

An Analysis of Antilanguage in Shemale Community

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the daily language used by shemale community at jalan Martubung Medan. The objective of the study were to describe the antilanguage and their meaning used in Shemale Community. This study also aims to find out the expressions of antilanguage used in shemale community. To find out the reasons why they used those expressions. This research used descriptive qualitative method. The findings of the data analysis showed that there are five characteristics of antilanguage namely relexication with the total numbers 24 times, over lexicalization with the total numbers 12 times, homophone with the total number 2 times, abbreviation with the amount 3, creation with the numbers 4. The findings showed that the meaning used by the characters are the contextual meaning, depending on the situation or given context because antilanguage has many meanings on their languages. The findings in this research have shown that language is created as communication and interaction tool in the transsexual community. This research is not only based on glossary tract but also field study involvement, which is show that the language is created by the community.

Keywords: *antilanguage, shemale community*

INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the identity of a nation as well as it is with the Indonesian language. Indonesian has dialect because of such Indonesian language consists of different ethnic, cultural and linguistic backgrounds, such as Indonesian, Batak, Javanese, and others. Language as a tool communications used by the community to cooperate, interact, and self-identification. Kokasih (2003: 18) mentions the language as a series of sounds that have a certain meaning known as a word, symbolizes a concept. Each language actually has a provision or similarities in terms of sounds, formatting, grammar, sentence, and meaning, but because of the various factors that exist in the society of language usage it is, like age, education, religion, field of activity and profession, and background culture of the region, then the language becomes uniform.

Languages can be reviewed internally and externally. Internal review is related with the internal structure of language that is related to aspects linguistics and linguistic theory alone, while external studies are concerned with factors outside the language related to the use of the language by its speakers in social and civic groups. This external assessment involves more than one discipline, such as sociolinguistics a combination of sociology and linguistics.

Sociolinguistic according to Chaer and Agustina (2004: 4) mentions that Sociolinguistics is a branch of interdisciplinary linguistics with science sociology, with the object of research the relationship between language with factors social in a speech society. While Fishman, (1972 in Chaer and Agustina 2004: 3) suggests that sociolinguistics is a study of traits typical languages, language functions, and language usage because of the three elements these interact in and mutually change each other in one society the social identity of the speaker, the social environment in which the speech event occurs as well as the level of linguistic variety and variety.

It is clear that sociolinguistics is an examination of the external language that is between society with language, studying the characteristics of the variety of languages, the function of variety language, and use of language and the relationship between language and factors social in a speech society.

According to George (1964 in Peteda 1996: 7) semantics are a language consists of structures that are meaningful when associated with an inner object experience of the human world. Semantics as a study of meaning, that is meaning implied in the sentence is also the subject of discussion in semantics, and every words spoken by humans, as well as other social groups for sure has meaning. Semantics as the study of meaning, namely cognition thinking which deals with classifying and describing human experience about the language. So every meaning of the word is described from human experience has the meaning contained in the dictionary is often referred to as lexical semantics.

As a social symbol system, language can reflect the social attitude and create social identities. Anti-language, as a special form of language, verifies closely the relationship between language and society. The concept “anti-language” was firstly put forward and studied by linguist M.A.K. Halliday in the journal American Anthropologist in 1976. At certain times and places we come across special forms of language generated by some kind of anti-society; these we may call “anti-languages” (Halliday, 1976:570).

Shemale are men who prefer to act as women in his daily life. The existence of transvestites has been recorded for a long time in history and have different positions in every society. Although it can be related with a person's physical condition, the symptoms of shemale are part of the social aspect transgenderism.

A man choosing to be a shemale can be related to circumstances biological (hermaphroditism), sexual orientation (homosexuality), or consequence environmental conditions.

Transgender who is at jalan Martubung Medan is a collection of various areas of different backgrounds, according to research the main cause of a person becoming a shemale is an environmental factor. From birth, transvestites are full of conflict. At first they were confronted with two choices, being male or female. Both of these options bring them into some consequences. Conflict others arise as they dive in the midst of the surrounding society full of its own norms and rules. Their presence is considered useless because it does not have the same rights and obligations as any other human being.

Economic factors is also as triggers, some men difficulties to finding jobs, for the sake of getting a decent life, they dare to declare themselves as a shemale and using a skirt who reflects a whole woman. Almost the shemale at jalan Tembung Medan Medan works in the salon or has a salon.

Transgender is a group of sections of society that have a separate community part of society. Fellow transvestites in using certain languages are viewed from a particular situation called language variety. Development language among transvestites is equipped and enriched by the community environment where they live. This means a process of characteristic formation resulting from association with the community around will be a special feature in a language behavior.

Based on the preliminary observation, the researcher take as examples of conversational between one each other :

No.	Sentences	Meaning	Contextual Meaning
1.	eh ne dah jam beer ni ga <u>mekong</u>	What time is it ? do	For asking that it

	kanu a ?	you want to eat ?	is time to eat
2.	<u>Uding</u> somse sambreta ketri inang .	You have arrogant to me now	To remind someone who have forgotten
3.	<u>capcus</u> dah...	Hurry up	To hurry up to do something

The Identification of The Study

Based on the background of the study. The researcher identifies the following problem on conversation in shemale community, they are :

1. The Shemale community have made their own languages so the people can not understand what did they say .
2. Many shemale using their own language and they rarely appears in the daytime.
3. The most dominant characteristics of antilanguage in shemale community

The Objective of the Study

The objectives of this study are :

1. To describe the Antilanguage and their meaning used in the Shemale Community at Jalan Martubung Medan.
2. To find out the way used of antilanguage expressions in shemale community.
3. To find out their reasons in using Antilanguage expressions in shemale community.

The Scope and Limitation of The Study

In the relation to keep this study staying in focus, the limitation of the study is needed. This study is going to analyze the conversation in shemale community at jalan Martubung Medan. The scope is Sociolinguistics and it will be limited on Antilanguage.

Significances of the study.

It is expected that the finding will give contributions for academic field and practical field.

1. Theoretically ; the finding can add use more horizontal in sociolinguistic theories. In addition the finds can be references for other researcher.
2. Practically ; the finding has some benefits for all student especially at English study program and the students are able to apply their knowledge and comprehension the anti language in the appropriate daily conversation, especially in informal situation. And also as the additional resources for teachers and lecturers in teaching language.

METHOD

Research Design

This research was conducted by applying descriptive qualitative research design. According to Faisal (1990) Qualitative research is research that aims to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the subject of the study such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, etc.

Source of Data

It will took from the conversation between member to member in shemale community in “Arya Entertainment group” at jalan Martubung Medan. The researcher will be took five members in shemale community in “Arya Entertainment group” to be analyzed.

The Technique of Collecting Data

The data was be analyzed by applying the following steps :

1. Recorded the conversation by using camera
2. Transcribed the conversation into written language
3. Translated into English

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The data was collected from the conversation of shemale community in ‘Arya Entertainment group’ at jalan Martubung Medan kelurahan Tangkahan. There were 5 characteristics of antilanguages namely relexicalization, overlexicalization, homophone, abbreviation, creation. The researcher tried to describe some point that include: firstly, the characteristics of antilanguage used in conversation of *shemale community in ‘Arya entertainment group’*. second the meaning of antilanguage in the conversation and the last, the most dominant characteristics of antilanguages is used in the conversation of *shemale community pricesly in ‘Arya entertainment group’*

After collecting the data, they were classified based on the types and meaning of slang from all the scenes. Some example of the representative data on the characteristics of antilanguages are drawn as the following:

The Percentage Characteristics of Antilanguage

No.	Characteristics of Antilanguage	Total	Percentage
1.	Relexicalitation	24	53,33 %
2.	Overlexicalization	12	26,66 %
3.	Homophone	2	4,44 %
4.	Abbreviation	3	6,66 %
5.	Creation	4	8,91 %
Total		45	100 %

Research Findings

Based on the analysis provided in the previous, the finding specific as the following :

1. Conversation between one member to another member in shemale community used six kinds of characteristics antilanguage. The six kinds of characteristics antilanguage used were relexicalization, overlexicalization, homophone, abbreviation, creation. The more dominant were used by shemale community in their conversation is relexicalitation (53,33 %), overlexicalization (26,66%), homophone (4,44 %), abbreviation (6,66 %), creation (8,91 %).
2. They use the antilanguage expressions when talking about certain secrets for example when the handsome man near them surely they will interested and talk to that man and they want to be his girlfriend. And then they do not use antilanguage in their daily activities like at home because in reality life actually they live with their parents but in this case they make like a basecamp especially for shemale so in the basecamp they interact each other and may make a party in there.
3. Reason of the antilanguage expression used in shemale community when they talk to each other. The language was created because they do not want other people know the language that is generated by their own, the language was made because they want to find their identity and they want the recognition like a human, they are often ostracized, despised and mocked.

CONCLUSION

Having analyzed the data, conclusion can be stated as the following.

1. There were five characteristics of *antilanguage in conversation by shemale community*, there were :
 - a) Relexicalization with the amount of 24 (53,33 %)
 - b) Overlexicalization with the amount of 12 (26,66 %)
 - c) Homophone with the amount of 2 (4,44 %)
 - d) Abbreviation with the amount of 3 (6,66 %)
 - e) Creation with the amount of 4 (8,91 %)
2. The meaning used by the characters in conversation by shemale community are contextual meaning, depending on the situation or given context.
3. The most dominant characteristics antilanguage in conversation by shemale community is relexicalization because relexicalization is new words are often invented or old words are used by representing new meanings. It is process of creation and innovation. So, many new words have modified from old word by shemale or antisociety, the words or expressions may change, but the meaning remains the same. In this case is antisociety humans that do not following the rules of language in Indonesia they always make create their own language so the other people can not understand what did they say.

Suggestions

In relation to the suggestions, conclusion are staged as the following.

1. Theoretically ; the finding can add use more horizontal in sociolinguistic theories. In addition the finds can be references for other researcher.
2. Practically ; the finding has some benefits for all student especially at English study program and the students are able to apply their knowledge and comprehension the anti language in the appropriate daily conversion, especially in informal situation. And also as the additional resources for teachers and lecturers in teaching language.

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