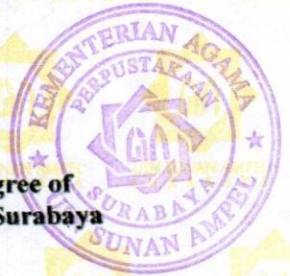# AN ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE USED BY GAY IN SOCIAL MEDIA

THESIS

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree of
English Department Faculty of Letters and Humanities UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

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2014

DECLARATION

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This thesis entitled *An Analysis of Language Used by Gay in Social Media* is not plagiarism or other's piece of work. The writer believes and ascertains that he does not quote any material from other publications or someone's paper except from the references mentioned.

Surabaya. 23 July 2014

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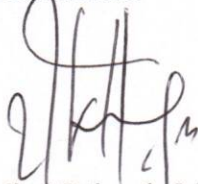
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APPROVAL SHEET

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AN ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE USED BY GAY IN SOCIAL

MEDIA

This Thesis Has been Approved by the Advisor and Could be Proposed to Fulfill
the Requirement of Sastra I Degree of
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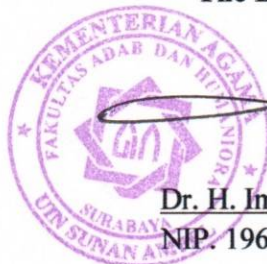NIP. 196906152007011051

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ABSTRACT

Afani, Nashruddin. 2014. *An Analysis of Language Used by Gay in social Media.* English Department, Faculty of Letters and Humanities. The State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

The Advisor   : Dr. Zuliati Rohmah, M. Pd.

Key words: *Gay Language, Gay Community, Kamus Bahasa Gay, Social Media*

Kamus Bahasa Gay (KBG) is one of gay dictionaries in the world which has published by Gaya Nusantara, a gay community in Surabaya. It is published in 1995 but there is no revision until this era, meanwhile language is the thing that always moves forward. Then this digitalization era, many gays use gay language in social media such as Facebook, Jack'D, Whats App, Black Berry Messenger, and others. This condition also brings effect in the condition and situation of using gay language in different social media. It supports the statement that language is the thing that always moves forward. Therefore, the qualitative method is applied in this research since this research is regarded as an inductive process and needed individual understanding and experiences. To find and collect the data, the researcher creates accounts for Facebook, Jack'D, Whats App, and Black Berry Messenger as research instrument. Among 330 gay vocabularies from KBG, there are only 29 vocabularies used by gays in social media nowadays. The rest are very seldom to use and even gays do not use these again. On the other hand, there are additional new gay words that have not written yet in the KBG. Also, there are variety situations of applying gay language in social media. The situations are classified as introduction phase, sounding phase, follow up phase, and decision phase.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is concerned about an overview of this language used by gay in social media research. The digitalization and globalization turns the people to live with the technology and the language does so. Furthermore for the people who are gay, they have different terms of language to use in social media. Then, nowadays there are social media that purposed for gay people only. Therefore this study is conducted by collecting data from social media that mostly used by gay people in smartphone. The researcher presents background of the study, statement of the problem, significant of the study, scope and limitation, and the definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Indonesia as an archipelago is rich with languages. It also includes

languages used by Indonesian gay community that contains many races and cultures. As the beginning, the reader must understand the meaning of gay before read all of this research. Gay has two possibilities, that gay can be as noun and gay as adjective. The example gay as a noun is like this sentence, *"Mostly gay in North Jakarta is Chinese descent and handsome"*. Then gay as adjective is like this sentence, *"In Malaysia, a man who wears v-neck shirt is indicated as gay"*. Then gay as adjective and noun is like *"every gay has the gaydar signal"*.

Generally, public understands that a gay man is not straight because he loves man that biologically is not appropriate. From the language, people identify

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a man is not straight (heterosexual men) based on his speech (intonation, pronunciation, and dialect) and based on other aspects that can be identified from the behavior and the action. So, the physical characteristics builds the image of not straight men is very clear in the society.

On the other sides, gays build a communication is not only by speech or gesture but they also have the tools to communicate such as social media. Noted in the title as the language used by gay in social media, the main focus of this research is using social media such as Jack'D and Facebook. Meanwhile, the textual conversation is flat (no dialect and intonation that indicate gay or not) and not every straight people understand gay language or language used by gay. Therefore they will be confused. Besides, the textual conversation cannot be predicted that the people who communicate are gay or not.

Furthermore about gay language, today the language used by gay has transformed. The different language applied by gay in daily life between 1995s era and nowadays is because of some cases such as the digitalization of globalization era. However, this research does not present the reasons of media's role in the changing era of applying language by gay because this is the linguistics research. To approve these papers as linguistics research and answer the first research problem, the researcher has classified the language used by gay by answering the research question. Generally, based on study of language and gender by Eckert and Ginet (2003), gays have their own language to express their orientation and feeling or even just get an influence from the social environment. It often happens in the reality that when straight guys are gathering with *binan*

people (not straight man in every types), there will be some misunderstanding in the conversation.

The gathering of gay community is not always in the sex-oriented situation, but it is possible into general meaning and purpose. One of the examples is the meeting that inspires the researcher to conduct this research. It is the meeting of LGBTQ (Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender Queer) people with public (heterosexual) in Consulate General office of the USA in Surabaya. As usual, the staff brings American culture and perspectives into the forum as the cultural-exchange. However, it does not happen in the consulate of the USA only, but it also happens in other consulates. In this case, consulate staff wants to appreciate LGBTQ people by celebrating the gay pride and invited public people to understand them and to discuss Sing You Home Novel by Jodi Picoult in a gay-lesbian genre. Facing that condition, some straights such as the researcher, confuse in the language used because some of the words and specific terms. The straight audiences need background knowledge to understand the meaning. The

background knowledge here means that the hearer should understand the *'special'* words such as *'came-out'*, that has mentioned many times in the forum. The word *'came-out'* means that gay or lesbian already open to public about their sex orientation interest; whatever what people's judge to them then. Additionally, the mixing of Indonesian language between Javanese, English, and their 'own' language is also used by mostly gays in the location, even not formally in the forum. However, this study is not into code mixing and code switching because the researcher mentioned little bit the mix of language used.

Based on that condition, gay language in Indonesia is actually local discourse. Right now some of the words are becoming common language which is used by common people as daily language. The researcher realizes this based on *Kamus Bahasa Gay* (KBG) or gay dictionary which has published by Gaya Nusantara (GN). Mostly, national celebrities applied that language into daily. Sooner or later, if the celebrities in television program use the word/s, the audiences also will apply it into their daily. The most common used, researcher give three examples: *rempong* (complicated), *brondong* (young gay), *pérês* (lie).
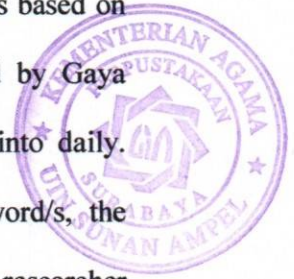
The condition above happens to the public because the power of culture and society that cannot be separated. Correspondingly, Barker and Galiński (2001, p.1) stated that cultural studies has for some time been a constituent part of the linguistics turn in the humanities and social sciences with writers arguing that language was the central means and medium by which we understand the world and construct culture. Focusing on this study, mostly the populations of gay are developing in big city that is already mixed with the culture. Then, the groups of gay were separated into some groups and communities. Usually the grouping are based on the economic class, caste, hobby and interest, race, social media, and the last one is based on working area.

Based on the background above this study is focused on the language research into social media, used by gays. Undeniably the globalization era forced the society to use technological gadget to have the communication. Furthermore, according to the phenomenon above, the researcher guessed that there are new gay words from them; whether those are borrowing words or originally created by

them. Hence, this research is very important even gay is still something taboo for most of Indonesian society. Yet some of certain people judged this as something very taboo, because abnormal, immoral and full of sins. As an intelligent, especially linguistics researcher, this field is interesting and will be useful for the readers. The researcher is deeply looking at the future that people inside and/or outside of Indonesia need the data that I have observed. Moreover, as long as my knowledge, there is no any research in Sunan Ampel State Islamic University of Surabaya that focus on language used by gay social in media. It can be the first one, in the field of linguistics. So, this is very good papers to understand well about the language used by gay in social media throughout linguistics view.

Undeniably, this is not the first time observation/research of breaking up the discourse to the gay language or language used by gay. Tom Boellstorff, a very famous anthropologist from University of California in Irvine writes a book (2005) titled 'Gay Archipelago; Sexuality and Nation in Indonesia'. He is an anthropologist and the book's contain is mostly about contemporary cultural anthropology, but it is also included some of gay words applied in the conversation. He explores about kind of the language used not only by gay but also the words applied by LGBTQ people in Surabaya and surrounding. However, Boellstorff's research is only collecting the data of gay language used in 2005. Meanwhile, this 2014 era that everything is digitalized give the contribution for variety language used by gays. Therefore this research is very important to conduct. On the other hand, there is Ardianto (2006) that has done a research for gay language used in Pattaya. He classifies the words applied in the gay dictionary

(KBG) and some additional words he has found in the field; which is not so worth it. The KBG is published in the 1995's era and his research is in 2006. So, the result of kind of words used by gay in Surabaya (in this case is Pattaya) will be more broaden because the following time, language is broadening. In fact, the result of his research and KBG is exactly same. Furthermore, his research is only grouping the words used by gays in Surabaya. Then, the position of my research is the language used by gay in social media that the users are mostly Surabaya citizen. The other previous research is from Liliawati (2005). She conducts a research about the formatting words in a Gaya Nusantara magazine. She classifies all the words used by gays in Surabaya by using Gaya Nusantara magazine and classifies all the words formatting. In this case, my research is not into the language used by gay in this research area. As long as my knowledge, after those three research above, there is no any publication of research or journal about gay language in Indonesia, except Boellstorff, because he is one of international advisers of Gaya Nusantara in Surabaya. Additionally, this research will complete the previous researches.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

Concerning at the background, the researcher will present this research as the source for linguistics studies and reference for Gaya Nusantara as a community and Non-Government Organization (NGO). Therefore this research has some problem statements which are separated by some questions below:

1.2.1 Is the language written in *Kamus Bahasa Gay* (KBG) that published by Gaya Nusantara in 1995 used by gays in Facebook and Jack'D nowadays?

1.2.2 In what situation the gay languages are used by gays in Facebook and Jack'D?

1.2.3 What social media are the most used by gays after having conversation in Facebook and Jack'D?

1.3 Objectives

This study is aimed at describing gay language used by people in social media, especially in Jack'D and Facebook, which is reflected from background and statement of the studies. This major's goal is elaborated into the following minor aims:

1.3.1 To know the gay language in KBG *(Kamus Bahasa Gay)* – gay dictionary – is still applied by gay in social media nowadays or not.

1.3.2 To describe the situation of language used when gay is using the social media. On this case, the researcher applies approximation method to these followings:

a. Facebook: random-chosen to personal accounts in Facebook who is gay and several groups in Facebook that will be found by researcher in finding problems.

b. Jack'D: random-chosen of accounts in Jack'D.

1.3.3   To find other media used by gays as the continuance after knowing each other in Facebook or Jack'D.

1.4 Significance of the Study

As this study is about discourse analysis toward the language used by gay in social media, the results of this study are expected to serve theoretical and practical purposes. To make this significance easy to be understood, these followings are the details:

1.4.1   Theoretical Significance

Theoretical contribution is presented into the theories of language and gender that specifically into the queer theory. However, there are many things to be uncovered in the using of language by gays in social media. Hence the researcher focuses on discourse analysis, pragmatics and sociolinguistics as the development of the study. Related to discourse analysis, it helps to uncover the discourse in the conversation of gays in Facebook, Jack'D, Whatsapp, and Black Berry Messenger. In pragmatics, the study is to break up the ability of gays in the understanding of language used by gay because the fact not all gays understand gay terms. Meanwhile in sociolinguistics, theoretically this study provides some focuses such as indexing (direct and indirect), shifting of the language based on the economy and social environment values. Correspondingly, as stated in Chris and Dariuz (2011 p. 31) that an identities that are both unstable and temporarily stabilized by social practice and regular, is predictable behavior.

1.4.2   Practical Significance

Successful communication is exgpected to build a certain studies as practical significance. The appropriate communication strategies among gay in Facebook and Jack'D will be the contribution of this research. The researcher describes the different language choice among both social media mentioned and describes new vocabularies found in the social media to *Bahasa Gay* Dictonary, if any. The 'new' here means have not put into the book yet. On the other hand, this research is also to explain to the reader about the usage of gay language is used by gay people nowadays or not, especially in Facebook and Jack'D.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

1.5.1   Scope

This study is done by using any technological tools that connect the

researcher on Facebook and Jack'D. The earlier of this research states that this study is done through the theories of discourse analysis, sociolinguistics, and pragmatics. The reason is because this study mainly tries to find the discourse of the languages used in different social media by uncommon user. The other reasons are the social contexts such as local language and culture that influences the gays in every profile in different media applications. Then the pragmatics area is to describe the way of understanding gay's ability in using the language.

1.5.2 Limitation

Regarding to the limitation, there are many gay profiles and groups in Facebook. The possibilities of covering all gay accounts are small, since this research has limited time-range, as undergraduate thesis. Furthermore, even the researcher find the gay account, it is not recognize that he will response to the researcher's fake account. Everyone has privacy that cannot be guessed only, but it must be proofed by doing this research. Based on that condition, the researcher is going to do the research as mentioned in the objective of the study.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

In order to avoid the misunderstanding and misinterpretation about the basic concepts in the study, the definition and key terms are stated below:

1.6.1 Gay language is a special language used by gay. It is special because the words used have different meaning and purpose from language used by common people. Based on Bloomer et al. (1998, p.108) that gay language is a secret language among homosexuals in the twentieth century, Baker (2002). Furthermore, Dede Oetomo as the adviser of Gaya Nusantara (2013) states that man who loves man is *binan* and they have their own special terms of language. So, it supports Baker's ideology that cited in Bloomer. The *binan* means man loves man whether the appearance is still look like a man or woman already (she-male, sissy, fagot, transsexual and others). Then the language used by gays has different style from common people.

1.6.2   KBG is the abbreviation from *Kamus Bahasa Gay*. It is the dictionary of gay language used in Indonesia, especially for gays who live and use the language in the region of Surabaya and surroundings.

1.6.3   Social media in this research is only for Facebook, Jack'D, Whats App, and Black Berry Messanger. The main social media are Facebook and Jack'D. Whats App and Black Berry Messenger are additional social media that has requested by gays in Facebook and Jack'D. The researcher does not use all social media in the internet as the instrument of the research because there are hundreds of social media nowadays. For the next discussion and explanation, when the researcher mention 'social media' is refers to those four social media mentioned above.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the review of research and literature related with the topic, which is language used by gay in social media. Literally, this chapter supports the concepts and backgrounds in the previous chapter. There are four points of sub chapter here and the first one is about language and gender. It discusses about the relationship between language and gender, as basic study of language that correlated with the sex orientation of human. The second sub chapter is about the gay community. It helps the reader to have the clear image of gay community by reviewing related research. Then for the next sub chapter is about gay language. It discusses about the perspective and argument about gay language; meanwhile the researcher has different point of view that is elaborated into chapter IV. The last but not least, the sub chapter is about social media. This digitalization era there are many social media offers by providers in the internet.

However, this research is focused into Facebook and Jack'D; then the researcher adds Whats App and Black Berry Messenger as the additional tools.

2.1 Language and Gender

Basically, gender and sex for human has different meaning and purpose. In the book of Language and Gender, Eckert and Ginet (2003, p.10) have the definition that gender and sex are different because gender is not something we are born with, and not something we have, but something we do (West and Zimmerman 1987) – something we perform (Butler 1990) then sex is a biological

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categorization based primarily on reproductive potential, whereas gender is the social elaboration of biological sex.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher agree that the condition of human about gender when he or she born, it does not guarantee what he or she will be exactly in the future about his or her gender. In different definition, for the example there is a man named Mr. James. He is born to be a man; but by following the time when he becomes adult already, he realizes that he is not a man with heterosexual but a man with homosexual identity. Therefore there are varieties of gender like LGBTQ (Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender and Queer). In the meantime in Moslem society, becoming a gay is forbidden. Even it is very contrast with the kismet of God, but this is the reality that happens in the society. Meanwhile in Moslem society, becoming a gay is a forbidden because it transgressed the boundaries. Furthermore, it is not only forbidden things in the sight of Moslem but also in all religions such as Christian, Hindu, Budha, Bahai and Catholic. Based on Moslem's perspective, it has had stated in *Al Quran* (*as – Syu'ara* verse 165 - 168) that,

اَتَأْتُونَ الذُّكْرَانَ مِنَ الْعَالَمِينَ. (165)

"Go you in unto the males of the 'Alamin (mankind),

وَتَذَرُونَ مَا خَلَقَ لَكُمْ رَبُّكُمْ مِنْ أَزْوَاجِكُمْ بَلْ أَنْتُمْ قَوْمٌ عَادُونَ. (166)

"And leave those whom Allah has created for you to be your wives? Nay, you are a trespassing people!"

قَالُوا لَئِنْ لَمْ تَنْتَهِ يَا لُوطُ لَتَكُونَنَّ مِنَ الْمُخْرَجِينَ. (167)

They said: "If you cease not. O Lout (Lot)! Verily, you will be one of those who are driven out!"

قَالَ إِنِّي لِعَمَلِكُمْ مِنَ الْقَالِينَ. (168)

He said: "I am, indeed, of those who disapprove with severe anger and fury your (this evil) action (of sodomy).

The condition in the above builds many contras and pros because a man that actually should be masculine but the fact is the opposite one. Although physically there is a masculine man, but the one that he loves is not woman but a man; same sex love. When a man loves man, it influences the way how to think then turns a guy to be gay. Therefore the way how gays speak is graceful and sometimes use specific terms or even special one. The reason why it is special because not everyone understands purpose of the language applied and also the language they use is not the daily language of mostly used by people. Because of many conditions about gay and other same sex love stories, there are related theories such as the theory of queer and the theory of lavender language that discuss about the language used by gay. Grossman (2014) states that, queer theory responded by abandoning the neo-Marxism and social activism of gay rights, and built upon Michel Foucault's *The History of Sexuality* (1978–1984).

2.2 Gay Language

Basically, gay language is a language used by gays that the way how they deliver is different. Also, some of gays use special terms of communication. Then the simple reasons why there are terms of gay language, because they have specific topic that cannot be discussed frankly in front of the public. Additionally, the most topics are about gay activities that related with sexual activity. However, sometimes gay language is used for general activities such as the list of gay language used in social media that attached in appendix 1. Therefore the most written words in the KBG are directed into sexual activities and the rest is not *(appendix 2).*

Actually there is no any specific definition when a gay language is composed. Generally, a language is indicated as gay language based on the vocabularies and pronunciation (the way how to pronounce the language). Hence, the most researches have done about gay language is not far from the variety of the vocabularies, pronunciation or the things related with those both categories.

Then, there are some online resources from different countries that publish gay language varieties in the internet. In general internet user, there is an urban dictionary at www.urbandictionary.com that commonly people know this. It is an online dictionary about the urban language, includes with kind of gay language used by gay people internationally. Additionally, the gay language varieties in the internet are available in www.scruff.com that published gay slang language used as international range. Meanwhile in the UK there is Polarish gay language and in the Philippines has Beki Lingo, a gay language in Tagalog. Then in Indonesia has

Bahasa Binan, a gay language for Indonesian that sometimes different place will be different language or terms.

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2.3 Gay Community

Gay community is a community contains of men who love men (gay, bisexual, transgender, transsexual, queer, and sissy). They are gathering based on many reasons. The first reason is because heterosexual people cannot receive gays to be opened as gay in social life. Secondly, many heterosexual people bully the gays. Third, gays prefer to have some meeting to have discussion about 'how to improve the quality and capacity of knowledge'. It is to show common people that gay is also human and have a same right to life. Another word, it is the 'campaign' of homosexual community to show their existence.

On the other hand, in aboard such as Germany, Sweden, or Holland, the gays are welcomed by the surroundings because of the equality. Therefore there are many gay communities in those countries and often to do the 'open campaign'

such as gay pride. Meanwhile in Indonesia, the gays are grouped to support each other as an Indonesian gay to do many positive things and productivities, then common people will 'see' who and what gay is actually. Most of gays in Indonesia hope that someday Indonesia will be a country that really appreciates the equality in gender and listed as a country like Holland or Germany.

The phenomenon about gay community leads many gays to be gathered into certain communities based on the interest. Therefore there are positive gay communities and negative gay communities. The negative one is when the

community is only into sex-orientation minded. By those kinds of gay community, there are some gay languages and terms applied. Then from one gay man to another gay man, the language is separated naturally.

2.4 Social Media Used by Gay

Commonly the social media is created to help human build interaction with another one to communicate. Since the social media such as Facebook is for everyone, at glance cannot be predicted and seen the user of Facebook is gay or not (as long as the profile does not show the identity gay or not). However, the researcher conducts the research of language used by gays in social media. By doing deeper research and analysis, there are many gays are using Facebook as their account and there is many ways to judge that the account is gay or not.

In social media such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and BBM (Black Berry Messenger) is for public and every gender is very welcome to create account and have many friends by those media. However, there are some social

media that are created for gays only. It helps gays to have a forum virtually. Before the coming of smartphone, by the computer or laptop gays in social media are available to log in on Manjam, Boyz Forum, Gay Indonesia Forum, and many more. However, when this research is conducted and when this research report is written, Manjam, Boyz Forum and Gay Indonesia Forum is removed from the internet. Then after the coming of smartphone, this phenomenal gadget makes many developers create social media for gays only for smartphone.

. Concerning about this research, the researcher is using social media that available for smartphone application as the tools. First of all the researcher uses Facebook and Jack'D as the main instrument of the research. However, to find more result of the research, then the researcher adds other social media such as Whats App and Black Berry Messanger as the instrument, to collect the data. The detail of this case, the researcher focused into some details below:

2.4.1   Facebook

Known as social media created by Mark Zuckerberg, Facebook is very phenomenal and many people use it. In this research, the researcher analyzes the language used by gay in social media. To know that the user's identity is gay, he researcher put the word of 'gay Surabaya' in the search engine column, and then will be listed some accounts use the name of 'gay'. Another alternative is by searching gay group in Facebook then join the group.

The reason of using Facebook rather than twitter for this research, meanwhile both are the most used social media in the world because Facebook

has wider page view. So it helps the researcher to analyze easily and also Facebook has wider capacity for text, picture and video than twitter. In Facebook has timeline, personal message (chatting), group forum, and fan page. Then the researcher has many accesses to get the activities of gays in social media, to analyze their language. In this research, the researcher creates an account named Dika Setiawan, to talk and interaction with gays to collect the information needed. Then, the name of Dika Setiawan is also used in all social media.

2.4.2 Jack'D

Jack'D is a social media that design for man who loves man. This is available to download in smartphone. By downloading this, the user will find many gays who have this account and communicate each other. The unique thing from this application is, there is radar in this application by using GPS. The radar works even the user is not online. As long as the GPS is active (there is internet signal), the user will find the closest gays in surrounding. Please check the appendix 4, in the profile that appear in application there is an approximately, under the profile picture. It shows the distance of the user with another user. For the example is, there is a gay named Mr. James and having Jack'D account. When he checks his Jack'D, he will find whose gays are near with him. Then, there is another user named Mr. Andrew and both of them are near. So, Mr. James is available to see the Mr. Andrew and chatting. However, when Mr. Andrew moves to a place that very far from Mr. James, Mr. Andrew's account will be disappear from the list of gays near Mr. James, but they both are still available to have chatting. Therefore the gays that analyzed the language by the researcher are local gays, or a gay that becomes visitor in Surabaya.

2.4.3 Whats App

Whats App or well known as WA is a messenger application for smartphone that included social media used by gay. Generally WA is just social media that everyone may use this application. Actually this research is only focus on gays in Facebok and Jack'D. However, most of gays are

interested to talk more with the researcher as long as the research conducted. But on the other hand, the gays ask the researcher's account of WA and BBM. By creating the account, the researcher has another tool to communicate with gays.

2.4.4 Black Berry Messenger

Black Berry Messenger (BBM) is a messenger for Blackberry cellular that nowadays smartphone with the type of Ginger Bread and upper type is available for BBM. Also, it is available for Iphone (IOS). The function of BBM is same with WA, because many gays request to chat in this application. The most gays are more interesting to hate chatting intensely by WA or BBM. The function of Jack'D and Facebook is mostly used as the tool to get the new gay. This is the opportunity for the researcher because the result of language used by gay will be served in the wider proportion.
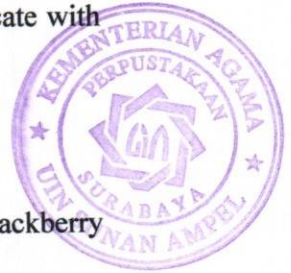
2.5 Previous Studies

Basically, gay languages in the world have same characteristics and types, just like normal language that is officially occupied as national language from many countries. In the preliminary study, researcher finds several journals that mostly gays in the world have their own terms to use in language as spoken and written conversational. However, there are still some differentiations. To prove that statement, Lunzaga (2011, vol.6) discusses about language used by gay that focus on the combination of morphology, local language and culture aspects; for the example like the words of *boang* in Tagalog will be *ngaob* in gay

Philippines, which the meaning is crazy. Then it is same in gay language used in Surabaya, according to Soedjono et al. (1995) argue that *lanang* as the local language to be *silan* in gay Surabaya, which the meaning is guy. A big note here that needs more attention is that this research even does not discuss the morphological aspect, but this case is still appropriate with the language used by gay and social context inside; moreover the title is noted as discourse.

Close to the same research area in Surabaya, so far there are three researches that have same research area in Surabaya in a same topic, which are Pattaya and Gaya Nusantara. First is Boellstorff from Princeton University (2005) who has researched under the title 'Gay Archipelago; Sexuality and Nation in Indonesia' has done in Pattaya, as one of the places. Actually that research is close to anthropology and social context of gay's and lesbian's life in Indonesia. On the other hand, that research includes the usage of gay language in Surabaya for some parts. So then, the discussion is included into sociolinguistics. It unites the elements of the social context and daily culture in Surabaya with the language usage that is not everyone understands the meaning. Then, it is also including the gay language usage based on the caste. Second is a research coming from Ardianto in Surabaya State University (2006). He has done a research about gay language in Pattaya. However, for me that research is quiet weak because it only classifies the registers used and translates the meaning. Then, the next related research has done in Gaya Nusantara (GN) with the data sources a monthly magazine published by GN.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Approach

The methodology of this research is applying qualitative research method because it is very nature and inductive reasoning. The condition of the field research is pretty broad range that has evolved over nearly a century of scholarly interest in the language used by gay in every terms and specific condition. The researcher agrees with Merriam's (2009) four points of view for qualitative research characteristics such as the individual experience of the researcher, instrument of the collecting data, inductive process, and also considers the products that collected from the research. The current characteristics of this method are as follows:

3.1.1 This research understands the meaning attributed to individuals'

experiences. The focus of meaning people attribute to their experiences is on the process rather than the outcome. Likewise, the intent of qualitative research is used to study individuals' understanding of their experiences, not researchers' perceptions of individuals' experiences. Therefore researcher takes chat-conversation as the data.

3.1.2 The second characteristic common to qualitative research is that the primary instrument used to collect and analyze data is the researcher themselves. As can be expected, certain biases might occur when

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researcher acts as the data collection instrument. Rather than attempting to remove such biases, qualitative research operates on the belief that biases presented by the researcher must be considered, accounted for and monitored to determine their impact on data collection and analysis.

3.1.3 Third, qualitative research is regarded as an inductive process as researchers often use qualitative studies to gather evidence in order to establish theories.

3.1.4 The final characteristic associated with qualitative research considers the products that are collected from the research. Also, this method research provides highly data in the form of words and pictures rather than the numbers produced by other types of research.

3.2 Data and Data Sources

Dealing with this topic of analysis, the data of this research is a gay dictionary, known as KBG *(Kamus Bahasa Gay)*. Basically, the words written in the dictionary are the gay language used by gay in the era when the dictionary is arranged in 1995. Then, the data sources of this research is the conversation between the researcher and gays in the social media has chosen (Facebook, Jack'd, Whatsapp, and Black Berry Messenger). Additionally, the urban language in the urban dictionary that commonly used by public which is actually the terms are addressed to gays because those help the researcher to find out the related studies.

3.3 Data Collections

To collect the data from data sources from those several ways, the researcher has done these several ways on this study:

3.3.1 Research Instruments

Stated in the early of this chapter that this research is qualitative, in this study the researcher is the main instrument because he does a disguise as gay in the research. Through the social media he builds the interaction with gay to chatting and discussing some condition that usually gays commonly do. It is to have a real atmosphere of conversation with gay and get the accurate result of linguistics research. So, it is very close with the statement of Bogdan and Biklen (1998, p.77) that in qualitative research, the human investigator is the primary instrument for the gathering and analyzing data.

3.3.2 Data Collection Techniques

To collect the data from the data sources, the researcher has the
steps as follows:

a. First, researcher creates fake Facebook account and Jack'D account as disguise. Facebook and Jack'D is as the main social media used on this research. The rest social media used by the researcher is based on the condition as long as the research. Then the researcher decides to add Whatsapp and BBM (Black Berry Messenger); both are messenger service for smartphone.

b. Second, researcher does the conversation with gays in the social media chosen.

c. Third, researcher documents the textual conversation from social media by doing the screen capture and backup the conversation into print out media.

3.4 Data Analysis

After collecting the data by applying the method used, the researcher classifies the words used that are already noted in the dictionary of gay language, classify the conversation history with gay in social media, and do other ways mentioned in the research instruments and techniques. Then also, the researcher applies the theories mentioned to analyze the objects that are discussed in the chapter four.

3.5 Preliminary Study

In the preliminary study, researcher conducted these following things before deciding the focus of this study:

1.1.1 Read related studies and literatures about gay. This part was learning the basic of gays and their language from many literatures, also find people (gay man, people who understand about gay and the language) to help researcher enriched the knowledge of this study.

1.1.2 Interviewed people who have a well-understanding knowledge about gay and the language used by gays that had been found in the research. After doing point 1.2.1., the researcher discussed

with advisor, lecturers in university, and experts that had found in the previous way.

1.1.3 Did the scanning about gay's live and the language used. The researcher tried to close with gays in the context of research base. The researcher explored gays life that was related to the language usage into the media such as magazine, tabloid, articles, and social media such as Facebook, Twitter, blogs, websites and others. Additionally, the researcher was also visiting the meeting point of gay five times though. However the researcher did not have any audacity to enter and have a life-interaction to gays in the location. Therefore the researcher tried to move to another way of research that still focus on this topic; that is focus on social media used by gay in Jack'D and Facebook.

1.1.4 The researcher started to conduct this preliminary study from September 26th 2013 until November 15th 2013. Then, it was

deepened as long as February until 19 march 2014.

Finally, after doing some screening in the preliminary study, the researcher decides to keep doing on this research that focus on language used by gay in social media. Correlated with the scanning activities, the language used in social media by gay to be analyzed based on Facebook and Jack'D, as the research object. The reasons because researcher does not need to visit the meeting-point of gay called as Pattaya Surabaya, Terminal Bungurasih, and some other places. The researcher thinks that that step was the right choice. Moreover the digitalization

era nowadays very supports this related condition. Furthermore today's people are really difficult to leave the gadgets.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings and discussion based on data analysis and from the research results. Generally, the data present about the words, phrases, abbreviations, and the sentences related to the language used by gay in social media. Particularly, this chapter answers that gays in social media only use some words and terms from the KBG (*Kamus Bahasa Gay*) or known as gay dictionary. Related to the second research question, this chapter is also describing the situation of using gay language by gay in social media have chosen.

Meanwhile, the rest of research result will be discussed into sub chapter of discussion. It contains about something beyond that still related with the research. One of the discussion topics is about CDA (Critical Discourse Analysis) that related with the power of physical appearance (handsome, skin colour, descent, and wealth) for gay conversation in social media. All the data are described, analyzed, and concluded.

4.1 Finding

Common people understand that a gay man is not straight because he loves man that biologically is not appropriate. From the language, people will be very easy to judge a man is not straight from the way how he speaks (intonation, pronunciation and dialect) and when he uses gay language. The using of gay language, for the example is when Indonesian gay applies this phrase *"cucok deh*

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yey, tanki minyak cyin" – that's cool, thank you guys – in a soft and graceful way. Additionally, in the physical characteristics like how gays behave, think, and act are additional information to judge a man is gay.

Meanwhile, when people judge a man is gay by the physical aspects, this condition will be in different sight when two men are having conversation in the text. What if one of them is gay, then there is no physical appearance that helps him to identify somebody is gay. The easiest key to identify is from the language he applies from the text. To discuss about this case deeper, it presents into specific detail below.

4.1.1 Gay Language in KBG (*Kamus Bahasa Gay*)

The language used by gay in 1995s era and the language used by gay nowadays is different even though not as a whole. There are 330 words of gay vocabularies from KBG. Based on research result in social media only some terms are used by the user from KBG. To answer the research question that *"Is the language written in Kamus Bahasa Gay (KBG) published by Gaya Nusantara in 1995 used by gays in Facebook and Jack'D nowadays?"* The researcher put the result of the research into the table on the next page. At glance, the big difference between the languages used by gays in Jack'D and Facebook is from the words choice. Jack'D's users look like having more international mindset rather than Facebook's user because most of Jack'D users use English for the conversation, although they some of them are not English native speaker. Meanwhile in Facebook, the users are prefer to use local language which is *Bahasa Indonesia* or traditional language that combine with gay language that has written in KBG. The

table below presents the words used by gays in Facebook and Jack'D that have

written already in KBG.

Table 4. 1: Terms in *Kamus Bahasa Gay* (Gay Dictionary) By GN That Are Still
Used in Facebook and Jack'D

No.	Word or Phrase	Applied-in and the Meaning	Note:
1	*Akika*	F, J, KBG page 1	Eng. I, I am, me
2	*Apésé*	F, KBG page 1	Eng. What
3	*Apèl*	F, KBG page 1	Eng. Dating
4	*Binan*	F, J, KBG page 1	Eng. Shemale, ladyboy
5	*Banci*	F, J, KBG page 1	Eng. Shemale, ladyboy
6	*Brondong*	F, J, KBG page 1	Eng. Young guy who is good looking
7	Capcai	F, N, KBG page 1	Eng. Quickly N: Fine Example: *"disyukuri saja, **capcai** lah ya"* (grateful please, that's **fine**)
8	*Cuco*	F, N, KBG page 1	Eng. Handsome, cool N: matched Example: *"Bajuku **cuco'** kan?"* (my clothes is **matched**, isn't it?)
9	*Em, Ember,*	F, KBG page 1	Eng. True
10	*Gepeng*	F, J, N, KBG page 2	Eng. Small (refers to penis size) N: skinny Example: *"akika gak mau punya cowok **gepeng**"* (I don't wanna have **skinny** boy)
11	*Gilingan*	F, KBG page 2	Eng. Crazy

12	*Gondes*	F, N, KBG page 2	Eng. feeling like villager who is not sophisticated N: stupid, careless Example: *"Koen kok gondes?"* (why you are so stupid?)
13	*Gretong, gretongan*	F, KBG page 2	Eng. Free
14	*Jeng*	F, KBG page 2	Eng. Guys (for close friend that is young gay)
15	*Jepong*	F, KBG page 2	It is having s** by clamping the Mr. P with the thigh
16	*Kucing*	F, J, KBG page 2	It is a gigolo for gay
17	*Lambretta*	F, KBG page 3	Eng. Slow
18	*Laminating*	F, KBG page 3	Eng. Long (duration)
19	*Lesbiola, lesbong*	F, J, KBG page 3	Eng. Lesbian
20	*Mandi kucing*	F, KBG page 3	It is having s** by licking the body at the beginning
21	*Metong*	F, N, KBG page 3	Eng. Out (sperm liquid) N: death, die Example: *"HP **eike metong**"* → "My HP is off" and *"haduh, hamster **eike metong**"* → "gosh, my hamster is death"
22	*Nepsong*	F, KBG page 3	Eng. Desire
23	*Ngondek*	F, J, KBG page 3	Eng. Feminine guy
24	*Peres*	F, KBG page 5	Eng. Lie, feign This word never be found in Jack'D but it becomes very general word and to be pop language or urban language nowadays in Indonesia.
25	*Rumpi'*	F, KBG page 4	Eng. Sh*t

			This word never be found in Jack'D but it becomes very general word and to be pop language or urban language.
26	*Sakit*	F, J, KBG page 4	It is Bahasa Indonesia that the meaning is sick. In gay language, the meaning of sick is **gay or abnormal** in sexual interest.
27	*Sertu*	F, KBG page 4	This is the abbreviation of *'geser metu'* from Javanese. The meaning in gay language is **the one that very easy to ejaculation.**
28	*Sutra*	F, J, KBG page 4	Eng. Done
29	*Tubang*	F, KBG page 5	Eng. Old gay man

Terms to read the table:

F   = the word is used in Facebook
J   = the word is used in Jack'D
N   = the word has new meaning beside the explanation in the KBG
KBG   = the meaning is available in the *Kamus Bahasa Gay (appendix 2)*
LAF   = Language Applied at Facebook. It is the language used and found the most in Facebook as long as the research process *(appendix 1)*
LAJ   = Language Applied at Jack'D. It is the language used and found the most in Jack'D as long as the research process.
X   = none
Eng.   = meaning in English

The result shows that the language is improved. There are only 29 gay words from KBG in that are still used by gay in Jack'D and Facebook. Additionally, some of words have more than one meaning, after doing the research and classifying the data sources. One of the examples is the word of *'gondes'*. In KBG, it means *'feeling like villager who is not sophisticated'*. However, it has a new meaning that is *'feeling stupid and careless'*. On the other hand, there are still some specific terms that gays use nowadays but have not

written yet in the dictionary. The details are in the table in appendix 6. This is one of the examples; *'udin'* is actually the name of somebody in Indonesia. However, in this case, it stands for *'sudah'* in Bahasa Indonesia and stands for *'have done'* in English.

4.1.1.1 Language used in Facebook

Among 29 gay vocabularies from KBG, every single word is used in Facebook. It means that gays in Facebook help to maintain the existence of gay language. Based on KBG, the vocabulary varieties show that most of gays in that era use the language of gay in every single word. However, the language used by gay based on the 29 words list above is used for adjective and verb. From the classification of the research, the example of short conversation below is the way how the 29 words work in the sentence.

(Totally gay language applied based on KBG and new word)
X: *"**Gimandosdos, akika cucok kan**"* (So how, am I cool)
Y: *"**Gilingan deh yey**"* (You are so crazy)
X: *"Gak boleh **kasandra**"* (Don't be rough)

The meaning of 'totally gay language' means that in the conversation, as long as the conversation gays apply their language for almost every single word they used. For the rest, there are only certain words that is taken from normal language (Bahasa Indonesia, English, or traditional language). The applying of gay language by gays in Facebook is different. It is just a style and interest. There are some of gays use gay languages in most of the words they use in daily. On the other hand, some of gays only use gay language for some specific terms such as the verb or adjective only. The example of short conversation is as below:

(Gay Language in specific terms)

X: *"Hai kamu ganteng banget"* (Hi you look so handsome)

Y: *"Makasih, tapi kamu **bot** atau **top"*** (Thank you, but are you **bot** or **top**)

X: *"Aku **top** dan aku juga **came-out"*** (I am **top** and I also **came-out**)

For the rest language used by gays in social media that has written from KBG and also new terms are available in the appendix 2.

4.1.1.2 Language used in Jack'D

When the language used in Facebook is mostly the word choice for daily conversation terms, but it is different for language used by gay in Jack'D. Based on the table above there are only eleven words from KBG that still used by gays in Jack'D. Those eleven words are *akika, binan, banci, brondong, gepeng, kucing, lesbiola, lesbong, ngondek, sakit,* and *sutra*. The gay language used by gays in Jack'D is mostly specific terms.

The researcher's prediction, the words mentioned above will be decrease by following the time and replaced by another vocabulary. Then the language used by gay in social media is using the common language based on the nationality and language capability of the user. It can be Bahasa Indonesia, English, Chinese, Japanese, or local language like Javanese, Sundanese, and other languages.

If gays in Jack'D use gay language from KBG only eleven words, so the gays apply normal language such as English, urban gay language, and specific terms. Meanwhile, the terms used by gays in Jack'D have different terms that

classified into five categories by the researcher. The first is terms based on system application of Jack'D. It is specific special terms that available in the application. The example of gay language based on Jack'D's system application is approx, about me, activities, interest, body measurement, and match. For the meaning and example each of them to the sentences are available in appendix 1.

The second categories of language used by gay in Jack'D is based on descent. It is the terms that mostly gays in Jack'D used for the conversation. For the example is like *"I'm looking for chi only"*, so **chi** on this case stands for Chinese descent. In this case, the researcher finds thirteen words that the detail of the meaning and example to apply in the sentence is available in appendix 1.

The third terms is based on orientation. It is used when gays in Jack'D ask the orientation of the men wants. In gay, there is specific orientation for gay love. There are ten gay words and the examples applied into sentence that available in appendix 1. The example is like *"Hey I'm vers but prefer to be bi"*.

The word of *vers* and *bi* is specific terms used by gays in Jack'D that it is also used in other social media. Then gays are very familiar with this term because this is their orientation and they have to show to other gays about the identity. Dede Oetomo (2013) states that the terms of *top, bottom, bi* or *bisexual, vers* or *versatile,* and other terms of gay in this case is available in 1995s era. However, the authors of KBG do not include them to the dictionary.

The fourth terms is based on the physical appearance of gay. The researcher collects the words into fifteen words. One of the examples is when there is this statement, *"I just want hunky gay only. I don't like the skinny one"*.

Meanwhile the meaning of *hunky* is a man who has perfect body and handsome face. Then the last term is the words or phrases that mostly appear in Jack'D. This group, the words do not have specific category but often to mention in Jack'D. in this case the researcher finds thirty three words. The complete example and language applied is in appendix 1. Then this is one of the examples, *"Please no ONS and no pic no reply"*. The bold-italic words are gay language that included into the fifth category. The ONS is the abbreviation of One Night Standing that has a meaning as having sex only in the night as a free sex.

The five categories of language used by gays in Jack'D answer the first research question that discusses the language used by gay in KBB. Even the research's result shows that gays in Jack'D very seldom to apply the gay language has been written in KBG, but the researcher shows the language they use as the proof.

4.1.2 The Situation of Using Gay Language by Gay in Facebook and Jack'D

This sub-point answers the second research question which is *"In what situation the gay languages are used by gays in Facebook and Jack'D?"*. The word of 'situation' is the situation of gays when they are having conversation among each other in social media. Most of gays in social media never meet before. So, there are some situations that not all gay terms are used.

Based on the research result, the researcher categories this case into three situations. The first situation is as 'general situation'. This situation is when everyone may use gay terms in social media. Gay term or gay language on this situation is the terms that commonly everyone understands. For the example is

when there is somebody say *"yuk capcus"*, everyone that even though not gay mostly understand what that phrase stands for. Additionally, when there is somebody say *"oh yes, he is came-out now since the last gay pride"* people who know English and broaden experience will understand what that word stands for. Usually the phenomenon above happens in Facebook, Whats App, Black Berry Messenger, and other public social media. So, this situation happens when everyone understands and applies gay language that commonly general people know.

Another situation is about the 'comprehensive situations'. It is the situation when gays or people need background knowledge to understand the purpose of gay language in detail context. Not every gay understands the gay language. It could be some of gays sometimes look like dumb when one of gays talk to them applying gay language, meanwhile another one does not understand. This situation is because this gay seldom to communicate with gays, or this gay just has a braveness to communicate with other gays. Therefore, not every gays

use gay language. Even though gays use gay language, there are some situations that are noted as the detail of comprehension situation. Because of this condition, the researcher classified this second situation into three phases as follows:

1) General conversation or introduction. This situation is when both gays are in the condition of introductory. Both of gays in social media just asking about the name, interest, or something general for them.

2) Follow up phase or follow up. This situation is when two gays are interested each other but still no closer conversation. Also, this

condition is when gays in the condition of early conversation but the topic are more specific.

3) Decision phase. It is the phase that gays are in the end of situation among the three phases. It means that two gays in the social media decided what next they are going to do. These following choice is the list when gays do the most: hangout or dating, doing free sex, having serious relationship, or just becoming friend
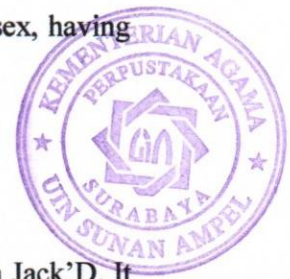
4.1.2.1 Specific Situations by Gays in Jack'D

This is the specific situation of using gay language by gays in Jack'D. It needs more detail and deep analysis to answer the research questions. Therefore, the researcher classifies the situation of language used by gay in Jack'D into three phases. First phase is introduction, second phase is follow up (plumbing), and the third phase is decision. These followings are the detail:

a. Introduction phase: this phase is similar with the general situation in

point 4.1.2. There are many ways how to open the conversation for Jack'D's user. Most of them say *"hi, hello, halo, hay"* then it will be followed by *"how are you"*. However, not every conversation runs as noted above. Sometimes the response is *"pic pls"* (read: picture please), if the one who send chat first does not show the picture. So, the situation of using the gay terms in Jack'D sometimes is influenced by many reasons. This case will be discussed in the point of *'discussion'*. In other cases, there are some gays that frankly talk at the first chat by mentioning 'the main point' of him. Look at

appendix 7, the profile of Dika Setiawan (The researcher's fake account) mention *'fun'* in the description. When somebody understand with the meaning, the situation how to use the language will be different as follow:

Joe Joe: "into fun"
Dika: "where do you stay?"
Joe Joe: "Apartment Lasvegas (real name saved as privacy public). Hot threesome, couple here."

Start from the first chat, he uses the terms in gay. Joe wants to do the adultery things with Dika as soon as possible. Based on the full conversation in the attachment, it also sounds that Joe wants to do the adultery right now (at that time) because Dika says that he is still studying, but Joe asks many times what time Dika finishes. And then, based on the appendix 1, apartment mentioned is not the place he lives or just stay but the place that will be used for the 'action' because Dika asks *"where do you stay"*. The word of 'stay' in gay terms is a place where a gay live and he is available to do the dating or free sex. Then *'threesome'* and *'couple-here'* mean that Joe asks Dika to do the wild sex with his boyfriend. *(Look at appendix 1 and 2)*

b. Follow up phase: the researcher also call this phase as the follow-up section. This is the situation when one of the users or both of them want to know each other closer such as purpose of making this account, talking about physical appearance, asking another contact to

access such as phone number, blackberry pin, whatsapp, line account, skype account, wechat and many more. This situation is sometimes not noted as the things above. There are some of gays keep communicating in Jack'D to talk about another interest such as hobby or sending text that shows that he is care. For the example like *"Hi Dika have a nice dream"* or others. The short conversation below is the situation that happens to gays as the communication with gay language.

Dika : "I didn't save. Anyway I'm still having class now. I'm still student. When we'll do it then?"

Joe Joe : "What time you finish? *Ada* Pic *laen* (are there any pictures). You have pin bb or line?"

In conversation 1, the third and fourth chats from WI are the sound phase of this conversation. After talking about something before that introducing each other, both of them tries to grab another thing. The example of conversation above needs a very high understanding in

discourse analysis. The reason is because reader should know the previous conversation, topic of the conversation, and the situation of the conversation. That conversation has the transactional discourse because there is another meaning and context in the data. Additionally it has special situation that that words are used as the guessing when Jack'D's users want to know among each other more in detail.

c. Decision phase: this the last phase of the conversation with gay in Jack'D. There are two possibilities in this situation; interested or not. End chat is the way if one of them not interested, but there will be conversation when interested. When the gays already connected with Dika Setiawan in BBM (Black Berry Messenger) and or whatsapp, done for the conversation in Jack'D and continue the conversation in those two social media.

(Appendix 8)

Dika : *"Akuch B. Tapi akyu kemayu"* (Eng. I'm bottom, but I'm sissy)

AA : *"seep... btw kalo ada waktu ketemuan yuk"* (Eng. That's fine. By the way let's meet up if you have leisure time)

That conversation is the last section of conversation between Dika and AA. They have talked each other in Jack'D then Dika acts as sissy that not every gays love with sissy boy. AA is still comfort with Dika even though the language used is over-used or too much in typing the characters. Dika chooses over-used word such as *aku* becomes *akyu*. When it is sounded, it heard so girly. However, AA loves with sissy then finally he wants to meet Dika very soon.

4.1.2.2 Specific Situations by gay in Facebook

Move on Facebook, this part is the detail situation of using gay language that most of them use local language and gay language. In Facebook, the language will be wilder than Jack'D. Although in Jack'D is exclusive for gays, but

Facebook is wilder because the users available to post long text that contains of gay sex stories. Then, the comment will be in dirty words of gay. In other case, the situation of using gay language in Facebook is more variety because there is group Facebook that the users from many areas in Indonesia. The group's name such as *"Brondong Pecinta Om Om"* or *"Gay Surabaya Pusat"* or others. Therefore there are some situations on applying gay language by gays in social media. Basically the phases of the situation using gay language in social media is same, whatever the type of the social media. Everything starts with the introduction, even though some of them do not care about the introduction.

Not every status update or conversation in Facebook using gay language. There are some situations that make gays use the gay language. The first situation is when the gays in gay group on Facebook (gay forum). In the group Facebook, gays feel like the world is only for gay. So they are very free to talk, discuss, and express their identity as gay in social media. No one will bully them. Moreover in that forum, gays are supporting each other although the most topics to talk is about sexual activity interest, looking for partner, or advertising gay massage. The example is such as *"Aku VB cari pasangan yang top atau vers top juga boleh"* (I am VB, looking for a top partner or vers top is ok). The VB means versatile bottom (look at appendix 1 and 2). For another example of the conversation is in appendix 9.

The second situation is when a gay man interested into somebody, he sends some wall posts or send inbox message. For the example like the situation in the short conversation below:

Conversation 1

X   : *"Muw stay ndek mana"* (Eng. where do you stay?)
Dika : "Menanggal"

Conversation 2

Pedro J: *"Sby mn n sbug pa n b/t?"* (Eng. Which part of Surabaya do
            you live? What do you do? Are you bottom or top?)
Pedro J: *"Kpn y sa ktmu n punxa wa gk"* (Eng. When I can see you? Do
            you have whatsapp account?)
Dika   : *"Ngebet banget pengen ketemu. Kamu apa, B atau T? Mmm
            aku apaan ya?"* (Eng. You look so rush to see me. What about
            you, bottom or top? Mmm I'm not sure)

In the conversation 1, it transmits the content of living of Dika, as the
one who is interesting for X. He uses uncommon word to have the conversation.
However, that is not included in KBG or the gay language nowadays. That is the
word choice of himself that combining Bahasa Indonesia with Javanese. It can be
seen by inserting *'ndek'* in the question, that means 'at or in'. That situation is in
the conversation by inbox message of Facebook. In the conversation 2, it has more

complicated context because normally the words are not typed in the normal way.

Again, that is not into language in KBG, gay language nowadays, or even good
writing of Bahasa Indonesia, but it is categorized as *alay* word (language or word
that written or spoken in the abnormal way; it can be by type in too much
character or decrease the character). Based on the discourse review and situational
context of conversation, Dika and Pedro has discussed more in the introduction
phase and Pedro interested with Dika. However, at that time the researcher that
signed as Dika still does not have background knowledge of gay terms (bottom or
top). So the researcher thought that that was the best answer. Meanwhile, the point

of putting that example of conversation with gay is to show that in Facebook is also has a same situation with Jack'D that there is a sound phase, but in different way.

The third situation is when commenting the post in Facebook (the post can be text, picture, or video). These are the examples based on each post in Facebook mentioned:

a. Textual post: there is a status in Facebook stated *"lagi pengen niii.. no alay no sissy"*. The word of *'pengen'* is not literally 'want' in English version. However, that gay is horny and want to do the adultery with anyone who comment the status. So, this situation invites many people who are in the same condition to give the comment. For the example, the comment is *"minta lagi ta"* (do you want again). So, this is the situation of giving of comment by gays in Facebook.

b. Picture post: usually the picture published is showing the hot part of the body such as abs, chest, or muscles. The photo leads many gays in Facebook to contribute in the comment. Usually the comments appear such as **"pengen", "hot", "stay dimna"**, and many more.

c. Video post: in this context, the video that the researcher's expectation is video that related with gay. The reason is because gays in Facebook often to share film with gay romance theme from Youtube. Most of the films come from Europe or America. In Asia, mostly coming from Thailand, the Philippines, Japan and Korea. This situation leads gays to comment more expression than picture post. For the example like *"Sad,*

*ceritanya sama kayak aku. Aku pengen **came-out** juga"* (sad, the story is same with my life. I also wanna ***came-out***).

4.1.3 Other Media Used by Gay Except Jack'D and Facebook

This case the researcher use WA (whats app) and BBM (Black Berry Messenger) only. This is the most social media that has been requested by gays in Jack'D and Facebook. After knowing the name, live, orientation and interest, understand the purpose, and match, the user ask the researcher's contact more in detail. It is like asking BBM pin, line, wechat, whats app, and even the phone number. If the researcher does not give gays in Jack'D one of them, the conversation will be ended very soon. Meanwhile, the researcher needs to know more about the language they used in the textual from many conditions and situations. Therefore the researcher created new account for smartphone, which are WA and BBM.

In WA and BBM, the language choice is different even not strictly different. Some gay terms are still used as indexing and the using of adjective or verb. However, the gays prefer to have textual conversation in Bahasa Indonesia and sometimes mixed with local language or language. The gay language is decreased and it is used only for specific terms. There is something new in WA and BBM that not happen in Jack'D and seldom happen in Facebook. The users are more care than in Jack'D or Facebook. These following phrases are the most used by them:

a. Greetings (mentioning the name of the user like "hi Dika" or just "Dika", good morning, have a nice day, good night, have a nice dream). This is the greeting as the continuity from Jack'D or Facebook.

b. Awareness (hay, *apa kabar* 'how are you', *lagi apa* 'what are you doing'). This is the way how gays keep the relationship with the one that they love. So, it is in the same condition of people with heterosexual identity.

c. Persuading Dika to have fun or just hangout. At the end, mostly gays are looking for sex. Whatever the activities at the beginning, at the end the purpose is same, to do the free sex.

4.2 Discussion

This part is to uncover something beyond, something that not based on the research question but still related with the research topic. Based on the last research question. The three elements in point 4.1.3 above happen to Dika because the researcher put the handsome face gay as the profile picture. To make sure the gays in social media, the researcher prepare some handsome pictures from the same person. At the beginning, the researcher only uses one profile picture that has taken by googling in the page of gay from Philippines. Because of many gays in Jack'D and Facebook ask a same question that *"is that your real face picture"*, the researcher decided to find another one. The researcher takes the picture from

the gay from Australia that has Asian face. So then the researcher can change the profile picture regularly. Therefore many gays care to Dika.

However, when the gays ask Dika that sound like forcing Dika to *'have fun'*, the researcher said that *"this is not my real face picture. Let me show you my real profile picture"*. Ugly face picture are prepared to face this situation, then the one that ask Dika to *'have fun'* feels so upset and disappointed. *(end of conversation in appendix7)*

Additionally, based on the research, the researcher gets new perspective that to be gay, besides having pure sincerity of love, the most important thing that to be gays must be handsome, have good body shape or rich. Why is it so; because when the gay has handsome face, has good body shape or rich, he will be very easy to control the power and willingness.

According to the theory of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), Milal's (2010, p.85) declaration states that language is manifested in the form of discourse, whereas society is reflected in the form of power. When the power run

to the gays in Jack'D (also available in Facebook), the one who has those three powers criteria will be very easy to decide to whom he will have conversation with. Additionally, Since discourse are so influential, it can help to produce and reproduce unequal power relations between different ethnicities, social classes, genders, ages and professional groups, (Litosseliti, 2010 p.128).

Constructed from the phenomenon above, Eckert and Ginet write (2003, p.283) that speaker will not accept linguistic influence from people do not value their linguistic varieties indicate movement in the direction of desire identities, of

communities of participate in which they desire to participate. Additionally, gays keep having conversation among each other in Jack'D or Facebook, because they feel that they are same and the have similarities in some interest. One of the most chosen of interest among them is about the sex desire that not commonly happen in the public.

Biologically, men are created for women and the opposite. As noted in the earlier of this research that physically gays are not easily to be guessed. Based on Jack'D, there are 245 gay profiles near the researcher's living area. Yet those are not all users that saved as data collection, because some profile attached impolite picture (hot and sexy). In Facebook, one of the groups reached around five thousands (5.000) accounts that noted as gay. That was not shocking amount because that number is in the national range and one person is able to create more than one account.

However, gay is also human that have same right to live. Since gay is like the phenomenon of iceberg, the researcher by using account name Dika

Setiawan tries to keep having conversation with gays. Even that is relatively not easy because the researcher have to think twice to find the topic to be talked, gradually it runs smoothly. This is what interactional called in the communication, the function of language in maintain the social relationship. It also means to negotiate, peer solidarity and conversation exchange turn.

Same with transactional values in the discourse, every situation of applying the language by gays in Jack'D and Facebook has the discourse. The following examples are interactional values in discourse:

Conversation 1

David	: *"Lagi apa?"* (Eng. What are you doing?)
Dika	: *"Lagi ngerjain tugas kuliah aja. Kan masih student. Kamu?"* (Eng. Just doing assignment. I'm still student anyway, and you?)
David	: *"Kerja ini"* (Eng. I'm working)
Dika	: *"Ooh, kerja kok sambil chattingan sih?"* (Eng. I see, how could you work while chatting?)
David	: *"Iya biar asik"* (Eng. Yes, just for an interlude)
Dika	: *"haha, bisa aja. Ketahuan boss ntar. Btw kerja apa?"* (Eng. Haha cool. Please be careful with your boss. By the way what do you do?)
David	: "Aku sales" (Eng. I'm a salesman)
Dika	: *"Ohh sales. Berarti rayuannya maut dong. Apalagi kamu cakep gitu. Ayo rayu aku"* (Eng. Ohh salesman. You must be mastering in seduce. Moreover you are also handsome. Let you seduce me then)
David	: "I love you"
Dika	: *"Aduhhh...lemes deh gua"* (Eng. Gosh, I'm melting suddenly)
David	: "Hahaha"

Conversation 2

Simplicity	: *"Salam kenal, boleh ngobrol di WA atau BBM? **Pic ku ada di WA dan BBM"*** (Eng. Greetings, can we chat in WA or BBM? My pictures in WA and BBM)
Dika	: *"Hallo ngobrol aja dulu di sini"* (Eng. Hallo lets chat here first)
Simplicity	: *"Aku jarang online di Jack'D, makanya lebih enak ngobrol di WA atau BBM"* (Eng. I seldom online in Jack'D, that's why I prefer to chat in WA or BBM)

In the conversation 1, there is no any special language that classified as gay language nowadays or even based on KBG. However, this is worth to take as the example because in this conversation has the **'romance values'** between two men, that is not supposed to happen. Additionally, this conversation clearly shows the interactional values in discourse. In

the previous one, there is conversation between Dika and David. He starts to chat Dika first then Dika gives good response by connecting David's job as salesman to be one of the senses of romance in the conversation. So, that matches into social relationship and conversation exchange turn; correlated with the beginning statement. In the conversation 2, there is no previous conversation before, has done between Dika and Simplicity. Usually asking number or another account of social media in the sound phase, but it starts in the beginning. Yet, it is interesting to be analyzed as interactional values in discourse because it has a negotiate relationship value. Frankly Simplicity offers Dika that question as the negotiation that 'how if we talk each other but not here'.

On the other hand, Dika as account of the researcher wants him to have some conversation first in this social media. Then Simplicity emphasize by giving the next chat that he seldom to online in Jack'D, but he is still really want to know Dika in personal. In the end of chatting Dika gives him the account of his WA.

Based on the theory of sociolinguistics and discourse analysis, gays or people who are talking with gays must have knowledge about gay language. On the other hand, gays also have to know the situations of the conversation or the way how to recognize it. As noted in the theory of pragmatic, Kreidler's exploration (1998, p.19) explain that,

person's ability to drive meanings from specific kinds of speech situations – to recognize what the speaker is referring to, to relate new information to what has gone before, to interpret what is said from background knowledge about the speaker and the topic of discourse, and to infer or 'fill in' information that the speaker takes for granted and does not bother to say.

Since this research is linguistics that related to language used by gay and not everyone understand the meaning, the researcher find something weird to the gays in Jack'D. In fact, not every gay understand gay language because the researcher find a gay that does not know gay language. If the researcher keep communicating with him in a purpose of doing interrogation, it will be very possible to know about the pragmatic values to the gay people. The researcher finds a gay and let say the name account of that gay is changed by researcher to be WT (*appendix 5*), to save the privacy. Mr. WT is gay since he was child, even though he tried to be straight, but that was very difficult for him. Then finally he loved his friends who are same sex as a man. He just adores his friends, without being the real couple. He never has real meeting with gays or even more gathering with many gays in the certain community. Therefore he does not know about the gay language and also the terms in gay, even actually he unintentionally used the terms as long as the communication. If it is related to Kreidler's exploration, Mr. WT has good values in Pragmatic.

Another thing about sociolinguistics perspectives, the researcher agrees with Holmes' (1995 p.1) statement that the way people use the language in different social context provide a wealth of information about the way language

works, as well as the social relationship in a community. Gays are usually grouping themselves into as same gay, to exchange the mind, perspective of life and many more. Those things make the language of gay created, gradually. Therefore they have indexing that not only used in the old era, but also in the era nowadays like the words have classified into 31 words that still used by gay in social media.

Indexing as a noun, there are some indexing that still exist such as *akika, akyu, banci, bences, bencong, brondong, gepeng, gondes, jeng, kucing, lesbog, lesbiola, and tubang.* However, the indexing above are also can be judged as adjective such as *banci, bences, bencong, brondong, gepeng, gondes, lesbong and lesbiola.* The researcher argues that those 31 words classified in the table 1 is not special language that only known by gay. So it can be called as urban language or pop language. In Indonesia, it is called as *Bahasa Gaul.* However, among all the languages in KBG of 31 words in the table 1, there are some words that cannot be included as urban language because straight people do not understand; moreover

gays in Jack'D. Those words are *tubang, sertu, mandi kucing, laminating, kucing, and jepong. (Appendix 2)*

Still talking about sociolinguistics in the language used by gay in Facebook and Jack'D, right now the finding result is about the language shift. It will answer the situation of using the language by gay in Facebook and Jack'D. Then, the readers will also know why mostly people in Jack'D are prefer to use English as the communication media to have a textual conversation. In the opposite one, in Facebook which is an application or social media that come from

the USA, the member of Facebook in Indonesia prefer to use the mix language, between national language, local language (i.e Javanese, Sundanese, etc.); furthermore for those who knows the gay language or *binan* language prefer to use it too.

In language shift of sociolinguistics that related with virtual world, there are some factors like economic, social environment. Among those three factors in the language shift of sociolinguistics, the first to be discussed will be the economic and the next factors as follows:

4.2.1.1 Economic factors

Based on the profile picture and profile background photograph of the Jack'D users, mostly they are interesting and the place taken is outside of Indonesia. It is absolutely that they are coming from well-educated people, or more or less included into the middle and up economic category. That description above correlated with the statement of Holmes (1995 p.65) that obtaining work is the most obvious economic reason for learning another language. He adds that in English-dominated countries, for instance, people learn English to get better job.

In Jack'D, many people go overseas just for the traveling or working that available in appendix 3. It is very true that they are reach and English is not the big problem for them. Therefore, people in Jack'D use English as the media of communication. So, in Jack'D is dominated by those people that actually they do understand Bahasa Indonesia,

moreover local language like Javanese, Sundanese, and other local/traditional languages in Indonesia.

Meanwhile, in Facebook the people do not show-off too much about the wealth or the richness. Generally, all people can get Facebook very easy since the internet café widespread in many places. Therefore the researcher judges Facebook user's in the lower economic area than Jack'D user. It is indicated that gay language used in Facebook look more impolite and when they are talking or asking about sexual activities, frankly they use the language of gay or gay terms which has grouped in the table 1 and appendix 1.

4.2.1.2 Social environment factors

In the application of Jack'D, the researcher build the textual communication with gays who are living not quite far with the position of the researcher. So, the possibilities are the local people of around Surabaya or the one who just visit Surabaya and surroundings for vacation or working. At least, the origin language of the user is Bahasa Indonesia or they understand Javanese as the local language in East Java.

Principally, the point is same about the shifting language. However, the social environment really influence the users of Jack'D and Facebook. In Jack'D, based on the profile description of the user, they work in the location that mostly well-educated and understand English. Nonetheless, that factor is outside factor, even still same as the
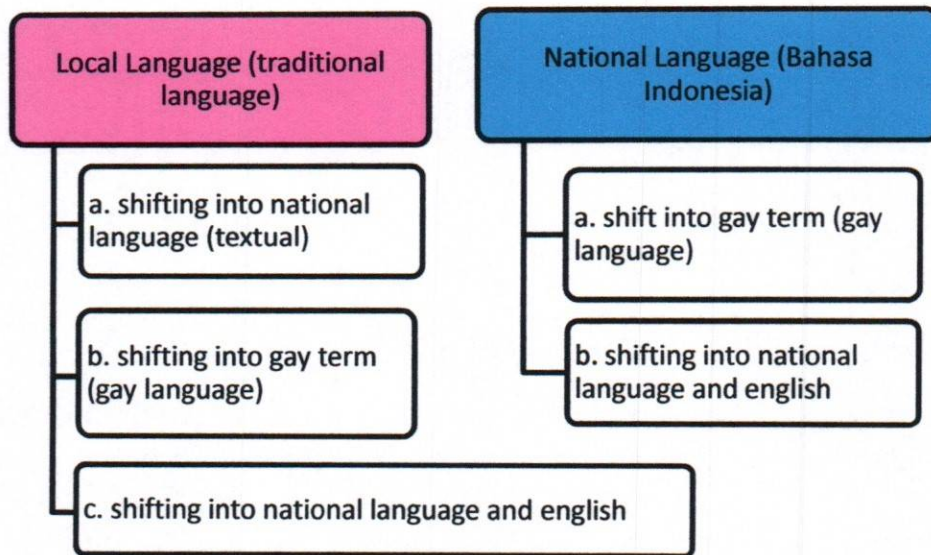
social environment factor. Then the main social environment is the Jack'D itself because this is the social media. Jack'D is the virtual world and that is the things that make the users feel like staying in another world.

Undeniably the habitual above drives the users to keep communicating in English when he faces an English text. For the example is in the appendix 10, as the profile appearance of Jack'D.

Meanwhile, in Facebook mostly the users do the shifting into gay language or the shifting is from traditional language (local language) to national language or gay language. Even Facebook is also an application of social media that comes from the USA, but in Facebook has Bahasa Indonesia option. So then, the user freely uses Facebook with their language.

Additionally, even though Facebook is also in the virtual world, but Facebook is known very general from all around the world. This condition is also different with Jack'D that only several people know it. Indeed, gay in Facebook not all of them know Jack'D and some of terms that used by people in Jack'D. The charts below are the possibilities of shifting process of the language that has done by gays in Facebook:

Local Language (traditional language)	National Language (Bahasa Indonesia)
a. shifting into national language (textual)	a. shift into gay term (gay language)
b. shifting into gay term (gay language)	b. shifting into national language and english
c. shifting into national language and english	

In the pink chart, the gay users in Facebook basically have local language as their first language. As Indonesian nationality, the researcher understands that Indonesian people prefer to use national language in texting; even they are speaking traditional language, when they meet. This case is also happen to gay Facebook users that they want to have texting; the national language will be the choice. The three possibilities of shifting language for people in the pink chart is because of the Facebook social environment in virtual world. There are some situations to them to apply national language for the example like starting the new conversation and, textual conversation as the daily. Then, the point B in pink chart, the shifting happens when they are talking dirty and talking about the gayness such as the orientation in gay, desire. Additionally, it is possible that gay Facebook users in the outside of the researcher's research apply more in gay language like what has

written in KBG. Unfortunately the researcher did not find the gay Facebook user as that criterion. For the point C in pink chart, the most English applied is the basic one such as *'hi', 'gosh', 'omg', 'shock', 'friend', 'good morning', 'good night', 'dinner', 'work out', 'gym'*, and others.

Move on the blue chart, basically the people in this chart applying national language already in the daily. So then, the shifting happens in the same situation and context like in the pink chart. Then, the condition of using English for gay facebook users same with people in the pink chart. On the other hand, those gay facebook users in pink chart or blue chart, undeniably gay from both of charts are well educated then no need a big deal to use English.

Besides sociolinguistics, to understand the situation of the textual conversation by gay and social media is also by the Discourse Analysis (DA). As an analyst of discourse research, the researcher broke the conversation among gays with the researcher and broke the discourse on what language used in the profile description of gays in Jack'D. Then as the text data, it is very accurate that all the conversation was taken from the field research. The content or context of the conversation and the way how the researcher defend his conversation to keep connected with the gays or the opposite one in Jack'D and Facebook, is one of parts of discourse that included into transactional and interactional values; as noted in the chapter two.

Simply, the transactional means to analyze the meant point or what is inside of the conversation. In gay, every communication in Jack'D is full of discourse and need background knowledge to understand what the purpose is; for the laity. Based on the research, Jack'D is the media and the bridge of gays to find another gay. The researcher did not find any longer conversation with gay in Jack'D. Mostly in Jack'D the gays ask about the interest among each other at the beginning. The interesting here means into many areas. The researcher prefers to classify as the following points. Gays in Jack'D will keep chatting or contacting a man after considering these:

a. The sex desire such as top or T, bottom or B, versatile or vers or V (just vers, vers prefer bottom, or vers prefer top)

b. Relationship purposes like ONS (One Night Standing) oriented that just for fun not for free ONS, money boy, massage boy, for LTR, or married.

c. Physical appearance such as handsome or not, ethnicity, the body and skin colors aspect such as bright skin, colors skin, or dark skin.

d. Reach or not. However this part is not clearly stated in the text and it is not included into transactional values in discourse.

The language used by gays is not always bad and impolite, even mostly in average the researcher found inappropriate words and sentences. This condition is just like the condition of straight people that there are two characteristics; good and not good people. However, the things that beyond to gay in social media as

general classification and particularly in Facebook and Jack'D, the language they used are such let the suppressed out.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSSION

The language used by gays gradually improved. It does not have any boundaries to be limited. In the social context, gays are very taboo in some of countries meanwhile the others are accepting. Also, in Indonesia gays are still very taboo and gays are very seldom to show who they are. Therefore, they are trying to show their existence by doing many things.

The language used by gays is one of their existences. In the 1995s era, KBG has 330 words noted in the dictionary. Unfortunately, the language used by gay in KBG there is no improvement or another refresh treatment to show the people that there are new vocabularies in gay language. Meanwhile, the new vocabularies are growing up by the following time.

While gay language is broadening by the following time, the technological era digitalized most of the facilities in the world. In this case, the communication of gays is not only by speech but also more sophisticated in social media. It can be general social media such as Facebook, WA, BBM or specific social media for gay only such as Jack'D. As long as the research, the researcher prove that the language in KBG by Gaya Nusantara nowadays is seldom to use. Among 330 words, only 29 words are used by gays nowadays.

On the other hand, there are many new languages by gays in social media. The contribution of gay language from Jack'D is mostly taken from English. There are many new gay words in Indonesia that is applied in Jack'D.

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However, the broadening of local gay language is coming from Facebook. Meanwhile in WA and BBM, most of the language used is coming from the implication of language used by gays in Facebook and Jack'D.

Because of the phenomenon above, the using of gay language in social media has different situation. Generally, the situations of language used by gay are classified into three phases. The first situation is as general situation. The gay language used are specifically for the introduction such as *"where do you **stay**"* *"are you **bot** or **top**"* or statement that shows in the profile of Jack'D such as *"I only need **hunky chi** for my **BF**"*. The second situation is follow-up phase that contains of more detail from the conversation. After knowing each other at glance, gays in social media will ask more detail about the one who they like. The topic is free; based on the things they like such as asking this question *"how many **BF** you ever had?"* or this statement *"Oh come on. I just know you yesterday. I don't wanna do **ONS**. I need an **LTR**"*. Then, the third situation is decision phase. Most of conversation in Jack'D and Facebook are short. It can be in the long term conversation, but it will be very seldom. The researcher makes the third situation phase as decision phase because after introducing each other, then continue to talk or chatting another topic, the next condition is deciding to continue or stop the conversation. Then, in this situation, there are some terms of gay language used. The example of third situation is like *"**fun** yuk, **1on1**"* or *"**kopi darat** yuk"*.

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