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EDITORS’ NOTE

This international seminar on Language Maintenance and Shift IV (LAMAS IV for short) is a continuation of the previous international seminar with the same theme conducted by the Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University on 18 November 2014.

We would like to extend our deepest gratitude to the seminar committee for putting together the seminar that gave rise to this collection of papers. Thanks also go to the Head and the Secretary of the Master Program in Linguistics Diponegoro University, without whom the seminar would not have been possible.

The table of contents lists all the papers presented at the seminar: The first four papers are those presented by invited keynote speakers. They are Dr. Sugiyono (Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, Jakarta, Indonesia), Dr. Zane Goebel (La Trobe University, Melbourne, Australia), Prof. Yudha Thianto, Ph.D. (Trinity Christian College, Illinois, USA), Dr. Deli Nirmala, M.Hum (Diponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia).

In terms of the topic areas, there are 21 papers in applied linguistics, 20 papers in sociolinguistics, 14 papers in theoretical linguistics, 18 papers in discourse/pragmatics, and 13 papers (miscellaneous).

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THE EXISTENCE OF CINEMA TERMS IN TARAKAN TEENAGERS' DAILY COMMUNICATION

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Abstract

Cinema is a program which is showed in Television. It presents stories about friendship, family, etc. The audiences are from various levels; child, teen, adult, and old people. Sometimes the illustrations of cinemas are used by cinema audiences in their real world. Teenagers are the best imitator among the other levels. The main purpose of this paper was to find out the forms of cinema terms that were used by teenagers in Tarakan. It was found that there are three types of cinema terms that were used by teenagers in Tarakan; English expression, modification, and acronym. Teenagers used the cinema terms to talk to the people who are close to them.

Keywords: *existence, cinema terms, teenagers, communication.*

Introduction

There are many functions of media such as spreading information, entertaining, etc. Among the functions of media, media also give influences to development of society language. Terms or languages which are used to spread information or to entertain audiences have possibility to grow largely in society, moreover if those terms are interesting. Those terms can be popular and to be accustomed in society either in short or long time.

There are three main types of media; audio (e.g. Radio), visual (e.g. Newspaper), and audio-visual (e.g. Television). Cinema is one of programs which are presented in electronic media, it was television. Cinema becomes a compulsory program from each TV station in Indonesia. It presents many stories and variation to attract people to be its audiences. It shows about conflicts such as in teenagers, family, etc. (Hasnawati:2013). Wijayanto (2014) also said that at this time, cinemas mostly tell about teenagers life, their school or lecture. Cinema is a story that is showed by episode in during certain time. The presence of cinemas by episode make their audiences become curious, so some of them try to always watch every episode of their favorite cinemas. However, some fans of cinemas bring the concept of cinema to their real life, such as the way of having clothes, live styles, the way of actors' speak.

One of the influences of cinema can be seen from society's language. It is easy to find popular term or language of cinemas in a society. The users of cinema terms are more often seen in teenagers than older. Holmes (1991:202) said that younger people more quickly to adopt new forms and they use those new forms more extensively than older people. Yessi (2013) also stated that the most of imitators of cinema term is teenager level. Teenagers speak by using languagestyle of cinema actors with their friends, brother(s), sister(s), etc.

Teenagers often use cinema terms in which those terms are not formal language. They do not look like the basic forms of Indonesia language. The cinema terms which are used by teenagers are slanting to new form of terms. There are ten processes of forming new words; compounding, prefixation, suffixation, conversion, back formation, clipping, blends, acronyms, word manufacture, and mixed formation (Bauer:1983). The cinema terms which are used by teenager sometimes are new forms that cannot be found in Indonesia language. Some of them are English. However, the others are not Indonesia and not English too.

This paper focuses to learn the cinema terms used by teenagers in Tarakan. Tarakan is a city in north Borneo. This paper just analyze about cinema expression which are used by teenagers in Tarakan in their daily communication. Since every district will have different style of language, so the results of this paper only can represent the using of cinema terms by teenagers just in Tarakan city. Meanwhile, the focus of cinema is Indonesia cinemas. It means, this paper just discuss the cinema terms that were used by teenagers in Tarakan which they got from cinemas that were produced by cinema production houses in Indonesia.

English Expression

English is a foreign language which are very often occur in Indonesia cinema. We may find the other foreign languages in Indonesia cinema, but they will not as often as English. Mostly, English expressions which are included in cinema are short expressions. Those cinema English expressions are interesting and easy to be understood. The interesting things of english expression in cinema can be influenced by their intonation, expression, or meaning. The data below shows the using of cinema terms in the form of English expression used by teenagers in Tarakan.

- Dila : bukan gitu, aku besok itu ga jadi ikut juga.
It is not like that, I cannot go with you tomorrow.
- Yeni : OMG Hello, koq ga jadi sih?
OMG Hello, why don't you go with us?
- Dila : mamaku bilang ga boleh kalau pulangny malam begitu.
My mother forbids me to go if we go home at night.

This term is used by a young artist in one of popular teenager cinemas. This expression can occur more than once in an episode. This expression becomes more popular because the actrist who used that term was a favorite actress with good looking and good acting, so she has many fans. Her fans then follow her style include her popular term in cinema, it was OMG Hello.

On the data above, Yeni used OMG hello as a surprise reaction on Dila's utterance. She surprised because Dila told her that she could not go to concert with her friends because her mother did not give permit to her. OMG hello in that conversation did not give any influence beside as surprised reaction to Dila's confession. If Yeni did not use OMG Hello, that conversation still can run well. But, in the fact she used it. She used it because she accustomed with that term. It can be said, that OMG hello term uttered unintentionally. This data below will show how Yeni had accustomed with that term.

- Yeni : OMG Hello...
OMG Hello...
- Hadi : *apa sih teriak-teriak ?*
Why did you scream?
- Yeni : *kau tau kah siapa yang habis pake bukuku ? kenapa jadi sobek ginini.*
Do you know who used my books? why it is broken.

Yeni uttered OMG hello spontaneously when she was knowing that her book was damage. Same as the previous conversation, OMG hello in this conversation also do not have important function except as her surprised reaction. That term includes in interjection. She said OMG Hello to express her shock on her book condition. Beside, she just said OMG Hello without followed by other utterances. It shows that she was really shock and cannot say anything else except her habitual expression, that was OMG Hello.

OMG hello is a simple English expression. This expression is easy to be said and remembered. It is also interesting and do not need big knowledge to understand its meaning. The same circumstance can be found in the other cinema English expressions such as 'ok fix', 'double what what triple ewew', etc. In the begining, the using of those English terms in teenagers daily communication just follow the newest or popular terms in cinemas, but in a line of time those terms become teenagers' habitual expression.

Modification

The other type of cinema terms that was used by teenagers is modification. Modification is a term which has different form with the original word but they still have same meaning. This data below shows the term in the form of modification from cinema that was used by teenagers.

- Lia : *aist. Ayo na.*
Aist. Let's go.
- Tia : *ayokemanalagi ? kita sudah jalan ini.*
Where ? we are walking now.
- Lia : *jalanmutuna, lama betul juga.*
Your walk is so late.
- Tia : *santaiajakeles. Tokonyalhomasih lama tutup.*
Enjoy please. The market is not close in near time.

The term that will be focused on the conversation above is 'keles'. Keles is not a standard language in Indonesia. Although it is not standart Indonesia lanaguage, it is a popular term in society. The original word of that term is 'kali'. The actually this term has been popular since long time ago. In Tarakan, this term usually used by transvestites since many years ago. The term 'keles' that was used by transitives contaminates certain people among them. People who are contimated by transitives terms, include terms 'keles', usually are their female friends.

The using 'keles' to be wider since it was used in a teenager cinema. The users of term 'keles' in cinema is not main stars. That term usually used by supporting stars who has main role make fun. Although 'keles' just used by a minor actor, it still can be spread widely because this term has been known for some circles before at least in transitives circle.

On the conversation above, tia used 'keles' to respon her friend's comment. Tia and Lia has a friend relationship. Beside as a classmate, they are also a neighbor. From their close relationship, so Tia felt enjoy using not formal word 'keles' to Lia. Their close friendship also can be seen from the way of Lia comment Tia's walk. The using of 'keles' by tia showed that she was in informal situation and she want has an enjoy conversation with her friend.

The using of modification of cinema terms is limited to people who are speaker enjoy. The next conversation below will show how teenager accommodates their language with the listener(s).

- Winda : *rambut mu tuna, gaada model lain lagikah ?*
your hair. Is not another style ?
- Nita : *aku maunya begini*
I want this style
- Winda : *tambah jelek kau jadinya*
You are uglier than before
- Nita : *biarlah. Ku kasi tanya kau momskeytu.*
I don't care. I tell you to mother.
- Winda : *kasi tanyalah*
You may tell her.
- Nita : *ma, mbakngolok aku*
Ma, Winda teased me.

The focused term on the conversation above is 'momskey'. Momskey is modification from mommy in English. The term 'momskey' in Indonesia has a meaning *ibu, mama*, etc. This term also used by some indonesianmany years ago. Then, this term also to be more popular again especially in teenager level in this time since that term used in a teenager cinema.

The term 'momskey' was used by Nita on the conversation above. Nita and Winda has a sisterhood relationship. On that conversation, nita used term 'momskey' to refer their mother when she had direct conversation to his sister. However when she called her mother, she did not use term

'momsky' anymore. She change her language choice to her general nickname to her mother, that was *mama*. This data showed that teenager can accommodate her language choice to whom they speak with. They can use cinema terms with people who are pleasant for them and also they can consider are their listeners understand with that term or not. In this situation, nita may think that her mother still did not know what momsky is, so she changed her calling name for her mother from 'momsky' to 'mama'.

People need previous knowledge to guest the meaning of one modification term for first time. Listeners must correlate modification term with their vocabulary and conversation context. However, it is not too difficult too guest what the meaning of modification terms because those terms are not change too far from the real form.

Acronym

Acronym is shortening two or more terms into smaller form. Acronym usually constructs new unique terms. There are two type of acronym. The first is taking initial of each word and the second is taking one or more letters from each word. The conversation among teenagers used cinema terms in the form of acronym is served below.

- Ayu : *ada yang lagi gagenani. Gagen ya?*
There is a person who is feeling gagen. Are you gagen?
- Indah : *ga yo... biasa aja.*
I'm not. I'm ok.
- Ayu : *ga ngaku lagi tu kalau gagen.*
You are not admitting if you are gagen now.

On the conversation above, gagen is a result of acronym of some indonesia words. The origin expression of gagen is *Galau Gelisah Merana*. Although this term is not occur as often as others in cinema, this term still easy to be remembered by teenagers and they applied into their real conversation. Even though, this type can attract audiences' interest because acronym makes people to be curious. The type of this cinema terms do not too exist such as others because it is limited by people understanding about that term.

On the beginning of this subtitle it has been written that acronym is a shorten form of two or more words, so listeners who do not have knowledge about that term will be confuse about that term. The new term as a result of acronym in cinema that used by teenagers is not easy to understand. When there is a teenager use that term for first time and her friends do not understand that term, it can make the situation run is not be hoped by speaker. So that, speaker has to explain again what the meaning of his/her term is.

Acronym in cinema spread differently with two other previous types that we have been discussed above. Acronym usually does not to be showed many times. It shows about once, twice, etc. However, it can attract teenagers' enthusiast to use it because it has hidden or unique meaning. Teenagers who use this term will feel more up to date, moreover if their friends still do not know about the acronym.

Conclusion

The cinema terms which are used by teenagers in Tarakan are terms with using interesting intonation or having unique expressions or meanings. The frequency of occurring those terms and the actors who are using those terms in cinemas also influence teenager to use those expressions in their daily life. There are three forms of cinema terms which are used by teenagers in Tarakan; English expression, modification, and acronym. Teenagers used those terms just to people whom are close with them. Besides having close relationship, those people also are not reluctant by those teenagers.

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