



Analysis of The Use of Slang Variation by Teenagers in Selokajang Village: A Sociolinguistics Study

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Abstract

Keywords:
Sociolinguistics;
Variation;
Slang.

Slang is one of the typical languages formed from Indonesian, but has been modified into a new language and is used when communicating. This study uses a research method that is descriptive qualitative method in the form of data which is then processed into a neat and easy to understand written form. This study aims to describe, validate the phenomenon under study, and to find out the reality of the phenomenon related to the use of slang by the youth of Selokajang Village. Data collection techniques used by researchers are interview techniques and also observation techniques or direct observation. Researchers used verbal data analysis techniques in the form of speeches descriptions. Data in the form of speech is based on the context of the situation, social, and cultural. Based on the results of the analysis through the interview method with the youth of Selokajang Village, it was found that there were 20 variations of slang used by the youth of Selokajang Village in daily communication. Language variation is one approach or study of sociolinguistics, language variation is often also called language variety. One form of language variation that occurs in people's speech acts is slang or also called millennial slang.

Abstrak:

Kata Kunci:
Sosiolinguistik;
Variasi;
Bahasa Slang.

Bahasa slang merupakan salah satu bahasa khas yang terbentuk dari bahasa Indonesia, namun telah dimodifikasi menjadi bahasa baru dan dipakai ketika berkomunikasi. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian yaitu metode deskriptif kualitatif berupa data yang kemudian diolah menjadi bentuk tulisan yang rapi dan mudah dipahami. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan, memvalidasi fenomena yang diteliti, dan untuk mengetahui realitas fenomena terkait penggunaan bahasa slang oleh pemuda Desa Selokajang. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan peneliti adalah teknik wawancara dan juga teknik observasi atau observasi langsung. Peneliti menggunakan teknik analisis data verbal berupa pidato atau deskripsi. Data berupa tuturan didasarkan pada konteks situasi, sosial, dan budaya. Berdasarkan hasil analisis melalui metode wawancara dengan pemuda Desa Selokajang ditemukan bahwa terdapat 20 variasi bahasa slang yang digunakan oleh pemuda Desa Selokajang dalam komunikasi sehari-hari. Variasi bahasa merupakan salah satu pendekatan atau kajian sosiolinguistik, variasi bahasa sering juga disebut ragam bahasa. Salah satu bentuk variasi bahasa yang terjadi pada tindak tutur

masyarakat adalah bahasa slang atau disebut juga bahasa slang milenial.

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INTRODUCTION

Sociolinguistic research is one of the research in the field of language. Research that makes language the main object of study. Language research is actually an activity in the form of outlining the object of study that has to do with the context that might present an object of research (Jazeri, 2017). This is because language is always associated with context. The use of sociolinguistics itself for life is very much, one of which is as a means of human verbal communication, because sociolinguistics includes language and has certain rules (Sari, 2015). One of the uses of language is to convey meaning, but language can also be used to guarantee and maintain social relations (Salikin, 2015). Sociolinguistics itself is a field of study that integrates language with the language community. Language that cannot be recited individually if it already exists in the community and will be considered a component of that community. Therefore, language cannot be separated from its users but can be integrated with existing activities in society (Mawarsih, Putri Beny and Febriani, 2022).

Language is a communication tool that is used by everyone so that they can understand each other what they want to convey and what messages are received. The language can also develop over time and also with the times so that language is called something dynamic. That is why many young people do not understand the language of the ancients. The language varies, because there are many different variations, for example, humans from different regions can use different languages. Variety of languages, both spoken and written (Nugrawiyati, 2020). The occurrence of language diversity or variation is not only due to homogeneous speakers, but because the social interactions carried out by speakers are also diverse (Chaer, 2010). There are many variations of language, one of which is the variation of slang. according to (Inderasari et al., 2020) Slang is one of the most popular languages in society. Slang is a non-standard language and its nature is below the standard and does not conform to the rules of the Indonesian language (Lestari et al., 2020).

The variation of slang is one of the distinctive languages formed from Indonesian, but has been modified into a new language. Slang or commonly known as slang is very popular in society, especially teenagers. The language is commonly used by teenagers when communicating informally with a group or individual, for example with peers. Initially,

slang was used by young people in America and England, then it also happened in Indonesia (Taufiq Khoirurrohman, 2020). Language is diverse, occurs because the speakers are not homogeneous and the social interactions carried out by the speakers are very diverse (Muliawati, 2017). Slang is an unofficial language used by a group of people to communicate with each other internally (Suhendar, 2016).

In the use of slang with unknown people is also not good, a person can be considered pretentious if he uses slang when dealing with unknown people. So it can be concluded that slang is used by teenagers to communicate between people who already know or even are familiar. Slang is a type of informal language variety that is seasonal, usually used to communicate by certain groups of people in an association. In variations of slang, usually only a group of people who know the meaning of their slang because it is secret. Usually used by young people, although there are also older people who use slang. The existence of slang has resulted in the exclusion of Indonesian language so that it has a negative impact (Setiawan, 2018). Thus, language variation can be interpreted as a form of a language system that is changed or distinguished (Haq, Siti Chairunnisa and Afdhaliyah, 2021).

Of the many teenagers, there are some teenagers who use slang in their daily life to communicate with other people, such as their friends. The slang used is very unique and diverse. After observing, there are several teenagers in Selokajang Village, Srengat Subdistrict who use slang language with various variations. The slang is obtained from social media and also created by themselves. The purpose of this study is (a) to describe the variation of slang, (b) to describe the use of slang in the youth of Selokajang Village, Srengat District, Blitar Regency.

In previous research conducted by (Khoirurrohman, 2020) with the title "*Analysis of the Use of Slang Variations in Youth in Kalinusu Village: Sociolinguistic Studies*", the results were in the form of sentences used by the youth of Hamlet Kemiri. Most of the results use incomplete sentences, because the sentences produced during the interview have many varieties of dialogue because in this dialogue the grammatical elements are incomplete and the sentences produced are mostly sentences from the Ngapak language because the majority of the population uses the Ngapak language as a means of daily communication. In contrast to the research conducted by the author, this research focuses more on words than sentences. The language produced from the interviews is mostly Javanese because most of the people of Selokajang Village use Javanese for daily communication (Sulaeman, 2019). Slang language has certain characteristics such as the existence of its own language code. However, this research is aimed at the

younger generation in social media in the millennial era. Meanwhile, this Penulisa judul miring tanpa petik research was conducted in a narrower scope, namely in one of the villages in Srengat sub-district. Because slang has certain characteristics, researchers are interested in researching slang in Selokajang Village.

A relevant research was conducted by Agus Sulaeman (2019) with the title “*Young Generation Slang in Social Media in the Millennial Era*”. The error in this research is because slang has a special language code and the use of language that is particularly familiar in its group. From the results of this study, it is certain for Indonesian language teachers and lecturers to be more intensive in teaching Indonesian in schools and universities to avoid language errors as early as possible (Sulaeman, 2019). A similar study was also conducted by Elen Indrasari, et al. (2020) with the title “*The use of Slang Language in Trans7 “Hitam Putih” Talkshow*”. The results show the use of (a) slang words, like loe, gua, baper, okey, viral, akting, pres, and hoax; (b) irregular vocabulary, like baper, mager, kepo, unyu, and narsis; (c) particles, like lo/loh, dong, eh, an, kok, ndak, ya, lah, and ah; (d) foreign language terms, like thanks, vity, video, export, import, and stand; (e) local languages, like sampean, tiada, sopo, inyong, kie, teh, and mangga. Different functions of communication are also used in order to look for identity, express self-expression, metalingual, and emotion, and show the existence as scholars to the community (Inderasari, et al, 2020).

Based on previous relevant research, it is different from this research and has several differences. The difference lies in the object of study, language, and research location. However, several studies have been conducted on the use of slang in society. Another difference is in the research method and the focus of the research. This study focuses on speech in the daily communication of teenagers who use slang in communication.

The benefits that can be taken from the results of this study are (1) for students, the results of this study can add insight into variations in slang language, (2) for teachers, the results of this research can be taken as positive values and applied in the learning process, for example by using slang as a distraction language so that they can keep up with the times, (3) for students, the results of this study can be used as a reference for further research related to variations in slang or can be used as a reference source to conduct further research on variations in slang in adolescents, and (4) for the reader, the results of this study can add insight into the variations of slang that are commonly used by today's society due to the process of development of the times.

METHOD

Qualitative descriptive method was used in this study. Qualitative research data in the form of words or sentences in conversation. The data in this study are in the form of conversations between teenagers who use slang. The data used are actual, objective, and relevant. This study uses a method to describe research results (Ramdan, 2021). The purpose of this research is to describe, explain and validate the phenomenon under study. In this type of research, the problem raised must be truly reasonable, contain scientific value, and be concrete. The data source of this research is the use of slang in communication between adolescents. The data used are sentences in communication that are mixed with slang. This research was conducted at the of the event or during daily communication. The time span of this research is from December 3, 2021 to February 10, 2022.

This study aims to determine the reality of phenomena related to the use of slang by the youth of Selokajang Village. Data collection techniques used by researchers are interview techniques and also observation techniques or direct observation. In the interview technique, the questions that can be asked can be in the form of oral or written between the researcher and the informant. The researcher used a tape recorder to record during the interviews. This interview is included in the structured interview, where the researcher has prepared several questions in writing before conducting the interview. Observations can be done by being involved or participating or not being involved or not participating (Jazeri, 2017).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Language variation is one approach or study of sociolinguistics, language variation is often also referred to as language variety (Soeparno, 2002). Language variation is a form of diversity caused by certain factors. This is supported by the opinion (Chaer, 2010) said that the occurrence of variations or variety of language as a result of the variety of social and language functions. So it can be concluded that the existence of language variations can be caused by the emergence of diversity differences in the speech community so that it can affect the rules of language use and their functions.

One form of language variation that occurs in people's speech acts is slang or also known as millennial slang. Slang words have the meaning of a high or pure word. Slang words are informal non-standard words, which are specially arranged or words that can be changed arbitrarily or words that have figurative meanings that have unique and humorous meanings used in communication (Keraf, 2007:108).

According to previous research conducted by Taufiq Khoirurrohman, (2020: 2-3) Slang is a special and secret language variation used by certain groups. Agree with (Agustina, 2010) who argues that slang is a variety of special and secret social variations of language used in certain generations and only understood by that generation. Slang is a game of sounds or letters that can be formed through the process of adding, replacing, condensing, or transposing sounds. Slang can also be interpreted as the social language of millennial youth in the form of shortening words, using natural words that are given new meanings or completely new vocabulary and can change along with the times.

The emergence of slang variations can result from intentional or unintentional mispronunciations of people in the use of words or sentences when communicating or speaking. Keraf, (2007:108) said that slang can be created by destroying an ordinary word to fill another field of meaning. The use of slang can occur in all circles of children, adolescents, adults, and parents and all levels of society. Because every group or layer of society can create a special language style or term that has a distinctive meaning in communicating.

Based on the results of the analysis through the interview method with the youth of Selokajang Village, it was found that there were 20 variations of the slang used by the youth of Selokajang Village in their daily communication. Here are the results of the data analysis.

No	Data Analysis	
	Selokajang Village Youth Slang Variations	Mean
1	Over acting	Excessive people
2	Bad mood	Not okay
3	Bad Luck	Bring a feeling
4	Bestie	Friend
5	Bund	Mother
6	Fav	Favorite
7	Fyi	I let you know
8	Peat	Don't know what to do
9	Gemoy	Excited
10	Honestly	To be honest
11	CMIIW	Let me know if I'm wrong
12	Literally	Really/very much
13	Lola	It's hard to think fast
14	Mager	Lazy to move
15	Maybe	Very
16	Ngab	Bang
17	Santuy	Relax
18	Skuy/kuy	Come on
19	TBL	I'm co scared
20	Curcol	Cheats

Tabel 1. Results of Data Analysis of Slang Language Variations

Through the interview method, the researchers managed to interview 15 teenagers from Selokajang Village, the 15 teenagers included: (1) Alisa Qodrun Naza, aged 17, (2) Gressnisa, an 18-year-old girl, (3) Nilna Nihayaturrohmah, aged 15, (4) Hikmatu Nuril Isrofin is 14 years old, (5) Muna Sofiana is 20 years old, (6) Khoirun Nisa Asikin is 18 years old, (7) Kumala Mahcepat is 16 years old, (8) Zaidatul Chusna is 20 years old, (9) M.Faiz Maulana A. 17 years old, (10) Septi Iffatun Ni'ma 19 years old, (11) Wildan Akbar 20 years old, (12) Fatchia Nurul Farhana 16 years old, (13) Legiand Zaliani Faridoh 15 years old, (14) Diah Ayu Astiningtyas is 21 years old, (15) Tivanda Maidatussolichah is 16 years old. The following is a sociolinguistic study that analyzes the use of youth slang in Selokajang Village.

Analysis of Selokajang Village Youth Slang Use

The use of non-standard language among teenagers is often referred to as slang or slang language. Slang language arises due to environmental influences that are formed based on conventions among its users. The convention is an agreement of its users to be used in a social environment. Teenagers use slang either directly or indirectly. Slang is mostly used on social media or used when messaging with other teenage friends. It is not realized that slang is used by teenagers without them knowing it and is used in everyday life. Slang can also be called the language of teenagers.

Based on the results of the analysis through the interview method, the researchers found 20 vocabularies and sentences with variations of slang used by the youth of Selokajang Village when speaking or communicating. The results of the analysis in this study show that most of the variations in slang have incomplete sentences that are in accordance with linguistic rules. Because it can be seen from the interviews that most of the variety of dialogues used by the youth of Selokajang Village, the grammatical elements are incomplete and the resulting sentences are mostly sentences in Javanese Ngoko language, this is because the language used in Selokajang Village is Javanese Ngoko. The following is an analysis of variations in slang or millennial language styles based on the form of usage.

Alay

Alay is a form of variation in slang, because it has special and secret characteristics that Selokajang Village youth often use in speaking and communicating with the people around them, especially their peers. Alay vocabulary in the Big Indonesian Dictionary has the meaning of kite children or people who have an excessive lifestyle to attract attention.

Meanwhile, the use of the word “alay” which is often used by the youth of Selokajang Village, which means “to excessive in behavior” doesn’t mean “people who have an excessive lifestyle”. In the use of slang variations, the alay vocabulary in the context of sentences is as follows.

C: “**alay** men toh dadi bocah”

This sentence is used when stating that the speech partner has excessive behavior. Therefore, speakers speak in slang, namely by using the word alay. The use is because slang has become the language used when referring to someone who has excessive behavior and if translated it is "So a child, **his behavior is too excessive**".

Bad Mood

Bad mood is a form of slang word taken from English which means being not okay. Emotionally, teenagers who use this variation of slang are experiencing feelings of sadness. Quoted from research (Biomass et al., 2003). Bad mood is someone who is feeling sad and disappointed at the time of the event (negative emotion) and lower expectations for future events (bad mood/bad mood). In the context of a sentence, the use of bad mood slang variations, namely.

B: “aku **bad mood**, ojo diganggu”

The sentence is to emphasize that the speaker does not want to be disturbed because his mood is not good. The use of the word "bad mood" by Selokajang teenagers is included in the slang used in their communication. Therefore, the speaker speaks in slang, namely **bad mood**, so that the speech partner who is also a teenager understands the speaker's intentions even though he uses slang in his conversation and if translated it is "I am **sad**, don't be disturbed".

Baper

Baper is a variation of slang taken from the abbreviation bring feelings. The word baper according to the KBBI has the meaning of being carried away by feelings and being too sensitive or excessive in responding to something. So it can be concluded that baper slang is often used by the youth of Selokajang Village when they are sensitive to something that happens to them. according to Indrasari, Linda Fadillah and Tahe, (2020:17) the word baper means 'bring the feeling' the word is thrown to make it easier

to pronounce. In the context of the sentence the use of slang variations of the word *baper*, namely.

A: "*heh awakmu ojo **baper!***"

The sentence contains pressure so as not to get carried away when communicating or joking. This is expressed through slang with the word **baper** which means being carried away by feelings of sadness or something else. The use of the slang language will reach the speech partner because the slang language is popular among teenagers. If the sentence is translated into Indonesian it means "hey you don't **be too sensitive!**".

Bestie

Bestie is a slang variation taken from the English abbreviation best friend, in English 'bestie' is a non-standard word form. The vocabulary of 'bestie' is used by the youth of Selokajang Village to talk with their interlocutors and to communicate with each other to make them look more familiar. according to Tambunan, (2019:32) 'bestie' is the original word for the phrase Best Friend. The word is created by connecting two separate words that undergo syllable deletion. Bestie has two syllables namely 'best+friend'. The process is to remove all sound consonants of the second syllable and only the vowel sound /ie/ remains. Then, the vowel sound /ie/ is added to the 'best' syllable to produce the word 'bestie'. In the context of sentences, the use of variations of the slang word bestie, namely,

A: "*ojo lali sinau **bestieku!***"

The sentence above states the designation or greeting to other people who are close to the speaker. It is acceptable among teenagers if their friends use the word bestie for greeting names to others. Thus, the word when translated into the means "don't forget to study my **friend!**".

Bund

Bund is a form of slang variation formed from the greeting word, 'Mother'. according to Tiara Dewi, and Muhammad Amir Masruhim, (2016:68) The slang variation "bund" is an abbreviation of the word 'mother' which means a greeting for female parents. The reason for the youth of Selokajang Village to use this variation of the slang is to make it look more slang. In the context of the sentence the use of the 'bund' slang variation, namely,

A: "***bund** ayo gak dolan nyang omahku ta?*"

The sentence also has a meaning to greet or a form of greeting to others. Usually the word *bund* is used when a child calls his mother, but if it is in slang, it can be used to refer to peers or teenagers. The sentence above when translated as a whole into Indonesian means "**Friend**, don't play to my house?".

Fav

Fav is a slang form of favorite English vocabulary shortened to 'fav'. According to Tambunan, (2019:31), The form of the word 'Fav' is the original form of the word 'favorite' which has three syllables, namely [fa+vor+ite]. The word is produced by removing the second and third syllables and only the first syllable [fa] remains, but the syllable [fa] is difficult to identify or has no clear meaning. So, the consonant sound /v/ from the two syllables is added to the favorite syllable [fa]. In the context of the sentence, the Selokajang Village Youth uses the 'fav' slang variation as follows.

B: "*heh iki loh panganan ter-fav-ku*"

The sentence above can be interpreted if the word **fav** is an abbreviation of a **favorite** word used when communicating with peers or fellow teenagers. The word among teenagers is very well known and is often used when communicating. If the sentence is translated as a whole into Indonesian it means "hey this is my **favorite** food".

Fyi

According to the youth of Selokajang Village, Fyi means "I will tell you!". The slang variation 'fyi' is a slang variation that comes from the abbreviated English sentence 'for you information' which means 'information for you'. The youth of Selokajang Village uses a variation of the 'fyi' slang to make it easier for him to communicate with others. In the context of the sentence, Selokajang Village Youth uses the following variations of the slang 'fyi' as follows.

A: "*oke fyi, sesuk enek ujian cah*"

The sentence in Indonesian means "okay, **I'll tell you** tomorrow there's a test, friends".

Gabut

Gabut is an abbreviation of the word 'salary blind', when referring to slang or slang 'gabut' is the condition of a person who is supposed to do a job, but that person does not do the job until he feels bored. According to the youth of Selokajang Village, the slang variation of 'gabut' means 'don't know what to do'. In the context of the sentence, Selokajang Village Youth uses a variation of the 'gabut' slang, namely,

B: "*Cah aku **gabut** pol*"

The sentence in Indonesian means "friends, I **don't know what to do**".

Gemoy

Gemoy is a slang variation that is formed from changing the word 'gemas' to 'gemoy' which means someone who is feeling irritated or very fond of something, in addition to the word 'gemoy', the vocabulary change from 'gemas' can also change to 'gemash'. , 'gumush' and gemey. The youth of Selokajang Village uses a variation of the 'gemoy' slang when he feels very fond of something until he feels angry himself. Gemoy slang is also often used by Selokajang Village Youth to praise something that looks cute and adorable. In the context of the sentence, the Selokajang Village Youth uses a variation of the 'gemoy' slang as follows,

A: "***gemoy** men adikmu*"

The sentence it's means "your sister is **very excited**"

Honestly

Honestly is a form of slang that comes from the word 'honest' which has the affix 'ly'. Selokajang village youth interpret the slang as 'honest' with the meaning 'honestly'. Quoted from (Ajeng Rizka, 2021) "Honestly" means 'honestly' or another form of the word "honestly" in English. In the context of the sentence, the Selokajang Village Youth uses a variation of the 'honest' slang as follows,

C: "***jujurly** aku kuaget pol*"

The sentence it's means "**to be honest**, I was really surprised".

CMIIW

CMIIW is a slang language which means 'tell me if I'm wrong'. according to Tambunan, (2019:23) CMIIW slang word, the word is an abbreviated form. It is known from the pronunciation of letters pronounced by letter dictionaries and slang. The CMIIW word is divided into five letters, each letter referring to the word. The letter "C" represents the word True, the letter "M" represents the word 'Me', the letter "I" represents the word if and the word I, the letter "W" represents the word False. Thus, it can be concluded that CMIIW is an abbreviation. According to the youth of Selokajang Village, they use the slang language to make it easier to share information with someone. In the context of the sentence, Selokajang Village Youth uses a variation of the 'CMIIW' slang language, namely,

A: "*sesuk enek ulangan bahasa Indonesia, **CMIIW***"

The sentence in Indonesian means "tomorrow there will be an Indonesian exam, **CMIIW**".

Literally

Literally is a form of slang variation that comes from English. Literally there are actually adverbs (adverbs) which according to the KBBI mean to 'with the true meaning'. Literally is actually a secret slang language used by the people of South Jakarta (South Jakarta), but now literally is very popular because the development of slang/slang can be easily accessed on social media. According to the youth of Selokajang Village, Literally means really or really and can also be interpreted as 'not really'. In the context of the sentence, the youth of Selokajang Village use a variation of the slang "Litterally" as follows.

B: "aku ***litterally***, sangat laper banget pagi ini".

The sentence can be interpreted in its entirety in Indonesian which means "I am **very**, very hungry this morning".

LOLA

LOLA is a slang term for the abbreviation 'loading lama' which is taken from a combination of English and Indonesian. According to the youth of Selokajang Village, LOLA means people who have difficulty thinking fast. According to Suhardianto, (2018:165) the word LOLA comes from the original English - Indonesian words LOADING

- LAMA which are combined into slang. The merging of these two words occurs at the beginning of each English-Indonesian syllable. LO and LA. In the context of a sentence, the youth of Selokajang Village use a variation of 'LOLA' slang, namely,

A: "*aku males eg buka google, mergo **LOLA** pol ket maeng!*"

The sentence it's means "I'm lazy to open Google, because it's been **loading really slow** since earlier".

Mager

Mager is a slang language that is formed from the abbreviation of the Indonesian word 'Malas Gerak' which is only taken from the syllables of "MA and GER" which means the person is not in the mood to be active. This explanation is supported by the opinion Indrasari, Linda Fadillah and Tahe, (2020:17) that mager stands for lazy motion. In the context of sentences, the youth of Selokajang Village use variations of slang, namely.

A: "*wis aku neng kene ae, aku lagi **mager***"

The sentence in Indonesian means "I'm already here, I'm **lazy to move**".

1. Maybe

The slang "maybe" comes from English which means 'most', 'could be' or 'maybe'. Selokajang Village youth use the slang "maybe" when expressing something that is not certain about something, In the context of a sentence, Selokajang Village youth uses variations of slang, namely

A: "***maybe** aku budal jam 9 isuk*"

The sentence in Indonesian means "**maybe** I leave at 9 am".

Gurl

Gurl is a slang language that comes from the English vocabulary girl which is changed by the syllable /i/ into /u/. according to Tambunan, (2019:28)[gurl] as a house slang term. According to Urban Dictionary the word [gurl] is a slang term for [girl]. This term is also used as a universal pronoun to represent a woman or someone acting like a girl. In the context of sentences, Selokajang Village youth use variations of slang, namely

A: "*makan-makan bersama **my gurl***".

The sentence in Indonesian means "eat dinner with my **girl**". Selokajang Village teenagers use this slang to their peers when they are communicating or giving information to other friends, they use this word because it makes it look slang and cool.

Ngab

Ngab is a variation of slang that comes from the greeting word for an older brother, then by a group of youths the way it is read becomes 'ngab'. Ngab is a slang that is secret and special, but now it has spread widely on social media until finally the youth of Selokajang Village know the term. Then the youth of Selokajang Village used the term to talk to their interlocutor to make them look more familiar. In the context of sentences, Selokajang Village teenagers use variations of slang, namely,

A: "**ngab**, sesuk budal ndek sekolahan jam 7 yo"

The sentence in Indonesian means "**friends**, tomorrow we go to school at 7 o'clock"

Skuy/kuy

Skuy/kuy is a slang language that comes from the word 'yuk' then by a group of youths reversed the way it is read it becomes "kuy" and can also be affixed with the syllable /s/ to become 'skuy' which means "is inviting". In the context of sentences, Selokajang Village teenagers use variations of slang, namely,

B: "**skuy** budal neng sekolah"

The sentence in Indonesian means "**let's go** to school".

TBL

TBL is a variation of slang that has recently emerged and is starting to spread widely through social media. TBL is an abbreviation of the phrase 'Fear Really Loh', emotionally someone who uses the term when he feels afraid. The term TBL is used to shorten the pronunciation and writing of the sentence 'I'm really scared'. The youth of Selokajang Village follow this trend to communicate with their peers. In the context of the sentence, the youth of Selokajang Village use variations of slang, namely,

A: "*heh cah sesuk loh enek ulangan matematika!*"

B: "*heh mosok, haduh aku TBL*".

The sentence its means.

A: "hey friends, tomorrow is a math test"

B: "hey that's right, oops I'm **TBL (I'm really scared)**"

Curcol

Curcol is a slang variation that comes from the sentence 'confess colongan'. This slang term is used by the youth of Selokajang Village to communicate with their interlocutor when he wants to vent when they discuss the topic of conversation. In the context of sentences, Selokajang Village teenagers use variations of slang, namely,

A: "sek cah aku pengen **curcol** dilut ae"

This sentence it's means, "Wait a minute, my friends, I just want to **confide in a moment**"

Thus, slang is often used in the everyday language of teenagers when communicating with their friends. According to the youth of Selokajang Village, if they don't use slang, they think they are not slang and are behind the times. According to Suhardianto, (2018:165) Slang is an informal language style commonly used by teenagers in their community. Slang is usually created to facilitate communication, but many slang languages are created but do not meet the rules in accordance with the Enhanced Spelling or KBBI. Changes in language style in sociolinguistic studies can occur due to symptoms of changes in the development of the sounds he hears or shifts in the meaning he gets from changes in language users around him.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion and analysis, this study discusses the analysis of the slang language of the youth of Selokajang village using sociolinguistic studies. Through the interview method, the researchers found 20 vocabularies and sentences with variations of slang used by the youth of Selokajang Village. 20 variations of slang including, (1) alay, (2) bad mood, (3) baper, (4) bestie, (5) bund, (6) fav, (7) fyi, (8) gabut, (9) gemoy, (10) honest, (11) CMIIW, (12) literally, (13) lola, (14) mager, (15) maybe (16) ngab (17) santuy (18) skuy/kuy, (19) TBL, and (20) Curcol. 15 youths from Selokajang Village revealed their reasons for using slang or slang in order to follow trends and to make it easier for them to talk and communicate with their partners and peers. Given the many uses of slang in communication between adolescents, it would be very useful if references to the use of language in communication, especially the use of slang, could be studied more deeply or more perfectly by further researchers with various source objects and the updating of the data obtained.

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