

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter will seek to present data related to this study accordance with the justified methodology. This sections contained in this chapter include the results of the research, and the discussion of the research. Presentation of research results must really present the relationship between objectives and the theoretical framework that has been discussed in the previous chapter.

A. Research Results

At this stage, the researcher has analyzed the slang forms contained in posts on the @kampuninggrism Instagram account to find the results of this research.

1. Types of Slang in the *Kampuninggrism* Instagram Account

There are various forms or types of slang in the *kampuninggrism* instagram account. In this research, researcher used the type of slang found in the book "Study of Language" by George Yule. In the book, there are ten forms of slang, but in the post on the Instagram account, there are only five forms of slang including compounding, blending, clipping, derivation or affixation, and acronyms. The researcher took 21 post samples from the many posts on the @kampuninggrism Instagram account. The researcher took these samples based on posts that contained slang word elements in accordance with the focus of this research. The reason the researcher chose the sample was based on the slang language that is often used by users and choosing appropriate slang words in the slang dictionary. The forms of slang words that researcher have found there are 5 words in the form of compounding, 5 words of blending, 4 words of clipping, 3 words of derivation or affixation, and 7 words of acronyms, so the total number of words found by the researcher is 24 words. From this data, the researcher grouped them into tables. The following table lists the forms of slang found on the Instagram account @kampuninggrism:

Table 4.1. List of Slang Found on Instagram Kampungingrism

No .	Types of Slang	Words	Frequen cy	Percenta ge
1.	Compoundi ng	- Couple goals	5	20,8%
		- Toxic relationship		
		- Trust issue		
		- Bad egg		
		- Smart cookie		
2.	Blending	- Hangry	5	20,8%
		- Brunch		
		- Frenemy		
		- Staycation		
		- Bestie		
3.	Clipping	- Ship	4	16,7%
		- Fit		
		- Sus		
		- Tho		
4.	Derivation or Affixation	- Careless	3	12,5%
		- Effortless		
		- Misunderstand		
5.	Acronyms	- G5!	7	29,2%
		- F2F		
		- YOLO		
		- OIC		
		- XOXO		
		- LMAO		
		- FYI		
		TOTAL	24	100%

Table 4.2. List of Slang Found and the Sources

No.	Type of Slang	Words	Source
1.	Compound	Couple goals	Reel “Dijamin Jaksel Abis” Tgl 30 Oktober 2022 https://www.instagram.com/reel/CkUiuKwpW4-/?igsh=ODNleDJ4eXB6jdq
		Toxic relationship	Reel “Bahasa Anak Jakarta Selatan part 2” Tgl 24 Juni 2023 https://www.instagram.com/reel/Ct3t3EEAJl5/?igsh=MTVxdGtwZWV5NDJpMg==
		Trust issue	Reel “Bahas Bahasa Anak Jaksel” Tgl 29 Agustus 2023 https://www.instagram.com/reel/CwhY5Q5tjZZ/?igsh=MWk0ajRIM29hMHFmeQ==
		Bad egg	Reel “Bukan dimakan tapi dihafalin” Tgl 1 Desember 2022 https://www.instagram.com/reel/Clm1DZVgxyl/?igsh=MXN5Z290Y2R1MnRqaA==
		Smart cookie	Reel “Bukan dimakan tapi dihafalin” Tgl 1 Desember 2022 https://www.instagram.com/reel/Clm1DZVgxyl/?igsh=MXN5Z290Y2R1MnRqaA==
2.	Blending	Hangry	Reel “Bahas singkatan dalam Bahasa Inggris” Tgl 22 Oktober 2022 https://www.instagram.com/reel/CkAwM2RDEYj/?igsh=cmJ5YmplY2VnZndv
		Brunch	Reel “Blended Words” Tgl 23 November 2021 https://www.instagram.com/reel/CWmlCwIp6xh/?igsh=N3dlbjF5aGZ0NzRm
		Frename	Reel “Kosakata Campuran Gak Pake Hafalan” Tgl 27 Oktober 2022 https://www.instagram.com/reel/CkMvz1

			mJSwW/?igsh=Zzk3aGE0bjE3ZzR5
		Staycation	Reel “Kosakata Campuran Gak Pake Hafalan” Tgl 27 Oktober 2022 https://www.instagram.com/reel/CkMvz1mJSwW/?igsh=Zzk3aGE0bjE3ZzR5
		Bestie	Reel “American Slang yang sering digunakan dalam speaking” Tgl 17 Oktober 2022 https://www.instagram.com/reel/Cj0AAkDjCaj/?igsh=MWw1cWZiYnEwczBhag==
3	Clipping	Ship	Reel “Teen Slang 2022” Tgl 19 Mei 2022 https://www.instagram.com/reel/Cdu2tSjH4d/?igsh=Yno4ZGR5M3FrZTFr
		Fit	Reel “English Slang” Tgl 1 September 2021 https://www.instagram.com/reel/CTRX5-UJ3-x/?igsh=NndhYXo1cGo5bjlw
		Sus	Reel “American Slang Words part 2” Tgl 2 Maret 2023 https://www.instagram.com/reel/CpSZSH-gdRv/?igsh=NzdiNG5odGp1M2Fp
		Tho	Reel “Emang Apa Sih Slang” Tgl 12 Maret 2021 https://www.instagram.com/p/CMUI9YphN6r/?igsh=MTljcjRoaGswd214Nw==
4	Derivation or Affixation	Careless	Reel “Lawan Kata” Tgl 21 Desember 2022 https://www.instagram.com/reel/CmaV4G5JMTI/?igsh=enZxcmtxem93MTIj
		Effortless	Reel “Tinggal ditambah -less” Tgl 16 November 2022 https://www.instagram.com/reel/CIAUgW0JIOX/?igsh=MWdjZ3lwcTRyeHB5Yg==
		Misunderstand	Reel “Yang buaya pasti tahu ini” Tgl 15 Juli 2023 https://www.instagram.com/reel/CutrijiYgc9v/?igsh=MXN3N2w2dWY4bTczdA==
5	Acron	G5!	Post pict. “Slang Singkat Tapi Dahsyat”

.	yms		Tgl 9 April 2023 https://www.instagram.com/p/CqyohmEBkJh/?igsh=NGY4djU4Z283Yzhv
		F2F	Reel “English Slang biar makin gawl” Tgl 9 Juni 2022 https://www.instagram.com/reel/Cej8XjZDJEI/?igsh=MTE0YWQwamU5bjB1aQ==
		YOLO	Reel “Bahasa Anak Gaul” Tgl 11 September 2023 https://www.instagram.com/reel/CxDIrNrtIul/?igsh=czdzenFwNDc2Yg==
		OIC	Reel “Slang Gaul Harus Kamu Tahu 2023” Tgl 24 Februari 2023 https://www.instagram.com/reel/CpCc2GDjdyN/?igsh=YWoxc2hieGU0eWM5
		XOXO	Post pict. Tgl 18 April 2023 https://www.instagram.com/p/CrKqnCRvq8F/?igsh=MW1ua2Q2cDlqaG1pYw==
		LMAO	Post pict. Tgl 18 April 2023 https://www.instagram.com/p/CrKqnCRvq8F/?igsh=MW1ua2Q2cDlqaG1pYw==
		FYI	Reel “Singkatan Chattingan Bahasa Inggris” Tgl 12 Juni 2022 https://www.instagram.com/reel/Ces3jdzD12v/?igsh=MXI4eXRuY2d3ZXNpdQ==

2. Real Meaning of the Slang Words Used by People in Daily Communication Found on the @kampuninggrism Account

Some slang words found on the @kampuninggrism instagram account and their real meaning used in daily communication:

Table 4.3 Slang Words and Real Meaning

Slang Words	Real Meaning in daily communication
Couple goals	Pasangan serasi or pasangan yang jadi panutan
Toxic relationship	Hubungan tidak sehat
Trust issue	Sulit percaya
Bad egg	Orang jahat
Smart cookie	Orang pintar
Hangry	Marah dan lapar
Brunch	Makan menjelang siang
Frenemy	Saingan
Staycation	Liburan di hotel
Bestie	Teman dekat
Ship	Hubungan
Fit	Baju
Sus	Curiga
Tho	Sih
Careless	Ceroboh
Effortless	Mudah
Misunderstand	Salah paham
G5!	Tos!
F2F	Berhadapan
YOLO	Hidup cuma sekali
OIC	Aku paham
XOXO	Peluk cium
LMAO	Ngakak banget
FYI	Info tambahan

Based on the data above, the researcher can conclude that there are lots of slang languages that have penetrated and are used by teenagers, with social media and

English course accounts or tutoring as intermediaries for spreading slang quickly. With English course accounts on various platforms it makes it easy for people to learn English easily without coming to the course and not spending a lot of money and effort. Of course, this is highly recommended for someone who wants to learn English comfortably and flexibly, so that it can be done anytime and anywhere. The @kampuninggrism team is active on their Instagram account and is creative in making interesting and not boring posts for learning English, from these interesting posts it makes followers more comfortable and easy to understand when they learn English.¹ The @kampuninggrism team routinely uploads content including making Feeds, Reels, Stories, or even Live Streaming; and the content they create is very diverse including discussing slang, idioms, grammar, vocabulary, and how to pronounce a word properly. The @kampuninggrism team makes daily quizzes on Instagram stories to hone vocabulary and other English skills such as listening, guessing song lyrics according to the writing, synonyms and antonyms, grammar, and so on.

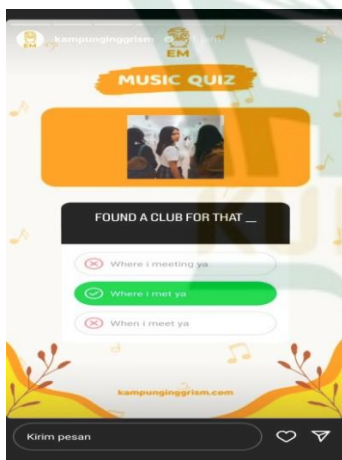


Figure 4.1 Music Quiz

Figure 4.2 Daily Quiz (Grammar)

¹ Apriliana D. Cahyaningsih, "Students' Perception on Learning English Vocabulary via @kampuninggrism Instagram Account" (thesis, IAIN Salatiga, 2022)



Figure 4.3 Discussion

The existence of slang is not too worrying when we look at it from two sides. On the one hand, the use of slang can have a negative impact, namely a person's lack of understanding of good language, which is suitable with the rules of language that are usually used for formal situations. On the other hand, the use of slang also has its function, namely to create intimacy when talking to someone so you don't feel awkward or too formal.

As an educator, you also have an important role in using the trend of slang, namely giving directions to students or teenagers about the context of using language according to the other person, the situation, and conditions when we communicate using formal language and when we will use informal language such as slang. If someone misplaces the use of language, which is not by the situation and conditions, there will be a misunderstanding of meaning, this can occur because the meaning of slang has a special meaning. This is following Coleman's theory or opinion, namely, slang is a type of everyday language whose position is below the level of educational standards, which consists of new words or

words that have special meanings.² One of the reasons young people use slang is as a form of high intellect as Ivan Lanin said on BBC News Indonesia,³ this is following Mary Bucholtz's theory that slang is used to form the identity of young people⁴ where the use of slang makes a difference between someone who has high and low intellectuality, so according to them using slang when communicating shows that they look cool, both when communicating directly or via chat or writing letters to friends their age.

B. Discussion

1. Types of Slang in the Instagram Account @kampunginggrism

After analysed and presented the data found from the types of slang on the @kampunginggrism instagram account, the researcher explained that the data that had been presented included: slang compounding type (20,8%) there were five words found, namely couple goals, toxic relationship, trust issue, bad egg, smart cookie; slang blending type (20,8%) there were five words found: hangry, brunch, frenemy, staycation, bestie; slang clipping type (16,7%) there were four words found: ship, fit, sus, tho; slang derivation or affixation type (12,5%) there were three words found: careless, effortless, misunderstand; slang acronyms type (29,2%) there were seven words found: G5!, F2F, YOLO, OIC, XOXO, LMAO, FYI. The total number of slang found was 24 words. In this analysis, the researcher limited only twenty four slang words because the researcher only took a few of the many posts about slang words, and also to make the discussion more focused.

² Julie Coleman, *The Life of Slang*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 2012), 12.

³ <https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/trensosial-45499464.amp>, accessed on 20 May 2023

⁴ Entisar Elsherif and Nadia Nsir, "Introducing Slang to English Language Learners", *Ohio TESOL Journal* 7, no. 3 (2015) : 6, https://www.academia.edu/19516671/introducing_Slang_to_English_Language_Learners

2. Real Meaning of the Slang Words Used by People in Daily Communication Found on the @kampuninggrism Account

Before explaining some of the slang words that have been found, the researcher reads and looks for some slang terms in the dictionary, the researcher uses the e-book Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expressions and uses an online slang dictionary, namely Dictionary.com. Meanings then Slang to find vocabulary in slang words. Then, the researcher interprets one by one the slang words on Instagram @kampuninggrism from a sociolinguistic point of view along with the meaning or meaning of each slang word.

a. Compounding

As the researcher explained in Chapter 2 previously, what is meant by compounding is a kind of slang that makes a new word by combining two or more words. Compounding is composed of noun + noun, adjective + adjective, noun + adjective, or adjective + noun. Types of slang words in the form of compounding that researcher have found are:

Table 4.4. Slang Compounding

Slang Words	Real meaning in Indonesian
- Couple goals	- Pasangan serasi or pasangan yang jadi panutan
- Toxic relationship	- Hubungan tidak sehat
- Trust issue	- Sulit percaya
- Bad egg	- Orang jahat
- Smart cookie	- Orang pintar

1) Couple goals

- The word *couple* is a **noun**, couple means two people or things, seen together or associated.⁵
- The word *goals* is a **noun**, goals mean something that you hope to achieve.⁶

The sentence "couple goals" is a type of slang that is included in the compounding type because it consists of two words put together, namely in the form of a noun + noun. The sentence "couple goals" if interpreted literally means "pair goals". However, the true meaning of the phrase "couple goals" is not like that.

According to an online slang dictionary, couple goals mean characterize various actions, or couples themselves, that display a depth of connection someone wants in their own love life.⁷ The term "couple goals" is often used to comment on couples on social media, such as netizens commenting on wedding posts or celebrity couples together on Instagram. There is an implied meaning when someone uses the term "couple goals", which indicates they want or expect something from a partner so they can find the partner they want, or simply as a form of appreciation for other couples because they are considered very suitable for each other. For example, a celebrity or other person who has a partner who has the same beautiful face, or someone who has an ideal partner, namely mutual support, helping each other with homework and taking care of children, understanding and loving each other, or even grandparents who still together to old age who keep the marriage bond until death. Often Indonesian netizens comment on the things that have been

⁵ Oxford University, *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary Fourth Edition* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2008), 100.

⁶ Oxford University, *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary Fourth Edition*, 190.

⁷ <https://www.dictionary.com/e/relationship-goals/> , accessed on 31 May 2023

explained earlier by saying "*couple goals banget yaah...*".

2) Toxic Relationship

- The word *toxic* is an **adjective**, means containing poison; poisonous.⁸
- The word *relationship* is a **noun**, means way in which two people, countries, etc behave towards or deal with each other.⁹

The phrase "toxic relationship" is the second part of the slang compounding type because it is composed of two words in the form of an adjective + noun. If taken literally the meaning of the term "toxic relationship" is "*hubungan beracun*". However, what is meant by the term "toxic relationship" is not a relationship that contains a lot of deadly poison, but has its own meaning that defines the slang expression "toxic relationship".

For people or young people who often use social media in their daily lives, they are already familiar with this slang term. Because this slang term is widely used by young people to assess a relationship, both relationships with partners and relationships with close friends. The term "toxic relationship" is used by society, especially young people, to assess and express unhealthy relationships. What is meant by an unhealthy relationship is a relationship that causes a negative impact on a person, both physically and mentally, or one of the two parties feels harmed or hurt. Sometimes there are also human attitudes that cause relationships to become toxic, namely a lack of sympathy and empathy for people, controlling or suppressing someone, being manipulative, like to disparage someone.

⁸ Oxford University, *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary Fourth Edition*, 471.

⁹ Oxford University, *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary Fourth Edition*, 371.

3) Trust issue

- The word *trust* is a **noun**, means belief that somebody or something is good, sincere, etc and will not try to harm or deceive you.¹⁰
- The word *issue* is a **noun**, means problem or worry that somebody with something.¹¹

The term "trust issue" is included in the category of slang compounding because it is composed of two words in the form of a noun + noun. The term "trust issue" if interpreted literally into Indonesian means "*masalah kepercayaan*". This term is used by society, especially young people when they have difficulty trusting others after learning of betrayal or other bad events that have happened to other people. Those who experience "trust issues" in their lives will find it difficult to believe in someone's words or actions because they are afraid that they will feel disappointed in the future. The emergence of "trust issues" could be due to problems in the past such as betrayal, conflicts with parents, etc.

4) Bad Egg

- The word *bad* is an **adjective**, means not good; unpleasant.¹²
- The word *egg* is a **noun**, means round object with a hard shell, containing a baby bird.¹³

The next slang word is "bad egg". The bad egg is included in the slang compounding type because it is composed of two words in the form of an adjective + noun. The term "bad egg" if translated into Indonesian literally means "*telur busuk*". Someone who may have never used or heard of this term finds it

¹⁰ Oxford University, *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary Fourth Edition*, 477.

¹¹ Oxford University, *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary Fourth Edition*, 237.

¹² Oxford University, *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary Fourth Edition*, 27.

¹³ Oxford University, *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary Fourth Edition*, 143.

very strange. However, someone who has heard this expression already understands what it means.

The term "bad egg" according to McGraw-Hill's slang dictionary is a repellent person.¹⁴ Meanwhile, according to the online slang dictionary "bad egg" is a person who is bad, dishonest, or unreliable, a good for nothing.¹⁵ From the previous understanding, we can conclude that the term "bad egg" means someone bad. This expression is usually used for someone who has a bad attitude or behavior, commits a crime, or someone who cannot be trusted.

5) Smart Cookie

- The word *smart* is an **adjective**, means intelligent.¹⁶

- The word *cookie* is a **noun**, means person.¹⁷

The term "smart cookie" is included in the slang compounding type because it is composed of two words in the form of an adjective + noun. The term "smart cookie" is interpreted in Indonesian literally, namely "*kue pintar*". However, from the point of view of slang, what is meant by "smart cookie" is not like that, but means a *clever person*.¹⁸

Informal and formal language is very different. Someone who is accustomed to using formal language will find it difficult when dealing with people who use informal language. Like before, someone who rarely or doesn't even know slang will interpret and think that the word "cookie" means *biscuit*. However, it is different from people who already understand the slang used by Americans that what is meant by "cookies" is a *person*. So, the term

¹⁴ Richard A. Spears, *McGraw-Hill's Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expressions* (USA: The McGraw-Hill Companies, 2006), 13.

¹⁵ <https://www.dictionary.com/browse/bad-egg> accessed on 1 June 2023.

¹⁶ Oxford University, *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary Fourth Edition*, 418.

¹⁷ Oxford University, *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary Fourth Edition*, 96.

¹⁸ Richard A. Spears, *McGraw-Hill's Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expressions*, 324.

"smart cookie" is used to give nicknames to people who are smart, intelligent, and talented at certain things.

b. Blending

Next is the blending type. This type of slang word blending mixes or combines two words into one word. Some of the words found by researchers that fall into the blending type category are:

Table 4.5. Slang Blending

Slang Words	Real meaning in Indonesian
- Hangry	- Marah dan lapar
- Brunch	- Makan menjelang siang
- Frenemy	- Saingan
- Staycation	- Liburan di hotel
- Bestie	- Teman dekat

1) Hangry

The phrase *hangry* is a combination of two words, namely the words **hungry and angry**. This expression is used by someone when he feels hungry and angry at the same time.

2) Brunch

The phrase *brunch* is a combination of the words **breakfast and lunch**. This expression is often used by someone to mention the term meal time which is usually done between breakfast and lunch, which is 11.00 - 12.00. People do *brunch* when they don't have enough time to do breakfast in the morning or it has become someone's habit.

3) Frenemy

The phrase *frenemy* is a combination of the words **friend and enemy**. This expression usually occurs in friendly relations. This expression of *frenemy* is used for someone who pretends to be a

friend but is an enemy. Usually, people who are frenemy are happy for their friend's failure.

4) Staycation

The phrase *staycation* is a combination of the words **stay and vacation**. According to the Cambridge dictionary, a *staycation* is a holiday that you take at home or near your home rather than traveling to another place.¹⁹ This expression is one of the activities of people when they are on vacation. The purpose of a *staycation* is a vacation in a city, where people live temporarily in hotels or apartments in that city.

5) Bestie

The phrase *bestie* is a combination of the words **best and friend**. As opposed to “frenemy”, this *bestie* expression is used to refer to a close friend who is like a relative or someone you know well.

c. Clipping

The next type of slang word formation is clipping. This type of clipping is a kind of slang that abbreviates one word into its part of the word. It can be said we cut a part of the word into a new word. Here are some words that researcher have found that fall into the clipping category:

Table 4.6. Slang Clipping

Slang Words	Real meaning in Indonesian
- Ship	- Hubungan
- Fit	- Baju
- Sus	- Curiga
- Tho	- Sih

1) Ship

The word *ship* is a type of slang that is included in the clipping category, because the word *ship* is a clip of a word, namely the word

19

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/staycation?q=Staycation>
 accessed on 4 June 2023

relationship. The word *ship* is often used by young people when chatting with their friends to shorten words.

2) Fit

The word *fit* is a cut or short part of the word **outfit**, therefore the word *fit* is included in the clipping category because it is part of a word. The word **outfit** itself has two meanings, namely about the way people dress and about organizations or groups of people. So the word *fit* is interpreted according to the context of the conversation. Indeed, people who do not know the meanings of several words will have difficulty understanding the conversation and sometimes it can lead to misunderstandings.

3) Sus

The word *sus* is part of clipping, which is a piece of the word **suspicious**. The word *sus* in slang is used by people to express suspicion of someone or something.

4) Tho

The word *tho* is also included in the slang word formation type in the category of clipping because it is a clipping of a word, namely the word **though**. The use of the word *tho* means "sih" in Indonesian. In Indonesian, according to KBBI the word "sih" is used as an additive or affirmation word in interrogative sentences,²⁰ and as an affirmation word for sentences whose function is to justify a statement.

d. Derivation or Affixation

The next type of slang is derivation or affixation, which is a kind of slang that free morpheme or root word combined with affixes to create a new word. The following is a slang derivation or affixation data that is often used by young people:

²⁰ <https://kbbi.kemendikbud.go.id/entri/Sih> accessed on 8 June 2023

Table 4.7. Slang Derivation or Affixation

Slang Words	Real meaning in Indonesian
- Careless	- Ceroboh
- Effortless	- Mudah
- Misunderstand	- Salah paham

1) Careless

The word *careless* is included in the derivational affixes because it gets an affix on the word. The word *careless* comes from the word "**care**" and then gets the affix "**-less**" behind the word which is called a suffix. The word *careless* is used by people to refer to someone who does not have a sense of caution.

2) Effortless

The word *effortless* is included in the derivational affixes because it gets affixes to the word. The word *effortless* comes from the word "**effort**" and then gets the affix "**-less**" behind the word which is called a suffix. The word *effortless* is the antonym of the word *effort*. If *effort* is defined as someone's effort, then *effortless* is defined as someone who has no effort in his life.

3) Misunderstand

The word *misunderstand* is included in derivational prefixes because it has an affix to the word. The word *misunderstanding* comes from the word "**understand**" which has the affix "**mis-**" in front of the word which is called a prefix. The suffix "**mis-**" in the word is interpreted as "wrong or mistake". The word *misunderstand* is defined as a failure to understand something. Sometimes misunderstandings become disputes between people.

e. Acronyms

The last type of slang is acronyms. Acronyms are a kind of slang words that make up a new word by taking the initial letter from some word. There are several forms of acronyms found by researcher, as follows:

Table 4.8. Slang Acronyms

Slang Words	Real meaning in Indonesia
- G5!	- Tos!
- F2F	- Berhadapan
- YOLO	- Hidup cuma sekali
- OIC	- Aku paham
- XOXO	- Peluk cium
- LMAO	- Ngakak banget
- FYI	- Info tambahan

1) G5!

G5! phrase Included in the acronyms type because of the G5! Is an abbreviation of the sentence **Gimme Five!** Which in Indonesian means "tos!". **Gimme five! or Give me five!** means something you say when you want someone to open a hand so you can hit it with your open hand in greeting or celebration.²¹

2) F2F

The phrase *F2F* is included in the acronym type because *F2F* stands for **Face to Face**, the word "to" is replaced with the number 2 because the word "to" and the mention of the number "2" have almost the same sound or pronunciation. The term *F2F* is a meeting of a person with another person directly or face to face with each other. Abbreviations like these are usually used when someone writes a chat with other people or friends.

3) YOLO

The form of slang word formation which includes the following acronyms, namely *YOLO*. *YOLO* is an abbreviation of the sentence **You Only Live Once**. This term is an abbreviation that is familiar to young people because this term is often mentioned by people or even content creators on

²¹

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/give-me-five>
accessed on 14 June 2023

TikTok, Instagram and YouTube. The meaning of the term *YOLO* which is often used by young people is to enjoy life and not waste time and do what you want because you only live once. *YOLO* also has a negative impact on someone, which can make someone act rashly and arbitrarily.

4) OIC

The term *OIC* is an abbreviation of the sentence **Oh I See**. The word "See" is replaced with the letter "C" because both have the same pronunciation. This term is used by society to show that someone understands what other people say.

5) XOXO

The term *XOXO* is part of the acronym which stands for **hugs and kisses**. The term *XOXO* can be interpreted as hugs and kisses, which comes from the assumption that people think that the X symbol is a kiss because the X symbol looks like two pursed lips, while the O symbol is a hug because it looks like someone is circling his arms in a hugging motion. Usually, the term *XOXO* is used by someone when writing a letter to a friend.

6) LMAO

The term *LMAO* is also included in slang. The *LMAO* form is part of the acronym, an extension of the term *LMAO*, namely **Laughing My Ass Off**. The term *LMAO* is used to respond to something funny. *LMAO* is almost the same as *LOL* but there are things that differentiate it. The difference between *LOL* and *LMAO* is that if *LOL* is used to laugh at something funny, *LMAO* is used to laugh at something even funnier. If explained further, the term *LMAO* is defined as "laughing so hard that your ass feels like it's out of place."

7) FYI

The last term included in the acronyms category is *FYI*. The term *FYI* is very popular on social media, the term *FYI* itself is an abbreviation of **For Your Information**. In the 1930s, this term was used for the first time by journalists when sending

messages via telegram, indicating that the message sent should only be read by the person to whom the telegram was addressed. Currently, the term *FYI* is used to provide or show information to others and does not require any action. To make formal writing, *FYI* is written in capital letters. Meanwhile, for writing in the informal realm, *FYI* is written without capital letters.

After knowing the slang vocabularies above, speakers can use one of the vocabularies above to communicate with other people. Vocabulary is one of the basic components of learning English. Vocabulary is an important component for someone to be proficient in English because all skills in English require a competent vocabulary. Mastery of vocabulary can determine someone's ability to master English not only in writing but also orally. In learning activities at school, students will easily follow the learning process if they have sufficient vocabulary. However, in reality, there are still many problems found in analyzing vocabulary, especially when communicating using slang words. Slang is informal English created and used by certain communities, the specific communities in question are young people and other groups. As explained by George Yule, slang or "colloquial speech" is defined as words or phrases that are used as substitutes for everyday terms that are often used by young speakers and other groups within them.²²

Slang is mostly used by young speakers, although there are also older speakers who use it. Younger speakers have an influence on the formation of slang. They create new words in their community, which only their own community understands. Therefore, young people are interested in using slang in their conversations. This is the reason why people speak differently in different social contexts, the social factor that is the influence here is age. Not only do you need to pay attention to social factors that influence slang when researching American slang, but you

²² George Yule, *The Study of Language Fourth Edition*, (USA: Cambridge University Press, 2012), 259.

also need to recognize the role of slang itself. The difficulty with slang is when examining the function of the language itself. People find it difficult to answer when asked about the reasons why slang is used and what its function is. Sociolinguistically, the interpersonal function is the most basic function of language, because basically language is a tool for communicating and regulating how to relate to other parties or people. This statement is in accordance with Holmes' theory which states that sociolinguistics is the science that explains why people speak differently in different social contexts, and identifies the social function of language and the way language is used to convey social meaning.²³ The interpersonal function or social function of slang according to Zhou and Fan's theory,²⁴ namely:

a. Pursuit of Self-Identity

Slang is considered a symbol for dividing groups because it differentiates between groups within the scope of society or association. If someone uses slang words or expressions within a certain group, then he or she will be considered part of that group. In fact, people who communicate using slang or communicate using code-mixing are considered to be following the language trend of "anak jaksel", so that they are seen by other people as slang. In contrast to people who communicate without using slang or using code-mixing in their language, they will be judged by other people as lacking updates or behind trends.

b. Feeling Emotion

The second function of social slang is feeling emotion. This feeling emotion functions to show or express the speaker's attitude to the person he is talking to. Psychologically, slang helps people to express their feelings strongly.

²³ Janet Holmes, *An Introduction To Sociolinguistics Fourth Edition* (New York: Routledge, 2013), 1.

²⁴ Yanchun Z. and Yanhong F, "A Sociolinguistic Study of American Slang", *ACADEMY PUBLISHER* 3, no. 12 (2013) : 2212, <https://www.academypublication.com/issues/past/tpls/vol03/12/08.pdf>

c. Achieving Politeness

Slang is often used in informal situations. In these circumstances, the hose applies a fatigue function. The phatic function is a function that establishes relationships, maintains, shows friendly feelings, or social solidarity. Therefore, slang can maintain friendly relations and intimacy between friends.

The reasons people use slang according to Brook in his book *Varieties of English* are as follows:²⁵

1. Increasing activeness in communication so that it doesn't appear stiff or formal
2. Feeling greater intimacy or familiarity in using language, that's why slang is very popular among friends.
3. Feeling of dissatisfaction with words that are considered to have been used for too long or are stale.
4. Can giving the impression of friendly informality in a situation.

Learning English is not just guided by school books or just relying on teachers at school, you can learn English from anywhere and can take advantage of social networks. What someone usually does to learn English outside the school environment is listen to Western music, read novels or news in English, watch films with English translation, and use social media to follow the activities of content creators who create content about the language. English mainly discusses idioms or slang that are not found in school books, and so on.

Social networking is one of the factors that influences the use of English slang words. Lesley Milroy mentioned in her study of social networks in Belfast several advantages of social networks: namely as a useful tool for studying small things independently and in detail; useful in situations (such as school children or immigrant communities) where the concept of social class is irrelevant or unclear; and it is based on relationships between individuals rather than lumping individuals into group

²⁵ George L. Brook, *Varieties of English 2nd ed.*, (London: The Macmillan Press LTD, 1979), 126

averages; and is therefore essentially intersubjective.²⁶ From Milroy's opinion, it can be concluded that social networking is an important part of a person's life that influences communication or speaking style. How people communicate with each other is influenced by their social network or the people around them.

Slang is usually used by the millennial generation. Slang words used by young people can be found on their social media such as Instagram, Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter, etc. In this era, the millennial generation or young people prefer to use slang rather than formal language, this phenomenon raises the possibility that the next generation will not be able to know and use language in accordance with national language standards.²⁷ The existence of social media contributes to students or young people communicating online with other people using slang, therefore they can learn and know slang. In contrast, in the school environment, students will rarely receive knowledge about slang in their formal teaching and learning. Teachers may also not provide direction and encouragement to students in using social media so that they are used wisely, such as how students can use English slang correctly.

Based on researcher's observations, young people are more interested in slang in their daily conversations such as chatting, direct conversation, or social media. On social media platforms such as Facebook and Instagram, there are many activities that can be done, namely writing, uploading photos with certain captions, broadcasting live, writing or replying to comments, and following useful reels (short videos) on both platforms. On the Twitter platform, users can also upload photos or videos with certain captions, comment on a post. Usually someone provides captions or writes comments on platforms that use slang, there are lots of slang words on various platforms today. When people

²⁶ Muhartoyo and Baby Samantha W., "The Use of English Slang Words in Informal Communication Among 8th Semester Students of English Department in BINUS University", *HUMANIORA* 5, no. 1 (2014) : 201

²⁷ Tri I. Rezeki, Rakhmat W. Sagala, Efrini P., Juliantina, "Slang Words Used by Millennial Generation in Instagram", *Jurnal Serunai Bahasa Inggris* 11, no. 2 (2019) : 75

read a post or comment on social media that uses slang, and if they don't understand the slang word, they will automatically look for the meaning of the slang word, and this can increase their slang vocabulary. When they often encounter slang that they find on various platforms such as Facebook, Instagram and Twitter, it will certainly increase their linguistic vocabulary. Teenagers, especially students, can also apply the slang vocabulary that they have discovered into their daily activities such as communicating with friends via chat or speaking directly, this makes them remember slang terms more easily, relaxed and fun.

Another contribution of using slang, apart from being able to enrich vocabulary, is that it can improve a person's or student's writing ability. Writing activities can be done by writing posts on social media or writing letters addressed to someone. The procedure for writing letters, both formal and informal letters, can be found in the English textbook level XI SMA/MA/SMK/MAK Chapter 5 material Letter Writing²⁸:

Table 4.9. Textbook Chapter 5 “Letter Writing”

KOMPETENSI DASAR	
3.6	Distinguish social functions, text structures, and linguistic elements in the form of special texts in the form of personal letters by giving and receiving information related to one's own activities and those around them, according to the context of their use.
4.6	Personal Text
4.6.1	Capturing meaning contextually related to social functions, text structures, and linguistic elements of special texts in the form of personal letters related to one's own activities and those around them.
4.6.2	Compose special texts in the form of personal letters regarding the activities of oneself and those around them, orally and in writing, taking into account social functions, text structure, and

²⁸Mahrugh Bashir, *Bahasa Inggris* (Jakarta: Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, 2017), 61-63.

	linguistic elements, correctly and in context.
--	------------------------------------------------

Table 4.10. Linguistic Features of Personal/Informal Letters

Linguistic Features	
Sentence structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accuracy of grammar is important - Complete sentences are expected - Slang can be used - Use the contractions such as <i>I'll, I'm, We'll</i> - Use personal pronouns such as <i>I, we, you</i> - Use active voice
Style:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Language use may be personal like first and second person pronouns - Be warm - Use the person's name you are writing to - Vary sentence length - Write in a natural, conversational style - Let your personality shine through in your writing

Judging from the table above in the *Linguistic Features* section, there is the sentence "slang can be used" in the sentence structure, this means that someone can use slang language when writing informal letters addressed to friends or friends of the same age. To write an informal letter, the teacher has a role to introduce some slang terms that can be used to write letters or send messages to someone via e-mail or everyday chat. Implicitly, slang is only used to communicate with friends of the same age, and among young people. The activity of making posts and writing captions using slang allows students to improve their language writing skills. Meanwhile, when they create certain captions according to their wishes and express their feelings using slang terms, then they will feel their own happiness. The use of slang on Instagram status can be used as a medium for students or other people to write and improve

their English writing skills, and will provide a better understanding of the meaning of slang terms.²⁹



²⁹ Eliya Kurniati and Rusfandi, “The Use of Slang on EFL Students’ Instagram Statuses”, *Atlantis Press SARL* 542, (2021) : 108.