

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS

The writer presented the results of the analysis of the data that had been collected in this chapter. She grouped the data collected based on the origin of the slang word. The writer in this chapter analyzed 52 transwoman slang words. The explanation is as follows.

4.1. Indonesian

The writer found 26 transwoman slang words which originally came from Indonesian. The data that had been collected are presented in the table below.

Table 4.1. Slang words which origin came from Indonesian

No.	Slang Expression	Meaning
1.	Alemong	Alamak
2.	Apose	Apa
3.	Bayangkari	Bayar
4.	Beranak dalam kubur	Berak
5.	Cucok	Cocok
6.	Dese	Dia
7.	Ember	Memang benar
8.	Endul	Enak
9.	Haustralia	Haus
10.	Jalanan	Jalan/jalanan
11.	Jeli-jeli	Jalan-jalan

12.	Jelong	Jelek
13.	Kedoya	Kado
14.	Kerajaan	Pekerjaan
15.	Les biola	Lesbian
16.	Mataheres	Matahari
17.	Mawar	Mau
18.	Mursidah	Murah
19.	Organ	Orang
20.	Pancaroba	Pacar
21.	Rambatan	Rambut
22.	Sikur	Kurang
23.	Sindang	Sini
24.	Sutra	Sudah
25.	Tapioka	Tapi
26.	Wanita jaya wisata	Wanita karir

4.1.1. Alemong

The word *alemong* is taken from the Indonesian word, which is *alamak*. According to KBBI, *alamak* is an interjection to express surprise. Furthermore, this word can also be used to express dejection and/or disappointment from other people and translated as *oh my God* or *geez*.

Example:

Alemong! Dompét eike kok tinta adinda di tas sih nek?

Alamak! Dompét saya kok tidak ada di tas sih?

Oh my God! Why isn't my wallet in my bag?

4.1.2. Apose

The word *apose* comes from the Indonesian language, which is *apa* and can be translated as *what* in English. As a slang word, its meaning and use are the same as the original word, which is *apa*.

In this type of slang vocabulary, the root word gets the suffix *-se* at the end, so the form changes into *apose*.

Example:

Saleh, yey lagi *apose*?

Saleh, kamu sedang *apa*?

Saleh, *what* are you doing?

4.1.3. Bayangkari

Bayangkari comes from Indonesian word, *bhayangkari*. The police wife union organization is an extra structural body of POLRI (Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia). The word *bayangkari* becomes the slang form of *bayarin* because of the similarity in the pronunciation. *Bayarin* is the informal form of *membayarkan* or can be translated as *to pay* in English.

Example:

Eike lagi bokek nih nek. *Bayangkari* dong!

Saya sedang bokek. *Bayarin* dong!

I'm broke. Please *pay* my bills!

4.1.4. Beranak dalam Kubur

Beranak dalam Kubur is actually a title of an Indonesian horror movie. However, as slang, the meaning of it is *berak*. It is an Indonesian word that can be translated as *defecation* or *excretion* in English. The first four letters of *beranak dalam kubur* and *berak* are composed of the same letters, and the pronunciation between *beranak* and *berak* are also similar. Thus *beranak dalam kubur* becomes the slang form of *berak*.

Example:

Mbak Wati, eike agak telat ya ntar. Masih *beranak dalam kubur* nih, mencri nek.

Mbak Wati, saya agak telat ya nanti. Masih *berak* nih, mencret.

Miss Wati, I'm going to be a little bit late. I'm still *pooping*, I'm having diarrhea.

4.1.5. Cucok

If the word *cucok* is interpreted literally, then it has no meaning.

However, if the letter "u" changed into "o," it becomes *cocok*.

This word is borrowed from the Indonesian word, *cocok*. This slang is usually used to say something like suitable. Moreover, *cucok* can also be used as an expression of agreement.

Example:

Mbak, yen rokmu diwenehi mutiara mesti bakal *cucok*.

Mbak, jika rokmu diberi Mutiara pasti akan *cocok* deh.

Miss, if your skirt is embellished with pearls, it will definitely *match*.

4.1.6. Dese

If this word is translated in its literal meaning, the word *dese* has no meaning. However, as a slang word, it refers to a third person who is being discussed (gossip), usually used for a third person who is not part of the gang of perpetrators. *Dese* is borrowed from the word *dia*, an Indonesian word that can be translated as *he* or *she*. It is defined as he or she since the pronunciation is close to *dia*, an Indonesian word.

Example:

Saiki Mbak Marni eyes banget lho. Wengi *dese* cerita yen tanam benang ning klinik.

Sekarang Mbak Marni cantik sekali lho. Kemarin *dia* cerita kalau tanam benang di klinik.

Now Mbak Marni is excellent, you know. Yesterday, *she* told me that she did thread lifts procedure at a clinic.

4.1.7. Ember

The word *ember*, which comes from Indonesian, has undergone a metaphorical change where the word initially meant 'a cylindrical

water container'. However, now this word is also used as a slang word that is intended to designate a person who likes to spit out other people's disgrace (gossip). In addition, it can also be an abbreviation of *emang bener* that can be translated as *it's true*.

Example:

X: "Mbak, mosok Si Yanti punya gadun barbara sih? Bener gak?"

Y: "Ih, *ember!* Eike lihat kok kemaren. Kayaknya tajir banget sih dese."

X: "Dengar-dengar Si Yanti punya gadun baru, ya? Benar atau tidak?"

Y: "Ih, *memang bener!* Saya lihat kok kemaren. Sepertinya kaya raya sih dia."

X: "I heard that Yanti has a new sugar daddy, huh? Is that true?"

Y: "It is *true!* I saw them yesterday. He seems very rich."

4.1.8. Endul

The word *endul* is also often called *endulita* or *endolita*. According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, *endul* means cradle. This slang word is borrowed from Indonesian. The meaning of it is *enak*. It can be used to express a sense of pleasure. However, *endul* is specifically used to express the excellent taste of a food or drink. This word can be translated as *delicious* in English.

Example:

Es teler seberang jalinan ternyata *endul* nek. Barbara aja eike nyobain.

Es teler seberang jalan ternyata *enak*. Baru saja saya mencoba.

Es teler across the street is surprisingly *delicious*. I just tried it.

4.1.9. **Haustralia**

The word *haustralia* sounds similar to one of the six continents on earth, Australia. As a slang, it is taken from the Indonesian word, *haus*. It is the dry feeling in the throat and wanting to drink. The first and second syllables in Australia are similar to *haus*, so the community mix those two words and creates a new vocabulary. This slang can be translated as *thirsty* in English.

Example:

Mbak Na, eike *haustralia* nih. Beli es teh, yuk, nek!

Mbak Na, saya *haus* nih. Beli es teh, yuk!

Miss Na, I'm *thirsty*. Let's go buy some ice tea!

4.1.10. **Jalinan**

The word *jalinan* is borrowed from the Indonesian language, which has two meanings in literal. The first meaning relates to rope/knot/bond, while the second meaning is the result of weaving. However, this word means *jalan* or *jalan* as a slang.

It can be translated as *street* in English. It becomes the slang form of *jalan* and *jalan* because of the similarity in pronunciation and writing.

Example:

Kue indang dianter ke *Jalinan* Kenangan? Eike tinta tawar itu di mandoska!

Kue ini diantar ke *Jalan* Kenangan? Saya tidak tau itu di mana!

This cake must be delivered to Kenangan *Street*? I do not know where it is.

4.1.11. Jeli-jeli

The word *jeli-jeli* is borrowed from the Indonesian word, *jeli*. According to KBBI, *jeli* is defined as a clear, sweet, and chewy comestible made from fruit juice, sugar, and gelatin boiled until thick. Due to the similarity in the first syllable, *jel-*, this word was taken and used as a slang word meaning *jalan-jalan* or can be translated as *go for a walk*.

Example:

Akika udinda tinta sabar deh mawar *jeli-jeli* ke taman besok Sabtu.

Aku sudah tidak sabar deh mau *jalan-jalan* ke taman besok Sabtu.

I can't wait to go to the park next Saturday.

4.1.12. Jelong

The word *jelong* actually has no literal meaning. As a slang word, many people often interpret it as a form of *jalan*, which is actually wrong. However, this word actually means *jelek* or translated as *ugly* in English.

Example:

Ih, jangan pilih tas yang itu dong, *jelong*. Tinta cucok sama baju yey.

Jangan pilih tas yang itu dong, *jelek*. Tidak cocok dengan pakaianmu.

Don't choose that bag, it's *ugly*. Doesn't match your outfit.

4.1.13. Kedoya

The word *kedoya* is actually a name of a kelurahan in Kecamatan Kebon Jeruk, Jakarta. However, as slang, this word means *kado* in Indonesia. This can be translated as present in English. It becomes the slang form of *kado* because of the similarity in pronunciation and writing.

Example:

Yey udinda nyiapin *kedoya* buat ultah Mbak Silvi?

Kamu sudah menyiapkan *kado* untuk ulang tahun Mbak Silvi?

Have you prepared the *present* for Miss Silvi's birthday?

4.1.14. Kerajaan

The word *kerajaan* is borrowed from the Indonesian language. According to KBBI, its definition is a form of government headed by a king. However, as a slang word, the meaning is the same as a job or *kerjaan* in the informal form of the Indonesian language. This can be translated as a *job*. *Kerajaan* becomes the slang form of *pekerjaan* because of the similarity in pronunciation and writing.

Example:

Akika butuh *kerajaan* barbara deh. Yang sekarang kecil banget dutanya.

Saya membutuhkan *pekerjaan* baru deh. Yang sekarang kecil sekali gajinya.

I think I need a new *job*. My current job is very low-paying

4.1.15. Les Biola

The actual meaning of *les biola* is an activity outside school to train skills in playing violin. However, as a slang word, the meaning is lesbian. A Lesbian is a woman who only likes or feels sexual desire with a fellow woman. The pronunciation and writing similarities make *les biola* the slang form of lesbian.

Example:

Si Tini ternyata *les biola*. Kemaren eike lihat dese sama pere lagi gandingan di taman.

Si Tini ternyata *lesbian*. Kemaren saya lihat dia bersama perempuan sedang bergandengan tangan di taman.

Tini is surprisingly a *lesbian*. Yesterday, I saw her with a girl, holding each other's hands at a park.

4.1.16. Mataheres

If the word *mataheres* is translated in its literal meaning, it is meaningless. However, as a transwoman slang, this word means *matahari*, the star which is the center of the solar system that radiates heat and light to the planets that revolve around it. In English, this can be translated as *the sun*. *Mataheres*, borrowed from Indonesian, has the suffix *-es* at the end of the word, which changes the word from *matahari* to *mataheres*.

Example:

Udinda jam 11 masih mendung begini, *mataheres* ga nongol-nongol. Cucian eike mana bisa kering kalau begini?

Sudah jam 11 masih mendung seperti ini, *matahari* tidak keluar-keluar. Cucian saya mana bisa kering kalau begini?

It's already 11 o'clock but still cloudy like this; the *sun* doesn't come out. How can my laundry be dry?

4.1.17. Mawar

In Indonesian, *mawar* is defined as one of the plants with thorns on the stem and usually a red flower crown. However, there are many other varieties of the flower crown, such as pink and white. As a slang word, it means *mau* or can be translated as *want* because the pronunciations are similar.

Example:

Mbak Lisa, eike *mawar* ambil yang merah dong nek.

Mbak Lisa, saya *mau* ambil yang merah dong.

Miss Lisa, I *want* to take the red one.

4.1.18. Mursidah

The word *mursidah* is meaningless if translated in literal meaning. However, as slang, this word stands for *murah*, *bersih*, *indah*, which comes from the Indonesian language which can be translated as *cheap*, *clean*, and *lovely*. However, the use of this word is the same as the use of *cheap* and leaves the other two meanings behind.

Example:

Wak, kita beli makarena di warteg ajijah, yuk? Yang *mursidah*.

Soalnya akika lagi tinta punya duta nih nek.

Wak, kita beli makanan di warteg saja, yuk? Yang *murah*.

Soalnya saya sedang tidak punya uang, nih.

Bro, let's just buy food at the warteg, shall we? It's *cheap*. I don't have much money at the moment.

4.1.19. Organ

The word *organ* is defined as parts of the human body. However, if the *g* is moved to the very back, it becomes *orang*. *Orang* is an Indonesian word that can be translated as *people* in English. The use of *organ* as a slang word is the same as *people*. The similarities in writing and pronunciation make it the slang form of *orang*.

Example:

Kok bisa sih *organ* pada sukriya seblak?

Kok bisa *orang* pada suka seblak?

How can *people* like seblak?

4.1.20. Pancaroba

The literal meaning of *pancaroba* is the transition between dry season and rainy season. However, its meaning as slang is *pacar* which comes from Indonesian. This can be translated as *boyfriend* or *girlfriend* in English. *Pancaroba* becomes the slang form of *pacar* because of the similarity in pronunciation.

Example:

Miska, sindangdut deh! Yey udindul tawar belum kalau Yanti punya *pancaroba* barbara. Mukanya lucang banget!

Miska, sini deh! Kamu sudah tahu belum kalau Yanti punya *pacar* baru. Wajahnya lucu sekali!

Miska, come here! Did you know that Yanti has a new *boyfriend*? His face is adorable!

4.1.21. Rambatan

The word *rambatan* is borrowed from the Indonesian language.

The definition of *rambatan*, according to KBBI, is reachable vines. The word propagation itself comes from the word *rambat*, which gets the suffix *-an* at the end of the word. It can be seen that the *rambatan* and *rambut* only have one letter difference, which is *-u-* that is in the middle of the word.

However, since those two words have similarities in spelling and pronunciation, *rambatan* becomes the slang form of *rambut* that can be translated as *hair* in English.

Example:

Rambatan yey bar wae disemir to, Mbak?

Rambut kamu baru saja diwarnai ya, Mbak?

Did you just dye your *hair*, Miss?

4.1.22. Sikur

The word *sikur* is a typical transwomen slang word from Semarang which in Indonesian means *kurang*. This can be translated as *not enough* in English. This word is taken from the Indonesian which then given the affix of *si-* at the beginning of the word and omitted the last syllable, *-ang*, as the characteristic of the slang word of Semarangan transwomen.

Example:

Sikur iki Mbak. Regane 150 kok. Indang cuma 100 lho dutane sampeyan.

Kurang ini mbak. Harganya 150 kok. Ini hanya 100 lho uang kamu.

This is *not enough*, Miss. The price is 150. Your money is only 100.

4.1.23. Sindang

In literal meaning, the word *sindang* is meaningless. However, as a slang, this word has the meaning of *sini* which is an Indonesian vocabulary. This word gets the suffix *-dang* at the end of the word, which becomes *sindang*. This word is often heard used by transwomen other than in Semarang, so it can be concluded that this word is one of the vocabularies of the transgender language, which is quite common, not explicitly

used by transgender women in Semarang. This word can be translated to *here* in English.

Example:

Miska, *sindang* deh! Yey udindul tawar belum kalau Yanti punya pancaroba barbara. Mukanya lucang banget!

Miska, *sini* deh! Kamu sudah tahu belum kalau Yanti punya pacar baru. Wajahnya lucu sekali!

Miska, *come here*! Did you know that Yanti has a new boyfriend? His face is adorable!

4.1.24. Sutra

The word *sutra* is borrowed from the Indonesian language. The actual meaning is one of the materials of cloth made of silkworm thread. However, as a slang word, it is interpreted as *sudah* that can be translated as *already* since the words have similarity in the first syllable *su-* and in the rhyme.

Example:

Eike *sutra* kirim paket yang gedong ke rumah Mbak Jeni.

Saya *sudah* kirim paket yang besar ke rumah Mbak Jeni.

I've *already* sent the big package to Mbak Jeni's house.

4.1.25. Tapioka

Tapioka is a starch extracted from the storage roots of the cassava plant, a species native to the north region central-west region of Brazil, but whose use is now spread throughout South America. The Portuguese brought the plant to much of the West Indies, Africa, and Asia.

Example:

Jesika tuh pamer tas barbara ke Brenda kemaren. Dese bilangny sih ori, mahal, *tapioka* ternyata pelsyong wak barangnya.

Jesika itu pamer tas baru ke Brenda kemarin. Dia bilang asli dan mahal, *tapi* ternyata palsu barangnya.

Jesika was showing off her new bag to Brenda yesterday. She said it was real and expensive, *but* it turned out to be a fake.

4.1.26. Wanita Jaya Wisata

If the meaning of *Wanita Jaya Wisata* is described word by word, the word *wanita* itself refers to gender, the word *jaya* means success or excellent, and *wisata* means traveling. As a slang word, this is interpreted as *a career woman*. Career women are women who are involved in professional activities.

Example:

Kerajaan diana apose, sih? *Wanita jaya wisata* kantoran atau jadi ani-ani? Kok dendongnya menor banget gitu tiap keluar rumah.

Pekerjaan dia apa sih? *Wanita karir* kantoran atau jadi simpenan? Kok dandannya menor sekali setiap keluar rumah.

What is her job? Office *career woman* or a mistress? How come her makeup is so harmful every time, she leaves the house.

4.2. Javanese

The writer found 4 transwoman slang words which origin came from Javanese. The data that has been collected is presented in the table below.

Table 4.2. *Slang words which origin came from Javanese*

No.	Slang Expression	Meaning
1.	Duta	Duit
2.	Ngemes	Ngomong
3.	Singer	Ngerti
4.	Sisuka	Susuk

4.2.1. Duta

The word *duta*, which is one of the vocabularies in Indonesian, means a person whom the government sends to carry out a particular task or mission. However, in the case of slang words

by transwomen, this word does not come from Indonesian but Javanese language, which does take Indonesian vocabulary as their slang. As a transwomen slang word, *duta* is taken from the word *uang*, which means money.

Example:

Mbak Yanti, maaf lho. Eike lagi tinta ada *duta* nek.

Mbak Yanti, maaf ya. Saya sedang tidak ada *uang*.

Miss Yanti, I'm sorry. I don't have any *money* at the moment.

4.2.2. Ngemes

The word *ngemes* comes from the Javanese language, *ngomong*. In Indonesian, its meaning is *berbicara*, and this can be translated as *speaking* or *talking* in English. This word gets the suffix *-es*, so its writing is changing from *ngomong* to *ngemes*.

Example:

Mbak Jeni, sampeyan *ngemese* ki nganggo bahasa macica wae ben ora ono sing mudeng.

Mbak Jeni, kamu *bicara* pakai bahasa waria saja supaya tidak ada yang paham.

Miss Jeni, just *speaks* in sissy language, so no one understands.

4.2.3. Singer

The word *singer* comes from the word *ngerti*, a Javanese word, then the suffix *si-* at the beginning of the word, and the last syllable is omitted, namely *-ti*. This form is indeed a characteristic of the formation of slang words absorbed from the Javanese language by the transwomen in Semarang.

Example:

Eike ki malah tinta *singer* nek masalah ilmu ghoib ngono.

Aku justru tidak *paham* kalau masalah ilmu gaib begitu.

I don't really *understand* black magic things.

4.2.4. Sisuka

The word *sisuka* refers to the change of money when paying for something. This word is taken from the Javanese language, *susuk*. However, besides the suffix *si-* added to this word, this is also inspired by one of the characters in the Doraemon animated series, Sizuka.

Example:

Mbak, eike tadi udah bayar baksonya ya, tapi belum dapet *sisuka* lho.

Mbak, saya tadi sudah bayar baksonya ya, tapi belum dapat *kembaliannya* lho.

Miss, I have paid for the meatballs, but I haven't *changed*.

4.3. Sundanese

The writer found 1 transwoman slang words which origin came from Sundanese language. The data that has been collected is presented in the table below.

Table 4.3. *Slang words which origin came from Sundanese*

No.	Slang Expression	Meaning
1.	Sibala-bala	Bagi-bagi

4.4.2. Sibala-bala

The word *sibala-bala* is one of the slang vocabulary used only by Semarang transwomen because of the affix *si-* at the beginning of the word which is a characteristic of Semarang transwomen's slang. There are also transgender women in several other areas using *bala-bala* without any affixes as a form of slang with the same meaning, namely *divide*. This word can be translated as *to share* in English.

Example:

Wati, yey udinda dapet foto kewongan Millen? Sibala-bala dong nek! Eike jugriya mawar foto-fotonya.

Wati, kamu sudah dapat foto pernikahan Millen? *Bagi-bagi* dong! Saya juga mau foto-fotonya.

Wati, have you got Millen's wedding photo? Please *share!* I also want the photos.

4.4. Minang

The writer found 1 transwoman slang words which origin came from Minangese language. The data that has been collected is presented in the table below.

Table 4.4. *Slang words which origin came from Minang*

No.	Slang Expression	Meaning
1.	Mande	Mana

4.4.1. Mande

The word *mande* is often heard in pairs with the word *onde* which later becomes *onde mande*. This expression is a language that comes from West Sumatera. The word *onde* itself has the meaning of *ibu* (mother), while *mande* means *ya ampun* (oh my gosh), thus *onde mande* can be interpreted as *oh my mother* which can be used to express a sense of wonder, pity, or admiration. However, as a slang word, *mande* is defined as *mana*, because of the similarities in the first syllable. It can be translated as *where*.

Example:

Baju barbara yang tadi yey taruh *mande*?

Baju baru yang tadi kamu taruh *mana*?

Where did you put the new clothes?

4.5. Dutch

The writer found 2 transwoman slang words which origin came from Dutch. The data that has been collected is presented in the table below.

Table 4.5. *Slang words which origin came from Dutch*

No.	Slang Expression	Meaning
1.	Eike	Aku
2.	Yey	Kamu

4.5.1. Eike

The word *eike* is borrowed from Dutch, *ik*, which means *I*. However, as a slang word, *eike* is interpreted according to the original word, which in Indonesian means *aku* or *saya*, which is the first-person pronoun.

Example:

Wak, tadi to *eike* papasan sama laksana gundala di depan gang.

Badannya gedong keker gitu nek.

Wak, tadi *saya* papasan dengan lelaki botak di depan gang.

Badannya besar dan kekar gitu.

Wak, *I* passed a bald man in front of the alley. He was big and sturdy.

4.5.2. Yey

The word *yey* is actually meaningless. However, as a slang word, *yey* is defined as *kamu* or can be translated as *you*, a second person pronoun. *Yey* is taken from the Dutch language, *jij*, which has the same meaning.

Example:

Yanti, hari indang *eike* masak. Nanti *yey* yang cuci piringnya, yes?

Yanti, hari ini saya yang masak. Nanti *kamu* yang mencuci piring, ya?

Yanti, I'm going to cook today. *You* will be washing the dishes, won't you?

4.6. Arabic

The writer found 2 transwoman slang words which origin came from Arabic. The data that has been collected is presented in the table below.

Table 4.6. Slang words which origin came from Arabic

No.	Slang Expression	Meaning
1.	Akika	Aku
2.	Umroh	Umur

4.6.1. Akika

The word *akika* comes from the Arabic *aqiqah*, which actually means baby hair. This word was then absorbed into Indonesian and became *akikah*. *Akikah* or *aqiqah* is carried out to celebrate the presence of a child as a sign of gratitude to the presence of God who has bestowed the child. However, as slang, this word refers to the word *aku* or *saya* in Indonesian, the first person to speak or write. *Eike* and I have similarities in pronunciation's first and second syllables. This word can be translated as *I* in English.

Example:

Akika peking baju apose ya hari indang biar kelihatan cetar?

Saya pakai baju apa ya hari ini agar terlihat cetar?

What should *I* wear today to look fabulous?

4.6.2. Umroh

The word *umroh* comes from the Arabic language, *umrah* (عمرة). It is one of the worship activities in Islam. It is almost similar to the pilgrimage; this worship is carried out by performing several rituals of worship in the holy city of Mecca, especially in the al-Masjid al-Haram (المسجد الحرام). However, as a slang, this word means *umur*, which is an Indonesian word. It can be translated as *age* in English. The pronunciation of the word *umrah*, which is almost the same, makes this word a slang form of *umur*.

Example:

Lis, yey tawar *umroh* dese ga?

Lis, kamu tahu *umur* dia tidak?

Lis, do you know how old is he?

4.7. English

The writer found 1 transwoman slang word which origin came from English. The data that has been collected is presented in the table below.

Table 4.7. *Slang words which origin came from English*

No.	Slang Expression	Meaning
1.	Potita	Potong

4.7.1. Potita

As a slang, *potita* means *potong* in Indonesian, translated as *cut*. However, this slang word is borrowed from the word *potato* in English because of its similarity in pronunciation and writing at the beginning and at the end of the word.

Example:

Mbak Sinta, kue dari Jepri jangan yey *potita* dulu, ya?

Mbak Sinta, kue dari Jepri jangan kamu *potong* dulu, ya?

Mbak Sinta, please don't *cut* the cake from Jepri, okay?

4.8. Japanese

The writer found 1 transwoman slang word which origin came from Japanese. The data that has been collected is presented in the table below.

Table 4.8. *Slang words which origin came from Japanese*

No.	Slang Expression	Meaning
1.	Teriyaki	Terik

4.8.1. Teriyaki

Teriyaki is a Japanese cooking method that is heated or grilled, coated with soy sauce and sake/mirin/sugar. It comes from the Japanese language, *teri* (照り) which means shining (because it contains sugar from *tare* (タレ)), and the word *yaki* (焼き) which means to burn or roast. Tare is a mixture of soy sauce, sake/mirin, and sugar/honey that is heated. From the philosophy of the word *teriyaki*, this word can be used as a slang form of *terik*, Indonesian. However, it becomes a slang word because of the similar pronunciation of the first and second syllables. It can be translated as *bright* in English.

Example:

Kita ngapain deh ke pantai jam satria siang? *Teriyaki* beng-beng mataheresnya!

Mengapa kita ke pantai jam satu siang? *Terik* sekali mataharinya!

Why are we going to the beach at one pm? The sun shines so *brightly!*

4.9. Names of People, Animals, and Fictional Characters

The writer found 8 transwoman slang word which origin came from names of people, animals, and even fictional characters. The data that has been collected is presented in the table below.

Table 4.9. Slang words which origin came from names of people, animals, and fictional characters

No.	Slang Expression	Meaning
1.	Barbara	Baru
2.	Diana	Dia
3.	Macan tutul	Macan total
4.	Machica Mokhtar	Macet
5.	Nyi Blorong	Nyeberang
6.	Panjaitan	Panjang
7.	Susiyanti	Susah
8.	Ultramen	Ulang tahun

4.9.1. Barbara

Barbara is actually a name for girls. However, the meaning of it in Indonesian as a slang is *baru*. It can be defined as something that never existed or something fresh and translated into English as *new*. It becomes the slang form of *baru* because they are similar in the first syllable in writing and the pronunciation.

Example:

Ada anakonda *barbara* lho di bagian HR. Cakep banget wak mukanya.

Ada anak *baru* lho di bagian HR. Tampan sekali wajahnya.

There is a *new* kid in H.R. His face is really handsome.

4.9.2. Diana

Diana is actually a name for girls. However, the meaning of it in Indonesian as slang is *dia*. According to KBBI, its definition is the single persona spoken of, outside the speaker and interlocutor. In English, it can be translated as he or she. Diana can be the slang form of *dia* because of the similarities between the first and second syllables in writing and the pronunciations.

Example:

Diana makin cakep aja ya habis pindah ke Bali.

Dia semakin cantik saja ya sesudah pindah ke Bali.

She just got more beautiful after moving to Bali.

4.9.3. Macan tutul

Macan tutul is actually a fauna that belongs to the big cat family. This is a compound word. *Macan*, which means jammed, and *tutul* is considered a slang diction for the word total. *Macan tutul* is used as a slang word because of the similarity in pronunciation with the word *macet total*, which is an Indonesian word. So, this word can be translated as a traffic jam.

Example:

Alemong! Bisa-bisanya jalinan tol *macan tutul* begini!

Alamak! Bisa-bisanya jalan tol *macet total* begini!

Damn! How can the toll road be *totally jammed* like this!

4.9.4. Machica Mokhtar

Machica Mokhtar is actually the name of a famous Indonesian singer from the 1980's era. The word *machica mochtar* is used as a slang form of jam, or *macet* in Indonesian. *Machica mochtar* becomes slang because of its similarity with the word *macet* in the syllable.

Example:

Alemong! Sorry, ya, cyn akika telat. Tadi *machica mokhtar* di daerah Pemuda.

Alamak! Maaf ya saya terlambat. Tadi *macet* di daerah Pemuda.

Oh my god! Sorry, I'm late. There was a *traffic* jam around Pemuda.

4.9.5. Nyi Blorong

Nyi Blorong is taken from the Javanese language, *nyebrang*, which can be translated as *to cross*. It is an Indonesian legend in the form of a beautiful woman, with a human body from the waist up and a snake from the waist down. She is the strongest

commander owned by Kanjeng Ratu Kidul and is often considered the same as Nyi Roro Kidul.

Example:

Yey kalau mawar *nyi blorong* liat-liat jalinan dong!

Kamu kalau mau *menyeberang* lihat-lihat jalan dong!

If you want to *cross*, take a look at the road!

4.9.6. Panjaitan

Panjaitan is actually a clan name from Batak ethnic in Indonesia. It becomes a slang form of *panjang*, which is an Indonesian word because they have the same first syllable, which is *pan-*. This word can be translated as *long*.

Example:

Gilingan deh antreannya *panjaitan* beng-beng!

Gila deh antreannya *panjang* sekali!

It's crazy how *long* the line is!

4.9.7. Susiyanti

Susiyanti is actually a name for girls. However, the meaning of it in Indonesian as a slang is *susah*. According to KBBI, the definition of it is feeling unhappy, feeling insecure, or complex. In English, it can be translated as complicated or difficult.

Susiyanti becomes the slang form of *susah* because of the similarities between the first syllable and the pronunciations.

Example:

Mbak, eike kan ikut tes CPNS kemaren. Gilingan deh soalnya *susiyanti* beng-beng! Hamparan meledak rasanya kepala eike.

Mbak, saya kan ikut tes CPNS kemaren. Gila deh soalnya *susah* sekali! Hampir meledak rasanya kepala saya.

Miss, I took the CPNS test yesterday. It's crazy how *difficult* the questions are! My head almost exploded.

4.9.8. Ultramen

Actually, Ultraman is a superhero character in Ultraman T.V. Series from Japan. However, *ultramen* is the slang word that means *ulang tahun* in Indonesian. It can be translated as the *birthday* in English. It becomes the slang form of *ulang tahun* because of the similarities in the first syllable and the pronunciation.

Example:

Lisa *ultramen* lho besok. Gimandos kalau kita kasih dese hadiah?

Lisa *ulang tahun* lho besok. Bagaimana kalau kita beri dia hadiah?

Lisa's *birthday* is tomorrow. How about we give her a present?

4.10. Brand Names

The writer found 7 transwoman slang word which origin came from names of brands. The data that has been collected is presented in the table below.

Table 4.10. Slang words which origin came from brand names

No.	Slang Expression	Meaning
1.	Beng-beng	Banget
2.	Lambreta	Lambat
3.	Makarena	Makan/makanan
4.	Motorola	Motor
5.	Panasonic	Panas
6.	Pektai	Putih
7.	Pelita harapan	Pelit

4.10.1. Beng-beng

Actually, Beng-beng is a brand of chocolate snacks in Indonesia. However, the meaning of this word as a slang is *banget* and can be translated as *very* in English . This is due to the similarity in pronunciation to the word *banget* which comes from Indonesian.

Example:

Tadi eike naik ojol jemputnya lambreta *beng-beng*. Kesel eike!

Tadi saya naik ojek online jemputnya lama *banget*. Kesal saya!
I took an online ojek, the pick-up took *too* long. It made me
upset!

4.10.2. Lambreta

Lambretta is a brand of a scooter in Indonesia. The production house was initially located in the city of Milan. There is a river near the factory, namely Lambrate River. There is a myth about a mythical water fairy named Lambretta. That's where the Lambretta brand comes from. However, slang means *lambat* or can be translated as *slow*. It becomes the slang form of *lambat* because of the similarity in writing, and their first syllable, *lam-* is the same.

Example:

Duh, handphone akika *lambreta* banget. Pngen eike banting rasanya!

Duh, handphone aku *lambat* banget. Ingin ku banting rasanya!

Ugh, my handphone is really *slow*. I want to slam it!

4.10.3. Makarena

The word *makarena* comes from Macarena. It is a Spanish dance song by Los Del Rio. However, as a slang word, it means *makan*. In English, this can be translated as *eat*. Another

meaning of this slang word in Indonesian is *makanan* which can be translated as *food* in English. The similarity in syllable and pronunciation makes it as a slang form of *makan* and *makanan*.

Example:

Wak, shanghai-shanghai begindang akika pengen *makarena* baksos yang pedesaan, terus minumnya es teh manis deh.

Wak, siang-siang begini saya ingin *makan* bakso yang pedas, lalu minum es teh manis deh.

Wak, this afternoon I want to *eat* spicy meatballs, and then drink sweet iced tea.

4.10.4. Motorola

Motorola is actually a company from the United States which produces many kinds of telecommunication products, such as mobile phones. However, as a slang word, the meaning of this word in Indonesia is *motor* or *motorcycle* in English. Motorola's first and second syllables are the same as a *motor* in writing and pronunciation. That is why it becomes the slang form of *motor*.

Example:

Ih, Mbak Susi *motorola* yey barbara yes? Lucang deh warna pinknya!

Ih, Mbak Susi *motor* kamu baru, ya? Lucu deh warna pink begitu!

Miss Susi, your *motorbike* is new, isn't it? How cute the pink color is!

4.10.5. Panasonic

Panasonic is actually a Japanese electronics manufacturer. However, its meaning as a slang word is *panas*, which comes from the Indonesian language and can be translated as *hot*. Like Motorola, this type of transwoman slang uses one brand of electronic equipment. The word Panasonic itself contains the word *panas*, which is in the first five words. That is why it has become the slang form of *panas*.

Example:

Kenapose *panasonic* beng-beng siang ini? Tadi pagi dingin manjalita lho.

Mengapa *panas* sekali siang ini? Tadi pagi dingin lho.

Why is this afternoon so *hot*? It was cold this morning.

4.10.6. Pektai

The word *pektai* if translated literally, means nothing. However, as slang, this comes from Pektay, which is actually a vaginal discharge medicine brand. This is a disease caused by infection or inflammation resulting in excessive fluid discharge in the female genitalia. The writing of this word that has been

absorbed into the transwoman language variety then changed from *pektay* to *pektai* because of the pronunciation. However, as a slang word, the meaning of this word is *putih* in Indonesian. It can be translated as *white* in English.

Example:

Mbak Yeyen, tasya yang *pektai* lucang juga deh.

Mbak Yeyen, tas yang *putih* lucu juga deh.

Miss Yeyen, the *white* bag is quite cute.

4.10.7. Pelita Harapan

Pelita Harapan is actually the name of a private Christian university in Indonesia. However, its meaning as a slang is taken from the Indonesian word, which is *pelit*, and Pelita Harapan contains the word *pelit* in the first word. *Pelit* can be translated as *stingy*.

Example:

Bos yey *pelita harapan* beng-beng, sih! Masa cuti hamidun aja ga dikasih? Bukan main!

Bos kamu *pelit* sekali, sih! Masa cuti hamil saja tidak diberi?

Bukan main!

Your boss is really *stingy*! maternity leave is not given?