

Analysis of Standard Language and Slang Language Comparisons in German

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Abstract: *This research is a comparative analysis of standard language and slang in German. This study aims to understand and know the standard language and slang in German. The design of this research method is quantitative method with percent design and description. The research was conducted in September 2022 by making observations through the Twitter application. The results of the analysis show the level of use of standard language and slang in German from children to adults. Based on the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that standard language is rarely used and at formal events or meetings with foreigners and slang is widely used when you are familiar with it.*

Keywords: Standard Language, Slang, Comparative analysis in German

Introduction

Slang or informal language is a variety of language used in relaxed or informal situations. Slang is very commonly used in various circles, even in well-known media. Slang has also been widely used in the form of announcements aimed at teenagers. Slang is the main language that is often used for oral communication by everyone in everyday life. Therefore, everyone feels awkward to communicate formally if not in an official situation.

Umgangssprache is a language used in everyday life but is not standard German. Umgangssprache is not only for certain regions but is generally used by young Germans. In Germany it is not arbitrary to say umgangssprache to the wrong person or the wrong situation, because umgangssprache has a very rude meaning. Umgangssprache is only used in close friendships.

The standard language is a variety of languages whose writing is in accordance with linguistic rules. Standard language is accepted by the community as an intermediary for formal communication such as legislation, official meetings and correspondence. According to this definition, the term standard language refers to the whole language, not to the standard form itself.

Standard language is so formal that it cannot be used in an informal discourse. Determination of standard language usually involves linguistic norms and spelling systems. Standard German is a standard variety of German that can be used in official situations. The standard grammatical and spelling structure of the German language is regulated by the Council for the German language orthography which represents the entirety of majority and minority speakers throughout Germany and the dependencies of German speakers.

Standard language Theory and Slang Language

Slang The use of slang in Germany is often used by young people, it is obtained by young people mostly from their wider association. How we speak and what knowledge we have about our language, » Communicative genres in everyday life (vgl. Günthner/ Knoblauch 1994). Opens the possibility of communicating with others, gaining knowledge and fully participating in everyday social life in society. With the inclusion of secondary socialization outside the parents' home, new role expectations are placed on young people. With this, communicative tasks grow: gender identity is tested, a person presents himself as a friend or foe, pursues hobbies, begins to love, argue, etc. (Bahlo, et, al, 2019: 1).

Socio-linguistic interactional orientation does not see age and its linguistic indicators as a fixed and objective quantity. Through various (linguistic) procedures and the assumption of different social roles, those involved in the interactions make them relevant and show themselves to be younger or older. This analytical preparation of (linguistic) indications, which may lead to different views of the main phases of youth, has been neglected in German linguistics for a long time.

In addition to research publications that continue to appear, more and more popular scientific works are using the language of young people. It is not only linguistics that is interested in the language of young people, which can now be described as an interdisciplinary field of research. Sociologists, psychologists, and pedagogues greatly complement and promote research on the language of young people (Bahlo, et al, 2019: 4).

In contrast to the standard language used by Germans in everyday life, which does not mean that it is used by many people who are not quite young anymore, the following article looks at the regional structure of varieties in Mecklenburg in the 19th century. Based on an analysis of high school German grammar, which was intended to introduce Schwerin secondary school students to the correct use of High German, the phenomenon of interference in contemporary regional High German was successful, which can be explained as the influence of the Mecklenburg dialect and which with appropriate caution – could be interpreted as characteristic of the colloquial language of Mecklenburg around the middle of the 19th century. This is made possible by the concept of busy utex as a contrastive grammar, in which forms of Low German are included, which from the practical teaching experience of the author, Mecklenburg secondary school teacher Friedrich Wigger, can cause linguistic errors in written German and in pronunciation (Himstedt-Vaid), et al, 2020: 20).

But in a study in a journal when they examined starting from young people, adults, and the elderly. Overall, the Langenhagen study revealed that speakers were aware of 42.4 percent of Low German. Therefore, the dialect influence is only a few percentage points stronger than in Herford and Hanover (vgl. OEPPING 2019: 25; vgl. IKENAGA 2018).

However, the increase, similar to vocal stretching, hardly showed any deviations worth mentioning within the social group. This turned out to be different for the underrepresented g-spirantization dang-realization. Significant differences in relation to the age of the tested persons could be determined for the two variables. Therefore, older female speakers tend to use dialect variants. A similar trend becomes apparent in comparative studies. A comparison with the Hanover study cannot be made here, but there is also a large gap in the size of the generation (Sandner Felix. 2020: 34).

Method

In this research journal, the method used for this research is to use a quantitative method in which, this research journal will compare standard German and German slang. According to David Williams quantitative research is an attempt by researchers to collect data based on a natural setting. Meanwhile, according to Creswell, JW defines qualitative research as research that is used to examine human and social problems. Where the research reports on the results of research based on reports of data views and analysis of data obtained in the field, then described in a detailed research report.

A quantitative research can be explored and deepened from social phenomena or from the social environment consisting of work, behavior, place and time. Qualitative research can be carried out because researchers want to explore phenomena that cannot be quantified, are descriptive, for example in the process of a work step, concept formulas, very diverse understanding of concepts, characteristics of goods and services, pictures, styles, cultural procedures, models. physical artifacts and much more (Djam'an Satori and AanKomariah, 2013:23).

The qualitative research that we use is to analyze and find out how many Germans use standard language and slang in their daily life. This research was conducted using a question-and-

answer research design, as well as several sources of books and journals to obtain valid data analysis results which will then be described in detail using a table to compare Standard German with Slang German. To be able to get a comparison between Standard German and Slang German, researchers used media to make it easier for researchers to collect data using social media and other applications.

This data collection technique is the most important step in research, because the main purpose of this research is to get the data. There are four kinds of data collection techniques, namely observation, interviews, documentation, and a combination of the three techniques (Sugiyono, 2014: 309). So, the data collection techniques used in this study are observation techniques (online), interview techniques and documentation techniques.

In this research journal, the method used for this research is by using quantitative methods. this method, became the research method chosen to answer the research questions. In the preparation of the instrument or data collection tool, which became the main reference, researchers in compiling a questionnaire, which consisted of a questionnaire about the comparison of slang with standard language in German.

According to Sugiyono (2018; 13) quantitative data is a research method that is based on positivistic (concrete data), research data in the form of numbers that will be measured using statistics as a calculation test tool, related to the problem under study to produce a conclusion and according to Bogdan and Taylor, where they mean that qualitative research also includes the methodology used for research procedures that produce descriptive data. Descriptive data is data written using words in detail.

This study analyzes the comparison of the use of standard language and slang in Germany. The data in this study are words, phrases and sentences in standard German and German slang. The data sources for this research are in the form of books and journals. This research was carried out using a research design with Germans, as well as several sources of books and journals to obtain valid data analysis results which will then be calculated how many percent of slang and standard languages are used, in detail using a table to compare standard German with English. German slang. To be able to get a comparison of standard German and slang German, researchers used media to make it easier to retrieve data by using social media and also other applications.

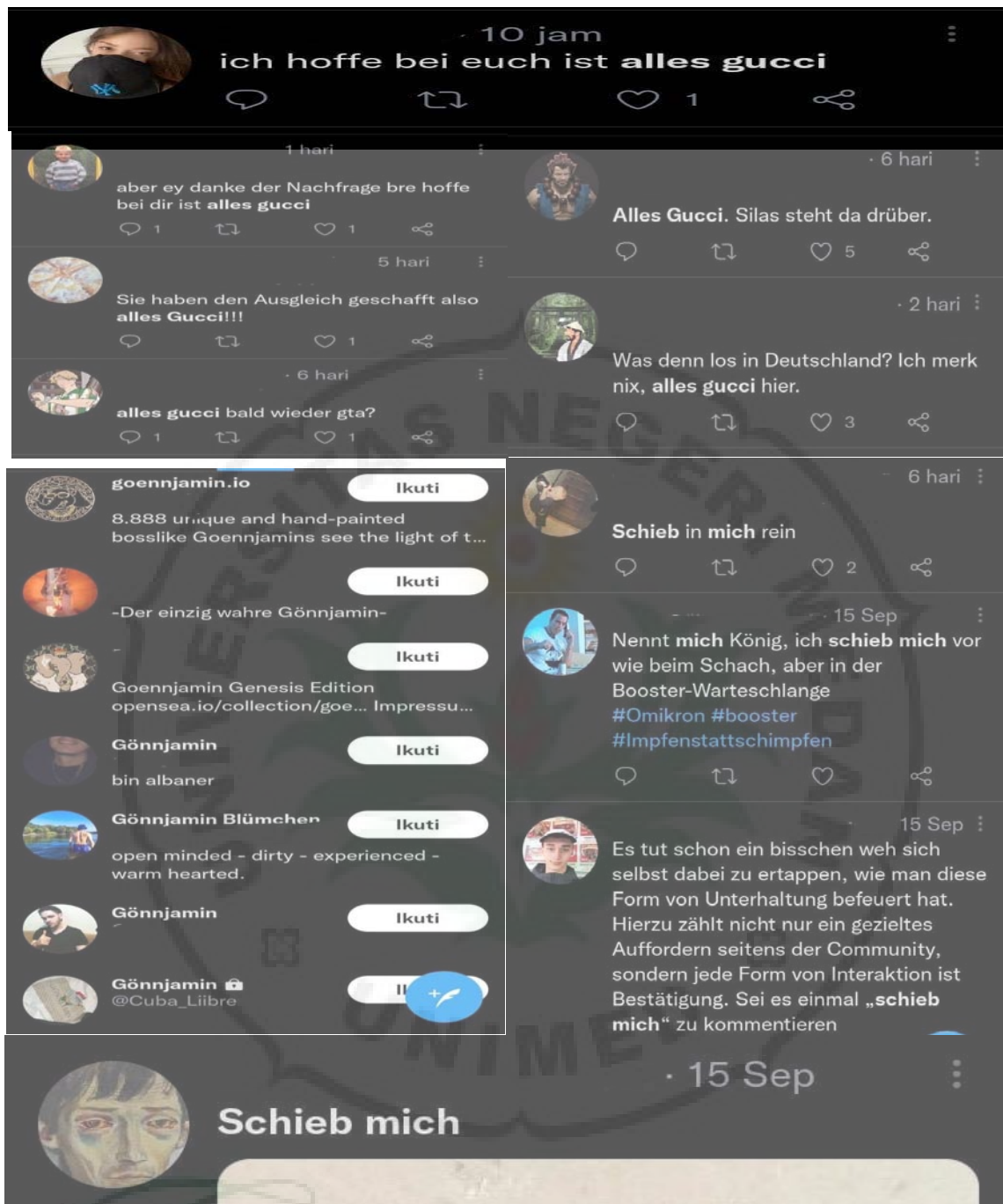
Discussion

German is rarely used in formal conversation. Standard German is more often used by parents, while German slang itself is mostly used by young people. German slang is often found in informal conversations and in everyday life. Comparison of standard German and slang German in tabular form.

No	Standar Language	SlangLanguage	Definition
1.	Mir geht es gut	Alles Gucci	I am good
2.	Toll, Cool	Gönnjamin	Cool
3.	Kommen Sie	Schieb mich	Come on

The standard language and slang that the researcher chose were sourced from YouTube videos by using a comparison of the number of standard and slang used using the Twitter application. Comparison of data in this study using quantitative methods. The researcher limits the number of words used for standard language and slang which are only 5 people for each word. The following is evidence of the use of the word that the researcher chose through the Youtube application by using the age comparison of the number of people who use the word through the Twitter application.

1. Comparison of Slang Language



No	SlangLanguage	Understanding	15-30 years	30-45 years
1.	Alles Gucci	I am good	5	0
2.	Gönnjamin	Cool	4	1
3.	Schiebmich	Come on	2	3

The three words above have different meanings, where *Gönnjamin* means cool. If separated *Jamin* is a name for Germans and *Gönnen* means happy to help others. As for *Schiebmich*, this word is an informal invitation which means “come on” or in English ‘come on’. While “Alles Gucci” has a good meaning in German slang. While the formal language is ‘*Mie Geht's gut*’.

2. Comparison of Standard Language


 - 13 jam
 Man kann so **gut** wie jede Diskussion auf zwei Standpunkte runter brechen: Reicht es, wenn es **mir gut geht**, oder soll es allen **gut** gehen. Mehr gibt es eigentlich nicht.
 4 16 135


 Ich habe noch nie ein "Ich liebe dich" oder " Ich vermisse dich" gefakt aber auf jedenfall habe ich "**mir geht es gut**" gefakt
 1


 Zurück von einem Spaziergang im Herbstmorgen, heute werden weiter Demos aufgenommen und editiert. Montag habe ich meine erste Gesangsstunde seit 11 Jahren. Und heute Abend gibt es ein bisschen Comedy von [@Schmitzpiepe](#). **Mir geht es gerade echt gut.**
 2 14


 Guten Morgen Welt, wie **geht es dir?**
Mir geht es gut ❤️❤️❤️
 "Wer lebt kann denken & fühlen"
 Heute & morgen besuche ich ein geistreiches Seminar
[@Lady_Desire_net](#)
 - 2 jam


Mir geht es momentan echt gut und euch so?
 2 4


 Ich bin wieder zuhause **gut** angekommen, **mir geht es gut.** Ein iPhone-Foto habe ich euch mitgebracht.
 - 1 hari


Toll! 😊 [#Deutsch](#) [#LanguageLearning](#)
[@crickhowellhs](#) Take a 🇩🇪
 - 14 jam


 Mittlerweile ist es eine Mischung aus **Deutsch** und Englisch. Ganz **toll** für die Kolleg:innen welche kein **Deutsch** sprechen 🙄
 7


 Ist übrigens nicht schlimm. Ich finde es **toll** wenn man sich bemüht. **Deutsch** ist nicht so easy. Und ä, ü, ö auszusprechen eh.
 3
[Tampilkan utas ini](#)


 DAS nenne ich **Deutsch** ! Gratismut - wir sind ja so **toll** aber sorry lächerlich weil unkonsequent!
 - 1 hari


 Finds **toll**, dass man sich mittlerweile für deutsche Lokalisationen echt nicht mehr schämen muss. Klar, ich schaue trotzdem vieles erstmal auf Englisch/ Japanisch, aber manche Sachen gebe ich mir mittlerweile so gerne auf **Deutsch**! Bestes Beispiel MHA und Borderlands.
 2
[Tampilkan utas ini](#)


Dlib
Toll, derweil sterben Bürger in der Besetzten Republik **Deutsch** durch Polizeigewalt. Heute protestierten wieder Bürger gegen die Grüne Gewalt. Was für ein Mut!
 - 5 hari


Es was so toll mit Dir
 auf **Deutsch** u.
 Englisch über Grüne Politik in Finnland/ Deutschland in Pitäjänmäki zu diskutieren!
 - 1 hari



No	Standard Language	Definition	Age 15-30 years	Age 30-45 years
1.	Mir geht es gut	I am good	4	1
2.	Toll	Cool	3	2
3.	Kommen Sie	Ayo	1	4

From the comparison of the three pairs of words in the table above, it can be seen that the use of standard language and slang has a significant comparison. The use of slang for the three words above (*Alles Gucci*, *Gönnjamin*, *Schiebmich*) is proven that the use of slang is more widely used by the age of around 15-30 years. As for the age range of 30-45 years is very minimal use.

The use of standard language words from three words (*Mir geht es gut*, *Toll*, *Kommen Sie*) above from the age range of 15 to 45 years is almost comparable. The estimate from the standard language is 8:7 out of 15 people who were sampled through the Twitter application.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis that researchers have done, the conclusions are as follows. The use of standard language and slang in German words themselves have almost equal comparisons. The use of slang itself in the age range of 15—30 years as much as 36%, while in the age range of 30-45 years only as much as 13%. Compared to the standard language itself, its use in the 15—30 years age range reaches 26%, while for the 30—45 years age range it is 23%. This shows that the standard language is more often used by Germans, both in the age range of 15—30 years and 30—45 years. And for slang itself is still very minimally used by the German population.

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