

Bahasa Anak JakSel: A Sociolinguistics Phenomena

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Abstrak

Bahasa Anak JakSel merupakan fenomena sosiolinguistik yang muncul pada bulan September 2018. Kemunculannya sangat memukau karena terdiri dari Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Indonesia. Keistimewaan dari fenomena bahasa ini bukan hanya penggabungan bahasa, melainkan terdapat kata-kata Bahasa Inggris tertentu yang digunakan. Kata-kata Bahasa Inggris yang mana digunakan berulang kali dengan Bahasa Indonesia. Dalam penelitian ini, Bahasa Anak JakSel dipilih untuk dianalisa menggunakan teori sosiolinguistik. Penelitian ini mempunyai dua titik fokus, pertama, kata-kata Bahasa Inggris yang sering digunakan berdasarkan data dari informan, dan yang kedua yaitu alasan dibalik fenomena tersebut. Data diperoleh dengan membagikan kuesioner di Google Form melalui banyak mimbar media sosial daring. Narasumber yang terlibat dalam penelitian ini adalah orang-orang yang berasal atau telah lama tinggal di Jakarta sebagai asal mula munculnya Bahasa Anak JakSel. Penelitian ini diselesaikan menggunakan sudut pandang Sosiolinguistik untuk menganalisa bahasa-bahasa yang terlibat dan alasan dibalikinya. Metode Kualitatif digunakan dalam penelitian ini untuk menganalisa data dan mejabarkan hasilnya dalam bentuk deskriptif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan kata-kata Bahasa Inggris yang sering digunakan dan beberapa alasan dari narasumber dalam menggunakan Bahasa Anak JakSel. Hasil penelitian ini ditemukan bahwa kata-kata Bahasa Inggris yang sering digunakan dalam Bahasa Anak JakSel terbagi dalam beberapa sub kelompok, seperti, kata ganti, kata keterangan, kata sifat, kata kerja, akronim, pengulangan kata dan frasa, dan kata yang tidak bisa diterjemahkan. Itulah kata-kata Bahasa Inggris yang kerap muncul dalam Bahasa Anak JakSel dengan alasan dibalik fenomena tersebut, seperti, kebanggaan Bahasa, bagian dari tuntutan sosial, kata yang tidak bisa diterjemahkan dalam Bahasa Indonesia dan memperkaya kosakata Bahasa Inggris.

Kata Kunci: dwibahasa, bahasa anak jaksel, sosiolinguistik

Abstract

Bahasa Anak JakSel is the phenomena that came up around September 2018. The appearance becomes a yammer because that phenomena contains *Bahasa Indonesia* and English. The special thing about this phenomenon is not only the combining language, but there are also some commonly used English words in it. English words which are repeatedly used to gather with *Bahasa Indonesia*. In this research, *Bahasa Anak JakSel* is chosen to be analyzed through Sociolinguistics theory. This research has two focuses, first is the commonly used English words according to the informants, and second is the reason behind that phenomenon. The data is taken by handing-out questionnaire (Google form) through many online social media platforms. The informants of this research are the origin or have live for a long time in Jakarta as the original language of *Bahasa Anak JakSel*. This research is done by Sociolinguistics perspective to analyze the languages and the reason behind it. This research uses qualitative method in order to analyze the data and explaining the result in descriptive. The aim of this research is to find out the commonly used English words and some reasons of the informants use *Bahasa Anak JakSel*. The results of this research are in *Bahasa Anak JakSel* the commonly used English words divided into some sub groups like pronoun, adverb, adjective, verb, acronym, redundant words and phrase, and untranslatable words. Those are commonly used English words appeared in *Bahasa Anak JakSel* has some reasons behind, such as language pride, part of social demands, untranslatable word in *Bahasa Indonesia*, and enriching the English vocabulary.

Keywords: bilingual, bahasa anak jaksel, sociolinguistics

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Bahasa Anak JakSel becomes a popular topic in this age, because of the combination between two languages, Indonesian and English, in its usage. The existence of *Bahasa Anak JakSel* can be identified as the effect of globalization era. In this era, it is common for people to speak or understand more than one language. Person who speaks or knows two languages is called a bilingual. Bilingual is an ability of someone to speak two languages then it is called as individual bilingualism, or within in a group or society it is called societal bilingualism. A person who is a bilingual usually uses two languages when they are engaged in a conversation, or it could be two languages at once. They combine two languages in one utterance, there are many factors lead to this phenomenon. In addition to the combination of the languages, it leads to how they maintain it.

The appearance of new kind of language could be caused by social status, social class, and social style from the society. From starting with a small group of people which has 'habit' to combine two languages then it becomes to a larger group of people or we call it a speech community and it becomes a characteristic language which is the uniqueness of the group. A speech community is a group of people where they can make and apply rules at least in one communication practice (Asare, 2015). This phenomenon happens in most of Jakarta Young People who live in Jakarta especially South Jakarta. As the researcher mentioned before, *Bahasa Anak JakSel* was a trending topic or hot topic in Indonesia, because people think that their 'language' is unique and different than from the others, as cited from a social cultural observer from University of Indonesia, Devie Rahmawati said "*Penggabungan dua bahasa ini, kemudian menarik perhatian lantaran dianggap berbeda dari bahasa Indonesia yang baik dan benar.*"¹ (What makes those mixing language is interesting because it is far from the grammar of *Bahasa Indonesia*). The beginning of its appearance, *Bahasa Anak JakSel*, was popular in South Jakarta Young People society, that is why this language named as *Bahasa Anak JakSel* which *Bahasa* means language, *Anak* means young people and *JakSel* is short of *Jakarta Selatan* (South Jakarta), in which it is located in an area in which the people has above average lifestyle and cost living. This also affect the use of language, as explained by (Brammer, 2006). As we all know Jakarta was the capital city of Indonesia located in DKI Jakarta, when this phenomenon comes up around September 2018 spreading fast on the Internet. Appearing in capital city quicken this phenomenon to spread across the cities in Indonesia, social media electronic also has role in it. They use some common English words combines with *Bahasa Indonesia* in their utterance and texting.

For the first previous study was done by Allan Laufer (2008) in his paper entitled "The Status and Function of English in Indonesia: A Key Factor." In his paper, he tries to find out the roles and functions of English in Indonesia in its historical, political, socio-cultural and linguistic context from many literature sources. Descriptive Qualitative method was chosen as his methodology. Using theory from Crystal (2003) in order to support his research. This theory would be explained further.

The difference between the first previous study and this study is that the subject of the research, the previous study did not use any informant to be the subject but only from literature sources. Moreover, the researcher of the first previous study is only focused to explain more about the theory and only giving the general fact.

The second previous study was done by Sujana Singh (2016) in his paper entitled "English as a Tool of Power, Prestige, and Growth." There are 7 important points of the importance of English according to his paper, for this study the researcher only used 3 points out of 7. His paper only used Descriptive Qualitative method. He mentioned the importance points of English in his paper and one point is using the theory of D. Crystal (1997) it is access to knowledge. The detail explanation of the second previous study can be seen in next point.

Even though the first previous study is quite the same with the second previous study, there are some differences especially in setting. The first previous study was in Indonesia while the second previous study was in India, geographically different but the similarity is that both the countries are development countries in which English is not the mother tongue or the first language. Contextually both previous studies are the same, do not use specific subject or informant and explaining in general linked to some theories.

The third previous study was done by EHUD Reiter and Somayajulu Sripada (2002) from University of Aberdeen, in their paper entitled "Human Variation and Lexical Choice." Their research using Natural Language Generation (NLG), they explained the implications of NLG using the previous research and SUMTIME Project as the researching techniques. One of the points will be used and explained further.

There are a similarity and difference between the last previous study and this study, both are field researches but with different focus. The last previous study more has focus on lexical while this study has focus on sociolinguistics.

This research might not be the same from other researches about *Bahasa Anak JakSel* as it will be seen in sociolinguistics perspective. Sociolinguistics according to (Wardhaugh, 2006) is a relationship between society and language which the purpose is to understand better the structure of the language along with its function used in communication. Sociolinguistics itself consists of social and language, which social theories try to understand how societies are structured and how could people survive to live together, those are involved concepts such as 'identity', 'power', 'class', 'status', 'solidarity', 'accommodation', 'face', 'gender', 'politeness' and many

¹ <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/gaya-hidup/20180919154522-282-331461/fenomena-campur-aduk-bahasa-anak-jaksel>

more. On the other hand, language is a complex of items according to Hudson (1996) on (Wardhaugh, 2006) is called 'linguistic items' including unity of sounds, words, grammatical structures and others. He also explained several possible relationships between language and society on his book, one of them is that social structure may either affect or decide linguistic structure and/or behavior. Certain proofs may be illustrated to support that view: the age-grading phenomenon, by which young children speak differently from older children and, by turns children speak differently from mature adults. The research which shows the variation of language that speaker use can reveal such factors as their regional, social or ethnic origin and even their gender. Other than those, other researches which show specific ways of speaking, choice of words, and rules in conversation can be determined by absolute social requirements. This sociolinguistic view, empower the researcher to know the common English words appear in Bahasa Anak JakSel and the reason of many Jakarta young people use *Bahasa Anak JakSel*. Will language and society really affect the *Bahasa Anak JakSel* or the it is the opposite. Holmes (1992) said on (Wardhaugh, 2006), the purpose of sociolinguists' is to run to a theory which support a motivated account on how the language is used in a community, also of the choice people make when they use that language.

Therefore, this research tries to find out the common English words used in *Bahasa Anak JakSel* and the reason behind it. In purpose to find the answer of the problems, the researcher uses bilingualism and multilingualism theories from (Fromkin et al., 2011), bilingual is an ability to speak two languages and it is called individual bilingualism while in society it is called societal bilingualism. So, bilingualism is started from individual then gets bigger until it becomes societal bilingualism. Theory from (Wardhaugh, 2006) the cause of bilingualism is that people is starting to speak more than one language in daily life, one language at home, and another for business or socializing outside world. Then theory of (Crystal, 2003) emphasized that bilingual includes only two languages while multilingual includes more than two languages.

Social demands theories, first comes from (González, 2012), he stated on his book that social categories includes income, housing, education level and occupation. Second theory from (Machin & Van Leeuwen, 2005), according on their statement about social style, the concept of what style expressed, exclude the personality and attitude of someone, but the position of ourselves in society to be in part of stable categories including class, gender and age, social relation and our plan in our social activity we engaged in less but not least is our character.

Roles and functions theories has five main points include English as International language, English as an apparatus of power, prestige, and growth, English as

untranslatable word substitution, enriching English vocabulary as the foreign language, and choosing the suitable words.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method suitable in this research is descriptive qualitative. The mixture of descriptive and qualitative method was applied because it was appropriate to describe the phenomena found in the investigation area to analyze the objectives of the study. This study used data in the form of phrases or sentences and analyzed by describing the phenomena also examining the structure of the data which were found during the research. The data collection technique was the Google Form. It helped in identifying the common English words used by the participants and analyzing the language phenomena which was used in their daily communication among their society.

There are three steps of data collecting procedures: 1. List the questions. 2. Create the questionnaire through Google Form. 3. Share the link of Google Form through online social media platforms.

According to (Miles et al., 2014) there are three steps of data analysis process, which are *data condensation*, *data display* and *conclusion drawing or verification*.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The purpose of this research is to find the common English words used by Jakarta Young People in *Bahasa Anak JakSel*, which includes two languages *Bahasa Indonesia* and English in their daily life, first by analyzing the structure they used. The last is the reason behind Jakarta Young People made this kind of language when they speak in their daily life will also mentioned.

The answer that the researcher got from the first research question is divided into 7 main groups. There are 1). Pronoun: which is; means. 2). Adverbs. 3). Adjective: worth it. 4). Verb: prefer. 5). Acronym. 6). Redundant words and phrase. 7). Untranslatable words(subscribe).

1). Pronoun (Which is; means)

'which(is; means)' is a relative pronoun used to refer to subject in the form of object or animal. Which is the formal form of that and most frequent appear in spoken English (Schramper, 2002). 'which(is; means)' in *Bahasa Anak JakSel* is commonly found to respond towards someone. In this sentence 'which(is; means)' is used as subject in a way to respond to the interlocutor. Some of the examples are shown below:

a) Which is *gak banget gitu buat dia*

In this sentence 'which is' is used as subject in a way to respond to the interlocutor. It is grammatically wrong in *Bahasa Indonesia*, 'which is' means *yang mana* while it should be only *yang* in *Bahasa Indonesia*.

b) Which is *dia alay*

'which is' here used to imply or reply on someone and giving his or her opinion to the object. If it is in English, it might be like "Which is she is overacting."

c) Which is *bener banget sih*

This one is used to show an agreement to the interlocutor, because the use of 'which is' is referring to the previous information or talk. "Which is so true" is the English one.

d) Which is *yang gue gak suka*

"Which is I do not like" is in English. The use of 'which is' is to give reason or additional information on the previous utterance, which 'which is' is a continuation.

e) Which is *mahal gitu*

It should be explained with the previous utterance, because 'which is' should be followed with the previous utterance. "Which is expensive," is the English version.

f) Which is *dibilang bos tadi pas meeting*

That utterance is used to give additional information or to give more details. The utterance in English would be "Which is boss said at meeting."

g) Which means *dia gak suka sama lu*

Different with previous examples, this one is using 'which means' that means 'yang artinya' in Bahasa Indonesia. For full English would be "Which means he does not like you."

h) Which is *ya gitu*

Used to explain something but it is difficult to tell or do not know how to explain it. To understand it, let us translate it into English, "Which is like that."

i) Which is *beda jauh*

'which is' here is same with the previous examples. The aim is also same, because it is used to explain more or adding more information. "Which is much different." is the English version.

2). Adverbs

An adverb is one part of speech which has function to give better description to other parts of speech. Adding adverbs in daily conversation to make the conversation is more interesting (Poai, 2005). The considerable way to find an adverb in a sentence is find a word ended with ly(-ly), even though it cannot be applied to all but mostly it could. Like what have been mentioned above, there are eleven adverbs which common used in Bahasa Anak JakSel and the usage does not change its meaning. The example of adverb used in Bahasa Anak JakSel will be mentioned below:

a) Actually, *dia jomblo*

The word actually is common used in Bahasa Anak JakSel to convey what they really mean. In English becomes "Actually, she is single."

b) Literally *caper banget*

The use of this word is to explain the real meaning or the real feeling. this is common happened in Jakarta Young Age's group of people. In Bahasa Indonesia, it has equal meaning to *sesungguhnya* or *sebenarnya*. The word 'Literally' is common found in Bahasa Anak JakSel in the context of agreeing on something or can explain the purpose precisely. The English translation would be "Literally thirst of attention."

c) Basically *ya sama aja*

Originally from the word basic, basically has similar meaning to generally and common, which has purpose to support the next statement. This word mostly used by Jakarta Young Age at the beginning of sentence.

d) Literally *nyebelin banget orangnya*

Literally in this sentence is used to emphasize the statement. Literally gives emphasis to *nyebelin banget orangnya*, in English they would be 'Literally that person is so annoying'.

e) Honestly, *dia gak kayak gitu*

Honestly has the origin form of honest. Most of Jakarta Young Age People used this word to reveal the truth about something. If it is the sentence, honestly used to reveal the truth of *dia gak kayak gitu* or in English it is 'he or she is not like that'.

f) Literally *mulutnya pedes banget*

Literally there is to put attention to the next argument. Literally explains that 'it is so real' to the *mulutnya pedes banget*. In English it would be 'Literally she is so flippant'.

g) Seriously, *dia gak kayak yang lu bilang*

The underlined word is common used by most of Jakarta Young People to emphasize the sentence. Showing that the speaker was not joking. Seriously emphasizes *dia gak kayak yang lu bilang*, or in English is 'he is not like what you have said'.

h) Honestly, *gue lagi bokek*

Besides putting 'really' at the end of the sentence, 'honestly' is used in the beginning of sentence for many Jakarta Young People. The speaker used such word because he or she is not lying and he or she runs out money.

i) Literally *apatis*

Literally here just explained the word *apatis*. It also has purpose to emphasize. The speaker wanted to tell if the *apatis* is real and no joking. This is what most of Jakarta Young People tend to use.

j) Even *gak kayak gitu*

The purpose is to give an example of a strong statement, so it should be inserted in the middle of a sentence not at the beginning of a sentence.

k) Even dia sendiri kayak gitu

If the sentence was translated into *Bahasa Indonesia*, it would be '*meski dia sendiri kayak gitu*' or in English would be 'even himself is like that'.

3). Adjective (Worth it)

This phrase was found in *Bahasa Anak JakSel*, most of Jakarta Young People put this phrase into a sentence in conversation and has purpose to tell value of something which is decent and proper or comparable to its price and effort to get it. They choose to put 'worth it' in their daily conversation, because they want to express something more powerful by using those words (Edmonds, 1996). Worth shows the quality of things, when worth is used in a sentence, it will tell about the quality (Schramper, 2002). 'worth it' in *Bahasa Indonesia* means *setimpal* and has the same meaning with the English word. To understand more the usage of 'worth it', we can look at the examples:

a) Worth it sih kata gue

This underlined words are a phrase to express something which has to make an effort and suitable to the expectation. This kind of words is common used by *Anak JakSel*. This sentence usually used by Jakarta Young People in *Bahasa Anak JakSel* when someone ask him or her about her opinion on something.

b) Menurut gue sih harga sama kualitasnya gak worth it

This utterance is used to pick a choice, to asses which one has more value than others. In English it would be "For me, the price and the quality is not worth it."

4). Verb (Prefer)

The English word 'prefer' is a verb which means '*lebih memilih*'. '*prefer*' used to make a decision or a choice, it is same in *Bahasa Indonesia* '*lebih memilih*' means choose one thing over others. The use of this word is because of the agreement in a group of people which lead to be a habit, as written in (Reiter & Sripada, 2002), they agree that a small group of people who communicate regularly over long time duration will agree in the meaning of word. It is not surprisingly if this word also becomes one of the common used words in *Bahasa Anak JakSel*, some of the examples are:

a) Gue lebih prefer yang tadi sih

Whenever they got asked by someone and need to pick one, they will respond by saying 'prefer' in their utterance. This sentence is used to respond on picking a choice and it would "I prefer this than the last one" in English.

b) Prefer yang ini sih

This sentence does not mention the subject but direct to the opinion. Again, this is a respond towards someone's question or implying on someone's question. If it is translated in full English, it would be "Prefer this one".

c) Gue sih prefer kerja di startup

Actually this sentence could be implying on someone or just giving the opinion. The speaker chooses to work at startup than others. So, the word 'prefer' is to strengthen his or her choice.

d) Gue prefer lipstick warna nude sih

This response was given by a girl, actually this utterance happens in girl gang. They are confused in choosing shade of lipstick so they need other's opinion, therefore that utterance was given as the answer or respond to it. For the English version it would be "I prefer the nude shade".

5). Acronym

Acronym is the shorter form of long words or syllables. The function is just to make it shorter, usually it is applicable in writing but in *Bahasa Anak JakSel* they use it in spoken. The requirement of acronym that we found nowadays has increasing increased significantly because of the society (Izura & Playfoot, 2012). Here is to overview the usage in *Bahasa Anak JakSel*:

A. OTW(On The Way):

a) Wait, gue OTW yaa

The word OTW is common used to tell someone that he or she is already heading to the place. The original version is on the way, but most of people especially Jakarta Young People would like to shorten it so it becomes 'OTW'. "Wait, I am OTW" is the English version.

b) Ini OTW

This utterance used to tell that the speaker is already on the way heading to a place. If it is in English, it should be "I am OTW".

c) Gue OTW nih

It is similar with the point A, this utterance has purpose to announce or tell that the speaker is on his or her way.

B. BTW(By The Way):

d) BTW maksut lo apa sih?

This utterance is a question to someone who the speaker does not get what the interlocutor means. Avoiding the formal conversation, the speaker chooses 'BTW' in the beginning of chit chat before he or she deliver the main point. This question in English is "BTW what did you mean?"

e) BTW dia jomblo gak sih?

This example is also a question using 'BTW' at the beginning. The speaker does not want the situation becomes awkward, so he or she added 'BTW' before start asking. The utterance in English is "BTW, is he single?"

f) BTW lagi apa lo?

Same as the previous two examples, this one is also a question. Trying to look for another topic to talk, the

speaker chooses the word 'BTW' before asking, as the opening.

C. COD(Cash On Delivery):

g) *Sebel banget gak bisa COD*

'COD' mostly found in topics for selling and buying. Nowadays 'COD' becomes the usual word to say whenever people want to sell or buy stuffs especially in e-commerce. Word 'COD' appears if the buyer or seller wants to meet up in order to give cash of the stuff right on delivery. Mostly, the seller decided some places to do 'COD' or it is a deal between the buyer and seller. This word is also common used by Jakarta Young People and exist in *Bahasa Anak JakSel*. That utterance would be "it is so annoying it is unavailable for doing COD"

h) *Besok gue mau COD di MTA*

When someone told by someone or anyone else that he or she is going to do cash on delivery at a mall. English has it as "I am going to do COD at MTA tomorrow" and for your information MTA is a shorten form of Mall Taman Anggrek which located in Jakarta.

D. FYI(For Your Information):

i) *FYI aja sih*

FYI used to tell the purpose of information which is not really important but sometimes it is needed to know. Jakarta Young People love to use FYI to insert information that other people might want to know. It could be someone is willing to give you additional information to someone or anyone else, one of things is to avoid the miscommunication. The utterance above means that someone delivered the whole information in purpose to be known by the interlocutor, in English is "just FYI".

j) *FYI gue pulang cepet hari ini*

This example is more complex than the previous, it explains that the use of 'FYI' is to get another person to know after the speaker or interlocutor having talk. The case it could also just a person giving a straight information just like what the example is written. The utterance in English is "FYI I come home soon", tells that speaker is going to come home soon.

E. OMG(Oh My God):

k) *OMG serius?*

'OMG' is given to express a surprisingly emotion also has function to strengthen the utterance or words after and expressing shock. In *Bahasa Anak JakSel*, 'OMG' is also the way to give attention to imply someone. When there is a group of people talking or having a conversation and there are serious things going on, most of them would like saying 'OMG'. In this case, "OMG serius?" means "OMG are you serious?"

l) *OMG gue sih gak nyangka*

"OMG I did not expect" is the English version of the example above. This utterance is said when someone imply or giving respond to someone else. This kind of

example is mostly found in *Bahasa Anak JakSel* when someone gave respond which is unexpected or shocking.

F. GWS(Get Well Soon)

a) *GWS deh buat dia*

GWS is shorten of Get Well Soon. This utterance is given to someone who is getting sick and hoping he or she would get better. 'GWS' is also a common word in *Bahasa Anak JakSel*, and the utterance above in English would be "GWS for him".

6). Redundant words and phrase

We might find redundant words in our daily life unconsciously when we speak. It is not a new thing found in language especially linguistic. Redundancy in Linguistics is all-round happening within a language that represent a successful communication is simply not one-dimensional quality of language but it is a constraint of its origin and the result of language development (Wit & Gillette, 1999). Jakarta Young People like to use redundancy to strengthen the meaning. So, the use of redundant words in *Bahasa Anak JakSel* is actually fine. Here are some examples:

a) *Now banget*

Another way to say 'right now' in *Bahasa Anak JakSel* is already shown above. Jakarta Young People use that kind of expression because they like to combine English and *Bahasa Indonesia* even though it is weird to be heard.

b) *Bantu gue, please*

The word 'bantu' is equal with the word please. The spoken sentence consists of two words of *Bahasa Indonesia* and one inserted English word. The word 'please' is an adverb used in polite question and a way to ask someone for help in English. It means the sentence should be in *Bahasa Indonesia* structure while there is 'please' as the English word instead of 'tolong' in *Bahasa Indonesia*. Both of 'please' and 'tolong' have the same meaning and purposed, it is to ask something.

7). Untranslatable words

This case is common happen between two languages get together, there are always some untranslatable words exist. It happens when the original language is being translated into another language. For example, the two languages are English and *Bahasa Indonesia*, they have differences in culture, hence as cited in (Reiter & Sripada, 2002) when there are two different languages, they will have different culture, hence provides good example of the possibility of translating the untranslatable words because lack of equivalence. This theory is approved by the result of research, for the example is the word 'subscribe' in English, especially on YouTube, if the word wanted to be translated into *Bahasa Indonesia*, it would have different meaning with the original word. Even though *Bahasa Indonesia* has the word 'subscribe' in it,

but it is different with what 'subscribe' means in English for YouTube. In *Bahasa Indonesia* 'subscribe' means 'berlangganan', which in this case is like following a YouTube channel so we will receive any updates without paying it. While in *Bahasa Indonesia* 'berlangganan' is like we paying of what we want to get or receive in some period of time. 'berlangganan' would never fit for 'subscribe', so many people still using 'subscribe' for YouTube because it is different with 'berlangganan' in *Bahasa Indonesia*.

a) *Jangan bilang lo subscribe dia juga?*

This is a question tag to ask someone whether he or she already subscribe a Youtube channel. Using 'subscribe' instead of *berlangganan* because it is shorter to use English besides it is more common to use.

b) *Iya gue subscribe itu juga*

This statement also using 'subscribe' to replace 'berlangganan' in *Bahasa Indonesia*.

From the explanation above, we know some typical-and-repeated English words in *Bahasa Anak JakSel*. There are reasons why most of Jakarta Young People adding some English words, because when they speak English is become their language prestige, speaking English as their social status and style, there are some untranslatable words in *Bahasa Indonesia* which they think it is better to use the English version, enrich their English vocabulary without losing their *Bahasa Indonesia*.

After finding the common English words used in *Bahasa Anak JakSel*, it is time to analyze the reason behind that phenomena. *Bahasa Anak JakSel* was happening because of some Jakarta Young People who lived in South Jakarta starting becomes bilingual, which are *Bahasa Indonesia* and English. They speak two languages in a sentence, they combine between two languages. Not only about putting two languages in one, they also get the English words which they used common in *Bahasa Anak JakSel*. They get certain characteristics English words to combine with *Bahasa Indonesia*. The phenomena of combining two languages involves social demands to be the reason for it. Keep in mind that *JakSel* is South Jakarta which located in the south of capital city of Indonesia, we will find many higher people on the social scale. According to (Brammer, 2006), people which live in certain social position will speak in their ways and of course social class affects the language they use, their speech will reflect prestige norms. Higher class of someone depends on the higher salary they get from better occupation, involving the degree of education they got. English in Indonesia is still foreign language, not many people understand and could speak English, because of this, many Jakarta Young People is starting to express themselves. Some of the reasons behind the existence of *Bahasa Anak JakSel* will be defined below:

1. English as a Language Pride

"Ya karena kebanyakan anak jakarta selatan sekarang banyak menggunakan campuran Bahasa Indonesia dan Inggris agar terlihat lebih keren" (Yes, because most of South Jakarta Young People combine *Bahasa Indonesia* with English to look cool.)

English in Indonesia is still a foreign language in which not many people can speak and express themselves in English. English is still learned at school but just the basic, different with people who take English course outside the school or study at international school which both of last two will cost extra money. By this 'stigma', English is seen more pleasant than other languages. The reason to look cool means being different with other people or outstanding. The people who speak English would have inadvertently pride in which they could express their feelings. Besides, English is an International Language came from United States of America and United Kingdom, nowadays those countries are popular with their artists and celebrities. Artists, celebrities or public figures have power to influence people especially their fans. They have fans worldwide including Indonesia, their fans want to copy them, or in this case the language.

In agreement with (Brammer, 2006) in his book untitled *Language, Society and Power*, he explained that bilinguals or multilinguals will choose only one language which suitable, aesthetically more pleasing and have clearly expressed feelings to their society. Jakarta Young People still want to have pride by using English but on the other side they also want to look as Indonesians too, so they choose to combine the languages over choosing only one language.

2. Speaking English as Part of Social Demands

"Kebanyakan sekolah di Jakarta Selatan mengutamakan dialog Bahasa Inggris, anak anaknya berlatar belakang menengah ke atas yang bersekolah di background internasional" (most of school in South Jakarta feature dialogue in English, the background of the children is middle up class who go to international school)

English in Indonesia is neither the main language nor the second language. Although English is learned at school, but it is still a foreign language or because it is international language. It might be one of reasons of establishment of international schools in Indonesia. The existence of international schools in Indonesia might help some of Indonesian children to level up their English. The parents are aware of the importance of English in the future, so with this, many parents who lived in South Jakarta or its nearby sending their children to international schools. International schools cost extra money than public school because it is private school which is not funded by the government. International school uses English as the primary language at school besides using

abroad curriculum. Above are a few backgrounds of South Jakarta People which show that education is one of the things that can determine someone's social class. The higher education of someone's, the higher the social class in society would be. As quoted from Labov on (González, 2012), social categories are including income, housing, education level and occupation. Going to international schools indicates that the income is above average which means the parents have good occupation so that the children could go to international schools. Not only an education level of someone is affected by the phenomena, but there are also some other things that support this as one of the social status.

Social style is not coming from our internally or psychologically motivated but it is something that externally motivated causes by social factors out of our control. It is almost same between the social status and social style. According to (Machin & Van Leeuwen, 2005) social styles consist of class, gender and age, social relation and activity we engaged in, then our roles in it. Speaking both of English and *Bahasa Indonesia* is becoming a social style happening especially in South Jakarta. Let us explain one by one, class is of course for middle upper class in South Jakarta, this phenomena occurs because of its class, they wanted to show their existence to other Jakarta Young People. *Bahasa Anak JakSel* is common used by Jakarta Young People older than 16 years old and below 40 years old, but there is no difference in the use of it in terms of gender. Different gender is using almost the same pattern of *Bahasa Anak JakSel*. Social relations of the correspondents are mostly their friendship circle from school and work. This is important, because the social relation can determine your society. Most of correspondents speak *Bahasa Anak JakSel* when they meet or talk with their circle from school or work, because the circles encourage the members to assert oneself by speaking *Bahasa Anak JakSel*. Cannot be separated from activity where we engage in, our role is important to build the social life. As the part of circle which speak *Bahasa Anak JakSel*, each member has the same role as other, which is speaking *Bahasa Anak JakSel* to show their existence.

3. Untranslatable Words in *Bahasa Indonesia*

"Saya pribadi menilai bahwa orang-orang kebanyakan mencampur kedua bahasa tersebut dikarenakan ada beberapa kata/kalimat dalam Bahasa Inggris yang tidak bisa diterjemahkan begitu saja ke bahasa Indonesia dan akan kurang ekspresif (vice versa)"

(I think that many people mixing two languages because there are some words or sentences in English that cannot be translated directly into *Bahasa Indonesia* and becomes less expressive)

This problem is common found when there are more than one language is used. Every language has their own capability of meaning and interpreting. Agreed with (Kashgary, 2011), untranslatability could occur at certain level of word because the lack of the equivalence between the languages. In the case of *Bahasa Anak JakSel*, the two languages are *Bahasa Indonesia* as the main language and English as the foreign language. We found some English words which do not have the equivalence word in *Bahasa Indonesia*, like the word 'subscribe' for YouTube for example, it is originally from English, and when it is translated into *Bahasa Indonesia*, it would be 'berlangganan', the meaning is different in both language. To avoid misinterpreting, most of people prefer to use the English rather than *Bahasa Indonesia*. Just like what Xiabin mentioned on (Kashgary, 2011) that equivalence to a text in another language needs more linguistics, obstacles, temporal and cultural, for that reason is so challenging than monolingual interpretation. Translating from one language to another is not easy, because this is not about the meaning but must involve the linguistics of both languages, cultural which fit it in, also the context which can deliver the meaning.

4. Enrich the English Vocabulary without Losing *Bahasa Indonesia*

"Buat menambah kosakata Bahasa Inggris dan mengikuti tren tanpa menghilangkan Bahasa Indonesia" (to enrich English vocabulary and following the trend without losing *Bahasa Indonesia*)

This is an unavoidable case in which two languages from different country meet and then blend in. In language it does not deal only with the language, but it brings its culture with the values in it, furthermore it will affect certain group first then it would be spread wider. When we talk about language, it cannot be separated from its culture because culture is our way of life, the way we think, the way we act, and the way we feel (Betaubun, 2016). The function of culture is to be a guidance for the members of the community within. There are norms, customs, ideas, and many things that need to be taken by each member then leads to an acceptance in society. What makes a group of people is different than others are the norms or rules which applied in it then becomes a 'glue' that stick that group of people to be one and this is the things that can be identified as the uniqueness of it. Norms and rules usually come from individual and depends on the background. These are attached to a language, used by group of people within they speak the language of and also obedient to the norms and rules of it.

Speaking two languages is not easy, because there are two culture merged into one. Not only two languages, but speaking two languages at once is harder, because when speaking language A, there is culture A involved, as well

as adding language B in one utterance. Therefore, the way you speak usually represent your social background (Holmes, 2012). Social background includes the culture, because *Bahasa Anak JakSel* is using two languages at once, there should be represent English and *Bahasa Indonesia* together.

From the explanation above, the reason of many Jakarta Young People speak Bahasa Anak JakSel depends on the response on Google Form. Some of them are English as a language pride, speaking English as part of social status and style, untranslatable words in Bahasa Indonesia, and enrich the English vocabulary without losing Bahasa Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data which already displayed in result and discussion, it can be summed up that the phenomena of *Bahasa Anak JakSel* contains certain repeated English words and the reason behind the phenomena. The collected data shows that certain English words which commonly appear in *Bahasa Anak JakSel*, those words can be gathered into groups.

This language phenomena occurs because there are four main reasons which support the emersion of *Bahasa Anak JakSel*. The first reason is because English as the language pride. In Indonesia, English is still considered as foreign language in which not all Indonesians mastered English, so whenever an Indonesian speak English it brings up the prestige. Second reason is speaking English as part of social status and style. Besides bringing prestige, whenever someone is speaking English, there is also part of social status and style because prestige will lift up the social status of someone then the social style will follow or vice versa. Third reason is untranslatable English words in *Bahasa Indonesia* because no equivalence words. Translation is not about the meaning, but it must involve the linguistics, cultural and context aspect of it. The last reason of Jakarta Young People speak *Bahasa Anak JakSel* is enriching the English vocabulary because it is a foreign language which should be improve by practicing.

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