ENGLISH FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE EXPRESSION IN BELAJAR BAHASA ABG JAKSEL VIDEOS

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ABSTRACT

At the beginning of 2022, Jaksel teenagers' language expressions got closer to social media users through digital information. These language expressions received more public attention and became a linguistics phenomenon. A lot of Jaksel teenagers' language expressions are captured in detail by Podcast Kesel Aje Youtube account with seven (7) videos on *Belajar Bahasa ABG Jaksel*. This study aims to describe English language figurative expressions found in such *Belajar Bahasa ABG Jaksel videos*. The videos are entitled *Belajar Bahasa ABG Jaksel Jaksel passionately*, *Belajar Bahasa Jaksel as usual*, *Belajar Bahasa ABG Jaksel introvertly*, *Belajar Bahasa ABG Jaksel ygy*, *Belajar Bahasa ABG Jaksel lagi*, *Belajar Bahasa ABG Jaksel Tiada Henti*, and *Belajar Bahasa ABG Jaksel*.   The result of the study shows that: English figurative language expressions found in *Belajar Bahasa ABG Jaksel* videos are four (4) similes, and three (3) English metaphors. Jaksel teenagers' language expressions contain figurative expressions that are non-literal meaning. In this case, Jaksel teenagers' language expressions certainly attract our thoughts to consider the relationships among the words.

Keywords: Teenagers' Language Expression, Figurative, Simile, Metaphor.

ABSTRAK

Awal tahun 2022, ekspresi bahasa remaja Jaksel semakin dekat dengan pengguna media sosial melalui informasi digital. Berbagai ekspresi bahasa tersebut mendapat perhatian publik lebih banyak dan menjadi fenomena linguistik. Banyak ekspresi bahasa remaja Jaksel yang ditangkap secara detail oleh akun Youtube Podcast Kesel Aje dengan tujuh (7) video mengenai *Belajar Bahasa ABG Jaksel*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan ekspresi figuratif bahasa Inggris yang terdapat dalam video *Belajar Bahasa ABG Jaksel* tersebut. Video tersebut berjudul *Belajar Bahasa ABG Jaksel Jaksel passionately*, *Belajar Bahasa Jaksel as usual*, *Belajar Bahasa ABG Jaksel introvertly*, *Belajar Bahasa ABG Jaksel ygy*, *Belajar Bahasa ABG Jaksel lagi*, *Belajar Bahasa ABG Jaksel Tiada Henti*, and *Belajar Bahasa ABG Jaksel*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: ekspresi bahasa figuratif berbahasa Inggris yang ditemukan di video *Belajar Bahasa ABG Jaksel* adalah empat (4) simile berbahasa Inggris, dan tiga (3) metafora berbahasa Inggris. Ekspresi bahasa remaja Jaksel mengandung ekspresi figuratif yang maknanya tidak harfiah. Dalam hal ini, ekspresi bahasa remaja Jaksel tentu menarik pemikiran kita untuk mempertimbangkan hubungan antar kata.

Kata Kunci: Ekspresi Bahasa Remaja, Figuratif, Simile, Metafora

1.   INTRODUCTION

Most teenagers have the spirit to express themselves and their surroundings. They typically enjoy the time gathering with a lot of friends whom they consider as a group with mutual understanding. Therefore, they can spend a long time in a specific place to gather with their groups.

South Jakarta, abbreviated Jaksel, as one of the administrative cities in Jakarta, became a frequent meeting point for teenagers. Access and facilities in Jaksel can be considered complete. In the area of Jaksel, there are numerous train stations, Trans Jakarta bus stops, and other transportation points. Public facilities such as museums, sports arenas, parks, etc., are available in Jaksel.

At the beginning of 2022, Jaksel teenagers' language expressions got closer to social media users through digital information. These terms received more public attention and became a linguistics phenomenon.

According to DetikEdu, an Instagram post by Indonesia Endowment Funds for Education (LPDP) of the Republic of Indonesia (RI) talked about four causes resulting in Jaksel Teenagers' Language Expressions. These causes are:

1. The working-age population dominates the Jaksel population.
2. International institutions surround the Jaksel area.
3. Hierarchical factors in Jaksel consist of social status, education, and prestige.
4. Most upper economy class lives in Jaksel.

A lot of Jaksel teenagers' language expressions are captured in detail by Podcast Kesel Aje Youtube account with seven (7) videos on Belajar Bahasa ABG Jaksel: *Belajar Bahasa ABG Jaksel passionately* or Learning Jaksel Teenagers' Language Expressions passionately, *Belajar Bahasa Jaksel as usual* or Learning Jaksel Teenagers' Language Expressions as Usual, *Belajar Bahasa ABG Jaksel introvertly* or Learning Jaksel Teenagers' Language Expressions introvertly, *Belajar Bahasa ABG Jaksel ygy* or Learning Jaksel Teenagers' Language Expressions yes or no, *Belajar Bahasa ABG Jaksel lagi* or Learning Jaksel Teenagers' Language Expressions again, *Belajar Bahasa ABG Jaksel Tiada Henti* or Learning Teenagers' Language Expressions non-stop, and *Belajar Bahasa ABG Jaksel as my Jalan Ninja* or Learning Teenagers' Language Expressions as my way. Numerous social media accounts have reposted and shared the videos. The videos show that most of the Jaksel Teenagers' Language Expressions are in English.

Considering the condition above and almost all of Jaksel Teenagers Language Expressions in English, this study aims to describe figurative expressions found in *Belajar Bahasa ABG Jaksel videos*. The videos are *Belajar Bahasa ABG Jaksel Jaksel passionately*, *Belajar Bahasa Jaksel as usual*, *Belajar Bahasa ABG Jaksel introvertly*, *Belajar Bahasa ABG Jaksel ygy*, *Belajar Bahasa ABG Jaksel lagi*, *Belajar Bahasa ABG Jaksel Tiada Henti*, and *Belajar Bahasa ABG Jaksel*.

Several previous studies are related to this study. The first is *A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Indoglish Phenomenon in South Jakarta* by Wijaya and Bram in 2021. Both Wijaya and Bram, as well as the current research, discuss the phenomenon of Jaksel language expressions. However, the focus and purpose are different. Wijaya and Bram discuss sociolinguistic analysis, specifically code-mixing. Meanwhile, the current study discusses English figurative language expressions based on their types.

The second study is *Semantic Analysis of Figurative Language Expressions in "Feature" of The Jakarta Post* by Rohani and Arsyad in 2018. Rohani and Arsyad, as well as this current study, describe figurative language expressions. Although the discussion is similar, these two studies' units and data sources are different. Rohani and Arsyad describe figurative language expressions that are words, phrases, and clauses in a newspaper. Meanwhile, the current research describes figurative language expressions that are words and phrases in videos.

The last study is *An Analysis of Figurative Language in Views (Opinion Column) of Online Padang Ekspres Newspaper* by Nurhaida and Marlina in 2017. Nurhaida and Marlina as well as the current study discuss figurative language or expression. However, the source and element of discussions are different. The source in Nurhaida and Marlina's study is a newspaper and also discuss about meaning and positivity. Meanwhile, the current research data source is a video, and the study focuses on the type of English figurative expressions.

2. Literature Review
2.1. Figurative Language Expression & Its Types

The figurative language expressions, contains non-literal meaning. Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367) stated that figurative language is sometimes called metaphorical language or simply metaphor, which works to carry meaning beyond its literal meaning. According to Larson (1984:111), the figurative senses cannot regularly be translated with a literal form of the word.

Abrams (1999) divides the figurative language into sixteen (16) types: Simile, Synecdoche, Metaphor, Metonymy, Hyperbole, Personification, Paradox, Sarcasm, Allegory, Allusion, Antithesis, Apostrophe, Epithet, Euphemism, Symbol, and Irony with the respective meaning as follows:

1. Simile
   a comparison between two different things but considered has a similarity
2. Synecdoche

a part of something is used to signify the whole, or (more rarely) the whole is used to signify a part

3. Metaphor
   a word or expression that in literal usage denotes one kind of thing is applied to a distinctly different kind of thing, without asserting a comparison

4. Metonymy
   in metonymy (Greek for "a change of name") the literal term for one thing is 10 applied to another with which it has become closely associated because of a recurrent relationship in common experience.

5. Hyperbole
   bold overstatement, or the extravagant exaggeration of fact or of possibility.

6. Personification
   When an inanimate entity or an abstract concept is spoken of as if it were born with life, human qualities, or emotions

7. Paradox
   a statement which seems on its face to be logically contradictory or absurd, yet turns out to be interpretable in a way that makes good sense

8. Sarcasm
   as an equivalent for all forms of irony, but it is far more useful to restrict it only to the crude and taunting use of apparent praise for dispraise

9. Allegory
   a narrative, whether in prose or verse, in which the agents and actions, and sometimes the setting as well, are contrived by the author to make coherent sense on the literal or primary level of significance and at the same time to signify a second, correlated order of significance

10. Allusion
    a passing reference, without explicit identification, to a literary or historical person, place, or event, or to another literary work or passage

11. Antithesis
    a contrast or opposition in the meanings of contiguous phrases or clauses that manifest parallelism-that is, a similar word-order and structure-in their syntax

12. Apostrophe
    a direct and explicit address either to an absent person or to an abstract or nonhuman entity.

13. Epithet
    An inoffensive expression used in place of a blunt one that is felt to be disagreeable or embarrassing.

14. Euphemism
    An inoffensive expression used in place of a blunt one that is felt to be disagreeable or embarrassing

15. Symbol
    a word or phrase that signifies an object or event which in its turn signifies something, or 18 has a range of reference, beyond itself

16. Irony
    the use of words to convey a meaning that is opposite of what is actually said

3. METHODOLOGY
3.1. Research Method

The qualitative method is applied to this study. Dornyei (2007) stated that qualitative research involves data collection procedures that result primarily in open-ended, non-numerical data, which is then analyzed primarily by non-statistical methods.

Since the data is speech on the video, this study conducts qualitative content analysis. According to Krippendorf (2004), qualitative content analysis involves any kinds of analysis where communication content (speech, written text, interview, images, etc.) is categorized and classified.

3.2 Procedure of the Research

The steps conducted in this study are as follows:

1. The researcher collected Bahasa Indonesia as the literal meaning and its English that used by Jaksel teenagers.
2. The researcher analyzed the collected data.
3. The researcher described the figurative language expressions found.
4. The researcher provided a conclusion and suggestions.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

a. **FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE EXPRESSIONS IN *BELAJAR BAHASA ABG JAKSEL VIDEOS***

The speech, in this case, language expressions, of *Belajar Bahasa ABG Jaksel videos* are in Bahasa Indonesia and English. All speech in Bahasa Indonesia is a literal meaning. There are seven (7) English figurative language expressions are found *in Belajar Bahasa ABG Jaksel videos*. These three figurative language expressions consist of four (4) similes and three (3) metaphors.
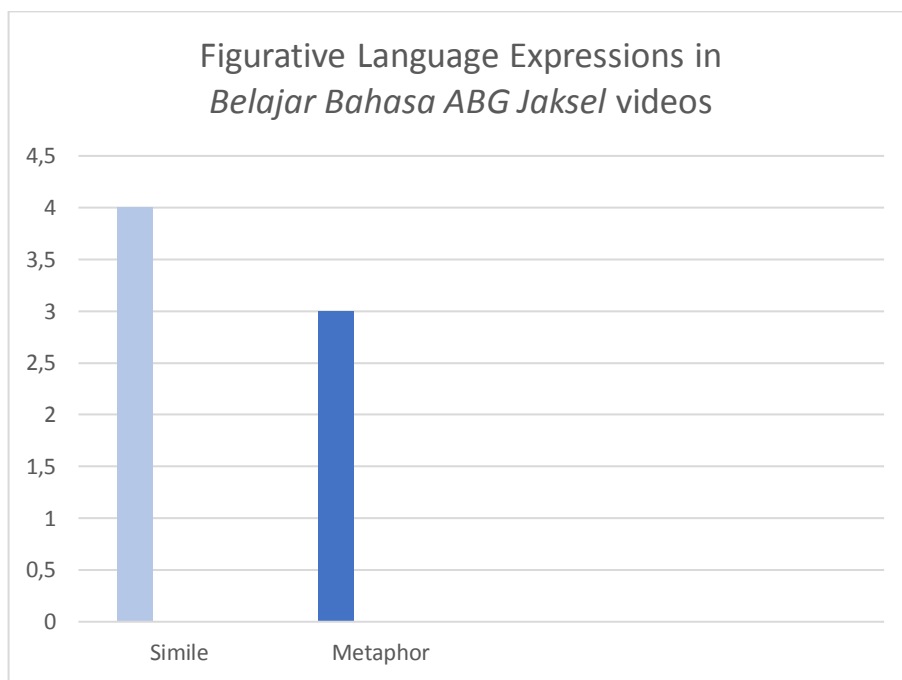

Chart 1. Figurative Language Expressions in *Belajar Bahasa ABG Jaksel* videos

4.1.1. Simile

There are four (4) English similes found in *Belajar Bahasa ABG Jaksel* videos. The discussion is as follows.

    Data 1
    Bahasa Indonesia (literal meaning)   **:** *terlalu beda sama yang lain*
    English   **:** unicorn

According to the data above, the unicorn is ***terlalu beda sama yang lain*** or highly different from a typical person. A **unicorn**, basically, refers to a creature in myth. This creature is like a horse but with a single large, pointed, spiralling horn projecting from its forehead. Based on Enclave Publishing, the horn has magical healing qualities. Therefore, a **unicorn** is highly different from a typical horse.

Such a person and **unicorn** are two different type of living creatures. However, they have a similarity: highly different from typical. Thus, **unicorn** is a simile.

    Data 2
    Bahasa Indonesia (literal meaning)   **:** *nongkrong bareng orang pacaran*

English   **:** third wheeling

According to the data above, **third wheeling** is *nongkrong bareng orang pacaran* or an activity when a person hangs out together with two people on a date. A **third wheel** in a typical bike (two wheels) or a typical car (four wheels) may result an unbalanced condition. Therefore, a **third wheel** may result an unbalanced condition.

Such an activity and **third wheeling** are two different activities. However, they have a similarity: may result an unbalanced situation. Thus, **third wheeling** is a simile.

Data 3
Bahasa Indonesia (literal meaning)   **:** *nongkrong tapi ga ngerti obrolan*
English   **:** roaming

According to the data above, **roaming** is *nongkrong tapi ga ngerti obrolan* or hangout activity with friends but no connection/understanding to the ongoing talk. Roaming literally means using a mobile phone by connecting to a different company's network, for example when you are in a different country. Therefore, **roaming** relates to the connection to other.

Such activity and **roaming** are two different activities. However, they have a similarity: a condition to connect to others. Thus, **roaming** is a simile.

Data 4
Bahasa Indonesia (literal meaning)   **:** *orang yang susah dipilih sebagai pacar*
English   **:** red flag

According to the data above, **red flag** is *orang yang susah dipilih sebagai pacar* or the one who is complicated to be a lover. **Red flag** literally means a flag that is in red color and is used to indicate danger or a sign that you should stop. Therefore, **red flag** relates to an unpleasant situation.

Such a person and **red flag** are different. A person is a living creature. Meanwhile, a **red flag** is a thing. However, they have a similarity: in an unpleasant condition. Thus, **roaming** is a simile.

4.1.2. Metaphor

There are three (3) English metaphors found in *Belajar Bahasa ABG Jaksel* videos. The discussion is as follows.

Data 1
Bahasa Indonesia (literal meaning)   **:** *teman curhat*
English   **:** human diary

According to the data above, **human diary** is *teman curhat* or a friend who we trust in sharing our personal stories.

A human and a diary are different. A human is a living creature. Meanwhile, a diary is a thing. However, the word …**diary** applied after **human**… to denote a human's character that is trusted in sharing our personal stories as same as diary. Thus, **human diary** is a metaphor.

Data 2
Bahasa Indonesia (literal meaning)   **:** *memandang persoalan dari jarak jauh*
English   **:** helicopter view

According to the data above, **helicopter view** is *memandang persoalan dari jarak jauh* or looking at problems from a distance. Helicopter is a physical thing. Meanwhile, view is a result of an activity. However, the word …view is applied after helicopter… to denote an action to look at a problem from a distance as when a helicopter is flying in the sky away from the ground. Thus the **helicopter view** is a metaphor.

Data 3
Bahasa Indonesia (literal meaning)   **:** *tempat bagus yang orang belum banyak tau*
English   **:** hidden gem

According to the data above, a **hidden gem** is *tempat bagus yang orang belum banyak tau* or a nice place where a few people know about.

Hidden and gem are different. Hidden is an adjective, meanwhile, gem, in this case is a place. However, the word **hidden**… applied after …**gem** to denote a gem's character that its location has not been known much but nice. Thus, **hidden gem** is a metaphor.

5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This study concludes that English figurative language expressions found in *Belajar Bahasa ABG Jaksel* videos are four (4) similes, and three (3) English metaphors. Therefore, the type of English figurative language expressions found in *Belajar Bahasa ABG Jaksel* videos are similes and metaphors.

From the discussion above, the public can find that Jaksel Teenagers' Language Expressions contain figurative expressions that are non-literal meanings. In this case, Jaksel Teenagers' Language Expressions certainly attract our thoughts to consider the relationships among the words.

Regarding the existence of Jaksel Teenagers' Language Expressions, the researcher hopes the future study will analyze Teenagers' Language Expressions in other areas. Other approaches are also can be applied to future studies.

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