Language Use of The Community of Drugs Abuse in Sinjai District, Sociolinguistic Study

Fatahuddin Burhanuddin[1], Tadjuddin Maknun[2], Ery Iswary[3]

[1] [2] [3] Linguistics Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University
[1] fatahuddinburhanuddin@gmail.com
[2] tadjuddinm@unhas.ac.id
[3] ery.iswary@unhas.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The use of language among drug abusers community. The distribution and incidents of drug abuse currently become a matter of great concern in our country. In practice, a community of drug offenders who have become convicts uses specific languages in carrying out their actions. Of course, the use of that language has its purpose. Departing from this phenomenon, sociolinguistic research is needed to describe and explain the classification, meaning of language, and the purpose of language use. This study used a language variety theory design in sociolinguistics with a qualitative descriptive method. The results of this study described seven language classifications and meanings of community language, Besides, there is a certain use of secret language from the community of drug abusers, namely as a means of communication in the community and protecting the community from access by other people or other groups.

Keywords: Community Language, Drug Abusers, Sinjai

INTRODUCTION

The means of interaction that humans have is language, which is used to understand human thoughts and feelings, through language humans can interact with people around them. Says that language is an arbitrary sound-symbol system, which is used by the community to relate and work together, interact, and identify themselves. Thus, language is a very important tool in communication and interaction between humans in social life (Haryati, 2019).

Language is a sign system both arbitrary and conventional (Soeparno, 2002: 1). Language is also used to build and sustain relationships in social situations (Astri & Fian, 2020). It is arbitrary, that is, language is used by the community arbitrarily, that is, there is no compulsion to use it. Soemarsono (2008: 18) says that language is arbitrary and is used by its members to interact and interact. Conventional language is a language that is not only used by certain circles, language can be used by all levels of society. Language is a combination of two elements, namely language and ethnicity. Language is an element that lies behind a sign in the form of a concept in the speaker's mind.

Usually, people refer to it as meaning. Meanwhile, ethnicity is a physical form in the form of a word sign Sibarani (1992).

Language plays an important role in everyday human life. How difficult it is for people to communicate without language. With the language, communication goes easily, smoothly, practically, and economically. Communication is said to be effective if every speaker masters the different languages" (Prayitno. 2004:137). It has been mentioned above that the variety of languages based on speakers and their use concerning the status, class, and class of the speakers, is usually called acrolect, basilisk, vulgar, slang, colloquial, jargon, argot, and ken. Some add the term broken.

Language variation is a linguistic phenomenon that arises due to the use of language in different social contexts. Language variation has two sides of view. First, the variation or variety of language is seen from the side as a result of the social diversity of the speakers of that language and the diversity of that language. So, the variation or variety of language occurs as a result of social diversity and the diversity of language functions. If the speakers of that language are a homogeneous group, both ethnicity, race, social status, and employment, then there will be no variation or diversity, meaning that the language will become uniform. Second, the variety or variety of language already exists to fulfill its function as a medium of interaction in various community activities (Dwijayanti & Mujianto, 2020).

In this study, it will be examined about the use of language which is associated with the rampant illicit trafficking of drugs in the country today which is a serious concern. The perpetrators of drug dealers target almost all circles of circulation, as we often encounter in the news about the arrest of drug users from among teenagers, adults, and parents, both students, students, officials, artists, and ordinary people. The dependence factor is one of the causes of the wider distribution of drugs, in addition, from a business perspective, drug dealers make this activity a very promising source of income for large profits, resulting in this phenomenon growing (Barhamudin & Hendra, 2018).

In carrying out their actions, drug abusers, including dealers and users, often use certain languages used in their communities. The use of language in this community certainly has a reason so that it is used by speakers in this case drug abusers. Law enforcement officers can understand the use of the language both in terms of form and meaning so that it is easy to disclose drug trafficking networks. In addition to law enforcement officers, the wider community should also know the use of the community's language in the hope of avoiding falling into drug abuse activities, besides that it can help law enforcers provide information about the whereabouts of drug offenders in the surrounding environment. The use of the language of the community of drug abusers is

limited only to the community itself, so it is temporary or temporary (Ridwan, 2018).

It is not known who initiated the use of language or terms in drugs, but it is clear that this was done not for nothing. In certain communities, there are usually things that are kept secret from the general public. Of course, with this secrecy, the community must find a way so they can keep in touch without having to know the essence of it by others.

Concludes that the variety or variation of one language, the relationship between language and ethnicity may be a simple habitual relationship that is emphasized by social barriers between groups, with language as the main identifying feature. The variety of languages of a language can also be used as an ethnic identity. So, language variety is the type of patterns of human speech that vary according to the context of their use in communication or interaction relationships (Handika et al., 2019).

Reveals that language is communication because the most principal sign system in communicating in humans is language. Language is used by humans by conveying a message or mandate to other humans to obtain the results delivered in the form of a message or mandate. Says that language is a tool to express self-expression that is used to express everything that is implied in his thoughts and feelings. Communication used by humans is not only verbal communication, non-verbal communication and gestures are also carried out by humans. Non-verbal communication is

usually contained in a text, the use of diction, and language style, for example in literary works (Inderasari et al., 2020).

In sociolinguistic studies, the term secret language is known *(secret language)*. "*In a community, there are sometimes people who arrange a group and use a special code (language variety) when communicating among the members. The special code is a variety of an ordinary language and because the purpose of its creation and use is usually for a secret one, it is classified as a secret language variety".*The opinion can be translated into a community in which some people organize groups and use special codes (language variations) when communicating with fellow members. A special code is a variation of a language that was created to keep something secret so that the special code is categorized as a secret language *(secret language)*'.

Based on the researcher's brief observation, a very unique language variation was found in the community of drug users in Sinjai Regency, one of the languages used by this community is Hanger, which is interpreted as still lacking. The language in this community also uses vocabulary that is outside of linguistic rules, such as the word: Nyako, which means using meth.' Teenagers in this community do not hesitate to say these words because it has become a daily habit in consuming the language.

This research was conducted to classify the language used by drug abusers, knowing the meaning of the language of the community of

drug abusers and the purpose of speakers using the language of the community. This is certainly beneficial for the author and at the same time provides an overview of the use of this language to the public to take a role in preventing illicit drug trafficking, besides that it can also provide an overview to law enforcement officers to assist in the disclosure of drug abuser networks.

In this study, opinions that are relevant to these problems will be used. The data is studied based on the semantic level, namely the type of meaning.

"Semantics is a field of linguistics that studies the relationship between linguistic signs and the things they signify or in other words the field of study in linguistics that studies a meaning in language". Says "Semantics is the study of meaning". "Semantics means a theory of meaning or a theory of meaning".

According to this theory, meaning is the mental *image* of the speaker of the subject he is talking about.

Language is a sign system both arbitrary and conventional. It is arbitrary, that is, language is used by the community arbitrarily, that is, there is no compulsion to use it. Says that language is arbitrary and is used by its members to interact and interact. Conventional language is a language that is not only used by certain circles, language can be used by all levels of society. Language is a combination of two elements, namely significant and significant. Significance is a language element that lies behind a sign in the form of a concept in the

speaker's mind. Usually, people refer to it as meaning. Meanwhile, significantly is a physical form in the form of a word sign. Language plays an important role in everyday human life. How difficult it is for people to communicate without language. With the language, communication goes easily, smoothly, practically, and economically. Communication is said to be effective if every speaker masters the different languages". It has been mentioned above that the variety of languages based on speakers and their use concerning the status, class, and class of the speakers, is usually called acrolect, basilisk, vulgar, slang, colloquial, jargon, argot, and ken. Some add the term broken.

Argot is a language with a secret vocabulary of a group of people, for example, the language of pickpockets. Argot also sometimes refers to informal specific vocabulary from a field of science, hobbies, work, sports, and so on. Its use was first discovered in 1628 which is probably derived from the name of the group of thieves les argotiers at the time. Victor Hugo was one of the first to conduct in-depth research on argot as outlined in his novel, Les Miserables. The term argot comes from the French, Spanish, and Catalan words for slang.

Slang is a special argot. In a sense, slang is a variety of informal and non-standard languages that are seasonal, used by certain social groups for internal communication, with the intention that those who are not members of the group do not understand. Reveals that "slang language is the typical language of young

people who created fresh, original, sharp, and fast-changing; forms of slang, among them, standard words or terms whose meanings are interpreted with a twist" (Iswatiningsih et al., 2021).

METHOD

The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. The descriptive method is a method of solving problems by collecting data, compiling, analyzing, classifying, and interpreting. This qualitative method focuses on understanding social phenomena that occur in society. The data collected in this study are words used by the drug community with fellow communities and are used as a means of buying and selling transactions. The participants in this study were 5 people who were members of the community of drug abusers in Sinjai Regency, South Sulawesi, The research data examined by the researcher is data collected from participants who are inmates of the Sinjai Police Rutan conducted with the data collection technique of the listening method and the speaking method, in November 2020.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This section presents the research results and discussion. Research results can be supplemented with tables, graphs (pictures), and/or charts. The discussion section describes the results of data processing, interprets the findings logically, and relates them to relevant reference sources. Possible follow-up activities can also be presented in this section. This section also allows subtitles. Display tables and figures can be seen in the example below.

Language Classification

The speakers of a particular language of communication which is also known as slang often create a new vocabulary that they use to communicate in their community. In this study, the researchers first classified the language used by the community of drug abusers in the Sinjai Regency.

Vocabulary Related to The Type of Drug

- Cake
- chunks
- Nahap
- Cimeng
- Ubas
- Tester

Vocabulary Related to The Tools Used

- Bong
- Stove
- Weapon
- Glass
- Needle

Vocabulary Related to People Working in The Field of Drugs

- Doctor
- BD
- Horse
- PS / Patient

Vocabulary Related To Buying and Selling Drugs

- Shopping

- Hanging

- BB

- CK

Vocabulary Related To The Effects of Drug Use

- over

- Fly

- Drop

- Parno

- Sakaw

- Suggest

- hangers

Vocabulary Related to The Process of Drug Consumption

- Cass

- Pull

- Inject

- Nyako

Vocabulary relates to The Size Or Portion of The Drug.

- Flat

- piece

- 15 . pulse

- pulse 20

- MP3

- Bal

- Depends

- Fucked

- Sachet

- crying package

- Betris

- Pahe

Meaning/Meaning In The Vocabulary of The Drug Language

Vocabulary	Description Meaning
Cake	Methamphetamine type drugs
chunks	Methamphetamine type drugs
Nahap	Gorilla Synthesis Tobacco
Cimeng	Marijuana
Ubas	Methamphetamine type drugs
Tester	Shabu to try
Bong	Methamphetamine / tube suction device
Stove	Modified methamphetamine / lighter
Weapon	Complete shabu suction tool
Glass	Pireks, a container for meth to be burned
Needle	wick for matches
Doctor	city
BD	city
Horse	Courier/delivery man
PS / Patient	Drug buyers
Shopping	Buying drugs
Hanging	Drug debt
BB	Haven't paid for drugs
CK	Joint venture to buy drugs
over	OverDose
Fly	Hover
Drop	Effect is up
Parno	paranoid
Sakaw	Addicted
Suggest	Want to use drugs again?
hangers	Still not enough

Vocabulary	Description Meaning
Cass	Using methamphetamine
Pull	Using methamphetamine
Inject	Smoking marijuana through the nose
Nyako	Using methamphetamine
Flat	1/4 gram shabu
piece	1/2 gram shabu
15 . pulse	Shabu for Rp. 150.000,-
pulse 20	Shabu for Rp. 200,000,-
MP3	Methamphetamine package for IDR 300.000,-
Bal	Shabu weighing 50 grams
Depends	Shabu contains a lot
Fucked	One marijuana cigarette
Sachet	One pack of marijuana cigarettes
crying package	Very little amount of shabu
Betris	The dose of shabu is reduced
Pahe	Saving package
Monaco	Breath capital and matches

Language *argotic is* usually in verbal form and its meaning can be understood through personal interaction (conversation) with fellow users. The study of meaning (semantic) involves lexical meaning and grammatical meaning. Based on the two types of meaning (lexical meaning and grammatical meaning), the drag community's language vocabularies can be grouped/classified in both meanings.

First, the language vocabulary of the drug community with lexical meaning, namely ubas, tester, BD, shopping, BB, over, fly, drop, parno, sakaw, suggest, nyako, selinting, sachet, pahe.

Second, the vocabulary of the drug community with grammatical meanings, namely cake, lump, nahap, cimeng, bong, stove, weapon, glass, needle, doctor, horse, PS/patient, hanging, CK, hanger, cass, pull, injection, flat. , piece, pulse 15, pulse 20, mp3, bale, hanging, packet crying, Tetris.

Purpose of Using Community Language

Communication Tool

The existence of these vocabularies indicates that social groups, namely drug abusers, have their secret language that serves as a marker of their identity. As a minority, drug abusers try to fight for their dignity, one of which is by creating and developing their language. In a social group, there are usually things that are kept secret from the general public. Of course, with this secrecy, a social group must find a way so they can keep in touch without having to know the meaning and meaning of it to others. Therefore, the formation of this word also serves to make it easier for them when communicating between users, dealers, and so on. However, over time and with the increasing number of members (drug abusers), Little by little this secret language spreads by itself so that some vocabularies are already known to the general public, for example, cimeng, ubas, and tester. In addition, the vocabulary of this secret language also often experiences an increase or decrease in vocabulary due to language variations, argotik (secret language) is temporal.

Protector of Social Groups

The purpose of using the second secret language is to protect social groups (drug abusers) from other social groups (non-drug abusers). The purpose of drug abusers is to use languageargoticis to hide the true meaning of the word. This is where it can be seen that the secret language of drug abusers is intended to protect their social groups from being accessed by others because if this access can be reached by other people who are not members of their social group, this social group (drug abusers) will be threatened.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis of the data that has been described, it can be concluded that there are many kinds of vocabulary which is a secret language used by drug abusers in the Sinjai Regency. The use of secret language among drug abusers is a communication tool in their community, the language has undergone many changes and some are still being maintained, this happens because slang or secret language is temporal, always changing according to the situational considerations of the user. In the use of this secret language by the community, it is also used as a medium to protect the community from the access of others, which of course will be a threat to the community if it can be accessed by many people.

The result of this brief research on the language used by the community of drug abusers in Sinjai Regency is a description of the existence of drug offenders who can be used as a reference or guide in preventing, protecting the younger generation or law enforcement against drug abusers who are a major threat to the Indonesian nation.

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