The Influence of Social Media on the Development of Indonesian Among Teenagers: New Words and Abbreviations

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Abstract:
Social media has a significant impact on the development of Indonesian teenagers, especially in terms of adding new words and abbreviations. The aim of this research is to study teenage slang and how it impacts their Indonesian language development. To collect data, qualitative descriptive methods were used in this research, and three teenagers who were active in social media were observed, recorded, and interviewed. Research finds that teenagers prefer to use slang rather than speak good and correct Indonesian. As a result, there will be a worrying impact on the existence of Indonesian language use. Efforts to remember the correct use of Indonesian on social media will help better communication and maintain good language use in accordance with language norms.

Keywords: Teenagers, Social Media, Indonesian.

Introduction
Language is something that lives and develops significantly. This change occurs because language is closely related to human activities and movements (Gunawan, 2023). According to Keraf (1997: 30) language has certain functions according to the needs of every human being, language is used to communicate, express oneself and adapt socially in various situations in a particular environment (Arsanti, 2020). One example of linguistic variation is the Alay language which is widely used by teenagers. Lebay child or kite child is the meaning of the term Alay. Apart from seeming cliche, the word "alay" indicates something that is considered a little excessive (Djafar dkk, 2022). As stated by Mulyana (quoted in Sari 2015: 2), Slang consists of many terms and words used by people from certain social groups with different, strange, distorted, or even contradictory meanings (Azizah, 2019). Slang on social media is often inconsistent. Slang users call it "seasonal lingo"
because the words are no longer used on social media. Good and correct Indonesian is very different from slang. Indeed, this language is usually softer and less standard (Prihatini, 2019). For example, the word “crazy” removes the letter “a” to make “gil” and inserts the ending “ok” to make the word “gokil.” Based on the example above, social media plays a role in forming the identity and social dynamics of teenagers. Teenagers tend to create and adopt new terms as part of their interactions on social media. Social media are websites that allow users to create personal web pages and then interact and share content with members of the same network. This makes it easily accessible to anyone with an internet connection and can share content with others (Fronika, 2019).

Social media content depicts human weakness, internet slang mobilizes the contextual language of social media. Teenagers’ use of social media greatly impacts many things, including internet addiction, sleep patterns, communication preferences, language acquisition, academic endeavors, task performance, and the need for closeness (Rola dkk, 2019). The use of slang by the millennial generation on social media in Indonesia reflects their commitment to the language and the country as a whole, but can also have a positive or negative impact on the development of Indonesian as a national identity. The use of slang on social media depends on advances in technology and media production, and can lead to the emergence of additional languages among teenagers (Saputra dkk, 2023). The use of slang on Instagram continues to increase among teenagers from all walks of life. Slang attracts attention because it is unique, funny and interesting so many people are interested in using it. Types of slang include foreign words, abbreviations, and mixtures (Saputra dkk, 2023).

Over a certain period of time, slang becomes the common language of most teenagers. This is due to the fact that teenagers have a unique vocabulary to express themselves. Teenagers use slang to communicate and sharing information exclusively with the aim that it cannot be understood by others (Wulandari dkk, 2021). Teenagers are now more likely to like new things and break away from system structures that they find boring. The influence of social media on Indonesian among teenagers shows how slang can endanger Indonesian as the main language that describes national identity. If abbreviations, acronyms and words that do not meet grammatical standards are allowed to persist over time, they can affect the perception and existence of Indonesian as a national language.

Methods

This research is a qualitative descriptive study that describes how teenagers use slang. Next, the findings of linguistic phenomena are described in terms of their quality, based on form, pattern, meaning and context of use. The data collection methodology is a literature review, which involves reading literature from both printed books and the internet related to this research. The next way is to observe, take notes and talk to 3 teenagers who use slang in communicating with other people, namely Na, Mi, and Kc. Interview techniques were used to ask the three participants about the slang terms they use when communicating online or offline with other colleagues. Researchers will have easy access and will collect data from three respondents who are all active on social media and live in the same area as the researcher. Research stages (1) reduce data from social media, withches and Instagram, then categorize and simplify the information to facilitate conclusions.
(2) Understand the meaning of data based on data evaluation. Next, conclusions are drawn in response to existing problems

**Results**

**Methods of Creating Slang**

Based on the analysis of slang obtained from interviews with several teenagers, several patterns of slang formation were found. The following is a table and explanation of patterns of slang formation.

1. **Slang Patterns in the form of Acronyms**

   Acronyms, which are almost similar to abbreviation patterns, are created by combining letters, syllables, or other things that are written and pronounced in a natural way or in accordance with the phonotactic rules of the Indonesian language (Iswatiningsih dkk, 2021). The following table shows the pattern of acronyms in slang.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Word length</th>
<th>Word Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mabar</td>
<td>main bareng</td>
<td>Meaning an invitation to play together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nobar</td>
<td>nonton bareng</td>
<td>Meaning an invitation to watch a film together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baper</td>
<td>bawa perasaan</td>
<td>A term that refers to someone who easily accepts what other people say and do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bucin</td>
<td>budak cinta</td>
<td>A nickname for someone who is too enslaved by feelings of love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaje</td>
<td>nggak jelas</td>
<td>A term for someone whose behavior is unclear</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   The table above shows slang data from interviews with teenagers with the initials Na. The acronym process can be a combination of initial letters, syllables, or both. The use of acronyms has both good and bad effects. Meanwhile, the negative impact is that most teenagers do not know what the slang language used actually means, miscommunication often occurs between teenagers and the community, errors in language use occur, and they become more familiar in interacting with peers.

2. **Slang Patterns in the form of Abbreviations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Word Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

   Table 2. Teen Slang in the form of abbreviations
The slang data in the table above comes from an interview with Mi, a teenager who is active in social media and playing online games. The pattern for forming slang by abbreviating two to three words and displaying the initial letter is shown in the table above. One of the common lexical characteristics of adolescent language is the phenomenon of word shortening, which is influenced by variables related to adolescent creativity and productivity. This shows the development of a particular language (Fitriah, 2021).

3. Pola Bahasa Gaul yang Terdiri dari Pemendekan Kata

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Word Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bro</td>
<td>brother</td>
<td>Meaningful greeting for a group of men when they meet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cans</td>
<td>cantik</td>
<td>A term for fellow women that is complimentary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gils</td>
<td>gila banget</td>
<td>A term that means something or someone who is considered crazy or beyond reasonable limits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**sans** | **santai** | Statements aimed at getting to know the person you are talking to
---|---|---
**ntaps** | **mantap** | A term that has the meaning of expressing satisfaction with something
**goks** | **gokil** | A term that means something that is considered funny or crazy

The table above is slang data from an interview with a teenager with the initials Kc. The table above shows the formation of words in slang in the form of greetings and word shortening. Shortening can be in the form of breaking off one or two words.

**Social Media among Teenagers**

Human interactions, especially among teenagers, are influenced by the development of social networks. Be aware that the largest population in Indonesia who use social media are teenagers. In the beginning, they use social media extensively to attract attention and gauge public opinion, but with time, it can become addictive (Raharja, 2019). Various kinds of content on social media have positive and negative impacts. This is because today's teenagers can more easily access various content on social media via cell phones which allows them to access the internet and social media quickly (Syahrin dkk, 2020). For teenagers, social media is an important component that cannot be separated. Teenagers use social media as a means of communication and building connections between each other, teenagers use sites such as Instagram, Facebook, TikTok, Snapchat and other platforms. In addition to creating and sharing content, teenagers spend a lot of time viewing a variety of content on social media. However, spending too much time on social media can also reduce direct social interaction in the real world. Social media can influence the formation of teenagers' identities and language habits in everyday life. Digital literacy is very necessary so that teenagers can avoid negative things on social media.

**Adolescents and the Use of Indonesian**

The Indonesian language continues to change and undergo changes, and one of the factors causing this change is foreign language interference with the Indonesian language. Nowadays, people speak more and more foreign languages. Many communities have teenagers who prefer to speak a foreign language rather than use Indonesian formally (Sukatmo, 2022). Awareness of the Indonesian language among teenagers today is very low, as shown by the fact that many teenagers, including those with higher education, still do not understand how and how to use Indonesian correctly. This affects how to speak correctly in Indonesian (Sherlynda dkk, 2023). The effects and speed of ever-increasing technological advances influence teenagers' language development. Social media is one type of media that significantly influences linguistic maturation. Indonesian has really changed because of teenage slang. Slang has become more attractive to today's teenagers because they can speak it freely (Dewi, 2019).
The Influence of New Words and Abbreviations on Social Media for Teenagers in Using Indonesian

The language teenagers use on social media greatly influences how they interact and communicate with each other. Internet slang terms are used on the internet for the purpose of conveying feelings more quickly and easily (Wulandari dkk, 2021). Teenagers prefer to speak slang rather than speak Indonesian. Therefore, excessive use of slang can threaten the use of Indonesian and native vocabulary speech over time (Fawaid dkk, 2021). The existence of social media has a big impact on the quality of Indonesian language use. It is feared that excessive use of abbreviations or slang in communication can reduce the quality of communication and understanding of language. Excessive use of abbreviations or slang can also cause someone to be unable to use language formally. Apart from that, spreading fake news on social media can also affect the correct understanding and use of language. Efforts to pay attention to how Indonesian is used on social media correctly will be very helpful in improving communication and maintaining good language use in accordance with language standards.

Conclusion

The slang used by teenagers influences the development of the Indonesian language. When standard Indonesian changes to non-standard language, slang appears. Currently, the growth of the Indonesian language is greatly influenced by foreign languages. Because of this phenomenon, Indonesians, especially teenagers, are starting to use social media language or slang. This could have an impact on decreasing the use of Indonesian and could pose a major danger to the principles of Indonesian grammar. Worried that excessive use of slang will eliminate the originality of the Indonesian language. So that the use of Indonesian does not fade away and is not displaced, the younger generation must be instilled with the awareness to love and use Indonesian properly and correctly.

Suggestion

The use of slang among teenagers, especially on social media, has positive and negative impacts. Teenagers must be able to choose good and correct words so that standard Indonesian grammar does not fade with technological advances, especially in the development of various social media slang can be used but its use must be adjusted to the time and activities, teenagers must continue to learn Indonesian language rules well and correctly because it is a characteristic of the nation.

References
