

SLANG LANGUAGE IN SOCIAL MEDIA X (TWITTER)

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ABSTRACT

This research project investigates the phenomenon of slang in the context of social media, specifically Twitter. This research aims to examine different forms of slang and understand how they function in the context of online communication. The authors use qualitative methods to investigate the linguistic features and expressions that makeup slang on Twitter. In addition, this study also investigates the functional aspects of slang, specifically how slang facilitates communication, identity construction, and community building on the Twitter platform. This research investigation highlights the diverse forms and functions of various slang in social media discourse by content analysis. This research figure out that Different forms of slang and understand how they function in the context of online communication.

Keywords: Slang, Twitter,
Sociolinguistics

1. Introduction

For humans, language is the most vital aspect of their existence since it allows them to interact and communicate with each other. (Rothe, 2023) What sets one individual apart from another is their language, regardless of their origin. The ability of humans to comprehend and construct an endless number of sentences while applying grammatical rules to grasp a language's meaning is what Chomsky defined as language. For this reason, languages and society are now inextricably linked. Now, the language has changed in the modern era. (Kudirka, 2020a), an environment's demands, conditions, and preferences influence how a language develops. Because there are so many languages spoken, some are nearly extinct because people have moved on to more sophisticated languages. This is the primary reason why different groups of individuals, particularly teens, speak such a wide diversity of languages. These days, a lot of parents and teens are keeping up with modern times. Among them is the use of slang. This slang is used by teenagers when they don't like the native language, which is bound by many rules. (Araújo, 2020) defined slang as a collection of common words or expressions that are constantly evolving and that teenagers use to forge and reinforce their identities within a social group.

However, (Shakirova, 2020) claims that slang is seasonal, non-standard, unofficial, and exclusive to a subset of teenagers. (Batubara, 2023) stated that slang is the result of linguistic encounter as a language variety characterized especially by young people wanting terms that are new, fresh, original, easy for them to use when communicating, and rapidly changing vocabulary used by a group of people. Because of its temporal and constant vocabulary changes, this slang language is also known as "Prokem language." This slang language's tendency for secrecy and uniqueness is one of its traits. These colloquial terms originate from the expansion of pre-existing words without consideration for the formal language norms followed by certain communities. (Boylu, 2020) These colloquial terms come from simple words, acronyms, etc. Teenagers tend to utilize slang in their daily lives, and as a result, its usage is increasing quickly among them. (Robby, 2021) Slang usage has evolved into a new way of life and an informal linguistic style among today's teens. Slang is used not only when speaking but also when writing, like in social media posts. Teens use social media as a platform to communicate, exchange content, build communities, and most importantly as a way to

pass the time when they are idle and bored. In addition, social media refers to online platforms that encourage interpersonal communication and make use of web-based technologies to transform text into conversation.

While Turkle believes social media is a reflection of ourselves through which we establish or create our own social identity via experience, (Morillas, 2022) views social media as a communication tool that connects people with one another to create collaboration and share information globally. People today use a lot of slang because of their usage of social media. It has been demonstrated that a large number of teens these days utilize slang when chatting with friends and when messaging or posting comments on social media platforms like Twitter. Twitter is a website or platform that is owned and run by Twitter Inc. It provides a social network for users to post and read messages, which are commonly referred to on Twitter as tweets. The purpose of tweets is to keep message length to a minimum and deliver information efficiently.

In addition, Twitter users are permitted to send messages to other users that include images or videos. Recipients are free to read and respond to the messages they receive. Twitter is a social media platform that permits users to send and receive text messages with a character limit of 140. However, as of November 7, 2017, the character limit was raised to 280. Twitter changed itself as X in July 2023. Users of X are free to tweet images or videos, and other users are free to respond to those tweets. One of the sociolinguistic studies is this slang language. The branch of linguistics called sociolinguistics studies how language and society interact as a result of sociological influences. The term is stated by (Jin, 2023). (Liu, 2021) defined sociolinguistics as the study of language and language use in cultural situations. In a cultural context, especially in Indonesian culture, this slang language is used by teenagers as a language variant in a social group, such as to look different from other groups and other groups not knowing the meaning and purpose of what is being said, avoiding small talk when communicating, and most importantly, just as a joke or a joke in a group. People need to be aware of the cultural context of their surroundings and conversations. because there are numerous languages and cultural situations that we need to comprehend. This is why we must comprehend sociolinguistics. It is believed that by comprehending sociolinguistic studies, every society will recognize the value of language use, particularly in communication, and refrain from using language that is not widely understood. (Anderies, 2021), there are four forms of slang, namely abbreviations, funny sayings, shortened words, and interjection words.

(Kudirka, 2021) classifies slang into 11 types, such as cockney slang, home slang, worker slang, trader slang, art slang, and others. Patridge (in Martinus, 2018), the functions of slang include as a form of ridicule, to distinguish oneself from others, to attract attention, as a substitute for words that are too common, to shorten words, to enrich the language, and others. The function of slang is also included in social-related matters, such as facilitating social interaction, showing closeness, identifying group members, and as a place to keep secrets. "(Salimova, 2022) by Pei and Gaynor defines slang as a language that is widely used without respect to linguistic and academic criteria, through popular adaptation and augmentation of the meaning of already existing words. It is created by constructing new words underneath. Rules for the formation of words; usually limited to a particular social group or age group, Roberts defines slang as anything that anybody can identify but that no one can define (Byamungu, 2021). the introduction of many new words into a language by combining words to create new meanings. (Kudirka, 2020b) note that the use of slang varies from region to region. According to Hyams' observation in (Khaibullova, 2023), there exist three distinct levels of style in any society: formal or polite, colloquial or normal, and slang or vulgar. People typically speak in formal, standardized ways when they are in formal settings. Thus, a standard language like English exists in every culture. Standard English is the most widely used language among educated individuals, according to (Xie, 2023). Along with the media, radio, and television shows, schools also use it. Conversely, most individuals utilize slang in specific contexts. The functions of slang according to (Nikolaieva, 2023) are, (1) used for joking, (2) to be different from others, (3) for beauty, (4) to attract attention, (5) to avoid cliches, (6) to shorten, (7) to enrich the language, (8) to condense and provide concrete images, (9) for speaking and writing, (10) to facilitate social relations, (11) for friendliness and intimacy, (12) to show group members, (13) to show group differences, (14) for confidentiality. The authors are interested in conducting this research because

many teenagers use slang in their conversations with fellow friends and send messages or make comments on social media, especially on application X (Twitter).

2. Method

The researchers employed qualitative approaches in this study. (Robert C. Bogdan & Sari Knopp Biklen, 2007) defines qualitative research as "an inquiry process of understanding a social or human problem based on building a complex, holistic picture, formed with words, reporting detailed views of informants, and conducted in a natural setting." In the meantime, Denzin's (Lincoln, 1994) qualitative study is concerned with comprehending things that already exist phenomenon. This type of research is descriptive qualitative and in which the data obtained by taking simple random samples from various backgrounds such as gender, age, culture, and surrounding environment are first observed by researchers through content or posts from each other to gain further insight into language use and slang that can influence communication and a community between teenagers in the formation of self-identity and the identity of a social group. The research methodology is divided into four parts. The factors to consider include the object of the study, source of data, method of collecting data, and technique of analysis data. a. object of the study. The object of this research is a word on Twitter that uses slang b. source of data. The data is taken from application x (Twitter). c. method of collecting data. The data collection technique was carried out with reading and note-taking techniques and screenshots. d. technique of analysis data. Data analysis techniques in this study are identifying data based on slang forms, and classifying and analyzing data based on slang forms.

3. Result and Discussion

Bloomfield (1993) distinguishes slang into four parts namely; abbreviations, humorous mispronunciations, shortened forms, and interjections. Abbreviations are shortened forms of letters or combinations of letters, whether spelled letter by letter.

Data 1: YTTA



yтта is an abbreviation because it comes from the phrase "yang tau tau aja" which means that it is said when the discussion is usually only intended for people who understand it. This slang is an abbreviation consisting of a combination of letters pronounced letter by letter.

Data 2: WDYT



wdyt is an abbreviation because it comes from the phrase “what do you think?”. Which mean this word is used when you want to ask for someone's opinion on something. This slang is an abbreviation consisting of a combination of letters pronounced letter by letter.

Data 3: IDC



IDC is an abbreviation because it comes from the phrase "I Don't Care". Usually, the word IDC is used to indicate that someone doesn't want to know, doesn't care, doesn't matter about something.

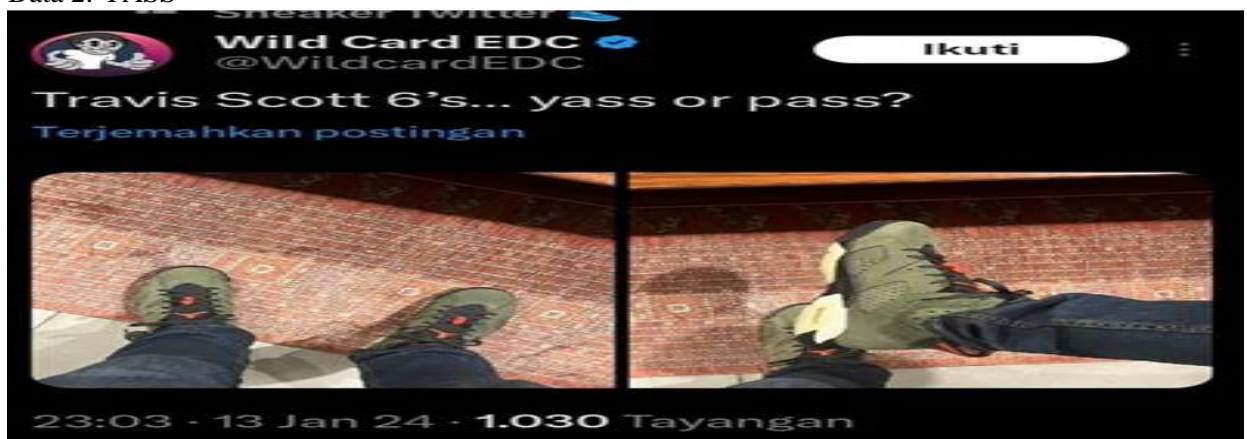
A humorous mispronunciation is a strange modification of a question's pitch which is used as a humorous rant.

Data 1: GOSH



Gosh is a funny form of mispronunciation, which actually comes from the word “God”. It is also sometimes used to express surprise and amazement.

Data 2: YASS



Yass is a funny form of mispronunciation, whose actual pronunciation comes from the word “Yes”. This slang is a statement that is often used by young people to agree to a question.

The shortened form is a short form found in various languages. The following slang data is included in the shortened form:

Data 1: DUNNO



Dunno is short for “don't know”. This slang is usually used to answer questions about the existence of an object or person. It can also be used for information or news and places.

Data 2: ACC



Acc is included in the shortened form because it comes from the word account. The word 'Acc' on Twitter does not stand for 'accept', but rather 'account'.

Data 3: HUBBY



Hubby is short for “husband”. This slang actually refers to someone who is married or belongs to someone else. (husband).

Interjection is a form that cannot be affixed and has no syntactic support in other forms, and is used to express feelings.

Data 1: GABUT



Gabut is an interjection because it is usually used to express feelings of boredom.

Data 2: ARGH



Argh is an injection form that expresses feelings of anger. Whether it's an expression of anger due to annoyance or emotion or is situational. This slang expresses a person's emotional response to something. slang function

Table 1. Slang that makes it easy to connect on Twitter

No	Slang words	Meaning
1	Mutual	An invitation or verb to follow or friend each other on Twitter
2	Menfess	Messages sent via Twitter tweets with anonymous sender
3	JB	JB is usually used when there is a chat or thread on someone else's tweet and you want to join or reply to it
4	Alter account	An account that gives another picture or shows another personality that is different from the original
5	Gan	Usually used by teenagers who have an online buying and selling business
6	CA	A personal account that uses other's people photo
7	JFB	It's a term expressed when you We followed an account but did not follow

Table 2. Slang serves to attract attention

No	Slang word	Meaning
1	Flop	Failed or as not as desired
2	Thread	Is a chain tweet, synonymous with a Twitter user's tweet that has a continuous message that is not enough to be a single tweet
3	Limit	A reduction in the number of tweets that users can read each day.

Table 3 Slang with the function of satirizing

No	Slang word	Meaning
1	Bunch	A term to describe someone who is so infatuated in a relationship that they forget everything around them
2	Baper	The term baper is not always about feelings of love or romance. But it can also be used on someone who has a sensitive nature and often uses their emotions to respond to any event and also other objects
3	Tubir	A chaotic situation that is synonymous with fighting virtually
4	Pansos	This term refers to someone who wants to move up socially

Conclusion

Different forms of slang and understand how they function in the context of online communication. Based on the result above it can be concluded that online communication context affects to a different function. Slang can be functioning to attract attention. Examples like flop and limit. In addition to that, slang can function as satirizing. Example like a bunch, baper as stated in table 3 above. However, the limitation of this research focused on slang language on Twitter. As the implementation of this study, different forms of slang will have a different functions in the communication through social media like Twitter. The author hopes, the next research will do similar research but investigate in other social media.

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