*	
8.	*/k*v + kvk*/ = /k*v + **pv** + kv + **pv** + k*/*	*/ngo+mong/*	*/ngo + **po** + mo + **po** + ng/*	
9.	*/kv1 + kv2/ = /kv1 + **pv1** + kv2 + **pv2**/*	*/su + ka/* */ba + bi/*	*/su + **pu** + ka + **pa**/* */ba + **pa** + bi + **pi**/*	
10.	*/kv1 + k#v2/ = /kv1 + **pv1** + k#v2 + **pv2**/*	*/pu + nya/*	*/pu + **pu** + nya + **pa**/*	
11.	*/kv1 + kv2k*/ = /kv1 + **pv1** + kv2 + **pv2** + k*/*	*/pu + sing/*	*/pu + **pu** + si + **pi** + ng/*	
12.	*/kv1 + kv2k/ = /kv1 + **pv1** + kv2 + **pv2** + k/*	*/bu + kan/* */ti + dak/* */se + bab/*	*/bu + **pu** + ka + **pa** + n/* */ti + **pi** + da + **pa** + k/* */se + **pe** + ba + **pa** + b/*	
13.	*/kv + kv + kv/ = /kv + **pv** + kv + **pv** + kv + **pv**/*	*/ba + ha + sa/*	*/ba + **pa** + ha + **pa** + sa + **pa**/*	**3**
14.	*/kv + vk + k#v/ = /kv + **pv** + v + **pv** + k + k#v + **pv**/*	*/sa + at + nya/*	*/sa + **pa** + a + **pa** + t + nya + **pa**/*	
15.	*/kv1 + kv2 + k*v2v3/ = /kv1 + **pv1** + kv2 + **pv2** + k*v2 + **pv2** + v3/*	*/pe + ra + ngai/*	*/pe + **pe** + ra + **pa** + nga + **pa** + i/*	
16.	*/kv1 + kv1k + k#v2/ = /kv1*	*/mi + kir +*	*/mi + **pi** + ki + **pi** + r +*	

ISSN: 2278-4012, Volume:4, Issue:1, January 2015

	*+ **pv1** + kv1 + **pv1** + k + k#v2 + **pv2**/*	*nya/*	*nya + **pa**/*	**3**
17.	*/kv1 + k*v1k + kv2/ = /kv1 + **pv1** + k*v1 + **pv1** + k + kv2 + **pv2**/*	*/me + nger + ti/*	*/me + **pe** + nge + **pe** + r + ti + **pi**/*	

Conclusion

If in one word only has one vowel inserted, the form wordplay patterns was */kv/* and */pv/* withpur number order. But, if there are two or three different vowel in one word, the vowel in form wordplay patterns will be given number 1, 2, and 3 like */kv1/*, */pv1/*, */kv2/*, */pv2/*, */kv3/* and */pv3/*.

Every word is arranges from some syllables began from one syllable until three syllables. The total word consist of one syllable was four words that occured in wordplay number 1 until number 3. The total word consist of two syllables was 13 words that occured in wordplay number 4 until 12. The total word consist of three syllables was five words that occured in wordplay 13 until 17. The dominant wordplay that often used was pattern number 12 which is /kv1 + kv2k/ = /kv1 + ***pv1*** + kv2 + ***pv2*** + k/ that used as much three words.

Suggestions and Recommendations

This research about teenagers language with its wordplay, specially in sociolinguistic still needs further development and research. Besides P language wordplay, another wordplay can also be researched in same linguistics range considering the development of teenagers language evolving from year to year.

Acknowledgements

The researcher would like to thank to Wahya and Nani Darmayanti as the research advisers who always give me valuable advice in completing this article.

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