

## Expressions of the use of slang among millennial youth on social media and its impact of the extension of Indonesia in society

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### ABSTRACT

The research was conducted because of the widespread use of slang among the Indonesian population, especially millennial youth. This study also aims to examine millennial youth slang based on its form, source and pattern of formation, purpose and context of use. The research approach used is descriptive qualitative, namely examining language data in the form of the use of slang by millennial youth and interpreting it. Sources of research data are interview results and social media, namely Facebook, Twitter and Instagram, which contain teenage slang. Data collection techniques were documented, observed and recorded, as well as interviews with fifteen young people who used slang in communicating. The data analysis technique in this study is content analysis. The results of the study show that the use of slang by millennial youth originates from regional languages, Indonesian, foreign languages, as well as a combination of Indonesian and foreign languages. The pattern of forming slang from abbreviations, shortening of words, acronyms, reversal of words, spoofed words and shifts in meaning. The expression of the use of slang among millennial youth on social media and its impact on the extension of Indonesian in society makes a big change in the world of language, this is because teenagers are contaminated by foreign languages so this has an impact on the extension of society. Regarding this problem so that ordinary people feel accustomed to and contaminated with the slang that is widely used by millennial youth at this time, this will affect the resilience of the Indonesian national language which is the identity of the country, so that the impact begins to fade the use of good Indonesian and true because it has been contaminated with the influence of foreign languages.

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## Introduction

The function of language as a communication tool, in social media, language plays an important role in social media. Firmansyah (2018) states that language change and development in a person can be influenced by several things including the environment, which

includes the environment here, namely technology that develops in society. The same thing was expressed by (Ardila et al., 2018) regarding the level of language interference that is influenced by the media. The language used in social media is very diverse, from standard language to using language that is not standard and not in accordance with linguistic rules, while the use of social media is currently more dominated by teenagers. Thus, this triggers the emergence of a variety of new languages among adolescents. One of the varieties of language that is trending among teenagers today is slang.

Slang is useful as an expression of the familiarity of the wearer. The use of slang can also be used to show oneself as a member of a community group that is different from other community groups. The presence of slang is considered reasonable because it is in accordance with the demands of the development of the conscience of adolescent children. One form of slang that is very often used is abbreviations and acronyms. An acronym is an abbreviation of a word or a combination of several syllables. The difference between an abbreviation and an acronym is in the form of pronunciation.

The millennial generation as a community utilizes language as a function of expressing themselves as well as social identity (Fareed & Adisaputera, 2020; Hilaliyah et al., 2016; Muklis et al., 2018). Millennial youth easily create language into a trendy style and will be proud if other users follow it. For example, using the greetings Sis, Bro, Gaes to greet women or men of the same age, as well as for 'friends' or 'all of you' to make them seem closer and more intimate. The use of this form of greeting takes the foreign (English) words sister, brother, and guys which have been created into slang forms (Mujianto, 2015).

Millennials like new things, which come out of a system that is considered binding and boring. The use of these slang terms or words quickly spread and was followed by other communities, inseparable from the role of social media applications that are currently widely used by the community, such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, WhatsApp, and others. Teenagers easily create language as a social language in their groups, especially in this era the internet where every individual has freedom of expression on social media (Fareed & Adisaputera, 2020; Norma, 2020). The variety of slang is inconsistent. This variety of language is used by its speakers as a seasonal language because when a certain period has passed, then the language or term is no longer used or it can be said that the language follows the trend that existed at that time.

According to Mulyasa (2008) slang is a number of words or terms that have special meanings, are unique, deviate or even contradict the usual meanings when used by people from

certain sub- cultures. Initially, slang or slang was the language used by thugs as a code for their conversations. However, in the end, the meaning of the slang language has been widely known and has begun to be accepted in society, especially teenagers. The presence of social media will have an impact on the rapid use of slang. Slang is increasingly commonly used in all communication activities, especially non-formal communication. The emergence of new vocabulary among teenagers or known as slang. Makes some people have difficulty understanding the intent of the contents of the message conveyed. Limited vocabulary can make a person also have difficulty conveying his meaning to others. Therefore, so that this does not happen, one must know and understand how to use words in communication.

According to Enre (1988) diction or word choice is the use of words appropriately to represent thoughts and feelings that you want to express in the pattern of a sentence. Another opinion was put forward by Widyamartaya (1990) that diction or choice of words is a person's ability to correctly distinguish nuances of meaning according to the ideas he wants to convey, and this ability should be conveyed, and this ability should be adapted to the situation and sense of value. owned by a group of people and listeners or readers. The choice of words in the use of diction allows the formation of new vocabulary that is influenced by the choice of words. According to Keraf (1996) the choice of words or diction includes understanding which words are used to convey ideas, how to form the right grouping of words. The choice of words is able to distinguish the meaning and ideas to be conveyed and is able to find a form that is appropriate to the situation and the sense of value that belongs to the listening community. The choice of the right or appropriate words only allows mastery of a large number of vocabulary or language vocabulary.

Slang is very different from good and correct Indonesian. This variety tends to choose relaxed styles, so it's not too standard or stiff. This non-standard is reflected in vocabulary, structure, sentences, and intonation. Slang "is marked by Indonesian words or dialect words where the last two phonemes are cut off and then -ok- forms are inserted in front of the last remaining phoneme (Prihatini, 2019). For example, the word father is cut into bap and then inserted - ok- into dad. It is estimated that this variety comes from the special language used by the convicts. The syntax and morphology of this variety of slang utilizes the syntax and morphology of Indonesian and Betawi dialects.

Slang or language that emerged in the late 1980s was generally used as a means of communication among young people during a certain period. This is because, teenagers have their own language in expressing self-expression. Communication facilities are needed by

teenagers to convey things that are considered closed to other age groups or so that other parties cannot know what they are talking about. Slang is a number of words or terms that have special, unique, deviating or even contrary to the usual meaning when used by people from certain subcultures (Mulyana, 2008). For this reason, it can be said that the characteristics of language are unique, with short forms, agile, and creative.

The words used tend to be short, while words that are rather long will be shortened through a morphological process or replace them with shorter words. Words that were originally long in form tend to be shortened by this young group through a morphological process and replaced with other words that are shorter. The slang vocabulary that has developed recently is often irregular or does not follow rules, so that every time a new term appears, the user needs to memorize it. For example, for a joke that is not funny, it is called *crisp*, *jayus* or *jasjus*. In contrast to the slang language which was popular in the 1970s, for example, the word *father* is a word formed from the word *father* (Mastuti, 2008).

Based on some of the statements above, it can be concluded that slang is a variation of language that is deliberately created and used especially by teenagers to increase their friendship and group existence (Ertika et al., 2019). In contrast to the process of forming slang which tends to be shortened and experiences the insertion of parts, the slang that appears in the millennial youth group today is the courage to give new meanings based on existing words and add forms that have nothing to do with the word they are attached to. This is certainly a creative attitude of teenagers in producing slang that is accepted in their group.

Slang language studies have developed a lot in society, at the micro scale it has been carried out (Akyuwen et al., 2020) studying the use of youth slang in Ambon City and (Ertika et al., 2019) studying the use of slang in Bengkulu City. This research, which focuses on forms of slang, produces a classification of slang forms of Ambon City youth which includes (a) jargon, (b) slang, and (c) colloquial. The study of slang typology also yielded findings of slang in the form of abbreviations and acronyms (Goziyah & Yusuf, 2019) which underwent phonological and morphological processes (Ertika et al., 2019; Istiqomah et al., 2018).

On the other hand, specifically (Susanti, 2016) compiled a slang glossary which contains 280 words, acronyms, and slang phrases in the categories of nouns, verbs, adjectives, pronouns, question words, greeting words, and adverbs. The use of slang can ultimately be understood as an informal use of language that represents the linguistic creativity of adolescents which is influenced by factors of efficiency, socio- psychology, language adoption, technological advances, and the desire to create language variants (Zein & Wagiaty, 2018).

Considering that teenagers have a wider variety of languages than adult learners, including the use of slang, (Schneider et al., 2015) recommends using slang in multimedia learning media to improve student performance and learning output.

Referring to the previous studies above, no research has been found that thoroughly discusses the sources of language in slang and the context of its use in social media. Therefore, this study aims not only to describe the pattern of slang formation, but also to explain the sources of slang use, the context of slang use, the purpose of using slang on social media. This is an effort to document the development of language in society as well as add to research results related to research in the field of sociolinguistics. With the title expression of the use of slang among millennial youth on social media and its impact on the extension of the Indonesian language in society.

At the end, this research will bring the new knowledge for all readers about the use of slang in Milennial Youth Generation in Indonesia. The youth generation will know the meaning and the best situation to use the slang. However, Indonesia language is very important, but the society also has the unically when do interaction each other. This research will explain anything about millennial slang and the use in society time by time.

## Method

This research is a type of qualitative descriptive research. Qualitative descriptive research was used in this study, namely to describe the structure of slang words in millennial youth and to classify slang word forms in millennial youth on social media based on their constituent elements. The data in this study are words, sentences or slang expressions of millennial youth.

Data collection techniques using document studies with observing and note-taking techniques. This study analyzes millennial youth slang vocabulary based on the point of view of morphological and sociolinguistic studies with the analysis stage using content according to Miles & Huberman (2009). The data that has been collected is then analyzed using the content analysis method. The stages of the research are (1) data reduction which includes finding data from social media WhatsApp, Twitter, and Instagram which are then identified and classified so as to make it easier to draw conclusions about slang from social media; (2) data display is done by organizing data in tables based on similarities in patterns or shapes and providing notes that make it easier to draw conclusions; and (3) conclusions and verification are carried out with the aim of finding the meaning of the data based on the results of the analysis in the process of reducing and presenting data based on the similarities, differences, and

relationships contained in the data found. Furthermore, conclusions are drawn as answers to the problems raised.

## Results and Discussion

Based on the results of data analysis of one hundred and thirty slang found six patterns of its formation, namely formation with patterns of (1) abbreviations, (2) acronyms, (3) shortening of words, (4) words that are twisted, (5), turning words, and (6) new words or existing words that experience a shift in meaning. The following is an explanation and form of slang based on the pattern of its formation presented in the Table 1.

**Table 1.** Millennial Youth Slang in the Form of Abbreviations

Data	Abbreviation Length	Meaning
DM	<i>Direct Message</i>	Request Sending Direct Messages
IDL	That's Derita Lu	Feeling Very Indifferent
HQQ	Essential	Indeed
LOL	<i>Laughing Out Loud</i>	Laugh Loudly
OTW	<i>On The Way</i>	Notify On the way
PM/ PC	<i>Personal Message/ Privat</i>	Chat Messages Sent Privately
OMG	<i>Oh My God</i>	The Expression of 'Oh my God'
FYI	<i>For Your Information</i>	Giving A New Information
GWS	<i>Get Well Soon</i>	Get well soon
EGP	Do you think I care	Don't Care At All
GPL	Don't use long	Don't take too long to prepare something
BTW	By The Way	By the way
CBSA	Record the Book Until the End	Ordering Book Notes
SKSD	Act like you know me	Act As Know Each Other But Don't Know
OTW	On the way	On the way
PHP	Giving false hope	Hope To others but does not Provide Evidence
CLBK	Lost love in bloom again	The Lover Who Has Gone Comes Back
DP	Down Payment	Down payment
LDR	Run From Home	Being Distant
LOL	Laugh Out Loud	Laugh out loud
FYP	Four Your Page	The Tiktok application, which means it appears on the homepage
CO	Check out	Online Shopping Users

The slang formation pattern in Table 1 shows that the formation pattern consists of one to three words, which are nouns, adjectives, prepositions, and interjections. In this abbreviation pattern, slang is arranged based on the phoneme elements at the beginning of the word, except for the word 'thanks' which is shortened to two phonemes 'TX'. The pattern of forming slang by abbreviating words by displaying the first letter of each word is considered to be inconsistent. Likewise with the use of the exclamation 'oh' which is

attached with the clitic 'ku' in the noun 'my god'. This finding is in line with research (Zein & Wagiaty, 2018) which states that one of the lexical characteristics of adolescent language is the dominance of word- abbreviation symptoms which is influenced by the effectiveness and creativity of adolescents. This shows the development of the language in question (Fitriah et al., 2021).

The following is slang patterned with acronyms presented in the Table 2.

**Table 2.** Millennial Youth Slang in the Form of an Acronym

Say	Original Form (Acronym)	Meaning
Caper	Looking for attention	For Someone Who Likes To Seek The Attention Of Others
Japri	Private Line	Someone Using Private Chat Between People
Kuper	Less Association	Lack of Socialization Between Others
Camer	Future parent-in-laws	Son-in-law's call to his partner's parents
Bucin	Love Slave	Usually used by someone to his lover due to too much love.
Modus	Capital Lies	Has Other Intentions Behind His Actions .
Setia	Every Bend Is There	The term for people who are loyal but can be cheating
Mantul	Great. That's right	Frequently Used Words Appreciate
Omdo	By the way	Talking No Real Action
Kudet	Less Updates	Lack of Extensive Knowledge
Sotoy	Smart Ass	People who always pretend to know but don't know anything
Mager	Lazy to Move	This word is often used to express laziness
Baper	Bring a feeling	A term referring to someone who is all speech
Mabar	Play together	Playing Together Like Playing Games Together
Cinlok	Love Location	Love That Happens Because Often Meet
Pansos	Social Climbing	Someone is looking for a stage on social media to become famous
Pewe	Weak Position (Good)	Someone who is in a very comfortable condition
Kepo	<i>Knowing Every Particular Object</i>	Used to refer to people who are curious and want to know everything
Gabut	Blind Salary Blind Salary	People Have Income But Do Not Do Activities
Vidcall	Video Call	Communicate on the WhatsApp App with videos
Geje/Gj	Not clear	Someone Doesn't Understand or Can't Catch Other People's Meanings

Table 2 above represents the use of slang in the form of an acronym. The acronym process can take letters or syllables in each word. For example, the words 'bucin' and 'japri' come from the words 'love slave' and 'private line'. The syllable formation pattern takes the first syllable of each word, bu-cin and ja-pri. On the other hand, several other slang patterns

offormation of tribes are not in accordance with the General Guidelines for the Indonesian Language (PUEBI), such as *'kuper', 'caper', 'mager', 'social assistance'*. These four slang words have the same pattern of forming syllables, namely cutting off the first syllable that is correct.

Millennial youth slang also shows patterns of formation by means of acronyms. The acronym is part of the abbreviation. The acronym process is almost the same as the abbreviation pattern, namely from a combination of letters or syllables or other parts that are rewritten and pronounced as normal words or following Indonesian phonotactic rules.

However, the syllable in the last two slang, the second syllable pattern is not correct. This is seen from the ethnicity, laziness, movement; pan-jat, so-si-al, and when combined from each syllable it becomes *'mage' or 'marak' and 'panso', 'pansi', or 'panal'*. The formulation of youth slang is based more on the ease of remembering and the sense of language so that it becomes *'mager' and 'social assistance'*.

However, the form of the slang acronym has be agreed with the user. *"bucin" "slave of love"* from the example of the acronym *"bucin"* has undergone an acronymization process by taking the first syllable /bu/ from the word *"slave"* and the first syllable /cin/ from the word *"love"* and removing the syllables the other so that it becomes the acronym *"bucin"*. *"kepo" "knowing everything particular object"* from the example of the acronym *"kepo"* has undergone an acronymization process by preserving the first letter of eachword of the word *"knowing everything particular object"* so that it becomes a form of the acronym *"kepo"* which can be pronounced as a new word.

The results of this study are in line with research (Susanti, 2016) which states that the acronym form is the most common form of millennial youth slang compared to other forms. When viewed from its meaning, this form of slang in the form of an acronym has a positive meaning and a negative meaning (Hudaa & Bahtiar, 2020).

### **Slang Language Patterns in the Form of Word Shortening**

In addition to the acronym patterns that many teenagers use to form slang, there are also word shortening patterns. The pattern of shortening words is a unique and interesting thing to study. Kridalaksana states that a shortening process which is done by perpetuating one part of the lexeme (in cite Afria & Wahyudi, 2020). Teenagers are more efficient in using words and are more familiar with the person they are talking to, even though they may not know them yet. This is because adolescent communication takes place on social media where everyone greets each other and is involved in interacting. The following is



slang data that has shortened words presented in the Table 3.

**Table 3.** Millennial Youth Slang in the Form of Short Words

Say	Meaning of Word	Meaning
Cans	Beautiful	Familiar Greetings to Fellow Women that are Complimentary
Halu	Hallucinations	Mention for Someone whose Statement is Hard to Believe
Bro	Brother	Greeting Familiarity in Teenagers when Meeting
Sis	Sister	Familiar Greetings for Young Girls of the Same Age
Gan	Bro Juragan	Familiar greetings that indicate the existence of a class or strata
Sans	Relaxed	Statements that Familiarize the Opponent
Typo	Typography	Mistakes made while Typing in English are called Typos
Lur Dulur	Greeting	Familiarity Containing the Meaning of Brotherhood in Javanese

Table 3 data illustrates millennial youth slang data in the form of shortened greetings and assertive forms that provide an explanation of an actual situation. In this case, shortening can be in the form of one syllable perpetuation, two syllable perpetuation, and syllable perpetuation accompanied by the addition of sounds. Preservation of one syllable is seen in the data "Bro" which retains the first syllable of the word "brother"; 'Sis' remains in the first syllable 'sister'; 'Gan' which retains the last syllable in the word 'juragan'; and "Lur" which preserves the last syllable of "dulur". Preservation of two syllables can be seen in the data "Halu" which retains the first two syllables of the word "hallucination" and "typo" which retains the first two syllables of the word "typography".

The form of perpetuation accompanied by the addition of sound (s) can be seen in the data "sans" which comes from the word "relaxed". In addition, an examination of the data shows that the shortened word has from two to four syllables. In Indonesian, a word consisting of two syllables is a natural word. In the sense that not too long. Therefore, the findings in this study are different from the findings of research (Norma, 2020) which explains that shortened forms of slang occur in long words for the purpose of ease of pronunciation. In addition, the findings in this study are also different from the results of research (Sari, 2015) which states that shortening occurs at the phrase level.

**Patterns of Slang in the Form of Words that are Plagiarized**

The relaxed attitude of millennial youth speakers can also be seen in the use of slang which attempts to play language or play on words. This can be seen in the Table 4.

**Table 4.** Millennial Teenager Slang in the Form of a Plagiarized Word

Forms of Play	Word Origin / Meaning	Meaning
Edun Edan;	Crazy	To call someone who is judged to think less fit
Gemay	Exasperated	Term Expressing Anxiety over a person's Attitude and Character
Jijay	Disgusting	Feelings of dislike for something
Meneketehe	Where I know	Is a modified word from the phrase which I know
Santuy	Relax	Someone who is relaxed about anything
Sotoy	Smart ass	To call someone who feels like a know-it-all 'knows you ktick
Kece	Cool	A statement of amazement at something that is considered to attract attention
Alay	Kite child	The term for a teenager who is very lazy
Ciyus	Serious	A joking statement that expresses seriousness
Anjir/anjay	Rich child	something that is so cool but can change to mean 'dog'
Mehong	Expensive	A word that is used to express something that is considered expensive
Menong	Mana; Where to	A statement asking for clarity of purpose, where to go
Kaleus/ keles	Times Statement	intended to give or suppress something
Asyiaap Siap	Statement	approval and readiness to do something

Missing words is an attempt to change the word from its original form or derail the intended word. In Table 4, the words that are slipped from come from part or all of the words that are slipped. The words that are slipped are done by (1) changing the phonemes in certain parts, (2) adding phonemes, (3) changing certain syllables, (4) changing most of the words, and (5) bringing them closer to the sound. The slang language 'edun' which means crazy, is a form of a twist on the 'a' phoneme in crazy (Javanese) which means crazy. The slang words '*gemas*', '*disgusted*', '*relaxed*' are twisted into '*gemay*', '*jijay*', and '*santuy*' with relatively the same pattern of formation, namely the final syllable or two final phonemes are changed by ay. The word 'meneketehe' is a play on the phrase 'where do I know' which changes the entire phoneme to 'e'.

The linguistic level of puns is divided into seven types, namely (1) phonological puns, (2) graphic puns (letters), (3) morphological puns (lexicon), (4) phrasal puns (groups of words), (5) sentence puns (expressive), (6) ideological (semantic) puns, and (7) discursive puns (discourse) (Sibarani, 2003). The slang data in Table 4 found based on the types of

puns, can be grouped into phonological puns, morphological puns, and phrasal puns. Furthermore, the formation of slang in the form of a pun often takes the form of acronyms and is morphological (lexicon) (Sibarani, 2003).

A pun is made on the length of a word, such as Harmoko (namely the name of a person in the New Order government) with the extension Hari-hari om Ong Blank, but currently the acronym is actually made by shortening a combination of two words, such as kece from the word so cool, which experienced phoneme change at the beginning of the second word. This finding reinforces the results of research (Sarlina, 2018) which states that youth language (junior high school and high school) is identified with the use of puns. This is based on the desire to express oneself, create jokes, and build an image. The image in question is self-image as a teenager who follows the latest language trends.

### Slang Language Patterns in the Form of Reverse Words

In addition to the four patterns of slang formation as described in the previous section, there is a reversal of words in forming slang. These forms of word reversal are few in number compared to some findings of youth slang. The language behind or the walikan language is very well known in Malang (Fiaji, 2021; Ulfah, 2021, Pratiwi, 2023). The presence of slang with a pattern reversed is of various types, some are in the form of an invitation word 'yuk' becomes 'kuy', the adverb 'can' becomes 'sabi', and 'slow' in English, then it is pronounced slow and undergoes a reversal to become 'relax'. There is a reversal process that starts from the last phoneme to the first phoneme or from the last syllable added to the first syllable. This can be seen in the Table 5.

**Table 5.** Slang Language Patterns in the form of Word Reversals

Data	Word Origin	Meaning
Kuy	Come on	Forms of Solicitation and Approval for an Activity
Sabi	Can	Declaration of Commitment and Consent to a Plan
Woles	Slow down; Slow	Derived from English got phoneme inserts So as not to be in a hurry

### Slang Language Patterns in the Form of New Words and Words that Have a Shift in Meaning

Formation of the last slang is to take a word or lexicon that already exists by making a change or shift in meaning and making a new word with the desired intention. The following is a presentation of slang data whose pattern of formation is by adopting existing words and creating new words. This can be seen in the Table 6.

**Table 6.** Slang Patterns of New Words and Words with a Shift in Meaning

Slang Word	Meaning	Explanation
Gokil/Goks	Crazy	Words Aimed at Someone Who Is Considered Crazy, Funny, and Interesting
Garing	Dry	The word experienced a shift in meaning 'not funny'.
Rempong	Complicated	The default person is complicated, troublesome, his attitude disturbs the comfort of others
Receh	Money	Fractional Names for Jokes That Are Less Funny But Can Make You Smile
Songong	Proud	Offend Others Who Are Considered Arrogant and Tend to Condescend
Freindzone	Close Friend	Weapons Used to Describe Close Friendship Relationships.
Badai	Angina	Fast Words That Have Shifted Meanings, Mean Steady, Cool, and Extraordinary
Julid	Envy and Envy	Envy, Envy for the Success of Others.
Hoak/Hoax	Not true	From English which means fake or untrue news
Uny-Unyu	Tiny	Term Addressed To Someone Who Is Cute, Adorable
Gas	Agree	Immediate Statement Agreed and Hasten the Matter Intended
Bokis	Lie	Words of Young People That Mean Lies
Lebay	Excessive	Doing Everything Exaggerated Both in Speech and Behavior
Damat	Whatever	Statements Depicting Indifference
Macama	You're welcome	Repetition Imitating Childhood Language in Response to Acknowledgments
Bosque	My Boss	Names and Jokes for Someone who is Considered a Leader or Boss
Bokek	Kembes Bag	The term indicating the condition of a person who has no money at all
Gays	Guys	English which Means Friends and is used to Greet Friends
Galau	Disturbed	The state of someone who is emotional so that it makes you restless or confused

A number of slang words originating from the lexicon already in the KBBI data in Table 6, namely 'crisp', 'change', 'songong', 'storm', 'gas', 'bokek', 'julid', 'disturbed'. Of the eight words, the last three words 'bokek', 'julid', and 'disturbed' still have the same meaning as intended by teenagers in communicating, while the other five words have experienced a shift in meaning. The word 'garing' which means hard and dry in slang today is interpreted as not funny, namely for the use of the word directed at someone whose joke doesn't make people laugh because it's not funny. Thus, in the word 'songong' which means not knowing customs, then in the use of slang, the meaning shifts to being arrogant. New meanings generated from existing words are very different. This shows that the shift in the meaning of the word develops or expands, namely giving rise to a new meaning from the previous word (Aninsya & Rondang, 2021; Wijana, 2012).

### Context of Use of Slang

The use of slang by teenagers is also determined by the context in which it is used. The context of the use of slang by adolescents takes place in (1) casual conversations, (2)

responding to responses between speakers and speech partners, (3) responding to admiration for something, and (4) responding to things that are less favorable to the behavior or attitude that someone says. In the era of technology, where the role of social media is very large, it makes the relationships and interactions of teenagers broad. They can be friends with anyone without getting to know them first. Teenagers can greet each other and comment on each other on social networks that are open to the public (Smith-Hefner, 2012; Widawati, 2018).

The use of this slang has a change in context between its initial appearance and now. At first, slang was mostly used to convey something verbally. In line with technological developments, it is increasingly widespread that adolescents communicate via writing, in the form of chats on various groups they have as well as in various applications such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, line, and others. The context of the use of slang among teenagers in jest. Even today, the use of slang is not perceived as something low, for example, from speakers who were previously hidden as uneducated people and from a low social class (Fareed & Adisaputera, 2020). In contrast, slang in Turkey is learned by both teachers and students (Boylu & Kardaş, 2020).

This is so that when communicating they understand the meaning and situation in the social environment. Slang has changed a lot of Indonesian into a new form. In each of his changes, there are real differences, such as changes in writing and changes in pronunciation and writing. The positive impact of the emergence of the language used by the majority of adolescents is as material for jokes among friends, so as to increase intimacy. The negative impact that is feared by many people for the rapid development of millennial youth slang is that teenagers do not know the correct rules of Indonesian. Teenagers change a lot of lexicon patterns phonologically, morphologically and semantically for the purpose of exclusivity in their language group. Slang is created by a change in the form of linguistic messages with more emphasis on forms and intentions that aim at concealment and humor (Mashaqba, 2022).

This is also according to research (Nuraeni et al., 2021) that there are seven reasons why teenagers use slang when interacting, namely enriching language, to induce friendliness, so that there are differences, facilitate association, reduce the seriousness of conversation, to have fun, and to create pleasure in virtuosity. So, slang is a partial transformation of a language according to certain patterns. Language progresses slowly, as does human development. For this reason, the context of using slang tends to be in

accordance with the development of adolescents in their time.

### **Purpose of Formation of Slang by Teenagers**

Based on the results of interviews and monitoring from social media on teenagers who use slang, it can be obtained that the purpose of using slang is to (1) greet, (2) joke, (3) satirize or ridicule, and (4) remind / reprimand, and (5) build intimacy in friendship. As a teenager, they are in an unstable and dynamic age group. They want to experiment, get out of the standard conditions they experience everyday, including in language. Apart from the five purposes above, there are two more findings in the use of slang, namely expressing impressions and embarrassing (Ariyanti et al., 2018). However, dominantly the use of slang is intended to build intimacy or familiarity. The presence of this slang language so that teenagers have their own language in expressing themselves. Communication tools are needed by teenagers to convey things that are considered closed to other age groups. Adolescence has characteristics including adventure, grouping, and delinquency. For this reason, the purpose of slang is to convey one thing but do not want other people to know. The use of slang can be identified into three functions, namely the function of expression, a sense of solidarity and togetherness, and exclusivity. Through slang, teenagers want to express themselves in various forms of language that are created. They want to be different in making words and terms.

With slang, teenagers want to declare themselves as members of a different community group from other community groups. In addition, its use is also limited among certain age group adolescents and is not official. If they are outside their group environment, the language they use switches to another language that is generally accepted in the community where they are. Maybe most people don't understand the meaning of words in slang but not for teenagers who frequently use social networks. They are very familiar with the strange words they hate and use. The role of social media, with its various applications, helps familiarize the use of slang among themselves (Daar et al., 2023). Related to the development of millennial youth slang, many people are worried about the existence of slang in society. This is considered a threat to the existence of the Indonesian language (Kuraedah & Mar, 2016). Considering that the Indonesian language develops based on culture supported by government policies established by the Language Development and Development Agency (BPPB), it is feared that there will be a negative influence on the development of increasingly widespread slang. The existence of slang as assessed by similar research will reduce the degree of Indonesian and its existence (Azizah, 2019). This

is because slang is considered easier to use considering the existing technological developments, although there are also negative impacts from the use of slang, namely the limited understanding of society at large and not in accordance with good and correct Indonesian language guidelines.

Along with concerns about slang in society which will affect the development of Indonesian as a national identity, there are positive and negative influences on the presence of slang (Sari, 2015; Cho & Taha, 2023). The positive impact of slang is that teenagers become more creative in developing language according to their characteristics. According to him, regardless of whether or not this slang disturbs, there is nothing wrong with us enjoying every language change or innovation that appears, as long as it is used in the right situation, the right medium, and the right communicator too. The negative impact of using slang can make it difficult to use Indonesian properly and correctly. Even though at school or at work, we are required to always use good and correct language. For this reason, it is feared that the existence of the Indonesian language will be threatened, marginalized by slang. Language activity is closely related to the culture of a generation (Kuraedah & Mar, 2016; Meilani, 2014; Muliana & Sumarni, 2015; Smith-Hefner, 2012). If this country's generation fades away to love and be proud of the Indonesian language, surely the Indonesian language as a national identity will also fade. Under these conditions, it is necessary to develop and nurture young people from an early age so that they love the Indonesian language more by strengthening and being disciplined in the Indonesian language. In an effort to maintain the existence of the Indonesian language as a source of knowledge and use in official activities and in educational institutions, social media should also be able to be a vehicle for strengthening it (Norma, 2020).

### **Factors Influencing the Use of Slang**

In the current era of globalization, the use of slang is increasingly used by the people of the Medan Tenggara Village, the emergence of new vocabularies, thus making the existence of the Indonesian language increasingly faded. The use of television, radio, newspapers and the internet is certainly a supporting factor in the widespread use of slang. It can be seen from several television, radio and social media broadcasts that the use of language is not in accordance with the rules of good and correct Indonesian (Albelbisi et al., 2023). Especially the writings of teenagers on their social media such as Facebook, Twitter, Whatsapp, Instagram, etc. So that it will be seen and imitated by other teenagers. Television broadcasts, such as imported films from foreign countries, certainly affect the development

of language in Indonesian society, as if they enter the original language without any adjustments to the national language. The longer the use of Indonesian, the more mixed it is with other languages.

### **The Impact of Using Indonesian Extension Slang on Society**

The impact of the use of slang on the existence of Indonesian among residents of the Medan Tenggara Village is that the widespread use of slang in Medan City makes the existence of Indonesian threatened and marginalized by this slang. It is undeniable that society cannot be separated from the use of this slang. Because indeed all people from children to adults are accustomed to using this slang. The use of this slang is indeed something that we cannot escape or prevent at this time. Under these conditions, guidance and nurturing from an early age is needed for the younger generation so that they are proud to use and preserve the Indonesian language. It seems that we can apply ICT (Information, Communication and Technology)-based Indonesian learning in the current era of globalization. We also do not forget to instill in the nation's children the importance of speaking good and correct Indonesian, and loving the national language which is our own national identity, and most importantly this attitude starts with ourselves (Berliana, 2022).

### **Conclusion**

Teenage slang develops and experiences dynamics in every period of time. This is inseparable from the conditions and situations underlying the presence of slang, such as social, cultural developments, as well as existing technology and information. The development and formation of slang in the millennial era is built on patterns of shortening, abbreviations, acronyms, cutting and twisting of adjectives that are more unique and creative. Many millennial teenagers absorb foreign languages as a source of slang as a result of the impact of globalization.

The expression of the use of slang among millennial youth on social media and its impact on the extension of Indonesian in society makes a big change in the world of languages, this is because teenagers express things that are close to them, such as the development of foreign languages so that many teenagers in the current millennial era are contaminated with the use of language. foreigners who are mixed with the use of Indonesian so that it becomes contaminated and makes slang, this has an impact on the extension of society regarding this problem so that ordinary people feel accustomed to and contaminated with slang that is widely used by millennial youth at this time, this will influences the resilience of the Indonesian national language which is the identity of the country, so that the impact is starting to fade the



good and correct use of Indonesian because it has been contaminated with the influence of foreign languages. Thus, the results of research on slang as an expression of millennial youth today can be used as a documentary record of language development that adds insight into sociolinguistic studies. This is inseparable from the concept of language which is always dynamic and develops in line with developments and changes in society. Slang became more varied, interactive, and communicative as the lingua franca of teenagers in their time.

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