

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives the brief explanation of the background of the study, the statements of the research problems, the objectives of the study, the significances of the study, and the scope and limitation of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

A homosexual, known as a gay, is someone who has a different sex orientation. Gay is the people who loves or is attracted to the same sex. According to Soekanto (2012: 333) homosexual is someone who pays a higher priority to other people that has the same sex as a sex partner. Boellstorff (2004: 248) defines gay in Indonesian as a men who term themselves as gay in several contexts of their live. Gay is found in the past decade in the Ancient Greek. It is proven by the movie that shows a story from 18 century and little bit put the gay life in their movies. In addition, gay life still exists and spread all over the world that makes several men influence by this phenomenon and chose it as their fate.

Daniel (in Lunzaga, Bendulo, and Felisilda, 2011: 164) states that during the times of forefathers, gay is considered as a cause of shame for their family. Many parents who know that their son is a gay does not want to give information to other people and covered this sin. Especially in Indonesia, where Moslem majority lives, people who have different sexual orientation will accept a different treatment or even discriminations. They will think that being gay is amoral and

divergent. Many of gay are hiding their sexual orientation from the social, custom, and political opinion (Casabal, 2008: 74). After many times, now being gay is acceptable in society.

The acceptance of gays in society becomes a way to develop their existence. Gay has constructed their language to keep their identity in order to compete with the society. These gay's spoken commonly called as "Gay Lingo" or called gay language. Gay lingo created from the words that had already existed before sometimes it borrowed by other language to make unique. According to Rafael (in Lunzaga et. All, 2011: 164-165), gayspeak is dynamic and malleable of all language. Casabal in "*Gay Language: Defying The Structural Limits of English Language in the Philippines*" said the prior role of gayspeak for gay people has the function as an "armor" which is meant to shield themselves from the chasm and the social stigma caused by gender differences. It is clear that gay language is a language that really coined by these people and spread out all over the world. Since this language are dynamic so the words is easy to change and renew the existing word.

As similar as with Remoto (in Casabal, 2008: 75), gay language is "forever advent, forever beginning, forever new". Years by years many new words are added to the vocabulary of gayspeak and continuously updated. According to Ary (in Lyliawati, 2005: 6) gay language are created by feminine homosexual. They has a talent in art especially an ability to imitate, that is why feminine homosexual tends to use or even create a symbol or communication code.

Gay lingo becomes a unique and rich material to be analyzed since it has uniqueness on how this language is uttered and its formula. Those words are only used when they are talking to the same member on the community, since these words are covered from the other people or society. But nowadays this word also spread not only in the community but also to society. They suppose this fact as their defense. Hearing gay's conversation sounds strange but it becomes an interesting object to be analyzed.

In Indonesia there are many homosexual communities included in Surabaya. Gay people make a community based on their different background, but they all had the same purposes. One of this group is Walmus. This group is located in Taman Bungkul, Surabaya. Their weekly meeting is on Saturday night. The language used by this member will be used by researcher as a data in this research.

This study uses Morphological approach focusing on Word Formation Process. As a part of linguistics, Morphology is the study of word formation, the ways new word are coined in the languages in this world, and the way forms of words are changed depending on how they are used in sentence (Lieber: 2010: 2). Based on this definition, gay language has the criteria to be the object of analysis using this approach. Since gay language created from many processes, such Boellstorff (2004: 248) state in his paper "*Gay Language and Indonesia: Registering Belonging*" bahasa gay involves derivational processes including unique suffixes and word substitutions, and pragmatics oriented around community rather than secrecy. Gay words are formed by process of word-

formation. So, the research is rich enough to be conducted using Word Formation Process. As seen in the examples below:

1. Gay word *Tubang* means old men are formed from two combined words, namely *tua* and *bangka*. Both of them are clipped to become *tu* and *bang*. Then these two syllables are joined into a single form *Tubang*. This word is included in Blending process.
2. Gay word *Pere* comes from word *perempuan*, which means a woman. Then the word *perempuan* is clipped to become *pere*. This word is included in Clipping process.

The previous studies in analyzing gay language mostly use Sociolinguistics approach, such as an article which is done by Boellstorff (2004). It focuses on language variety that appears in the way they speak and reveal the factors why those people are being different. Casabal (2008) studied in the Philippines found that gay language there defies the international boundaries about Standard English grammar. Lunzaga et. All (2011) analyze the Gay's spoken in Philippines and found simple reversal, syllabic reversal, simple reversal with affixation, clipping affixation, straight words with affixation, and connotation through images in gay language at SLSU-Tomas Oppus in SY 2009-2010. Another research that used Morphological approach is Rahmawati (2012). She took slang words used by transsexual. Transsexual here is different from gay, transsexual is people with the mind and anatomy are different, e.g. male mind in female anatomy and the opposite. Transsexual people do the surgery and

hormonal replacement. So, the transsexual people get transitions in their life. After reading these articles, the researcher is interested to analyze gay language.

Here, the researcher has many reasons for conducting this research. Firstly, the researcher took gay language as a data because gay language is booming in our society. People outside of homosexual group often use gay language in their communication, we frequently heard someone speak by using one or two words inserted in their conversation. Secondly, gay language involved many processes in forming words, by this criterion the researcher thinks it will be good enough to analyze gay language using word formation process. Thirdly, the member of group in Walmus has different jobs, this makes gay language in this group richer. Since a different job will give many contributions in acquiring new words (Casabal, 2008: 80-81). For those reasons, the researcher is interested to conduct the research entitled “A Study of Word Formation Process Found in Gay Language in Surabaya”.

1.2 Statement of Research Problem

The problem of this research is the word formation that found in words that used by gay people in Surabaya. Based on the introductions above, this research aims to answer the two questions below:

1. What kinds of word formation process are found in gay language in Surabaya?
2. What is the process of word-formation which frequently appear in gay language in Surabaya?

1.3 Objectives of the Research

After formulated some questions above, this research has two clear important objectives, they are:

1. To identify what kinds of word formation process found in gay language especially in Surabaya.
2. To explain the word formation that frequently appeared in gay language in Surabaya.

1.4 Significance of the Research

1) Theoretical Significance

This research is important since it can answer the gap in research about how the words used by homosexual. But last not the least, it can give contribution related to the processes exist as a new knowledge. Giving better understanding about gay language in Indonesia is as unique as gay language in other country. Again, this research will give more knowledge to the reader about the meaning of words used by homosexual and how the morphological process influences in this word. This process called as word formation process

2) Practical Significance

After conducting this research, the researcher hopes that many people aware about other people who have different sex through their language. Since they live around us, we should know that gays live with their identity and their communication code or language. We not need to push them away, but we can live side by side.

1.5 Scope and Limitations

In order to make this research not too wide, there are some borders that the researcher uses to limit this research. The scope of this research is Morphology specifically in word formation process. How the words are broken down into the smaller one and compared it from the existing words. Then, some words that indicate as a gay lingo becomes a data of this research. The researcher limits the analysis only in gay language in one community in Surabaya especially in Walmus group. The process of collecting the data is on October 2014.