



The Use of Indonesian Slang by Makassar Families in Their Daily Interaction

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ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 24 May 2019

Accepted 31 July 2019

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CITATION:

Jabri, U., & Samad, I. S. (2019). The Use of Indonesian Slang by Makassar Families in Their Daily Interaction. *Maspul Journal of English Studies*, 1(2), 86–94.

<https://doi.org/10.33487/majesty.v1i2.26>

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to identify the types of Indonesian slang used by Makassar families in their daily interaction. The study employed a descriptive qualitative design. The participants were six family members drawn from two Makassar families. Data were collected through audio recordings of naturally occurring conversations in the family setting. The recordings were transcribed and analyzed to identify slang forms appearing in daily speech. The findings revealed that Indonesian slang was frequently used by family members, while formal Indonesian was used less often in everyday interaction. Two major types of slang were identified, namely Jakarta slang and Makassarese slang. Jakarta slang appeared in forms such as tau, aja, banget, nggak, and kepo, which were generally derived from abbreviated or modified forms of standard Indonesian. Makassarese slang appeared in particles and suffixes such as -ta, -mi, -ji, -ka, and expressions such as pale and mentong, which reflected local linguistic influence. The study concludes that the daily speech of Makassar families is characterized by a combination of national urban slang and local Makassarese slang, with local slang being used more dominantly because of the speakers' social and cultural environment.

KEYWORDS

Indonesian slang; Jakarta slang; Makassarese slang; family interaction; daily conversation

INTRODUCTION

Slang seems to be one of the most important language formation having a great influence on the development of language.

Slang speech is characterized by various linguistic features reflecting the users' way of living and using the language with emphasis on belonging to a particular group of language users. Teenagers slang ranks the

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unique position among those groups characterised by specific features distinguished within the teenagers environment. Teenagers speech might be seen as a reaction to formalism and social conventions of literary language. Therefore, it contains a great number of slang expressions restricted to concrete time, place or even subject.

In Indonesia slang's called *bahasa gaul* (the 'social language'), was a term coined in the late 1990s where *bahasa* means 'language' and *gaul* means 'social', 'cool' or 'trendy'. Indonesian slang is predominantly used in everyday conversation (Ismail, 2019), social milieus, among popular media and, to a certain extent, in teen publications or pop culture magazines.

Indonesian slang is an ever-evolving. This is, in part, due to its vocabulary that is often so different from that of standard Indonesian because so many new words (both original and foreign) are quite easily incorporated into its increasingly wide vocabulary list. However, as with any language, the constant changing of the times means that some words become rarely used or are rendered obsolete as they are considered to be outdated or no longer follow modern day trends.

Now, using Indonesian slang such a big phenomenon in our society. Many teenagers use this kind of language in their daily communication. For that reason, the research which is aimed to find out the kind of Indonesian slang that is used by Makassar family in their daily interaction.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research employed descriptive research method. It studies rely on surveys for data that were collected by took the audio recordings that show the use of Indonesian slang by Makassar families in their daily interaction. It was aimed at identifying about the kind of Indonesian slang that is used by family member in their interaction. The researcher took the audio

recordings, wrote the transcript of conversation, and analysing the extract of conversation .The researchers took their own family as the subject of the research. In this research there were two families as the respondents. The first was Umi's family that consist of her cousins (Ria, 17 years old; Mrs. Ani, 35 years old and Mrs. Fitri, 33 years old), her aunt (Mami, 68 years old), her niece (Iffah, 5 years old) . the second one was Aulia's family that consist of her younger brother (Adam, 19 years old). The total respondents of this research are six person.

This research has been taken in two locations. First is in Makassar, South Sulawesi. The data was taken in the researcher home at BTN Asal Mula blok C10 no. 3. The second location was in Gowa, South Sulawesi. The data was taken in the researcher home at Puri Pallangga Mas Blok D/10, jalan poros Pallangga Raya.

The instrument of the research is an audio recording. The audio recording was used to find the kind of Indonesian slang that was used by Makassar familiess in their daily conversation.

In collecting data, the reserchers used one kind of instrument namely recording the data. The researchers recorded the conversation between her and her family member. After the recording process, the researchers made the transcription from the conversation. Then, the researcher took the conversations' extract, and as the last step the researchers analyzed the extracts to find out the Indonesian slang that was produced.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. Jakarta Slang

Extract 1. Jakarta Slang

This conversation was taken in researcher's (Umi) home between the researcher and her causin. Her causin's name is Ria. She is 17 years old.

U : Teng mana bukuku?

(*teng (ria's nick name) where is my book?*)

R: **Tau.** Wee.

(I don't know, wee (korean language, means "why")

U: Eh kapan datang ibu nah?
(when does mother come?)

R: Tidak **tau**. *(I don't know)*

In the extract 1, the response used Jakarta Slang. "**Tau**" is one of Indonesian Slang vocabulary derived from eliminating one or few letters of the word. "**Tahu**" (**know**) into "**tau**". Another example can be seen in the following extract:

Extract 2: Jakarta Slang

This conversation was taken in researcher's (Umi) home between the researcher and her cousin. Her cousin's name is Ria. She is 17 years old.

U: Kapankah datang ibu, teng?
(When does the mother come, teng?)

R: Mau **tau** aja atau mau **tau** banget?
(just want to know or really want to know?)

U: Ehm mau **tau** banget.
(ehm..i really want to know)

Extract 3: Jakarta Slang

This conversation was taken in researcher's (Umi) home between the researcher and her cousin. Her cousin's name is Ria. She is 17 years old.

U: kapanka datang ibu, teng?
(when does the mother come?)

R: Mau tau **aja** atau mau tau **banget**?
(just want to know or really want to know?)

In the extract 3, the response used Jakarta Slang. "**aja**" is one of Indonesian Slang vocabulary derived from eliminating one or few letters of the word. "**Saja (only)**" into "**aja**". "**Banget**" is Indonesian Slang of sangat (very). Another example can be seen in the following extract:

Extract 4: Jakarta Slang

This conversation was taken in researcher's (Aulia) home between the researcher and her younger brother. Her

younger brother's name is Adam. He is 19 years old.

Au: Bagus kah?
(is it good?)

Ad: Bagus, bagus sekali.
(good, very good)

Au: Bagus banget atau bagus **aja**?
(very good or just good?)

Ad: Bagus banget.
(very good)

Extract 5: Jakarta Slang

This conversation was taken in researcher's (Umi) home between the researcher and her cousin. Her cousin's name is Ria. She is 17 years old.

U: Ehm mau tau banget.
(ehm, I really want to know)

R: **Kepo** dong.
(you really want to know, don't you?)

In extract 5, the response used Jakarta Slang. "**Kepo**" is one of Indonesian Slang vocabulary to call someone who really want to know everything.

Extract 6: Jakarta Slang

This conversation was taken in researcher's (Umi) home between the researcher and her cousin. Her cousin's name is Ria. She is 17 years old.

U: eh mauki pergi asal mula?
(Do you want to go Asal Mula?)

R: mau **nggak** ya?
(I don't know, I want or not)

U: bukan na panggil immi. Pergiji saja anu undangan. Karena undangan kemarin salai.

(we are not called by Immi. We just go there for repairing the invitation card because it was broken yesterday)

In the extract 6, the response used Jakarta Slang. "**nggak**" is one of Indonesian Slang vocabulary which means "**No**". It derived from "**tidak**" into "**nggak**".

Extract 7: Jakarta Slang

This conversation was taken in researcher's (Umi) home between the researcher and her cousin. Her cousin's name is Ria. She is 17 years old.

U: bukan na panggil immi. Pergiji saja anu undangan. Karena undangan kemarin salai.

(we are not called by Immi. We just go there for repairing the invitation card because it was broken yesterday)

R: ah malas deh. **Cius?** Hahahahaha (laughing) **cius?**
(I'm lazy o go there. Are you serious? Hahahahaha(laughing) are you you serious?)

In the extract 7, the response used Jakarta Slang. "**cius**" is one of Indonesian Slang vocabulary derived from "**serius**" into "**cius**". It is for asking seriousness of someone in fun way. Another example can be seen in the following extract:

Extract 8: Jakarta Slang

This conversation was taken in researcher's (Umi) home between the researcher and her cousin. Her cousin's name is Ria. She is 17 years old.

U: pecah beling apa?
(what kind of broken shard?)

R: **cius** loh. Ini **cius**.
(it is serious. It is serious)

Extract 9: Jakarta Slang

This conversation was taken in researcher's (Umi) home between the researcher and her cousin. Her cousin's name is Ria. She is 17 years old.

U: betulakan ini Teng pergi maki Asal Mula?
(I am serious Teng. Let's go to Asal Mula)

R: **Mi** Apa? *(For what?)*

U: Makanki enak disana
(We can eat delicious food there)

R: **Mi** Oleng apa **Mi** soto?
(fried noodle or soto flavour?)

U: Astagfirullah

In the extract 9, the response used Jakarta Slang. "**Mi**" is one of Indonesian Slang vocabulary derived from eliminating one or few letters of the word. "**Demi (for)**" into "**Mi**".

Extract 10: Jakarta Slang

This conversation was taken in researcher's (Umi) home between the researcher and her cousin. Her cousin's name is Ria. She is 17 years old.

U: Di suruh Immi masuk ke dalam toh?
(You were asked by Immi to go Asal Mula, weren't you?)

R: iyah **dong** disuruh jaga ade Aco. Ada walking moneynya.
(yes of course, I was aksed for taking care Aco. there is walking many for that)

In the extract 10, the response used Jakarta Slang. "**Dong**" is one of particle in Indonesian Slang. "**Dong**" is used to emphasize the meaning of a sentence. Another example can be seen in the following extract:

Extract 11: Jakarta Slang

This conversation was taken in researcher's (Umi) home between the researcher and her cousin. Her cousin's name is Ria. She is 17 years old.

U : Ehm mau tau banget.
(ehm, I really want to know)

R: Kepo **dong**.
(you really want to know, don't you?)

Extract 12 : Jakarta Slang

This conversation was taken in researcher's home between the researcher (Umi) and her cousin. Her cousin's name is Mrs Ani. She is 35 years old.

U: wii' ikan masa'. Alhamdulillah. Ikan bolu ini di' beuh.
(wow, boiled fish. Alhamdulillah (praise to Allah). This is the milkfish, right?)

A : Bolu **anu**, bolu loppo. Ibu toh kalau na liatka masak begitu gembiranya, langsung ambil piring.

(milkfish, ehm..what is?(thinking), a big milkfish.mom is very happy when she see me cooking, she immediately take the plate).

In the extract 12, the response used Jakarta Slang. **"Anu"** is one of vocabulary in Indonesian Slang. **"Anu"** is used to define/reveal something is forgotten. Another example can be seen in the following extract:

Extract 13 : Jakarta Slang

This conversation was taken in researcher's home between the researcher (Umi) and her aunt. Her Aunt is called Mami. She is 68 years old.

M: **anunya** salah, **anunya** salah.
Namanya om rasyid.
(what is the wrong one? What is the wrong one? Uncle Rasyid's name is wrong.)

U: apakah ta tulis di situ, itu juga ku tulis
(I just write anything that is written there).

Extract 14: Jakarta Slang

This conversation was taken in another researcher's home between the researcher (Aulia) and her younger brother (Adam).

AU : jam berapa ko kah keluar ?

(what time do you want to go?)

AD : jam 8, kira-kira selesai jam 10.

(at 8 o'clock, it will finish at 10 o'clock)

AU : ih, terlalu lama kalo begitu

(oh, it's too long)

AD : pergima pale **kalo** sudah magrib.

(oh, okey, I am going to go after maghrib)

In the extract 14, the response used Makassarese Slang. **"kalo"** is one of Indonesian Slang vocabulary derived from Contracting diphthong into monosyllabic letter, **"kalau (if)"** into **"kalo"**.

2. Makassarese Slang

Extract 15: Makassarese Slang

This conversation was taken in researcher home between the researcher (Umi) and her cousin. Her cousin's name is Ria. She is 17 years old.

U: BBM ji saja na kerja

(you are just busy with your BBM /Blackberry messenger)

R: mana BB **ta**?

(where is your BB/Blackberry?)

In the extract 15, the response used Makassarese Slang. **"ta"** is always used in the end of the words. it is use as a possessive word for **you (kamu)**. In Makassarese Slang, the possessive word for you (kamu) has three degrees of politeness : **-ta** (very formal and respectful), **- mu** (neutral), **- nu** (informal).

Extract 16 : Makassarese Slang

This conversation was taken in researcher's home between the researcher (Umi), her cousin (Mrs. Fitri) and her niece (Iffah).

I : kasi pinjamka dulu. (*let me borrow it*)

F : iya, kesitumi pinjam tabletnya mba umi.

(yea, go there to borrow sis umi's tablet)

U : cepatmi pale mandi.

(please, take a bath soon)

In the extract 16, the response used Makassarese slang. **"Mi"** is one of particle in Makassarese slang. **"Mi"** often added in the end of the words. it is hard to determine when to use **Mi** or not, except to learn it by heart. Another example can be seen in the following extract:

Extract 17: Makassarese Slang

This conversation was taken in researcher's home between the researcher (Umi), her cousin (Mrs. Fitri) and her niece (Iffah).

I : sudah aktif**mi** gamenya? Di situ di tablet?

(is the game in the tablet active or not?)

U: Blompi nak. Mba Umi belum download toh.
(Not yet, kid. I haven't download it yet).

Extract 18: Makassarese Slang

This conversation was taken in another researcher's home between the researcher (Aulia) and her younger brother (Adam).

AU: kenapa beda dilihat Jason Mras di sini?
(why Jason Mras look different in this video clip?)
AD : lama **mi** ini.
(this is the old video clip).

Extract 19: Makassarese Slang

This conversation was taken in researcher's home between the researcher (Umi) and her aunt whose called Mami. She is 68 years old.

M: siapa-siapa nama nda ada **di'**?
kenapa nda ada saya lihat namanya Pu' Ratna. Mungkin nda cukup undangan **di'**?
(whose name is not written in this list? why I don't see Pu ratna's name?. May be the invitation card isn't enough, right?)
U : nda ada ta tulis Pu Ratna.
(Pu Ratna is not written in this list).

In the extract 19, the response used Makassarese Slang. "**Di'**" is one of particle in Makassarese Slang. "**Di'**" functions more like a question tag, read with a glottal stop at the end, which makes it to be 'dik'.

Extract 20: Makassarese Slang

This conversation was taken in another researcher's home between the researcher (Aulia) and her younger brother (Adam). He is 19 years old.

AU : kenapa bedede cepatko pulang ?
(why did you go home early?)
AD : karena pulang ka sebelum demo, jadi nda macet **ji**.

(because I went home before the students demonstration, so I didn't get the traffic jam).

AU : nda masuk kah dosenmu ?
(did your lecturer attend the class ?)
AD : masuk **ji**, tapi sudah dzuhur langsungma pulang.
(He attended the class, but I went home after Dzuhur).

In the extract 20, the response used Makassarese Slang. "**ji**" is one of particle in Makassarese Slang. "**ji**" often used in the end of words. it is used to give a more assuring tone to a sentence, or most often, it means '**only**'/'**just**'. Another example can be seen in the following extract:

Extract 21: Makassarese Slang

This conversation was taken in another researcher's home between the researcher (Aulia) and her younger brother (Adam). He is 19 years old.

AU : bagaimana iya kuliahmu tadi ?
(how about your lecture today?)
AD : seperti **ji** kemarin, biasa-biasa **ji**.
Tidak ada **ji** yang spesial.
(same as usual, nothing's special).
AU : aih...begitu **ji**?
(Aih..just like that?)
AD : begitu **ji**, hii..hii(laughing).
(just like that, hii..hii)

Extract 22: Makassarese Slang

This conversation was taken in researcher's home between the researcher (Umi) and her cousin. Her cousin's name is Mrs Fitri. She is 33 years old.

F: apa mu bikin, Mi ?
(what are you doing, Mi?)
U: eh, memeriksa.
(I am checking something)
F: **ow, tawwa**. (wow, good)

In the extract 22, the response used Makassarese Slang. "**ow, tawwa**" is one of expression in Makassarese Slang. "**ow,tawwa**" is used to praise someone.

Extract 23: Makassarese Slang

This conversation was taken in researcher's home between the researcher (Umi) and her cousin. Her cousin's name is Mrs Ani. She is 35 years old.

U : wii' ikan masa'. Alhamdulillah. Ikan bolu ini di' beuh.

(wow, boiled fish. Alhamdulillah (praise to Allah). This is the milkfish, right?)

A : Bolu anu, bolu loppo. Ibu toh kalau na liatka masak begitu gembiranya, langsung ambil piring.

(milkfish, eh..what is?(thinking), a big milkfish.mom is very happy when she see me cooking, she immediately take the plate).

In the extract 23, the response used Makassarese slang. "**Ka**" is often added in the end of words. "**Ka**" stands for "**me**".

Extract 24: Makassarese Slang

This conversation was taken in researcher's home between the researcher (Umi) and her niece. Her niece's name is Iffah. She is 5 years old.

I : sudah aktifmi gamenya? Di situ di tablet?

(is the game in the tablet active or not?)

U : Blompi nak. Mba Umi belum download toh.

(Not yet, kid. I haven't download it yet).

I : aii, lamana. *(aiih, it's so long).*

In the extract 24, the response used Makassarese slang. In Makassarese slang sometimes the words tend to be shortened considerably, which makes **-nya** (one of suffix in Indonesian language) read as **-na**.

Extract 25: Makassarese Slang

This conversation was taken in another researcher's home between the researcher (Aulia) and her younger brother (Adam).

AU : jam berapa ko kah keluar ?

(what time do you want to go?)

AD : jam 8, kira-kira selesai jam 10.

(at 8 o'clock, it will finish at 10 o'clock)

AU : ih, terlalu lama kalo begitu

(oh, it's too long)

AD : pergima **pale** kalo sudah magrib.

(oh, okey, I am going to go after maghrib)

In the extract 25, the response used Makassarese Slang. "**Pale**" is one word in Makassarese Slang that is sometimes used to show your acceptance/resignation to something.

Extract 26: Makassarese Slang

This conversation was taken in another researcher's home between the researcher (Aulia) and her younger brother (Adam). He is 19 years old.

AU : kenapa beda dilihat Jason Mras di sini?

(why Jason Mras look different in this video clip?)

AD : lama mi ini.

(this is the old video clip).

AU : oh. *(Oh.)*

AD : jaga **mentong** mako kalo bisa **ko** ikuti ini bahasa inggrisnya.

(you are so great if you can speak English like him)

In the extract 26, the response used Makassarese Slang. "**ko**" derives from the informal Indonesian word "**kau**", which stands for "**you**". "**mentong**" is one word in Makassarese Slang which stands for "memang" in Indonesian word or in English this word means "indeed"/ "surely".

The discussion deals with the interpretation of the findings derived from the data analysis. In the findings section shows Makassar family used Indonesian slang in their daily interaction. There are two kinds of Indonesian slang that were used namely Jakarta slang and Makassarese slang.

A large proportion of the vocabulary used in Jakarta slang language was developed from formal Indonesian through eliminating one or few letters of word, for example **tahu** (**know**) into **tau** (extract 1 &

2), *saja (only)* into *aja* (extract 3), *demi (for)* into *mi* (extract 9). Another method that used to get a new vocabulary in jakarta slang was contracting diphtong into monosyllabic letter, for example *kalau (if)* into *kalo* (extract 14). there was also indonesian slang particle that was used in their conversation, such us *dong* (extract 10). *Dong* is used to emphasize the meaning of a sentence. There were also some jakarta slang words that were emerged without following the rules, these words have their own unique history and/or origin. For example : *banget (very/extrac* 3), *tidak (no)* into *nggak* (extract 6), *kepo(want to know everything)-* stands for *kepengen tao* (extract 5)

Table 1: Summary of Data Display

NO.	UTTERANCE	JAKARTA SLANG	MAKASSAR SLANG
1.	"Tahu" (know) into "tau" (Extract 1 and 2)	√	
2.	"Saja (only)" into "aja" (Extract 3)	√	
3.	"Banget (very)" into "sangat" (Extract 4)	√	
4.	"Kepo (really want to know something)" into "kepengen tahu" (Extract 5)	√	
5.	"nggak" (no) into "tidak" (Extract 6)	√	
6.	"Cius" (serious) into "serius" (Extract 7 and 8)	√	
7.	"Mi" (for) into "demi" (Extract 9)	√	
8.	"Dong" (emphasize meaning) into "dong" (Extract 10 and 11)	√	
9.	"Anu" (reveal something) into "anu" (Extract 12 and 13)	√	
10.	"Kalo" (if) into "kalau" (Extract 14)	√	
11.	"Ta" (you) into "kamu" (Extract 15)		√
12.	"Mi" (One of particle in Makassar Slang) (Extract 16, 17, and 18)		√
13.	"Di" (One of particle in Makassar Slang) (Extract 19)		√
14.	"Ji" (only/just) into "saja" (Extract 20 and 21)		√
15.	"Ow tawwa" (to praise someone) (Extract 22)		√

16.	"Ka" (me) into "saya" (Extract 23)	√
17.	"Na" (one suffix in Indonesia) into "-nya" (Extract 24)	√
18.	"Pale" (to show your acceptance) (Extract 25)	√
19.	"Mentong" into "memang" (Extract 26)	√
20.	"Ko" (you) into "kamu" (Extract 26)	√

Most of the vocabulary that used in Makassar slang language was developed from formal Indonesian through adding suffix at the end of the word, for example, *-ta* (extract 15), *-ta* is use as a possessive word for *you (kamu)*. Another suffix that usually use in Makassar slang is *-mi* (extract 16,17,18). It is hard to determine when to use *Mi* or not, except to learn it by heart. *-Di* (extract 19) is one of part of particle in Makassar slang, it functions more like a question tag, read with a glottal stop at the end, which makes it to be 'dik'. Another particle in Makassar slang is *-ji* (extract 20,21). It is used to give a morassuring tone to a sentence, or most often, it means *'only/just'*. *-Ka* (extract 23) is often added in the end of words. *-Ka* stands for *'me'*. In Makassar slang sometimes the words tend to be shortened considerably, which makes *-nya* (one suffix in Indonesian language) read as *-na* (extract 24).

There were also some Makassar slang words that have their own unique history and/or origin. For example : *'ow, tawwa'* (extract 22), is used to praise someone, *'pale'* (extract 25) is sometimes used to show your acceptance/resignation to something, *'mentong'* is one word in Makassar Slang which stands for *"memang"* in Indonesian word or in English this word means *"indeed"/ "surely"*.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussion of data analysis, the reserchers conclude that, most of Makassar family use Indonesian slang in their daily interaction. They are rare

use Indonesian formal language when they speak with the others family member. There are two kinds of Indonesian slang which is always used by them, namely Jakarta slang and Makassarese slang. The use of Jakarta slang by family members is influenced by mass media and social media, such as television, facebook, twitter, Blackberry Messenger, etc. In daily interaction, they mostly use Makassarese slang than Jakarta slang because they live and interact with Makassarese people so the way they speak influenced by their environment.

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