AN ANALYSIS OF DAILY INDONESIAN LANGUAGE OF SUMATRA UTARA COMMUNITY IN TERMS OF ETYMOLOGY AND SYMPTOMS OF LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the research was to know the etymological vocabulary of everyday people of North Sumatra and symptoms of language, in order to distinguish where the raw and non-standard vocabulary. Research methodology was descriptive method. The population of the study was the community of North Sumatra. The sample of this research was 20 people from 7 cities that are considered representative. The data of the research was vocabulary of everyday language people of North Sumatra. It was concluded that etymologically everyday language communities of North Sumatra originated from the standard of Indonesian language and Malay. The language of the symptoms tend to be shortened, modified from the standard of Indonesian language, there is a change of form and meaning, the removal of the prefix, and uses native language. Hopefully this research will benefit all parties, especially the people of North Sumatra to use Indonesian for standard in formal situations.

KEYWORDS: everyday language, etymology, language symptoms.

INTRODUCTION

The community of North Sumatera was consist many cultures and languages that was Indonesia Langauage was used as communication every day. Here, Bahasa that uses everyday was *kalok, cemana, kekgitu, ambek, belon, tarok, kenapa, ketawa, perduli*, etc. In the official situation, the spoken or written words were a row of unfounded Indonesian vocabulary. Some of the common language vocabulary was often used in formal situations, so it is often considered standard. Sometimes it can be standard language. Vocabulary is arbitrarily used, because it includes the vocabulary of casual language (colloquial or conversational language) that always affect the standard Indonesian language in formal (formal) situation. Nonstandard vocabulary drafted above, when traced etymologically and symptomatically to the language, many of them are derived from a standard Indonesian vocabulary.

Different with the word: *gimbal, kombur, angek, keten, kik, kecek, mengepek, dizziness, bolo*, and others. These words were a row of casual vocabulary that is not derived from standard Indonesian. The author argued that words belong to native vocabulary of North Sumatra, which is

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not used generally in other areas. It is worth noting, so that the public can distinguish which language is relaxed and which is also the standard language, precisely and accustomed.

In addition to the above examples, there were many vocabularies that need to be studied. It was Included changes in the meaning and symptoms of the language (change of word or word form). Thus, it could easily be seen the origin of the everyday language vocabulary used. In addition we can also distinguish between raw and non-standard. Thus, was expected to be used and more careful to use standard vocabulary in official situations, without prejudice to language flexibility.

Based on the title of this research is "Analysis of Vocabulary of Everyday Indonesia Language of North Sumatra Society of Etymology and Symptoms of Language", which became the focus of research is 1) How was the vocabulary of daily language (language relaxed) people of North Sumatra in terms of etymology?, 2) How was the vernacular vocabulary of the people of North Sumatra viewed in terms of language phenomena? , and 3) How was the analysis of everyday language vocabulary in terms of changing meanings, disappearances, and word authenticity is associated with standard Indonesian language?

The Objectives of the Research
1.   To know the etimology of everyday Indonesia language in North Sumatera Society.
2.   To know the language phenomena that occur in the everyday Indonesia language of the people of North Sumatra.

The Significant of the Reserach
1.   North Sumatera Society uses Standard Langauge in every formal condition Hopefully.
2.   Teachers and Lectures more undertand that Indonesia Language use standard in learning process without non standard vocabularies in everyday Indonesia langauage.
3.   Helping Indonesia's tearchers in teaching vocabulary good and wright in formal condition.

RESEARCH METHOD
This research used descriptive research because the data describe the sample and focus to the nowdays. The polpulation of this research was the comunity of North Sumatera that use Indonesia language. The way of taking sample used quota sampling. The sample was 20 persons community of North Sumatera every city, namely; Medan, Belawan, Lubuk Pakam, Binjai, Pangkalan Berandan, Tebing Tinggi, Perdagangan, Pematang Siantar, Lima Puluh, Tanjung Balai, Kisaran, Rantau Parapat, and Sibolga. This cities were representatives of North Sumatera in daily Indonesain Language while Balige, Tarutung, Padang Sidempuan, Sidikalang, Kabanjahe, Berastagi, and Parapat generally use their mother tongue, it was not belong to sample.

The data and source data was the vocabulary that was always spoken today as a colloquial (conversational or relaxing) language by the people of North Sumatra. Therefore, the data was taken tend to be oral data rather than written data. Yet this was what the writer has always

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influenced the standard Indonesian language expressed verbally in official situations. It was probable that this may affect the language of his writing.

The technique of collecting data was collect / register as much as possible the vocabularies of everyday language used by giving a questionnaire or list of fields consisting of the everyday language used, the language of its origin, its meaning, and the origin of the vocabulary, to the respondent. Then compile the completed fields. Data processing was done after the data was collected, then associate it with the standard Indonesian language as a standard (standard) by using the Great Dictionary of Bahasa Indonesia and other languages using the appropriate dictionary of that language.

The Steps of collecting data
Checking the truth of the vocabularies that find in colloquial language in North Sumatera. If it was not belong to unusual vocabulary so it was not grouping into the data processing.

The daily Indonesian vocabulary can be checked by using a dictionary (Big Indonesian Dictionary), it is not in the dictionary. Not everything in the big Indonesian dictionary contains standard (standard) words but also in KBBI. You will see a checkmark as an abbreviation of the language of conversation or colloquialism. If this sign accompanies the word it means the word includes the vocabulary of everyday language. It also can be seen words that have a clue like: driver → driver means that on the left (the driver) is considered not standard, then this word can be classified into the language word casual or colloquially.

If there were words that happen to be the same as the writing and the pronunciation, but different meaning with the everyday language used, then the word also included everyday language. Today also needs to be seen for the shift or change of meaning that occurs in a word.

Foreign language dictionary and regional languages are also used to see the origin of the word found.

Pay close attention to what language phenomena occurs after being associated with a standard Indonesian vocabulary. This word was aligned to see clearly the change in form of the word. Then pay attention to what changes were most prominent.

Grouping each vocabulary into each language symptom according to what changes occur in the word equivalent.

Analyze which sound changes are striking, how the process changes its shape, and what is the meaning that arises or exists apart from the actual meaning contained in the dictionary (lexical or denotative).

Determining the original vocabulary of North Sumatra people's everyday language. Determining the conclusions of each case analyzed

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RESULT FINDING AND DISCUSSION

To know the origin of the word, in addition to the information obtained, the main means is to use Indonesian, foreign, and regional dictionaries. Changes in the form of words can be seen based on language symptoms that occur by associating it with the default language. Changes in the form of words can be seen based on the language phenomena that occur by associating it with the standard Indonesian language. Changes or shifts in the meaning of words can be compared with the actual meaning contained in the dictionary. These are the topics of discussion in this study and will be discussed one by one in this chapter.

Generally the vernacular language of the people of North Sumatra comes from the Indonesian language, the words that were not derived from the Indonesian language, are included together with the words that are discussed. But it will be marked as: PBM (Pengaruh Bahasa Melayu) (Effect of Malay), PBMJ (Pengaruh Bahasa Melayu Jakarta) (Effect of Malay Jakarta), PBJ (Pengaruh Bahasa Jawa) (Effect of Javanese Language), PBB (Pengaruh Bahasa Batak) (Influence of Batak Language), PBMi (Pengaruh Bahasa Minang (Influence of Minang Language), PBIn PBIn (Pengarug Bahasa Inggris) (Effect of English), PBC (Pengaruh Bahasa Cina) (Chinese Language Influence), and PBBe (Pengaruh Bahasa Belanda). (Dutch Influence).

This sections was describing some of the language phenomena and examples through research on the vernacular vocabulary of the people of North Sumatra.

Omission Letters and Sounds

Aferesis

Aferesis is the omission of the letters at the beginning. Symptoms of aferesis language are found in the everyday language of the people of North Sumatra, among them: *Habis* (run out) into *abis*, Pijak (stepped) into the *Ijak*, *begitu* (so) become *gitu*. More complete data can be seen in the appendix. If you see this word line, the more missing is the letter (sound) / h /. There are also words that both still apply as standard language, for example: debt with debt. In the dictionary, the above non-standard word happens by chance, and serves as a standard language, but it is different in meaning, for example:

KATA BAKU (Standard Word)	ARTINYA (Meaning in Indonesia Language)
Abis	= bagian yang paling dalam dari lautan
Aja	= sebutan bagi putri bangsawan Deli
Ajar	= petunjuk yang diberikan kepada orang lain supaya diketahui (dituruti)
Ama	= hama
Aus	= susut karena tergosok (kerap dipakai)
Bentar	= berbentar, berjalan/berlari berkeliling; berbegar.
Cak	= burung seperti burung pipit
Emang	= Paman
Kali	= kata untuk menyatakan kekerapan; kelipatan atau perbandingan; penggandaan; sungai.
Kan	= teko, tempat masak air teh.

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There are some functions of utterance which become aferesis and become standard in Indonesia Dictionary:

BHS SEHARI-HARI YANG BAKU (Daily Speaking)	KATA BAKU (Standard Word)	BHS SEHARI-HARI YANG BAKU (Daily Standard Word)	KATA BAKU (Standard)
Bang	Abang	Pak	Bapak
Bu	Ibu	Nek	Nenek
Kak	Kakak	Kek	Kakek
Nak	Anak	Mang	Mamang

But, there were uttarances which aferesis, which was not written in Indonesian Language, namely; *becak* (Pedicab) become *Cak*, *Adik* (brther) become *Dik.*

Sinkop
Syncope is the omission of the letter in the middle. Symptoms of this language are very much found in the everyday language of the people of North Sumatra. Here is the data found: lie to *bohong* become bo'ong, *sedikit* become *dikit*, *selalu* become be *slalu*, and tau. Other data can be seen in the appendix. From this data it is found that, the sounds that tend to experience the syncope language symptom are sounds / e / and / h /.

Apokop
Apokop is the omission of the letter at the end. Symptoms of this language are not commonly found in the everyday language of the people of North Sumatra. Here are the data found: *bodoh* become *bodo*, *rendah* become *renda*, *suluh* become *sulu*. Other data can be seen in the appendix. The sound that tends to disappear in Apokop language phenomena is also the sound / h /. From the data it can be concluded that the sounds / h / and / e / tend to disappear in the Indonesian language vocabulary daily.

The Addition of Sound and Syllable
Protesis
Protesis is the addition of letters at the beginning. The data found from the symptoms of this language are: *Mak* becomes *Emak* (Mother), *dari* (from) becoming *sedari*, becoming *makin* (more) and *semakin* (more), and stepping on to become a trace. Other data can be seen in the appendix. The data on the protesis are not found in the language of the people of North Sumatra.

Epentesis
Epentesis is the addition of the letter in the middle. The data found about epentesis language symptoms are: *picit* becomes *pincit, makin* becomes *mangkin, peduli* becomes *perduli* becomes *perduli,* and *pijak* becomes *pinjak.* Other data can be seen in the appendix. The data on the epentesis are not found in the language of the people of North Sumatra.

Paragoge
Paragoge is the addition of the letter at the end. The data found about paragoge language symptoms is: bau becomes *bauk,* bawa becomes *bawak,* gila becomes *gilak,* kaki becomes *kakik,* and minta becomes *mintak.* Other data can be seen in the appendix.

From this data ould be condluded: (1) sound which was added in Protesis langugae was variation; (2) the sound which was added in Epentesis generally was nasal sound ng /ŋ/ and /n/; (3) and Paragoge sound was added k sound /?/.

Other Language Symptoms

Masih ada lagi gejala bahasa lain yang terjadi dalam bahasa Indonesia sehari-hari masyarakat Sumatra Utara yang ditemukan dalam penelitian ini, antara lain:

There were any symptom which was found in daily Indonesian langauge in Sumatra Utara:

Monoftongisasi

Monoftongisasi is the change of two phonemes into one phoneme. Data about symptom of monophonization language found there are 2 things that are: **ai** becomes **e** dan **au** becomes **o.** Examples **ai** becomes **e** is: **bantai** becomes *bante,* **pantai** becomes *pante,* **baterai** becomes *batre,* **Binjai** becomes *Binje,* dan **damai** becomes *dame.* Contoh **au** becomes **o** is: **danau** becomes *dano,* **pisau** becomes *piso,* **tauge** becomes *toge,* **kacau** becomes *kaco,* and **pause** becomes *pose.* Other data can be seen in the appendix.

From data had shown above, it was clear that the two phonemes change (diphthong) into a single phoneme (monophthong), the changed sound is ai / ay / becomes e / ė / and sound au / aw / becomes o / o /. While other diphthongs like oi / oy / did not get a change, for example: asoi (not yet raw) and amboi (already raw). Diftong *oi* is very little found.

Especially about monoftongisasi, the authors argue should not form a standard that is not commonly used today and no longer feel awkward, it's time to be standardized, for example: chili, gule, kate, pere, pete, rame, sate, toge, toke, other. If these words were preserved as standard language, it becomes rigid and feels awkward.

Even better, all words that become one phoneme (monophthong) is standardized only.

Contraction (Shortening of Words Without Changing Meaning)

Regurally, with the development of technology and science so fast, the process of human thinking even faster, along with the language used. Consciously or unconsciously in everyday communication we tend to abbreviate the expression we will convey, in the form of word abbreviations, acronyms, language phenomena (as described in the preceding section, including the symptoms of contraction language), and various other delivery techniques . In short, everything is trying to speed up the information to be conveyed. This is the most striking of its use in everyday language.

Contraction is the process of shortening a word or a change of speech in a word or group of words, without causing a change of meaning. This process can be seen in the following example: **macam mana** becomes *cemana,* **kena apa** becomes *kenapa,* **terima kasih** becomes *makasih,* **bagaimana** becomes *gimana,* **kayak mana** becomes *kek mana,* dan **sahabat** becomes *sobat.* Other data could be found in appendix.

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This contraction was happend ago, but the changing word because of contravtion of word which was started, but the begin changing of contraction did not standard become standard, for examples: *dahulu* became *dulu*, *sahaja* became *saja*, *kerete api* became *kereta*, *baharu* became *baru*, *sahaya* became *saya*, *laboratorium* became *lab*, *surat kabar harian* became *harian*. It was imposible that daily language could be standard language.

Adaptation

Adaptation is a change of word form due to system adjustment to existing language. Symptoms of this language of adaptation also exist in the everyday language of North Sumatra, for example: pause became pose = Istirahat, play boy became leboy= suka mempermainkan wanita, try became tere= coba, sturen became stiur= kemudian mobil, dan okay became oke= pernyataan setuju. This data could be seen in appandix. The data showed up that daily language adopted by foreign langauge.

Code

Code are two related sounds made together or combined. Symptoms of this language also exist, but the number of this word is few. For examples durian became duren, and kalian became kelen. This data could be seen in appendix.

The Changing of Phonem, Suffix and Prefix

The result of the research was found in daily in Sumatra Utara. The changing of phonem, suffux and prefix was caused of other simillar or unsimilar language influencing. From the relationship it could be known the begining of language in etimology. The three of changing will be showed below.

Phonem Changing

From the data collection there were changing of phonem. There were: **a menjadi e,** contoh: **asam** became *asem,* **bayam** became *bayem,* **benar** became *bener,* **cakap** became *cakep,* and **cepat** became *cepet.* The other data could be found in appendix. Generally this movement was influenced by Jakarta Malay Language. It was showed that there was an effect of the number of people came from Jakarta who had lived in Sumatra Utara. The second was the televison media which showed many dramas from Jakarta. The changes was phonem. It could be seen in appendix. The vocabulary of Jakarta Malay came from Indonesia Standard Language.

a)   **at became ek,** example: **pantat** became *pantek (*PBM*).*
b)   **au became ok,** example: **kalau** became *kalok.*
c)   **b became g,** example: **bonceng** became *gonceng.*
d)   **c became j,** example: **cambang** became *jambang.*
e)   **e became a,** example: **empat** became *ampat,* **macet** became *macat,* **bandel** became *bandal.* This phonem was influenced by Batak Langauge. The other data could be seen in appendix.
f)   **e became i,** example: **cecak** menjadi *cicak,* **celaka** menjadi *cilaka(k),* **kecele** menjadi *kecilek.*
g)   **er became i,** example: **pergi** menjadi *pigi.*
h)   **e became o,** example: **lengos** menjadi *longos* = berpaling.

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i)   **e became u,** example: **mesti** became *musti.*

j)   **f became p,** example: **daftar** became *daptar,* **film** became *pilem,* **Februari** became *Pebruari.* changes was caused of the difficulties of Sumatra Utara community to said /f/. It canged into /p/ sound.

k)   **i became k,** examples: **bodoh** became *bodok.*

l)   **i became e /è/,** examples: **pentil became** *pentel,* **Senin** became *Senen,* **ambil** became *ambel(k),* **air** became *aer,* and **baik** became *baek.* The movement of /i/ sound became /e/ if the position in the end of the word.

m)   **i became a,** example: **kepincut** became *kepancut.*

n)   **ih menjadi oi,** example **letih** became *letoi.*

o)   **k menjadi g,** example: **kombor** became *gombor.*

p)   **k menjadi t,** example: **cerek** became *ceret.*

q)   **l menjadi k,** example: **kecil** became *kecik,* **ambil** became *ambek.*

r)   **o menjadi u,** example: **sopir** became *supir,* **cucuk** became *cocok* **= tusuk, duduk** became *dudok,* **gedung** became *gedong,* **kebun** became *kebon.* All the data could be seen in appendix. This data could be found in Sumatra. The community of Sumatra changes /u/ became /o/. It was because the influence of Java. Here were 30% Jave who lived in Sumatra Utara, expecially in Medan.

s)   **v menjadi p,** example: **vakum** became *pakum,* **November** became *Nopember.*

From the data above in appendix, the most phonem which chaged was /a/ became /e/, sound /f/ became /p/, phonem /i/ became /e/ and /u/ became /o/

Changing of Prefix

According to Indonesia expert, ber-can be be-, if the begining met with the word which ending –er, for example: *beterbangan (terbang), beternak (ternak), beserta (serta), bekerja (kerja)*, etc. But in the daily language, ber- can be changing become be-. It can be happened if the word meet /g/ and /t/. Meanwhile sound /s/ and /m/ only a little. In daily language, all the vowel sound, /n/ and /p/ was in the begining, the begining of ber- was not change. This was same with Indonesian Structurre.

Here the examples of prefix from Indonesian standard language into daily language in North Sumatra community.

1)   *ber* became *be,* for example: *bertengkar* became *betengkar, bergadang* became *begadang, bergaduh* became *begado, bergaya* became *begaya, tercantol* became *kecantol.*

2)   *me* became *nge,* example: *melihat* became *ngeliat, merujak* became *ngerujak, melawan* became *ngelawan, meledek* became *ngeledek, merusak* became *ngerusak.*

3)   *ter* became *ke,* example: *tertawa* became *ketawa, tertabrak* became *ketabrak, terbalik* became *kebalik.* The data above could be seen in appendix.

4)   Prefix me- became menjadi nge-, cenderung became because the Java language influence. It can be happened in ter- become ke-.

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Changing of Suffix

Based on the data found, the suffix which changed was –kan and -1. This changing was followed by andding /n/ after /i/. Below was the research data about the changing of /n/ after /i/. Below was the data:

1)   *kan* became *i/in*, example: *ambilkan* became *ambili(n), tuliskan* became *tulisi(n),* putuskan became *putusi(n), biarkan* became *biari(n).*

2)   i *became* in, example: *marahi* became *marain, temui* became *temuan, gulai* became *gulain.* The other data could be found in appendix. This language was influenced by Jakarta Malay language.

The Same Word but Different Meaning

There were many words found in same vocabulary and they had different meaning. These words always used in daily language. For examples was *aple*. The meaning of this word was dating, but in the standard language in Indonesia was the formal ceremony, should be present in formal ceremony; next was *balen* in daily language was (share, give), but in the standard language it was land tax; *cabut* in daily words was absent (absent from school, work, etc.), but in standard language it was pull. (see appendix).

The Missing Prefix

It has discussed in previous chapter, that everyday language tends to shorten standard Indonesian languages. This is also seen in the missing prefix. Often this is expressed in the daily speech of the people of North Sumatra, for example: nangis (tangis) became nangis, memasang became (pasang), memikir became (pikir) became mikir, mengacau (kacau) became ngaco = membuat onar, mencopet (copet) became nyopet. (see appendix).

There is one interesting feature of the above examples and in the appendix, namely the change of sound c at the beginning of the word to ny /ñ/ when it meets the prefix. According to the standard Indonesian grammar c is fixed (note the example of the standard word above). Apparently because of the influence of everyday language, it will be difficult to apply the use of the formula. Because in everyday expressions people always say: nyuci, nyolok, nyopet, nyolong, nyoba, then most likely will equip it by washing, striking, pickpocketing, helping, trying, in the official situation. This is a negative influence of everyday language on standard Indonesian language.

The Daily Vocabulary which was not Changed

If in the preceding sections have been presented on the changes, then below will be lined up some vocabulary that does not change shape. In this regard, the author argues that the vocabulary listed below is the original vocabulary which is still regarded as the everyday language, casual language, or conversational language of the people of North Sumatra. These words have not been accepted as standard vocabulary. Although some of these words are already included in the KBBI, it is still regarded as a colloquial language and in KBBI is marked with a cak meaning conversation. Therefore, below it is also explained whether the word has been written in the dictionary or not.

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The vocabulary of daily language in North Sumatra was not available in dictionary, for examples: *amburadol* was messy; *angek* was jealos; *kue* was you; *lambai* was missing; letoi was tired; *lengger* was loose (see appendix).

Meanwhile, there were vocabulary in Bahasa Indonesia Dictionary, for examples; *awak* was I am; *beol* was defecate; *bikin* was make; *cewek* was woman called; mangkir was stayed in hospital because sick, absen and *goblok* was stupid. (see appendix).

Abbreviation
There were abbrevition in daily language which found in this research, for exmples:
G.O = Geger Otak
G.R = Gede Rasa (too pround)
T.S.T = Tau sama tau

Acronym
Acronym was abbreviation in word. Acronym can be found in daily language. The examples of acronym were Limpul (lima puluh= fifty), caper (cari perhatian=looking for attention), parmitu tuak (peminum tuak=drunker), peratu (perwan tua=spinster), smekot (semeter kotor=short), telmi (telat mikir=idiot), (see appendix). Acronym and abbreviation always found in daily language and attrac people. This acronym will find in close friend.

Standard Word which not Standard
There were data found by the researcher. The examples of the data were *begadang* It meant overtime at night; *janggal* which meant informal, odd; *bokek* meant no money; *kenek* meant driver servant; *koit* meant die, death, *lonte* meant bitch, *capek* meant tired, (see appendix)

Eventhough the vocabuary was written in Bahasa Indonesia Dictionary without giving the meaning was standard, but the researcher still bother.

CONCLUSION
Based on the data obtained, there are several things that can be concluded from the analysis kotakata everyday language of the people of North Sumatra when viewed in terms of etymology and symptoms of language, among other things: 1) In general, the origin (etymology) vocabulary of everyday language used The people of North Sumatra are derived from standard Indonesian and Malay language. While others are influenced by the language: Malay Jakarta, Java, China, Minangkabau, Batak, English, and Dutch. 2) Found some of the language symptoms and other changes that are, symptoms of language: aferesis, apocop, protesis, epentesis, paragog, monophthongization, contraction; adaptation; And password. Also found also regarding: changes in phonemes, change the prefix, change endings, changes of meaning and their other meaning, the removal of the prefix, found the same word with the standard Indonesian, but have different meanings, vocabulary everyday language of the people of North Sumatra unchanged , Abbreviations, and acronyms.

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Suggestion

Based on the above conclusions, it s expected that readers: accustomed to using standard vocabulary properly and correctly in formal situations, correcting themselves in every convey something in official situations, reminding fellow friends if it turns out that the disclosure is still not standard, trying to pay attention and learn the vocabulary Standard, always pay attention to the development of new raw vocabulary, and more cautiously speaking in official situations, without prejudice to flexibility and familiarity in speaking.

Thus, it is hoped that the government will fulfill the hope of using Indonesian language well and correctly. At the same time raised our dignity and prestige as Indonesian society. Hopefully this research will be useful for all parties, especially the people of North Sumatra in order to use standard Indonesian language in official situation.

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APPENDIX
Research Finding

A.   **Penghilangan Huruf (Bunyi) dan Suku Kata**
1.   **Aferesis**

NO	BHS SEHARI-HARI (TIDAK BAKU)	BAKU	NO	BHS SEHARI-HARI (TIDAK BAKU)	BAKU
1	*Abis*	habis	15	*ijak*	pijak
2	*Aja*	saja	16	*ijo*	hijau

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No			No		
3	*Ajar*	hajar	17	*ilang*	hilang
4	*Ama*	sama	18	*itam/item*	hitam
5	*Anduk*	handuk	19	*itung*	hitung
6	*antam*	hantam	20	*kali = sangat*	sekali
7	*apus*	hapus	21	*kan (menegaskan)*	akan
8	*aus*	haus	22	*lapan*	delapan
9	*bentar*	sebentar	23	*ni (h)*	ini
10	*daluarsa*	kedaluwarsa	24	*pen*	pulpen
11	*dikit*	sedikit	25	*tu(h)*	itu
12	*emang (PBMJ)*	memang	26	*tuk*	untuk
13	*Gini*	begini	27	*udah*	sudah
14	*gitu*	begitu	28	*Cak*	becak
			29	*Dik*	Adik

2. **Sinkop**

NO	BHS SEHARI-HARI (TIDAK BAKU)	BAKU	NO	BHS SEHARI-HARI (TIDAK BAKU)	BAKU
30	*bo'ong*	bohong	41	*dikit*	sedikit
31	*brantas*	berantas	42	*slalu*	selalu
32	*brengsek*	berengsek	43	*stip*= karet penghapus tulisan	setip
33	*bringas* = ganas, liar	beringas	44	*stir* = kemudi mobil	setir
34	*brontak* = melawan	berontak	45	*taik*	tahi
35	*Ijak*	injak	46	*tak*	tidak
36	*ja'at*	jahat	47	*tau*	tahu
37	*Jait*	jahit	48	*tlah*	telah
38	*karna*	karena	49	*toge*	taoge
39	*kren* = *gagah*	keren	50	*trima*	terima
40	*Liat*	lihat			

3. **Apokop**

NO	BHS SEHARI-HARI	BAKU	NO	BHS SEHARI-HARI (TIDAK BAKU)	BAKU
51	*bodo*	bodoh	56	*pen*	pena
52	*kasi*= perasaan saying, cinta, suka kepada	kasih	57	*pulu (*bilangan*)*	puluh
53	*kece*= tampak gagah, keren	kacak	58	*renda* = tidak tinggi	rendah
54	*Mam*	Mama/Mami	59	*sulu* = penerang, obor	suluh
55	*masak*= menyatakan keraguan	masakan			

B. **Penambahan Huruf (bunyi) dan Suku Kata**
1. **Protesis**

NO	BHS SEHARI-HARI (TIDAK BAKU)	BAKU	NO	BHS SEHARI-HARI (TIDAK BAKU)	BAKU

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60	*Emak*	Mak	63	*sedari* = sejak	dari
61	*hisap*	isap	64	*semakin*	makin
62	*pinjak*	injak			

2. **Epentesis**

NO	BHS SEHARI-HARI (TIDAK BAKU)	BAKU	NO	BHS SEHARI-HARI (TIDAK BAKU)	BAKU
65	*mangka(nya)*= sebab itu	maka(nya)	69	*pincit*	picit
66	*mangkin*	makin	70	*pinjak*	pijak
67	*perduli*	peduli	71	*sangkin(g)*= karena, dari, karena sangat.	saking
68	*pilem*	film	72	*tungkik (menungkik)* = terbang ke bawah dengan kepala di bawah	tukik

3. **Paragog**

NO	BHS SEHARI-HARI (TIDAK BAKU)	BAKU	NO	BHS SEHARI-HARI (TIDAK BAKU)	BAKU
73	*bauk*	bau	82	*gilak*	gila
74	*bawak*	bawa	83	*jugak*	juga
75	*begok*	bego	84	*kakik*	kaki
76	*carik*	cari	85	*mamak*	mama
77	*cobak*	coba	86	*masak*= ragu	masa
78	*cumak*	cuma	87	*mintak*	minta
79	*gacok*	gaco	88	*pulak*	pula
80	*gaplek*	gaple	89	*Ibuk*	Ibu
81	*gelik*	geli			

4. **Gejala-gejala Bahasa Lainnya**
   a) **Monoftongisasi (Perubahan dua fonem menjadi satu fonem)**
   1) **ai menjadi e:**

NO	BHS SEHARI-HARI (TIDAK BAKU)	BAKU	NO	BHS SEHARI-HARI (TIDAK BAKU)	BAKU
90	*bante*	bantai	100	*pante*	pantai
91	*batre*	baterai	101	*pere*	perai
92	*Binje*	Binjai	102	*pete*	petai
93	*cabe*	cabai	103	*rame*	ramai
94	*dame*	damai	104	*rante*	rantai
95	*gule*	gulai	105	*sampe(k)*	sampai
96	*kate*	katai	106	*sante*	santai
97	*kede*	kedai	107	*sate*	satai
98	*pake(k)*	pakai	108	*sunge*	sungai
99	*pande*	pandai	109	*tape*	tapai

   2) **au menjadi o:**

NO	BHS SEHARI-HARI (TIDAK BAKU)	BAKU	NO	BHS SEHARI-HARI (TIDAK BAKU)	BAKU
110	*dano*	danau	116	*kilo*	kilau
111	*harimo*	harimau	117	*piso*	pisau
112	*hijo/ijo*	hijau	118	*pose*	pause
113	*kaco*	kacau	119	*toco*	tauco
114	*kalok*	kalau	120	*toge*	tauge
115	*kerbo/kebo*	kerbau	121	*toke*	tauke

b) Kontraksi (Pemendekan Kata Tanpa Mengubah Arti)

NO	BHS SEHARI-HARI (TIDAK BAKU)	BAKU	NO	BHS SEHARI-HARI (TIDAK BAKU)	BAKU
122	*cemana*	macam mana	127	*kenapa*= terkena apa	kena apa
123	*cok*	coba	128	*makasih*	terima kasih
124	*gimana*	bagaimana	129	*pukimak*	puki emak
125	*kali*	barangkali	130	*tak*	tidak
126	*kek mana*	kayak mana	131	*sobat*	sahabat

c) Adaptasi

NO	BHS SEHARI-HARI (TIDAK BAKU)	BAHASA ASING	NO	BHS SEHARI-HARI (TIDAK BAKU)	BAHASA ASING
132	*pose* = istirahat	pause (Bln)	137	*leboy* = suka mempermainkan wanita	play boy (Bln)
133	*tere* = coba	try (Bln)	138	*preman* = lelaki berandalan	free man (Bln)
134	*gem/gim*= Akhir pertandingan	game (Bln)	139	*gep* = (jurang) pemisah, batas	gap (Bln)
135	*gohet* = teruskan, dayung (sepeda)	go-ahead (Bln)	140	*stiur* = kemudi mobil	sturen (BBe)
136	*klir*= selesai	clear (Bln)	141	*oke* = pernyataan setuju	okay (BI)

d) Sandi

NO	BHS SEHARI-HARI (TIDAK BAKU)	BAKU
142	*duren*	durian
143	*kelèn*	kalian

C. Perubahan Fonem, Awalan, dan Akhiran
1. Perubahan Fonem

NO	PERUBAHAN FONEM	BHS SEHARI-HARI (TIDAK BAKU)	BAKU	NO	PERUBAHAN FONEM	BHS SEHARI-HARI (TIDAK BAKU)	BAKU
144	a menjadi e (PBMJ/PBJ)	*asem*	asam	191	i menjadi e /è/	*pentel*	pentil
145		*bayem*	bayam	192		*Senen*	Senin
146		*bener*	benar	193		*ambel(k)*	ambil
147		*cakep*	cakap	194		*aer*	air
148		*cepet*	cepat	195		*baek*	baik
149		*dalem*	dalam	196		*balek*	balik

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150		*denger*	dengar	197		*duet*	duit
151		*gemes*	gemas	198		*kambeng*	kambing
152		*gerem*	geram	199		*kemaren*	kemarin
153		*item*	hitam	200		*cekek*	cekik
154		*kẻcẻ*	kacak	201		*mereng*	miring
155		*lengger*	langgar	202		*maen*	main
156		*malem*	malam	203		*genteng*	genting
157		*pinter*	pintar	204	(a menjadi ok)	*gelok*	gila
158		*sambel*	sambal	205		*super* = pengendara	sopir
159		*sedeng*	sedang	206	i menjadi a	*kepancut*	kepincut
160		*seneng*	senang	207	ih menjadi oi	*letoi*	letih
161		*senggama*	sanggama	208	k menjadi g	*gombor*	kombor
162		*Kemis*	Kamis	209	k menjadi t	*ceret*	cerek
163		*Rebo*	Rabu	210	l menjadi k	*kecik*	kecil
164	at menjadi ek	*pantek* (PBM)	pantat	211		*ambek*	ambil
165	au menjadi ok	*kalok*	kalau	212	o menjadi u	*supir*	sopir
166	b menjadi g	*gonceng*	bonceng	213		*muncung*	moncong
167	c menjadi j	*jambang*	cambang	214	n menjadi m	*tampa*	tanpa
168	e menjadi a	*ampat*	empat	215	s menjadi c	*percis*	persis
169		*macat*	macet	216	s menjadi g	*geret*	seret
170		*anam*	enam	217	t menjadi n	*nampak*	tampak
171		*bandal*	bandel	218	u menjadi o	*cangkol*	cangkul
172	e menjadi i	*cicak*	cecak	219		*cocok* = tusuk	cucuk
173		*cilaka(k)*	celaka	220		*dudok*	duduk
174		*kecilek* (tidak menemukan)	kecele	221		*gado*= rebut, berkelahi	gaduh
175	er menjadi i	*pigi*	pergi	222		*gedong*	gedung
176	e menjadi o	*longos* = berpaling	lengos	223		*kampong*	kampung
177	e menjadi u	*musti*	mesti	224		*kapok*= pohon kapuk	kapuk
178	f menjadi p	*daptar*	daftar	225		*karton*	kartun
179		*pilem*	film	226		*kebon*	kebun
180		*pakta*	fakta	227		*kerok*	keruk
181		*paktur*	faktur	228		*korsi*	kursi
182		*paedah*	faedah	229		*mabok*	mabuk
183		*pakir*	fakir	230		*masok*	masuk
184		*patal*	fatal	231		*ngantok*	mengantuk
185		*Pebruari*	Februari	232		*tarok*	taruh
186		*pasih*	fasih	233		*tegor*	tegur

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187		*pit*	fit	234		*telor*	telur
188		*pitnah*	fitnah	235		*teros*	terus
189		*pondasi*	fondasi	236	v menjadi p	*pakum*	vakum
190	i menjadi k	*bodok*	bodoh	237		*Nopember*	November

2. Perubahan Awalan

NO	PERUBAHAN FONEM	BHS SEHARI-HARI (TIDAK BAKU)	BAKU	NO	PERUBAHAN FONEM	BHS SEHARI-HARI (TIDAK BAKU)	BAKU
238	ber menjadi be	*betengkar*	bertengkar	249	me menjadi nge	*ngeliat*	melihat
239		*begadang*	bergadang	250		*ngerujak*	merujak
240		*begado*	bergaduh	251		*ngerasai(kan)*	merasai(kan)
241		*begabung*	bergabung	252		*ngelawan*	melawan
242		*begandeng*	bergandeng	253		*ngelantur*	melantur
243		*begaya*	bergaya	254		*ngeledek*	meledek
244		*betumbok*	bertumbuk	255		*ngelamun*	melamun
245		*besandar*	bersandar	256		*ngerusak*	merusak
246		*bemalam*	bermalam	257	ter menjadi ke	*ketawa*	tertawa
247		*betinju*	bertinju	258		*ketabrak*	tertabrak
248		*kecantol*	tercantol	259		*kebalik*	terbalik

3. Perubahan Akhiran

NO	PERUBAHAN FONEM	BHS SEHARI-HARI (TIDAK BAKU)	BAKU	NO	PERUBAHAN FONEM	BHS SEHARI-HARI (TIDAK BAKU)	BAKU
260	kan menjadi i/in	*ambili(n)*	ambilkan	267		*ceritai(n)*	ceritakan
261		*tulisi(n)*	tuliskan	268	i menjadi in	*marain*	marahi
262		*putusi(n)*	putuskan	269		*rasain*	rasai
263		*biari(n)*	biarkan	270		*jumpain*	jumpai
264		*antari(n)*	antarkan	271		*temuin*	temui
265		*kabari(n)*	kabarkan	272		*gulain*	gulai
266		*sebari(n)*	sebarkan				

D. Kata Sama, Namun Makna Berbeda

NO	KOSAKATA	PENGERTIAN DALAM	
		BHS SEHARI-HARI (TIDAK BAKU)	**BAHASA BAKU**
273	*apel*	mengunjungi pacar	wajib hadir dalam, upacara resmi, naik banding
274	*balen*	bagi (membagi, memberi)	pajak atas tanah
275	*cabut*	bolos (tidak masuk sekolah, kerja, dll.)	menarik supaya lepas
276	*carik*	cari (mencari)	lembar, helai
277	*ceng/enceng*	selesai, habis, tamat	air gula/air tebu
278	*ciak*	makan (PBC)	burung kecil sej. Pipit
279	*congok*	rakus, kuat makan	mencongok = berdiri tegak
280	*congor*	mulut	moncong yang panjang
281	*dam*	jenis permainan kartu (domino)	bendungan

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282	*ecek*	misalnya (eceknya)	ecek-ecek, pura-pura
283	*gatal*	genit, suka menjahati	perlu digaruk(kulit)
284	*gelek*	ganja, candu	menggilas, mengelak
285	*gerek*	mengangkat/ menarik beban	menggerek; melubangi
286	*getek*	genit; alat memancing	buruk kelakuan
287	*gim*	meninggal dunia; sudah tercapai nilai yang ditentukan	benang emas
288	*gimbal/gibal*	hantam, pukul	udang goreng pakai tepung
289	*jambang*	bulu di pipi	tempat bunga untuk perhiasan; belanga besar
290	*kapok*	jera, tidak berbuat lagi	kapas, pohon kapuk
291	*kecek*	minta (meminta)	cakap, celoteh
292	*keki*	cemburu	dongkol, kesal
293	*kembut*	takut (ketakutan)	sumpit pendek yang dianyam dari pandan
294	*kereta*	kendaraan mesin beroda dua	kendaraan beroda (ditarik kuda, dll); kereta api
295	*keling*	setiap orang yang hitam	orang yang berasal dari India (belum tentu hitam)
296	*keten*	intip (mengintip)	gas beracun yang dapat bereaksi dengan air
297	*Kik*	berusaha menjatuhkan harga diri orang lain.	kantong kulit, tempat air (air anggur, madu)
298	*kipas*	hantam, pukul, habiskan	alat untuk mengibas, baling-baling
299	*kocok*	merancap	aduk (mengaduk)
300	*kolor*	celana dalam	tali celana
301	*kongko*	berpihak	mengobrol
302	*kue*	engkau, kau	sejenis makanan
303	*lambai*	hilang, berlalu	berayun turun naik, melayang-layang
304	*libas*	hantam, pukul, dicederai	cambuk (mencambuk)
305	*melalak*	jalan-jalan tak tentu arah	menyala, terbakar, meletup
306	*mereng*	gila	miring
307	*molor*	bertambah lama/panjang	tidur
308	*pantek*	pantat, dubur, pelepasan	pasak, paku semat
309	*pauk(ok)*	bodoh, goblok	kait, gando
310	*perli*	goda, rayu	sindiran, ejekan
311	*santing*	sebatang rokok diisap bergantian	bagus sekali, amat elok
312	*selop*	tidak hanya dari kulit	lapik kaki terbuat dari kulit
313	*sempak*	celana dalam pria	sumbing atau rusak pada bagian tepinya
314	*senget*	gila, tidak beres pikiran	miring/condong ke sebelah
315	*sikat*	hantam, rampas, habiskan	pembersih, sisir
316	*tancap*	mempercepat, menginjak pedal gas	hujam, tercocok masuk
317	*teleng*	mabuk	miring ke sebelah; juling
318	*teler*	cairan busuk yang keluar dari telinga	mabuk, kesadaran hilang karena obat, alkohol, dll
319	*tembus*	masuk, lulus, diterima	berlubang

E.   Penghilangan Awalan

NO	BHS SEHARI-HARI (TIDAK BAKU)	BAHASA BAKU	NO	BHS SEHARI-HARI (TIDAK BAKU)	BAHASA BAKU
320	*masak*	memasak (masak)	369	*nawar*	menawar (tawar)
321	*nangis*	menangis (tangis)	370	*neken* = menandatangani	meneken (teken)
322	*masang*	memasang (pasang)	371	*narok* = meletakkan	menaruh (taruh)
323	*mikir*	memikir (pikir)	372	*mutar*	memutar (putar)
324	*nampang* = jual tampang	menampang (tampang)	373	*narik* = menghela; membawa sewa	menarik (tarik)
325	*ngait* = merajut	mengait (kait)	374	*nengok* = melihat	menengok (tengok)
326	*ngajak*	mengajak (ajak)	375	*nerka*	menerka (terka)
327	*ngajar*	mengajar (ajar)	376	*ngaca* = bercermin	mengaca (kaca)
328	*ngakak* = tertawa terbahak-bahak	mengakak (kakak)	377	*ngaco* = membuat onar, menanggung	mengacau (kacau)
329	*ngaku* = menyatakan, membenarkan	mengaku (aku)	378	*ngadu* = mengajukan perkara, melaga	mengadu (adu)

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330	*ngambek* = merajuk *(PBMJ)*	mengambek (ambek)	379	*ngamar*= berada didalam kamar	mengamar (kamar)
331	*ngandung* = hamil	mengandung (kandung)	380	*ngamuk* = menyerang dengan membabi-buta	mengamuk (amuk)
332	*ngarang* = menulis, mengada-ada	mengarang (karang)	381	*ngantuk(tok)*	mengantuk (kantuk)
333	*ngambil/ngambel*	mengambil (ambil)	382	*ngatur*	mengatur (atur)
334	*ngaso(h)* = beristirahat	mengaso (aso)	383	*ngasi* = memberi	mengasih (kasih)
335	*ngawur* = menyimpang, merambang, tidak sesuai	mengawur (awur)	384	*ngidam* = ingin memakan sesuatu (ketika hamil muda	mengidam (idam)
336	*ngebut*	mengebut (kebut)	385	*ngebom*	mengebom (bom)
337	*ngejar*	mengejar (kejar)	386	*ngecek* = memeriksa	mengecek (cek)
338	*ngekor* = mengikuti	mengekor (ekor)	387	*ngejek*	mengejek (ejek)
339	*ngeluh*	mengeluh (keluh)	388	*ngelak*	mengelak (elak)
340	*ngerem*	mengerem (rem)	389	*ngentot*	mengentot (entot)
341	*ngetik*	mengetik (ketik)	390	*ngasuh* = merawat	mengasuh (asuh)
342	*ngikut*	mengikut (ikut)	391	*ngibul* = menipu	mengibul (kibul)
343	*ngilang*	menghilang (hilang)	392	*nginap* = menumpang tidur	menginap (inap)
344	*ngirim*	mengirim (kirim)	393	*ngintip*	mengintip (intip)
345	*ngisap*	mengisap (isap)	394	*ngirit*	mengirit (irit)
346	*ngoceh* = berceloteh, berkata yg tidak benar	mengoceh (oceh)	395	*nguping* = mendengar secara diam-diam	menguping (kuping)
347	*ngompol* = kencing waktu tidur	mengompol (ompol)	396	*ngocok* = mengaduk, masturbasi	mengocok (kocok)
348	*ngumpet(at)* = bersembunyi	mengumpet (umpet)	397	*ngomong*	mengomong (omong)
349	*ngopi* = minum kopi; mencetak ulang	mengopi (kopi)	398	*ngorok* = mendengkur	mengorok (orok)
350	*ngotot* = berkeras hati	mengotot (otot)	399	*ngoyak*	mengoyak (koyak)
351	*ngulur*	mengulur (ulur)	400	*ngomel* = menggerutu	mengomel (omel)
352	*nipu*	menipu (tipu)	401	*ngobrol*	mengobrol (obrol)
353	*nodong* = mengancam, merampok	menodong (todong)	402	*nguntit* = mengekor, mengikut	menguntit (kuntit)
354	*nembak* = menembak, tidak membayar	menembak (tembak)	403	*nombok* = terpaksa menambah uang	menombok (tombok)
355	*nerima*	menerima (terima)	404	*noko* = menipu	menokoh (tokoh)
356	*nyengir* = tersenyum kecil	mencengir (cengir)	405	*numpang*	menumpang (tumpang)
357	*nunggu*	menunggu (tunggu)	406	*nulis*	menulis (tulis)
358	*nyangkut*	menyangkut (sangkut)	407	*nyambar*	menyambar (sambar)
359	*nyipi* = tidak mengenai sasaran, luput	menyipi (sipi)	408	*nyangkul(ol)*	mencangkul (cangkul)
360	*nyari(k)*	mencari (cari)	409	*nyasar*	menyasar (sasar)
361	*nyambal*	menyambal (sambal)	410	*nyeret*	menyeret (seret)
362	*nyetel* = mencocokkan, menghidupkan	menyetel (setel)	411	*nyerong*	menyerong (serong)
363	*nyindir*	menyindir (sindir)	412	*nyerok* = mencedok air	menyerok (serok)
364	*nyiram*	menyiram (siram)	413	*nyapu*	menyapu (sapu)
365	*nyoba(k)*	mencoba (coba)	414	*nyisir*	menyisir (sisir)

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366	*nyoleng* = mencuri dengan kekerasan	mencoleng (coleng)	415	*nyolok* = jelas benar, kelihatan sekali	mencolok (colok)
367	*nyontek* = menjiplak; menolak	menyontek (sontek)	416	*nyolong* = mencuri	mencolong (colong)
368	*nyopet*	copet (copet)	417	*nyuci*	mencuci (cuci)

F.   **Kosakata Bahasa Sehari-hari yang Tidak mengalami Perubahan**

NO	BHS SEHARI-HARI	TA	SA	ARTINYA	NO	BHS SEHARI-HARI	TA	SA	ARTINYA
418	*amburadol*	√		berantakan	473	*kue*	√		engkau, kau
419	*angek*	√		iri, cemburu	474	*lae*	√		kt sapaan – keakraban (PBB)
420	*awak*		√	saya	475	*lambai*	√		hilang, berlalu
421	*beol*		√	berak	476	*leong*	√		sda
422	*bikin*		√	buat	477	*letoi*	√		capek, letih, lemah, lemas, lesu
423	*bilang*	√		mengatakan, berkata	478	*lu*		√	kamu, Anda (PBC & PMBJ)
424	*borjong*	√		bodoh	479	*lengger*	√		gilas, langgar
425	*brewok*	√		cambang (bulu di pipi) (PBMJ)	480	*lupes/lupis*	√		makanan yang terbuat dari tepung, di buat berlapis-lapis
426	*ceng/enceng*	√		selesai, habis, tamat	481	*mangkir*		√	opname/dirawat di rumah sakit, absen
427	*cepek*	√		seratus (PBC)	482	*mejeng*	√		pajang-memajang (PBMJ)
428	*cewek*		√	sebutan pada wanita muda (gadis)	483	*melalak*	√		berjalan-jalan ke mana saja
429	*ciak*	√		makan (PBC)	484	*mengkek*	√		manja, bertingkah
430	*cipok*	√		berciuman	485	*mot/mut*	√		mengisap dengan mulut
431	*coi*	√		sapaan (menunjukkan keakraban)	486	*motor/montor*	√		mobil
432	*congok*	√		rakus, kuat makan	487	*ndak*	√		tidak
433	*congor*	√		mulut	488	*nebeng*	√		menumpang
434	*cop*		√	kt. Seru menyatakan sudah dipilih, pernyataan maaf	489	*ngecek*	√		meminta
435	*cowok*	√		sebutan pada pria muda (perjaka)	490	*ngenyek*	√		mengejek, menghina
436	*cuek*	√		tidak acuh (PBMJ)	491	*ngeong*	√		kucing
437	*danga-danga*	√		benda tua (tidak lengkap) yang masih digunakan, buruk, jelek (PBB)	492	*ngepek*	√		bertandang (pria mengunjungi wanita)
438	*do'i*	√		pacar (PBMJ)	493	*ngeten*	√		mengintip
439	*dower*	√		bibir bawah lebih tebal (PBJ)	494	*nggak*	√		tidak
440	*duet*	√		uang; berdua (dua orang)	495	*ngilu*	√		linu, terasa sakit pada gigi (tulang, dsb)
441	*emoh*		√	tidak mau, tidak suka	496	*gocap*	√		lima puluh (PBC)
442	*gimbal/gibal*	√		hantam, pukul, lukai (PBB)	497	*nyebeng*	√		bergerak/berjalan miring
443	*gelek*	√		ganja, candu	498	*nyekek*	√		makan
444	*goblok*		√	bodoh	499	*nyentrik*	√		istimewa, aneh
445	*norak*		√	mencolok, kampungan, sangat berlebihan	500	*nyerocos*	√		mencampuri/ meng-gangu pembicaraan orang lain
446	*gopek*	√		lima ratus (PBC)	501	*nunuk*	√		alat vital, kemaluan
447	*grogi*	√		gugup	502	*paok (pauk)*	√		goblok, bodoh
448	*itel/itil*	√		kelentit	503	*perli*		√	goda, rayu
449	*jail*		√	dengki, suka menjahati	504	*piol*	√		tipuan
450	*jitak*		√	mengetuk dahi atau kepala	505	*plin-plan*		√	berpendirian tidak tetap
451	*joker*	√		sejenis permainan kartu (joker); berpacaran lebih dari satu	506	*jonggol*	√		yang paling berperan/menonjol (kebandelannya/ kejahatan)
452	*sakin*	√		dari, karena, karena sangat	507	*saking*		√	sda
453	*kalem*		√	tenang, tidak tergesa-gesa	508	*sangkin*	√		sda
454	*kali*		√	paling; barangkali	509	*sangking*		√	sda
455	*kan*		√	sebagai partikel penegas, mis. Dia kan sudah tau	510	*sama*	√		(ke) pada, dengan, oleh
456	*kasi(h)*		√	beri (memberi)	511	*semalam*		√	kemarin

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457	kece	√		tampak gagah, keren (PBMJ)	512	sempak	√		celana dalam pria
458	kecek	√		meminta, membujuk	513	sinting		√	agak gila, ketidak-beresan pikiran
459	kek	√		pun (mis. Mau mati kek, mau hidup kek, terserah sama dia)	514	te	√		sbg penguat maksud, mis. mantap nit te!
460	kembut	√		takut (ketakutan)	515	slepet	√		kemaluan wanita
461	kereta	√		kendaraan bermesin roda dua	516	step	√		sawan, kejang-kejang
462	kernet		√	pembantu sopir, kenek	517	situ		√	kamu, engkau
463	kenapa		√	kena apa, apa sebab, mengapa	518	teken		√	membubuhkan tanda tangan
464	(ke) timbang		√	dibandingkan dengan, daripada	519	toh		√	sbg penguat mak-sud, mis . Ya toh.
465	kepleset		√	tergelincir, terpeleset	520	tokok	√		jitak, tekek
466	kik (mengkik)	√		berusaha menjatuhkan harga diri orang lain; menyindir	521	tolol		√	sangat bodoh, bebal
467	kimbek	√		makian (semacam pukimak)	522	totong	√		kemaluan pria
468	kocok		√	menghasut; membuat orang tertawa	523	tek-teken	√		patungan
469	kok		√	-kt untuk menguatkan maksud (Bukan aku kok yang menyuruh) - bola bulu tangkis - mengapa	524	teler		√	pekak, tuli, cairan busuk dari telinga
470	kolor	√		celana dalam	525	tungkik	√		Sda
471	kombur	√		berbual, berbohong	526	teleng	√		mabuk
472	kualat		√	celaka, terkutuk	527	tenggen	√		mabuk

Catatan: TA= Tidak Ada dalam Kamus
               TS= Ada dalam Kamus

G.   Akronim

NO	AKRONIM BHS SEHARI-HARI	KEPANJANGAN DAN ARTINYA	NO	BHS SEHARI-HARI (TIDAK BAKU)	KEPANJANGAN DAN ARTINYA
528	barges	barang gesek (perempuan murahan)	537	boting	bosan tinggalkan (perempuan murahan)
529	limpul	lima puluh	538	mega	merah gatal
530	caper	cari perhatian	539	parmitu	parminum tuak (peminum tuak)
531	gerot	geger otak (agak gila)	540	peratu	perawan tua
532	giman	gigi mancung	541	semekot	semester kotor
533	gino	gigi nongol	542	pereks	perempuan eksperimen (pelacur)
534	kanker	kantong kering	543	telmi	telat mikir (lamban berpikir)
535	kutilang	kurus tinggi langsing	544	tongpes	kantong kempes (kehabisan duit)
536	limper	lima perak (rupiah)			

H.   Kata Baku yang Tampaknya Belum Baku

NO	KOSAKATA	ARTINYA	NO	KOSAKATA	ARTINYA
545	begadang	tidak tidur semalaman	555	janggal	kaku, tidak sedap didengar
546	bokek	kehabisan duit, tidak mempunyai uang	556	kenek	pembantu sopir
547	capek	lelah, letih	557	koit	mati, meninggal dunia
548	cebok	membersihkan dubur setelah buang air besar	558	lonte	pelacur
549	cupang	tanda merah bekas gigitan pada tubuh	559	pelor	peluru
550	ecek-ecek	pura-pura, tidak sungguh-sungguh	560	sut	sutan (cara mengundi dengan jari)
551	gede	besar	561	tekek	jitak

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552	gembrot	gemuk	562	tepos	pipih kurang berisi (pantat)
553	getol	rajin, bersemangat, tekun	563	tonggek	tidak lurus punggungnya dan pantatnya terkedik
554	gosip	pergunjingan	564	traktir	membelikan makanan dan minuman untuk orang lain