

## TRANSGENDER LANGUAGE ON JALAN SISINGAMANGARAJA MEDAN SOCIOLINGUISTIC STUDIES

*Siti Nurintan*

Email: [sitinurintan@gmail.com](mailto:sitinurintan@gmail.com)  
Universitas Sumatera Utara Medan  
Jalan Dr. T. Mansur No.9, Medan City, Sumatera Utara, Indonesia

### ARTICLE INFO

#### *Article history:*

Received: 12/11/2020

Revised: 20/11/2020

Accepted: 06/12/2020

Available online: 30/12/2020

#### **Keywords:**

sociolinguistics,  
waria,  
waria language.

### ABSTRACT

This study describes the process of waria vocabulary formation and the meaning of waria vocabulary at Jalan Sisingamangaraja Medan. The theory in this research is Geoffrey Leech's theory (stylistic meaning) and language symptom theory. This research is field research. The method in this research is the interview method, the type of data in this study uses qualitative methods, the data in this study are primary data using the listening method and continued with the listening proficiently technique. The analysis in this study used a different method and used a change technique (Sudariyanto, 1993: 37). The results of this study conclude that the waria language is a unique and creative language, the use of waria is used by waria to communicate with each other, their language is a special and secret language. The meaning contained in the waria vocabulary is the meaning that arises based on the use of language based on its geographic environment, dialect and origin, and has the same meaning in Indonesian, except that the pronunciation of the word is different. The process of forming the transgender language is due to the following language symptoms, the symptom of paragraphs of adding phonemes at the end of words, the system of including the location of phonemes, apocopy of removing phonemes at the end of words, and syncope of removing phonemes in the middle of words

© 2020 L'Geneus. All rights reserved.

### 1. Introduction

Humans are social beings who have the needs and abilities as well as habits to communicate and interact with other humans, both individually and in groups. Communication is needed by humans to interact, communication can be done through language, language plays an important role in our daily lives, without language anyone will not be able to convey something to others what he wants to convey, more precisely language as a link between people, both verbal, written and gesture.

According to Parlaungan (2016: 1), language is a means of communication between members of society in the form of symbols of sounds produced by human speech tools. This definition includes two areas, namely: the sound produced by the utterance tool and the meaning or meaning implied in the sound flow itself. The sound is a vibration that stimulates our hearing aids, and the meaning or meaning is the content contained in the sound stream which causes a reaction to what we hear.

Language functions in society and seeks to explain the human ability to use appropriate language rules in varied situations. As we know, Indonesia is a country that is rich in culture, regional differences, therefore, Indonesia has many varieties of languages or what we often call dialects. Dialect is the language of a group of people living in a certain area.

Language variation or variety is a major limitation in sociolinguistic studies, Kridalaksana (1974) (in Chaer and Leonie 2004: 61) defines sociolinguistics as a branch of linguistics that seeks to explain the characteristics of language variations and establish the correlation of the characteristics of these language variations with characteristics social community. Language variation is caused by the existence of non- diverse social interaction activities and due to the non-homogeneous speakers. In this case the language variation has two views. First, language variation is seen as a result of the social diversity of language speakers and the diversity of language functions, so language variation occurs as a result of social diversity and diversity of language functions. Second,

As the times progress, life in society can change behavior, attitudes as well as the language used. Today there are many languages that sound strange but unique to our ears, one of which is the waria language used by waria themselves.

The language of waria is classified into slang, which is a language that is special and secret. Nowadays, the use of this language is not only used by transgender people but also widely used by various groups such as teenagers and so on. This transgender language was originally just a language made up by the wearer and without realizing it, this language is becoming popularly used to communicate and is even familiar to our ears. This language is considered a medium of expression but, without realizing it, over time this language can threaten the existence of Indonesian. This language can also change the character that is in a person. Each language has its own uniqueness used by its users, researchers want to see the uniqueness of the transgender language, and see their lifestyle.

## **2. Methods**

### **2.1. Research sites**

The research location is a place or area where the research is carried out. The researcher chose Sisingamangaraja Street, Medan, as the location of the research location. The researcher saw that there were transgender people who interacted to make a living in that place. Therefore, the researcher chose this place as the right object for the research, and with the agreement between the researcher and the informant, this research also took place in social media chats.

### **2.2. Research time**

This research activity was planned by the researcher for one month starting from June 2017. As initial data, the researcher had made observations on informants, transgender people.

### **2.3. Data source**

The data obtained in this study are sourced from spoken and written use of transgender language in adults aged 25-45 years. This research took place at Jalan Sisingamangaraja Medan. Apart from that, research is also taking place on social media chat.

### **2.4. Data Collection Methods and Techniques**

A method is a method that must be implemented or applied; technique is a way of implementing or applying the method according to Sudaryanto (1993: 9). This stage is an attempt by the researcher to prepare sufficient data. This research is a field research, in which the researcher must go directly to the place where this research is conducted to obtain the data used for research. This field research will be conducted at Jalan Sisingamangaraja Medan. Researchers only focus on the use of waria vocabulary and vocabulary formation in waria. The data taken in this study are vocabulary. The method used in this research is the interview method.

The type of data in this study uses qualitative methods, the data to be used in this study are primary data. Primary data or objects used in this study were obtained using the observation method. The observation method is a method that is carried out by listening to

the use of vocabulary, the use of the language being listened to is the use of transgender language vocabulary that is used by the waria themselves. The technique used in this research is the listening proficiently technique, this is done by participating in conversation activities while listening to the ongoing conversation. The advanced technique used in this research is the note taking technique. According to Sudariyanto (1993: 33), the note-taking technique is to record data collected from applying the results of previous techniques.

**2.5. Data Analysis Methods and Techniques**

In analyzing the data the method used was the agih method. According to Sudaryanto (1993: 13-15), the agih method is a method that matches something with a determining object originating from the language itself. The technique used in analyzing the data is the dressing technique, the technique of replacing the existing lingual unit elements. The agih method is used to analyze the vocabulary of waria and the structure of word formation in waria.

The following are the words used by transgender speakers:

No	Bahasa Indonesia	Bahasa Waria
1	Sudah	Sutra
2	Tidak	Tinta

a. Change Technique

The replacement technique is to replace the existing lingual unit elements. Example :

1) Already su →sutra

The word sutra comes from the word already. In this word there are symptoms of Apokop and paragraph. In this word, the phoneme / d /, / a /, and / h / (apokop) are removed, and in this word there are phoneme additions / t /, / r /, and / a /. (paragog symptom) The formation of a word that has become sutra is done using the dressing technique.

2) Silk

The word sutra is used to denote a work that has been done by someone, the word sutra means it is finished: it is ready or finished, the word sutra belongs to the class of adjectives (adjectives), the word dish means already.

3) No→no→ ink

The word ink comes from the word no. In this word, the Apocop and paragraph symptoms occur. In this word there is a deletion of the phonemes / d /, / a /, and / k / (apokop), and in this word there is a phoneme enhancer / n /, / t /, and / a /. (paragog symptom) word formation does not turn into ink is done by using the dressing technique

4) Ink

The word ink is used to express a rejection of the word ink is rejection, denial and so on, the word ink belongs to the class of adjectives (adjectives), the word ink means no.

**3. Result and Discussion**

**3.1 Meaning of Transgender Language on Jalan Sisingamangara Medan**

Based on the style of transgender language on Jalan Sisingamangaraja Medan has several meanings, namely:

- a. Bakarina  
The word bakarina is used to express an action that someone does, the word bakarina means to burn, for example, the mother grills fish, or burns fish, the word bakarina belongs to the class of verbs (verbs), the word bakarina means to burn.
- b. Malasia  
The word Malasia is used to express something that someone or himself feels, the word malasia which means, the feeling of not wanting to do anything such as working and so on, the word malasia is a class of adjectival words (adjectives), the word malasia in Indonesian is lazy.
- c. Wangia  
The word wangia is used to express the feeling that a person or himself feels, the word wangia which means, the presence of a pleasant fragrance that is felt by the sense of smell (nose) or fragrance is good smelling, fragrant, the word wangia belongs to the adjectival class ). The word wangia in Indonesian is wangi.
- d. Mataram  
The word mataram is used to express something that is owned by someone or oneself, the word mataram which means, there is someone who has Mataram which is used to see something around us (the world) Mataram is the sense of vision, Mataram is included in the class of nouns ( noun ). Mataram word which means eye.
- e. Space  
The word space is used to express a job done by someone, space which means, someone who is in charge of taking someone from place to A to place B, the word space is included in the class of verbs (verbs). The word space means between.
- f. Warrior  
The word warrior is used to state a situation or an explanation of something, the word warrior usually describes an object or something, for example a stick is a warrior, the word warrior belongs to the class of adjectives (adjectives), the word warrior means short.
- g. Sendoko  
The word sendoko is used to denote an object that is used as a cutlery, sendoko means a tool used as a substitute for the hand to take something (such as rice), the shape is round, concave and has a variety of handles, for example, spatula, the word sendoko is included in the noun word class ( noun). The word sendoko means spoon.
- h. Makasur  
The word makasur is used to express an action that is done by someone or oneself, the word makasur means putting something into an open cavity (mouth) of a kind of food or drink to get rid of hunger and thirst. The word makasur belongs to the class of verbs (verbs), the word makasur means to eat.
- i. Plain  
The word come is used to denote a work done by someone, plain which means, someone who comes from place X to place A with a purpose and purpose, the word plain belongs to the class of verbs (verbs). The word plain which means to come.

- j. Crib  
The word buai is used to express a job done by someone, buai which means, someone who makes something, for example a kind of food, goods, or others, the word buai belongs to the class of verbs (verbs). The word buai which means make.
- k. Ampina  
The word ampina is used to express an action that is done by oneself, ampina means that there is a feeling of regret in someone's heart, it could be that A has done a wrong act and then begs for ampina to X, then A asks for ampina from him, the word ampina belongs to in the verb (verb) class. The word ampina means forgiveness.
- l. Ambulance  
The word ambulance is used to describe an action that is carried out by oneself, ambulance means taking something that is needed, for example taking goods or other types from a place such as taking fruit from a tree, taking money from a bank and others. The word ambulance belongs to the verb (verb) class. The word ambulance means take.
- m. Sirman  
The word sirman is used to describe an action that is done by oneself or another, the word sirman means to give water plants, the word sirman belongs to the class of verbs (verbs). The word sirman means flush.
- n. Mandala  
The word mandala is used to describe an action that is done by ourselves or others that we usually do or even often do, mandala means to clean ourselves with dirt, the word mandala belongs to the class of verbs (verbs). The word mandala means bath.
- o. Pandavas  
The word pandawa is used to express a situation or an explanation for something, the word pandawa usually has a solid, smart, clever or clever brain at working on something, the word pandawa is included in the adjectival word class (adjective), the word warrior means clever.
- p. Lampino  
The word lampino is used to describe an object that is used to illuminate a room so that it does not appear dark, lampino is a light bulb connected to electricity to give light. The word lampino belongs to the class of noun (noun). The word lampino means lamp.
- q. Jula  
The word jula is used to express an action done by someone or a trader, the word jula means selling something to a buyer. The word jula belongs to the class of verbs (verbs), the word jula is defined by transgender people in Indonesian which means selling.
- r. Squid  
The word kiss is used to express an action that someone does, the word squid means kissing someone, the word squid belongs to the class of verbs (verbs), the word squid is defined by waria in Indonesian, namely kiss.
- s. Bukri  
The word Bukri is used to express an action that is done by someone related to a closed place or object, such as doors, cans, bottles and so on, the word bukri belongs to the class of verbs (verbs), the word bukri means open.

t. Portrait

The word portrait is used to express an action that is carried out by someone related to a sharp object, the word portrait means to separate something from a connected or connected part into several parts of the word portrait which is included in the class of verbs (verbs), the word poter means cut.

u. Sunarti

The word sunarti is used to express someone who has done circumcision, the word sunarti means cutting off circumcision, the word sunarti is included in the verb word class (verb), the word sunarti means cutting the foreskin, or circumcision.

v. Nainggolan

The word nainggolan is used to describe someone who rises to the top or to a higher place, the word nainggolan belongs to the class of verbs (verbs), the word nainggolan means to rise, to climb.

w. Imagine

The word bayangkari is used to pay off something that has been borrowed from someone, the word bayangkari belongs to the class of verbs (verbs), the word bayangkara means, to pay.

x. Rida

The word tunggang is used to express expecting the arrival of something that has been anticipated in the form of good news, someone, or object, the word bayangkari belongs to the class of verbs (verbs), the word tunggang means waiting.

y. Lamhot

The word lamhot is used to express the length between (about time), the word lamhot belongs to the class of adjectives (adjectives), the word lamhot means long.

z. Kawinlara

The word kawinlara is used to describe the formation of a family with the opposite sex, having a husband or wife; married. The word kawinlara belongs to the class of verbs (verbs), the word kawinlara means kawin.

#### 4. Conclusion

Waria is a language that belongs to slang (secret language). The use of transgender language is used for daily communication by the wearer (waria), for example, the use of the word cook, which means cooking in the language of waria, is used so that people do not understand what they are talking about. From the research that has been conducted by the author on the vocabulary of transgender language at Jalan Sisingamangaraja Medan the writer concludes: The language of waria was formed which originally came from the Indonesian language which has changed due to the presence of several language symptoms such as systematic symptoms, paragraphs, apocopes and syncope. The systematic symptom is the exchange of the position of the phonemes in a word, namely there are 2 vocabularies. The symptom of a paragog is the addition of a pronoun at the end of a word with 15 vocabulary words. The phoneme symptom is the removal of a phoneme at the end of a word with 40 vocabulary words. The symptom of syncope is missing a phoneme in the middle of a word contains 1 vocabulary. The meaning contained in the waria vocabulary is the meaning that arises based on the use of language based on its geographic environment, dialect and origin, and has the same meaning in Indonesian, it's just that the pronunciation of

the word is different, for example the word cook is spoken by the language. waria is the word masako, but the word masako means cooking. In terms of the users, this transgender language will continue to develop because this language is quite unique and creative.

## **5. Reference**

- Alya, Qonita, 2009. Kamus Bahasa Indonesia : INDAHJAYA Adipranata. Badudu, JS. 1985. Pelik-Pelik Bahasa Indonesia. Bandung : Hikmah.
- Chaer, Abdul dan Leoni Agustina. 2004. Sociolinguistik Perkenalan Awal. Jakarta. Rineka Cipta. Chaer, Abdul, 2007. Linguistik Umum. Jakarta : Rineka Cipta.
- Chaer, Abdul, 2009. Pengantar Semantik Bahasa Indonesia. Jakarta : Rineka Cipta.
- Kridalaksana, H. 2007. Pembentukan Kata dalam Bahasa Indonesia. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama. Leech, Geoffrey. 2003, semantik (Terjemahan), Jakarta, Pustaka Pelajar.
- Oetomo, Dede, 2001. Memberi Suara Pada Yang Bisu. Yogyakarta : Galang Printika. Ramlan, M. 2009. Morfologi Suatu Tinjauan Deskriptif. Yogyakarta: CV 'Karyono' Ritonga, Parlaungan, dkk. 2016. Bahasa Indonesia Praktis. Medan : Bartong Jaya. Salliyanti, 2013. Bahasa Indonesia Di Perguruan Tinggi : Bartong Jaya.
- Suhardi. 2008. Sintaksis. Yogyakarta: UNY Press.
- Sudaryanto, 1993. Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisa Bahasa. Yogyakarta:Sanata Dharma University Press.
- Sumarsono, 2014. Sociolinguistik. Yogyakarta : SABDA (Lembaga Studi Agama, Budaya dan perdamaian).
- Manik, Sondang, 2004. Pengkajian Semantik Pada Bahasa Gaul (tesis) Medan : Pasca Sarjana Universitas Sumatera Utara.
- Soniya Utari. 2014. Bahasa Alay pada Remaja dalam Konstelasi Kebahasaan saat ini (Skripsi) Medan : Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Sumatera Utara.
- Sukmi, Willyana. 2006. Bahasa Gaul. (Skripsi) Medan : Fakultas Sastra Universitas Sumatera Utara.