CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher focuses on answering and discussing the two statements of the problem mentioned in the previous chapter. The data is analyzed and discussed to answer the two statements of the problems formulated in the first chapter. The two problems are to identify the forms of alay language used in the status on facebook and to reveal the influence factors of using alay language in status on facebook.

As the researcher discussed in the previous chapter, Fanayun (2010) has proposed her idea about the word formation of alay language. She said that word formation can be produced by combination between capital and short letter, combination between number and letter, combination between symbol and letter. Besides that, Mastuti (2008) proposed her idea that word formation of alay language included in word formation of Bahasa Gaul. Word formation of Bahasa Gaul can be produced by abbreviation or acronym. Badudu (1985) said that, there are some symptoms in language namely: adding phoneme, removing phonem, kontraksi, metatesis, and adaptasi.

4.1 Findings

Based on the data, the researcher found many examples of alay language used by the students of MA At-Tarbiyah on their facebook. In this study, the researcher classifies the findings into two parts, they are forms of alay language
and factors influencing the use of code mixing. Forms of Alay language can be produced by adding phoneme, removing phoneme, Shortness (Abbreviation, Acronym), changing of phoneme, Combination of Capital and Short Letters, Using of Symbols and Punctuation in The Word, Combination between Number and letter in The Word, and Using of Common Words. The last is factors influencing the use of alay language, they are, Association factors, and Prestige Factor.

4.1.1 The Forms Alay Language

4.1.1.1 Adding of Vocal

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alay</th>
<th>Origin Language</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JaA</td>
<td>Aja</td>
<td>Only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pkee</td>
<td>Pake</td>
<td>Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lgii</td>
<td>Lagi</td>
<td>Again</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the result of collecting data, the adding vocal occurred on vocal a, e, u, and i only. For the other example, the writer found a status that was written by Fefen Sicwog Bara-bere, he wrote the status as follow:

Fefen Sicwog Bara-bere

Aq disinie sllu menanti cinta mu. . . .

Aq disinie sllu menanti cinta mu.....
(I am waiting your love here)

Based on the status above, the writer found an example on “disinie” from “disini” (here), Fefen wrote the word of disini by added a vocal “e” in the end of word. Appropriate with the status from Wardi Mr-poconk, he added a vocal “e’ in the end of word “kmue” became “kmue” (you) on his status. The status as follow:

Jk boleh memilih...
Aq lbih memilih untuk
Tdk mengenal kmue
Dari pda hrus mlupkan kmue..

(If I may choose
I would like to choose that never introduce you than have to forget you.)

4.1.1.2 Removing of Vocal

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alay</th>
<th>Origin Language</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ad, add, da</td>
<td>Ada</td>
<td>There (is, are)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ja, jaA, AjJ</td>
<td>Saja</td>
<td>Only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bLii</td>
<td>Beli</td>
<td>Buy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The writer found some of word of alay language which produced by removing vocal. Ainiy Asaloleey wrote in her facebook.
Tuhan...... aq tau...aq emang gc bza blz kbaikan dy.... Krna dy uda trllu baik pada q... dy uda mnjga q, mlndngi q, mxyangi q.... Py doa q cllu mxrtai dy.....smoga dy cllu bahagia....& mndptkan wanita xg mmbhgiakn dy dg tuluz....

SELAMANYA

(God......
I know that I cannot reply his kindness for me, he was very kind to me, he has been keeping me, protecting me, loving me, and my pray is always with him ... .I hope he is always happy and get a woman who can sincerely make him happy...
FOREVER)

Form the status above we can see that there are many words used removing vocal process, they are:

- **Bza.** The word of “bza” is a result from removing of vocal. In the word, the writer removed a vocal “l”.

- **Blz.** For this word, the writer removed letter “a”. The word of “blz” form basic word of “balas” (reply).

- **Kbaikan.** The word from basic word of “kebaikan” (goodness).
In the word, the writer removed a letter of “e”.

- **Krna.** From basic word of “karena” (because) and the writer removed “a” and also “e”.
- *Trllu.* The writer removed letters of “e” and “a” in the word. The word from “terlalu” (very). The other word that the writer removed letter of “e” and “a” is *mnjga* “menjaga” (keep), *mndptkan* “mendapatkan” (get), and *cllu* ”selalu” (always).

The other example, we can see on the status from Wiena Ingien SlludimandJa, she wrote the status as follows:

![Status from Wiena Ingien SlludimandJa](image)

Y allah aq tdk bsa hdp tnpa dia, mngkn q akn slmx khlgn org yg aq cyk.

(Oh my god, I could not live without him, maybe the people who I love will go up from my live.)

Form the status above, the writer found some words that used removing of vocal process. The words are: *tdk, bsa, hdup, mngkn, khlgn.* In the status the writer found five words that removed a vocal of “I” namely on the word of “tdk” (no), “bsa” (can), “hdup” (live), “mngkn” (maybe), and “khlgn” (loss). And six words for the removing of a letter “a”, the words are: *tdk, tnpa, mngkn, slmx, khlgn, org.* (will) *slmx, (forever) khlgn, (loss) org, (people). Two word in the removing of “e”, for example: *slmx “selamanya” (forever), and khlgn “kehilangan” (loss). The removing of vocal “u”, the writer found one word namely on *mngkn “mungkin” (maybe).
4.1.1.3 Adding of Consonant

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alay</th>
<th>Origin Language</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>add</td>
<td>Ada</td>
<td>There is/are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adlahh</td>
<td>Adalah</td>
<td>Is/are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ajj</td>
<td>Aja</td>
<td>Only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the examples above, the writer found adding consonant process in students’ facebook MA At-Tarbiyah on: d, h, j, k, t, p, s, y, and w. Other examples on Iwan Zhembiland Shembiland’s status as follow:

_Udah waktunya bhwalig_ (The time for comeback)

In the status, the writer found a word that added a consonant namely on “bhwalig”, the word from “balik” (comeback). Han Sang Penjaga also wrote in his facebook as follow:

_Kin entah apa xg hruz aq lukan ketika dia tak pernah mau tuk memahami a, MENAGA_
(What do I have to do when she never understanding me. WHY)

From the status above the writer found a word of “apha”, the word from “apa” (what), the word was added by a consonant of “h” in the middle of word but it has the same sound with the origin word.

4.1.1.4 Removing of Consonant

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alay</th>
<th>Origin Language</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pAiT</td>
<td>Pahit</td>
<td>Bitter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cwo</td>
<td>Cowok</td>
<td>Guy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Removing process is one of some words formation in alay language, it can be produced by removing a letter in the word. For this case, the writer found some status that used this process, one of the statuses was from I'am Topez Martin, the writer found an example on the status as follow:

**Liat** tv dlu ea maz bröo??

(Watching television bro?)

In the status there is a word that used removing consonant process. The word is “liat” from “lihat” (see), the word as a result of
removing consonant process namely the word did not use a consonant of “h” in the middle of word. Other example, see on the Iwan Zhembiland Zhembiland’s status as follow:

Apkh loE **uGa** mr4s4k4 4p4 y6 t3n6ah Qw r4s4k4n  
(Do you feel what I feel?)  
The status from Ι`am Topez Martin above removed consonant “h” on the word of liat”. While the status from Iwan Zhembiland Zhembiland above also removed a consonant letter, he removed a consonant of “j” on the word of “uga” (also).

4.1.1.5 Shortness

4.1.1.5.1 Abbreviation

| **Exsample:** |
|---|---|---|
| **Alay** | **Original language** | **Meaning** |
| HTDJ | Hati-hati di jalan | Be careful on the way |
| BF | Teman baik | Best Friend |

Abbreviation is a result of shortening process in the form of a letter or combination of letters which spelled out letter by letter. The writer did not find the acronym process in the facebook of students MA At-Tarbiyah.
4.1.1.5.2 Acronym

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alay</th>
<th>Original language</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hadija</td>
<td>hati-hati di jalan</td>
<td>Be careful on the way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>novi</td>
<td>nonton tv</td>
<td>Watching TV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Acronym is a shortening process that combined letters or syllables or other part that wrote and pronounced as a word. Other example, see on the status below:

leik Kiki me
13 Januari pukul 13:59 · 32

saat a of line, novi dulu,
Narty on line lgi,,
Tape stelah 7 manusia harimau abizzzz!!

Batal Suka · Komentari · Bagikan

Saat a of line, novi dulu
Narty on line lgi…
Tape stelah 7 manusia harimau abizzzz!!

(The time for offline, and watching television first
Online again lather
But after “7 manusia harimau” (the name of movie in Indonesia) already finish)

The status above tell us that she will be offline for watching television but on the status she used “novi”, the word of “novi” as the result from acronym process. The word of “novi” actually from “nonton TV” (watching television).
4.1.1.6 Using of Common Words

Using of Alay language occurred if the speakers and partner from the alay community also. So, they used alay language to user of alay language only. Using of alay language is not only in writing media, but the alay language also used in oral communication.

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Words of Alay</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beud</td>
<td>Very</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capcus</td>
<td>Go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gokil</td>
<td>Funny</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Using of alay language on this process only some of words that usually used by other user. Other example sees on status follow:

Km unyu-unyu banged... smpe gak biza t'dur aku cz mkri'n k4mue... tem4nilh akhu dlm t'dhurku m4l@m innhi...!!

Km **unyu-unyu** banged. smpe gak biza t'dur aku cz mkri'n k4mue. Tem4nilh akhu dlm t'dhurku m4l@m innhi....!!

(You are so funny... and make me cannot sleep tonight because always think of you. Will you accompany me tonight?)

The word “**unyu-unyu**” is one of alay language that usually used by young people either in oral communication or writing communication, the meaning of it is “so funny”. Students of MA At-
Tarbiyah used the Alay language in informal situations and did not use to older people.

4.1.1.7 Exchange of Phoneme

4.1.1.7.1 Consonant “D” dan “T”

In the following letter [d] can be replaced by the letter [t] and letter [t] can be replaced by the letter [d]. This change has occurred because the letter [t], [d], and [n] referred to Apiko dental consonant, consonant produced with the tongue tip that acts as an articulator and the area between the teeth as the point of articulation. In this process the writer found some of words in permutation process between “D” and “T”.

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alay</th>
<th>Origin Language</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MakSUT</td>
<td>Maksud</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sangad</td>
<td>Sangat</td>
<td>Very</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The examples above were the result of exchange process between “D” and “T” and other examples on status follow:
M3ncynt4i i2 k4ta k3rja.
D1cyntai i2 kta sifad.
cinT4 i2 jg b'kAn kta b3ndA.
taPi Cinta itu kta HaTi. — penuh cinta 😊

Suka · Komentari · Bagikan

M3ncynt4i i2 k4ta k3rja
D1cyntai i2 kta sifad
cinT4 i2 jg b'kAn kta b3ndA
taPi cinta itu kta HaTi.

(Love is verb
Loving is adjective
The love also is not noun
But love is about heart)

From the status above, the writer found a word that used exchange process between “D” and “T”, the word is “sifad” from “sifat” (adjective), the word used “d” and removed “T”. Other example, see on the status as follow:

Km unyu-undyu banged…. smpe gak bisa tidur aku cz mkr!n k4mue…. tem4nlih akhu dlm tldhurku m4l@m inihi…!!

Km unyu-undyu **banged**, smpe gak biza tidur aku cz mkr!n k4mue. Tem4nlih akhu dlm tldhurku m4l@m inihi…!!

(You are so funny… and make me cannot sleep tonight because always think of you. Will you accompany me tonight?)

The example above is a result of exchange process between “d” and “t”, he removed a consonant “t” and
replaced it with a consonant “d” on the word of “banged” (very).

4.1.1.7.2 Consonant “G” and “K”

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alay</th>
<th>Origin Language</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>otagkuu</td>
<td>Otakku</td>
<td>My brain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gAG</td>
<td>Gak</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mzugg</td>
<td>Masuk</td>
<td>Entry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Velar consonant is a consonant that was produced by back of the tongue (the dorsum) as articulator and the soft palate (velum) as the point of articulation. The sound produced are “k, g, x”. In the following word are the examples of changing of letter “k” to “g” or “g” to “k”. Other examples see on I` am Topez Martin’s status as follow:

Klo kita **chyank** sm **orank** bukan gimana kita memiliki dia tapi gimana cara kita bahagiain dia.  
(If we love someone is not about how to own him but how to make him happy.)
On the status above there are two words as the result of exchange process between “g” and “k”. The words are “chyank” from “sayang” (love) and also “orank” from “orang” (people) and the words above used “k” and removed “g”.

4.1.1.7.3 Consonant “S” and “Z”

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alay</th>
<th>Origin Language</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HabiiizZ</td>
<td>Habis</td>
<td>finish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Apiko-alveolar consonants*, is the consonants that was produced by the tip of the tongue as the articulation. The sound produced is [s], [z], [r], [l]. Here the examples of exchange process between [s] and [z]. The writer found the other example on Iron Eron’s status.

*Ya allah...*  
*Mengapa kita *haruz* berpisah. Aq kangen dia, aq cinta dia, aq rindu dia...*?

(Ya Allah. Why we have to separate. I miss her, I love her)
In the status the writer found a word of “haruz” from “harus” (must), Iron removed a consonant of “s” and replaced it with a consonant of “z”. Other examples see on status follow:

K3nap4 h'dupq Celalu diatur olank??
Akku sudah dewaza pazty akku t4u m4n4 yank baig n yank jl3k tux kuwh..

(Why is my live always managed by other people? I have been adult so I know the best thing for me)

4.1.1.7.4 Consonant “S” and “C”

The letter of “S” can be replaced by letter “c” and the letter “c” can be replaced by the letter “s”. Here the examples of exchange process between “S” and “C”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alay</th>
<th>Origin Language</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MkcutT</td>
<td>Maksud</td>
<td>purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyang</td>
<td>Sayang</td>
<td>honey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The words above are examples of alay language used the exchange process between “d” and “t”. For the
other example, the writer found on I`am Topez Martin`s status as follow:

*Tidur dulu booz bes0k mu cekolah*

(Sleep first, because I have to go to school tomorrow.)

In the status there is an example of exchange process between “s” and “c”. The word is “cekolah” from basic sekolah (school), in the word used a consonant “c” removed of “s”. Same as the status follow, the writer found some words that were produced by exchange process between “s” and “c”. The word, see on the status follow:

*Png3n zmz-an plz@ abizzz…. Huft Chapaa iank b@ik hat!! !sikn Akuwh plz@ ag4r macuk curgha. cz Akuwh lg! kere nich.*

(I cannot send a massage because I do not have enough pulse. If there anybody kind, please gives me pulse so that you come into heaven because I do not have money)
4.1.1.7.5 Consonant “R” and “L”

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alay</th>
<th>Origin Language</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hollee</td>
<td>Hore</td>
<td>hore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haLum</td>
<td>Harum</td>
<td>aromatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ckalank</td>
<td>sekarang</td>
<td>Now</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some of words above are oral consonants, namely the consonant which produced if the air out of mouth. Some of words above are an exchange of letters between “r” and letter “l” but the letter “l” could not replace by letter “r”. The words above when read will hear like a child who has not been smooth in speaking. Other examples see on status from Stiven Willyams, he wrote the status as follow:

Kta **olang** kegagalan adalh kesuksezan yg tertundha, tapphie knp@ samp4i zaat in akhu blm merzakn.a!!

(It has been said that failure is a delayed success but why I have not achieved it yet)
From the status above we can see that there is a word that used the exchange process between “r” and “l”, the word is “olang” from “orang” (people). The word of “olang” as the alay language and always used by the Indonesian young people, a letter “r” in the word was removed and replaced by letter “l”, the sound of the word like a child who has not been smooth in speaking. Other example is also on the status follow:

K3nap4 h!dupq Celalu diatur olank??
Akku sudah dewaza pazty akku t4u m4n4 yank baig n yank j13k tux kuwh..

(Why is my live always managed by other people? I am now adult so I know the best thing for me)

4.1.1.7.6 Consonant “Y” and “I”

In this case, the position of consonant “y” can be replaced by the vowel “I” and the position vowel “I” can be replaced by a consonant “y”. The exchange process of letters “y” and “i” or “i” and “y” could use when the letter before or after of “y” or “i” is a vowel, or the letter “y” and “i” are in the end of the word. The
words below are the examples of exchange process between “Y” and “I”.

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alay</th>
<th>Origin Language</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NAnTY</td>
<td>Nanti</td>
<td>Latter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iny</td>
<td>Ini</td>
<td>This</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other example we can see on the status from Olivia She Ghadiztdmellazt as follow:

Tuhan kapan q bsa ktm dgn dya, udh lama gak ktmu, kngen bngat.

(God. When can I meet him, long time no see, I miss him so much.)

Some of words in the status used the exchange process. The word is “dya” from “dia” (she/he). In the word, olive has removed a vocal “I” and replaced it with a consonant of “y”. Other example, we can see on the status as follow:
M3cynt4i i2 k4ta k3rja
D1cyntai i2 kta sifad
cinTa i2 jg bKan kta b3ndA
taPi cinta itu kta HaTi.

(Love is a verb
Loved is an adjective
The love is not a noun as well
But love is word of heart)

*D1cyntai* is a result of exchange process between
“Y” and “I”, “d1cyntai” used “y” for replaced “I”. The
other examples see on status follow:

Mlm n! Ag tidr **cendiryan**, ada yg mau nemen!n g“???
(I am going to sleep alone tonight, anyone who will
accompany me?)

In the status there is a word of “cendiryan” from
“sendirian” (alone), the word used “y” and removed a
letter of “I”.

**4.1.1.8 Combination of Capital and Short Letters**

Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alay language</th>
<th>Original language</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>memBriKan</td>
<td>Memberikan</td>
<td>Give</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KmOe</td>
<td>Kamu</td>
<td>You</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sMpUrNa</td>
<td>Sempurna</td>
<td>Perfect</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some of words above are examples of combination between capital and short letter in a word. The other examples, we can see on Fairuz Zabadiy’s status follow:

```
den ganN  kePtu Usan  aQ  yanG  sePerti  iNi,  m0Dah2aN  meMbawA  keBaikAn  bagI  aQ
```

(I hope with this decision make me better than before.)

In the example above, we can see that writing formation in the status did not appropriate with the grammar of Indonesian language. He wrote the status by mixing of capital letters such as: “haRaP”, “deNgaN”, “kePutUsan”, “aQ”, “yanG”, “sePerti”, “iNi”, “m0Dah2aN”, “meMbawA”, “keBaikAn”, “bagI”. All of words in the status mixed between capital letters and short letter. The other status, Fairuz Zabadiy also used combination between capital and short letter. He wrote as follow:
Tuhan…
beghNi saLaH, beGitu sAlaH, yAng BenaR gimaNa pAh…

(God…
I do not know what I have to do. I am always wrong for you.)

After the writer read the status, the writer found some of words that included an alay language, they are: the word of "beghNi", the word used capital letter in the middle of word, also added a letter of “h”, and removed a consonant letter “i” in the word. “salaH”, Fairuz Zabadiy used a capital letter in the end of word. Combination of capital letter process also used in the word of: “beGitu, yAng, BenaR, gimaNa”.

4.1.1.9 Using of Number in The Word

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alay</th>
<th>Origin Language</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>paL1ng</td>
<td>Paling</td>
<td>Most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hA8iiiz</td>
<td>Habis</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3nGkau</td>
<td>Engkau</td>
<td>You</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Besides the using symbols and punctuations, numbers are also often used to exchange the position of letters. Other example of it, we can see the status from Ediey as follow:

(There are not paper and pen on facebook, maybe the status can represent my feeling of you all. Miss you all)

Form the status above, the writer found some words that produced by combination between number and letter in a word. They were some of words that used combination number and letter: 4d4k3rt45, d4n, ph3n4, mhn9kln, zt4tu5Q, R454, k4ng3nqw, p4d4, s3mu4. All of words above used number “4” for replace a letter of “A”, there were five words that used number “3” for replace “E”, and there were three words used number “5” for replace letter of “S”. Other status from Ediey as follow:
M3cynt4i i2 k4ta k3rja
D1cyntai i2 kta sifad
cinTa i2 jg bKan kta b3ndA
taPi cinta itu kta HaTi.

(Love is a verb
Loved is an adjective
The love is not a noun as well
But love is word of heart)

The status above has six words that used number in the word namely “m3cynt4i” from “mencintai” (love), the word used number “3” for replaced “E” and number “4” for replaced “A”, and the word of “k4ta”, the word used number “4” for replaced “A”, the word of “d1cyntai” from “dicintai” (loved), and the word of “b3ndA” from “benda” (noun).

4.1.1.10 Combination of Letters, Numbers, Symbol, and Abbreviation

In writing status, students of MA At-Tarbiyah usually used symbol for replaced a letter in word. It is just in a symbol which has same form with the letter.
Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alay</th>
<th>Origin Language</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N@ngiz</td>
<td>Nangis</td>
<td>Cry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t!duR</td>
<td>Tidur</td>
<td>Sleep</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the other example, the writer found a status that was written by Lellor Sicowok PermenKiss, he wrote the status as follow:

L3bh b4!k k4u bunh 4q dg p3d4ngmu, 4s4l jg k4u bunh 4q dg c!nt4mu, l3bh b4!k 4q mt! Di t4ng4nmu, dr! Pd 4q m4t! Bnuh dr!

(It is better if you kill me with your poniard, but don kill me with your love, it is better if I die in your hand than I suicide)

From the status above we can see that there were seven words used combination between letter and symbol, the seven words were “b4!k”, “c!nt4mu”, “mt!”, “dr!Pd”, “dr!” The words used a symbol of “!” for replaced a letter “I”, the using of symbol “!” in the word because has same form with letter “i”, actually symbol that usually used by Indonesian young people is a symbol
which has same form with certain letter such as symbol of “! = i”, and “@ = a”. Other example we can see on status follow:

(I cannot send a massage because I do not have enough pulse. If there anybody kind, please gives me pulse so that you come into heaven because I do not have money)

From status above, the writer found some words that used symbol in a word, the words are “plz@” (pulse) and “b@ik” (good), in these two word used symbol “@” for replaced a letter “a”, other symbol used in the status is “!” for replaced a letter “i”, the words are “hat!” (Heart), “!sikn” (fill in), and “lg!” (again)

Based on the data above it can be concluded that the Students of MA At-Tarbiyah removed of vowel letters “I”, “e”, “a”, and “u”. In this research the writer did not find removing of letters “o” in words. In the removing consonants process, the writer only found two letters namely “h” and “j”.

Png3n zmz-an plz@ abizzz…. Huft
Chapaa iank b@ik hat!! !sikn Akuwh plz@ ag4r macuk curgha.. cz Akuwh lg!

(I cannot send a massage because I do not have enough pulse. If there anybody kind, please gives me pulse so that you come into heaven because I do not have money)

From status above, the writer found some words that used symbol in a word, the words are “plz@” (pulse) and “b@ik” (good), in these two word used symbol “@” for replaced a letter “a”, other symbol used in the status is “!” for replaced a letter “i”, the words are “hat!” (Heart), “!sikn” (fill in), and “lg!” (again)

Based on the data above it can be concluded that the Students of MA At-Tarbiyah removed of vowel letters “I”, “e”, “a”, and “u”. In this research the writer did not find removing of letters “o” in words. In the removing consonants process, the writer only found two letters namely “h” and “j”.

Png3n zmz-an plz@ abizzz…. Huft
Chapaa iank b@ik hat!! !sikn Akuwh plz@ ag4r macuk curgha.. cz Akuwh lg!

(I cannot send a massage because I do not have enough pulse. If there anybody kind, please gives me pulse so that you come into heaven because I do not have money)
Besides the removing of vowels, consonants, and adding vowels and consonant. The writer also found the exchange between consonants that have similar sounds. The exchange process of letters above are “T-D” or “D-T”, “K-G” or “G-K”, “F-V”, “S-Z”, “S-C” or “C-S”, and “R-L”.

Besides that, the writer can concluded that some of word as the result of acronym process, adding vocal, adding consonant, removing of vocal, removing consonant, exchange process, and also some of word used number and symbol for replace a letter in a word. Most of word used wrong spelling and did not appropriate with the Indonesian grammar.

Based on the informants, it was one among fifteen informant students that did not have facebook account, it was two among fifteen informant students that never use alay language on their facebook. Besides the three informant above, the twelve informant usually used alay language on their facebook. Besides that, the using of alay language by students of MA At-Tarbiyah used on the informal situation only. The students also did not use it to older people because if we use alay language to older people, the people difficult in understanding their word.
4.2 The Influence Factors of Using Alay Language

Alay language usually used by Indonesian young people on facebook namely on status and comment to the status. The young people used it to their friend and never use to older people or to their teacher in the school. The alay language variation included to Intimate style on variation of style, Martin Joss (in Soeparno, 2002: 75) said that this variation was caused by differences style in speaking or writing. Intimate style is a language style that usually used to other speaker who has familiar relations each other.

People use Alay language because they have reason why they use it. There are many reasons and factors influenced the language users use alay language, one of them is because people usually watched television in their daily livf, so it is habit made them to imitate the artist’s habit in using alay language such as Cinta Laura on iklan (advertisement) of Extra Joss Blend. She said that “haduch... lama bingit”, the word of “bingit” has meaning “sangat” (very), and Wendy Cagur on some television program such as on OVJ (Opera Van Java) program. He usually said “kita udah gak ada hubungan apa-apa lagi, pokoknya Lo Gw End” with the meaning “you and I end”. Form the habit, so many people imitated their favorite artist, such as on their speaking.

The quotation above tells us about the phenomena in our society that nowadays it is many people who usually used alay language in their
life. It happened also in students of MA At-Tarbiyah, there are many students who used alay language in their status on facebook, it was only one among fifteen informant students that has not facebook account, and it was only two among fifteen informant students that never use alay language on facebook. Here the researcher classified the factors influencing the use of alay language into two factors as in the previous chapter. The two factors are Association factors, and Prestige Factor.

4.2.1 Association factors

Rapid to development of technology, the association of Indonesian young people is broader than before, it is influenced by development of social media such as facebook, twitter etc. There are many statuses on facebook that used the alay language, so other user who read it will imitate the writing style of the status because they want to be more impressive than others, and they did not want to classified as kampungan (plebeian). In alay language, they used language depend on their mood and did not use the Indonesian grammar.

Based on the informants, it was eight among fifteen informant students that used alay language because of the association factor each other on their facebook. In the following word are some statements of informants:

1. **Eny Nurfaidah**, she has been on XII of MA (senior high school) At-Tarbiyah. She said that “Agar supaya sama dengan mereka,
karena memang Bahasa tersebut sudah menjadi trendy dikalangan remaja”

(In order to same with other user, because the language has become trendy among young people)

2. **Fairuz Zabadiy**, he has been on XI of MA (senior high school) At-Tarbiyah. He said that “Jika kita menggunakan Bahasa alay di facebook yang tentunya teman-teman kita di facebook akan bisa menyukai atau mengomentari kiriman kita. Dan tentunya kita akan jadi raja gombal”

(If we use alay language on facebook, so my friends on facebook will be able to like or comment on our status (posts). And of course we will be king of *gombal*).

3. **Qurinatul Aini**, she has been on XI of MA (senior high school) At-Tarbiyah. She said that “Karena inti pokoknya pergaulan dengan sesama teman yang memang banyak menggunakan Bahasa alay di facebook sehingga mau tidak mau kita dituntut untuk menggunakan Bahasa alay tersebut. Tentunya dalam pembicaraan di facebook bisa dikatakan peniruan terhadap teman-teman yang ada di facebook”

(Because the association point with other user who usually used alay language on facebook, so that it was required us to use the Alay language. In the conversation on facebook is as the result of imitation from other user in facebook).

Based on the informants above, we can conclude that the influenced factor of using alay language because of the association each other on facebook, it seem from the statement of Qurinatul Aini and Eny Nurfaidah, they said that there are many their friend on facebook who used the alay language in their status, so it required them to uses alay language. While the Fairuz Zabadiy’s statement, he used the alay language because by using the alay language will be
preparer by the other user, the other user will preper give an comment on the status, so he will be more exist each other.

4.2.2 Prestige Factor

Television and internet as the basic of influenced factor, in internet there are many social media that used young people to communicate each other, the social media are facebook, twitter, and Instagram etc. For this research, the writer focused on facebook. There are many young people who have facebook account, they express themselves on facebook to classify that they impressive or stylish and are not kampungan. Therefore, they express themselves in writing style on their status (post), they are modification the Indonesian language into alay language such as adding letter in a word, combination between number and letter, and combination between symbol and letter etc. for this case, we can see some of informant’s statement as follow:

1. Khairul Anam, he has been on XI of MA (senior high school) At-Tarbiyah. She said that “Penggunaan Bahasa alay dalam facebook, tentu sudah menjadi kebiasaan para remaja zaman sekarang karena pada masa inilah kita ingin nampak lebih gaya dan berfariasi dalam menggunakan Bahasa”

(For this time, the using of alay language on facebook as the young people’s habit because we want to look more stylish and variation in using of language)

2. Widadatul Maftuhah, she has been on XI of MA (senior high school) At-Tarbiyah. She said that “Agar supaya orang lain bilang WOW, dan Bahasa yang kita gunakan lebih berfariasi dan lebih keren serta banyak yang kagum, agar kita dikatakan keren oleh orang lain
(In order to other people say “WOW”, and the using of language more varies, more stylish, and many people who amazed, and In order to other people say more stylish than other user)

3. Ayu Shafiatus Shalihah, she has been on XII of MA (senior high school) At-Tarbiyah. She said that “Karena gengsi serta takut ketahuan kalau diri kita sangat bodoh maka dengan begitu mereka dapat menutupi jati diri mereka dengan menggunakan bahasa alay”

(Because of the prestige factor and to cover them that so stupid, so that, they can cover their identity by using Alay language)

Based on the informant above, we can see that they used alay language because of the prestige factor, so they used alay language for classified as the impressive people by other user. It appropriate with Khairul Anam and Widadatul Maftuhah’s statement, they said that the using of alay language for more impressive, and for more modern than the other user. While the statement from Ayu Shafiatus Shalihah, she said that the using of alay language to cover up that we are stupid, based on the statement above, the writer concluded that the using of alay language is as smarter than the people who dislike and never use alay language. The people who never use alay language will be classified as the kampungan (plebeian) people. So that, there are many young people who use alay language on their facebook.