



Articles

Indonesian Lingual Variation Use Among Millennials In The Industrial Revolution Era 4.0

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A B S T R A C T

It is a fact that language is dynamic, and nothing can not stop it from changing. This dynamism has implications for the use of various languages among Indonesians. The youth mostly uses it because they are active and massive users of technology and social media. This research aims to describe the form and character of the linguistic variation of slang which is popularly used by the millennial generation. In this study, data is taken from social media, and direct informants then analyzed using a qualitative descriptive method. The results showed that four types of linguistic variation of slang which is popularly used by the millennial generation such phonology (32,29%), morphology (22,92%), syntax (4,17%), and semantics aspect (40, 63%). Based on the results, the millennial generation's most dominant type of semantics aspect with 39 data (40, 63%). It means that millennials preferred using more slang utterances modified in semantic elements. Millennials did not completely change or create many new meanings. They retained the meanings of existing references only in the forms of new terms.

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is currently in the era of the industrial revolution of 4.0. This era is also known as the era of advancements in the field of technology. Such an obvious issue also has an impact on other scientific fields, such as linguistics. Basically, language is a purely dynamic human product. Such constant change has significant implications for the use of varied languages among Indonesians.

Slang is a language variation phenomenon that shows a shifting or changing in a language form and meaning that occurs temporally. Adolescents use it to show their social identities (Wirawan & Andriany, 2019; Larasati, 2018; Preece, 2018; Setyawati, 2014; Eble, 2006; Drake, 1980, Allen, 1998; Mattiello, 2005, 2008; Smith, 2011). Eble (1996) has a similar perspective with the previous statement that *slang is an ever-changing set of colloquial words and phrases that speakers use to establish or reinforce social identity or cohesiveness*

within a group or with a trend fashion in society at large. It can be said that slang that exists and popular nowadays will change continually because this phenomenon is changing dynamically.

Indonesian slang phenomenon has existed since the 1970s (Preece, 2015; Manns, 2010: 79), it has developed among adolescents as an identity and culture. There are several differences between Indonesian slang in the past and the era of the 4.0 industrial revolution: slang distribution area, the scope of slang community, and media. In the Indonesian slang distribution perspective, it was only known by a limited scope in the past. It is only spread among the youth communities in big cities. Today, slang has spread widely, not only in big cities (Suhardianto & Suryani, 2018; Zhuo & Fan, 2013). In the perspective of Indonesia slang use, It is used to be only popular in the informal sector in a particular community, while currently slang is also used in the formal sector, such as schools and offices (Suhardianto & Suryani, 2018: 164; Wijana,

2011). In the perspective of how Indonesia slang's spread, it spread through the media of fiction books adapted by the movie then spread through radio, which was then used by certain youth communities. Today, slang can spread massively due to technological advances and social media use (Suhardianto & Suryani, 2018: 164; Zein & Wagiati, 2018: 243). There is another perspective that is the most interesting issue to discuss the Indonesian slang that developed in the era of the industrial revolution 4.0, it is called the form of Indonesian slang.

The variations of the linguistic form of slang that emerged in Indonesia and were popularly used by the millennial generation in the Industrial Revolution 4.0 have unique and different characteristics from the previous ones. The linguistic form varies in all internal linguistics levels, such as phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. In the phonological aspect, there are variations in phoneme changes. In the morphological aspect, there are variations in affixation, while in the syntactic aspect, there is a change in the type of word class, while in semantics, new words or terms appear but still have existing meanings, or vice versa. Researchers are interested in analyzing the Lingual Variation of Slang in the Indonesia Millennial Generation from this background.

II. METHODS

The data in this study are the linguistic variations of popular Indonesian slang among millennials. Nonetheless, the current research focuses on studying slang languages in terms of four internal linguistics levels. The data are taken from social media and direct informants. The data collection technique was an observation method by listening to language use (Mahsun, 2005). The techniques that are used in this research were a recording technique and a taking note technique. It was done to record linguistic variations of the slang language used by the informants.

This research was analyzed using a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis. Descriptive analysis is a method that describes, describes a phenomenon that is currently occurring by using scientific procedures actually to answer problems (Sutedi, 2009). It can systematically describe the informants' slang language's linguistic variations,

which were then classified according to certain patterns. In this study, the writer will also describe the lingual variation data qualitatively.

III. RESULT

The dynamics of Indonesian lingual variation use in the current millennials can be categorized as slang phenomena. Such an obvious phenomenon is not a new issue in Indonesia, yet as time evolves, slang language has changed from time to time because it is temporal (Chaer & Leonie, 2010: 67). Various forms of slang language can be in the form of words, phrases, or clauses. Here are some examples of popular slang languages before the era of the industrial revolution 4.0: *maknyus*, *sakitnya tuh di sini*, *wanipiro*, *hujan becek ga ada ojek* (Swandy, 2017: 9).

Based on data sources, the researchers found that occur in four internal systems of language; phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics that use among millennials. It will be summarized in the following Table 1.

Tabel 1. Distribution of Indonesia Slang-formation analyzed by Four Internal Linguistics Aspects

Distribution of Indonesia Slang-formation		
Aspects	F	%
Phonology	31	32,29
Morphology	22	22,92
Syntax	4	4,17
Semantics	39	40,63
Total	96	100,00

1) Phonology

The dynamics of Indonesian lingual variation use of millennials occur at the phonology level as a branch of linguistics that examines the smallest unit of language, the phoneme (Muslich, 2010: 1). It focuses on the existence of changes in language sounds in some vocabularies that emerge in the era of the industrial revolution 4.0. The language change occurs in several classifications of language sound changes, including zeroization, metathesis, and phoneme replacement.

Table 2 shows the detailed distribution and frequency of data included in the phonological study.

Tabel 2. Phonological Data Classification and Percentage

Phonology		F	%
Zeroization	APS	2	2,08
	APO	1	1,04
	SYNCO	2	2,08
	MTS	6	6,25
	PR	9	9,38
ESC	APS+PR	4	4,17
	APO+PA	4	4,17
	SYNCO+PA	2	2,08
	SYNCO+PR+PA	1	1,04
	Total	31	32,29

In Table 2, it could be highlighted that in terms of phonological aspects, language use among millennials was dominated by PR (phoneme replacement), with a percentage of 9,38%. Each of the categories will be explained in more detail in the subsection below.

a) Zeroization

It is the elision of phonemic sounds to shorten pronunciation. It is considered a non-standard word form in Indonesian (Muslich, 2010: 123). It is divided into three categories, apheresis, apocope, and syncope.

Apheresis (APS)

Apheresis is the process of phonemic elision located at the beginning of a word. Indications of such apheresis occur in the following data.

(1) Sa ae lu

The clause “saaelu” actually consists of three words, “bisaajelu”. The term “sa” is apheresis of the word “bisa”, phonemes /b/ and phonemes /i/ are deleted from the word to shorten pronunciation.

(2) Khan Maen

The phrase “khan maen” consists of two words, “bukan” and “main”. The term “khan” is the apheresis of the word “bukan”, phonemes /b/ and /u/ are deleted from the word in order to shorten pronunciation.

Apocope (APO)

It is a phonemic omission process located at the end of words. These indications occur in the following data.

(2) Halu

The word “halu” comes from the word “halusinasi”, then the word experiences an apocopal process, thus the phoneme /s/, /i/, /n/, /a/, /s/, /i/ experiences elision in order to shorten pronunciation.

Syncope (SYNCO)

Syncope is a phoneme elision located in the middle of a word. These indications occur in the following data.

(1) Sa ae lu

The word “saaelu” consists of three words, “bisaajelu”. Furthermore, the word “aje” experiences a syncope process, the phoneme elision of /j/ to shorten pronunciation.

(2) Mon

The word “mon” is derived from the word “mohon”, then the word experiences a syncope process, thus the phonemes /h/ and /o/ are deleted to shorten pronunciation.

b) Metathesis (MTS)

It is a change in the phonemic order of a word thus it becomes two competing words. These metathesis indications occur in the following data.

(1) Kuy

The word “kuy” is derived from the word “yuk” which undergoes a metathesis process, and therefore the order of the words gets changes. At first, the word order is phoneme /y/, /u/, /k/to/k/, /u/, /y/.

(2) Woles

The word “woles” comes from English which refers to slow. Furthermore, this word experiences a metathesis process, from the beginning, the phoneme sequences /s/, /l/, /o/, /w/ become /w/, /o/, /l/, /e/, /s/. The emergence of phonemes /e/ between phonemes /l/ and /s/ is an anaptiksis process, the addition of vowels between two consonants to facilitate speech.

(3) Sabi

The word “sabi” has the standard form “bisa”. The word “bisa” consists of two syllables, /bi + sa/, then the word experiences metathesis process become /sa + bi/. In this case, the metathesis process takes place in the form of syllables.

c) Phoneme Replacement (PR)

It is a phoneme change that occurs randomly and without a pattern. This type does not include the previous classification mentioned. Indications of phoneme change occur in the following data.

(1) Santuy

The word “santuy” is a non-standard form of the word “santai”. In this regard, the phoneme /ai/ in the word “santai” is changed to /u/ and /y/. The reason is that the sound /i/ in diphthong /ai/ which is pronounced as /y/.

(2) Sangad

The word “sangad” comes from the word “sangat”, where the phoneme sound /t/ changes to the phoneme /d/. This happens because the phoneme sound /t/ as apikodental is adjacent to the phoneme /d/ as apicoalveolar sound.

(3) Misqueen

The word “misqueen” is a non-standard word of “miskin”. Furthermore, due to the same pronunciation in Indonesian of the phonemes /k/ and /q/ it is so-called dorsovelar. The phoneme /ee/ is the result of an adaptation of English which is pronounced as the sound [i].

d) Combination of Sound Changes (CSC)

The combination of sound changes is a process of deleting and adding phonemes to a word. In the combination process of phoneme sound changes, there are three types categorized in such idea, Apheresis + Phoneme Replacement, Apocope + Phoneme Addition, Syncope + Phoneme Addition, Syncope + Replacement + Phoneme Addition.

Apheresis + Phoneme Replacement (APS+PR)

Apheresis and phoneme replacement is a word that results from the process of Apheresis and phoneme replacement. The indications of apheresis and phoneme replacement can be seen in the following data.

(1) Cius

The word “Cius” is derived from the word “serius” that experienced the process of apheresis, the elision of the phoneme /s/ and /e/ which is at the beginning of the word. Subsequently, the phoneme /t/ is changed to phoneme /c/. Based on such an indication, it can be seen that this phoneme modification occurs without a particular pattern. It

is because, in a phonological way, the phonemes /t/ and phonemes /c/ has no similar place of articulation.

(2) Udin

The word “udin” comes from the word “sudah”. This word undergoes the process of apheresis, the elision of the phoneme /s/ at the beginning of a word. Moreover, the phonemes /a/ and /h/ at the end of the word are replaced by the phonemes /i/ and /n/.

Apocope + Phoneme Addition (APO+PA)

Apocope and phoneme addition is a process in which there is a phoneme elision process at the end of a word which then experiences phoneme addition at the end of the word. Indications of apocope and phonemes can be seen in the following data.

(1) Bangsul

The word “Bangsul” is derived from the word “bangsat” which experiences an apocopial process, the elision of the phoneme /a/ and /t/ at the end of the word, and thus the word becomes “bangs”. Furthermore, phonemes /u/ and /l/ are added, then become “bangs”. The phoneme modification that occurs in the word “bangsat” aims to refine the use of the word in a speech.

(2) Cembokur

The word “cembokur” comes from the word “cemburu” which undergoes an apocopial process, the elision of the phoneme /u/ at the end of a word, and thus the word becomes “cembur”. Furthermore, the word is added to the phoneme /o/ and /k/ before the last two phonemes, then becomes “cembokur”. This also happens to the word “sendokir” which comes from the word “sendiri”.

Syncope + Phoneme Addition (SYNCO + PA)

This process is a combination of syncope and phoneme addition in a word. These indications can be seen in the following data.

(1) Jokul

The word “Jokul” comes from the word “jual” which experiences a syncope process, the elision of the phoneme /a/ in the middle of the word, thus it becomes /jul/. Next, phonemes /o/ and /k/ are added between the first and third phonemes, and thus they become “jokul”. This also happens to the word “bokul” which comes from the word “beli”.

Syncope + Phonem Replacement + Phoneme Addition (SYNCO + PR + PA)

The combination of syncope, phoneme replacement, and phoneme addition is a process in which a word occurs three processes at once. These indications can be seen in the following data.

(1) Keles: /kɛləs/

The word “Keles” is a non-standard form of the word “kali”. The word experiences a syncope process, that is, the elision of the phoneme /a/ and being replaced by the phoneme /ɛ/ into “kɛli”. Then the phoneme /i/ is changed to phoneme /ə/ then to /kɛlə/, then the phoneme /s/ is added to the word and becomes /kɛləs/.

2) Morphology

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that examines larger structures above the morphemes, which are the smallest units of language. Based on in the current project, it is found there are three morphological processes: affixation, abbreviation, and acronym.

Details of distribution and frequency of data included in the morphological study were summarized in the following Table 3.

Tabel 3. Morphological Data Classification and Percentage

MORPHOLOGY		
	F	%
Affixation	Indonesian Prefix + English Root Word	2, 2,08
	English Prefix + Indonesian Root Word	2, 2,08
	English Suffix + Indonesian Root Word	1, 1,04
Abbreviation	3	3,13
Acronym	14	14,58
Total	22	22,92

Table 3 above demonstrated that from the review of morphological studies, Indonesian lingual variation use among millennials has experienced many modifications which are dominated by shortening some vocabulary in the form of acronyms, with a percentage of 14,58%. Each of the categories will be explained in more detail in the subsection below.

a) Affixation

Indonesian Prefix + English Root Word

A new word-formation that results from the affixation process that involves an Indonesian prefix added to the English root word. This indication can be seen in the following data.

(1) Sefruit = se- + fruit

The word “sefruit” undergoes a morphological process of affixation called prefixes. In this regard, the prefix which is an affix in Indonesian is gathered with the word fruit which is derived from English and has the Indonesian meaning “buah”. Thus, the word “sefruit” has the meaning of “sebuah”.

English Prefiks + Indonesia Root Word

English prefix + Indonesian root word is a new word formation resulting from the affixation process which involves prefixes or English prefixes added with Indonesian root words. These indications can be seen in the following data.

(1) Unfaedah = un- + faedah

The word “unfaedah” experiences affixed morphological processes, called prefixes. In that word the first un- which is an affix in English which has the meaning “no” next to the word “faedah” which comes from Indonesian, thus the word “unfaedah” has the meaning *tidak ada faedah atau tidak bermanfaat/no avail or useless*”.

(2) Autongakak = auto- + ngakak

The word “autongakak” experiences a morphological process called prefix. In that word the prefix auto- which is an affix in English has the meaning “directly” and is coupled with the word “ngakak” which means “to laugh”, and thus the word “autongakak” has the meaning “to laugh directly”.

English Suffix + Indonesian Root Word

English suffix + Indonesian root word is a new word-formation that results from an affixation process that involves an English suffix that previously contained Indonesian root words. This indication can be seen in the following data.

(1) Pelukable = peluk + -able

The word “pelukable” experiences a morphological process of affixation, such as suffix. In the above example, the basic word is “peluk” in which it gets

an affix at the end of the word in the form of “able” which has the Indonesian meaning “bisa”, thus the word “pelukable” has the meaning “evoking a desire to hug close”.

b) Abbreviation

An abbreviation is typically a shortened form of words or a combination of letters used to represent the whole. These indications can be seen in the following data.

(1) OOTD

Term “OOTD” morphologically experiences an abbreviation in a gradual type process. This is because the term OOTD is a combination of initial letters of four words, called “outfit of the day”. This term is generally intended to a fashion context means what she/he wore today.

c) Acronym

An acronym contains a set of initial letters from a phrase that usually form another word. This indication can be seen in the following data.

(1) Mantul

The word “mantul” is a combination of two words, “mantap” and “betul”. This word then experiences an acronym process by taking the first syllable (man) from the first word, then it combines with the last syllable of the second word (tul). Afterward, it becomes a new word, which is “mantul” which gives an extraordinary new meaning, yet it does not mean a backlash because it hits.

(2) SWAG

The word “SWAG” comes from English and is a combination of four words, “Silver, Wine, Art, and Gold”. This word is categorized as an acronym because it is a combination of words that originate from the initial letters of each word which can then be pronounced as a word. The use of this word is quite common among youths in Indonesia. In its use, this word is used as an expression to express a cool or elegant figure.

(3) Curanrek

The word “curanrek” is a combination of two words, “pencurian (theft)” and “korek (lighter)”. The word includes an acronym because it experiences a morphological process, prefix omission of “peN-” at the beginning of the word “pencurian” and phonemes /i/ on the rest of such word omission,

and then it is combined with the last syllable from the word “korek”, that is “rek”, thus the term “curanrek” occurs.

3) Syntax

Syntax is a branch of linguistics that studies structure that is higher than morpheme. Syntactic studies focus on words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. In the data within the current project, the syntactic process is found, for example, changes of one-word class to another word class.

a) Change in Word Class

It is a process of changing the category of words that arise due to differences in context in a sentence. This indication can be seen in the following data.

Details of the distribution and frequency of data included in the Syntax study were summarized in the Table 4.

Tabel 4. Syntactic Data Classification and Percentage

SYNTAX		
	F	%
Change in word class	4	4,17
Total	4	4,17

In table 4 above, it could be seen that in terms of syntactic aspects, the Indonesian language used by millennials was entirely a change in word class, with a percentage of 4,17%. Each of the categories will be explained in more detail in the subsection below.

(1) Bucin

a. *Jangan berperilaku seperti “bucin”!*

(Do not act like a “bucin”!)

Jangan	Berperilaku	Seperti	Bucin!
Adv	V	P	N
Predicate		Adverb	

b. *Bastian Steel ungkap hal paling “bucin” pada Shafa Haris.*

(Bastian Steel revealed the most “bucin”-stuffs to Shafa Haris)

Bastian Steel	ungkap	hal	Paling	bucin
N	V	N	Adv	Adj
Subject			Object	
Predicate				
	pada		Shafa Haris	
	Prep		N	
	Adverb			

In the two data, it can be seen that there are differences in word classes in the word “bucin”. In data (a) the word “bucin” belongs to the noun word-class because it is preceded by words that have particle word class, whereas in data (b) the word “bucin” belongs to the adjective category. After all, it is preceded by words that have an adverbial word class. And therefore, it can be assumed that the word “bucin” has an adjective category if not previously preceded by words that have a particle word class.

4) Semantics

The data found there are three semantic indications: semantic shift, absorption of foreign terms, and new word-formation.

Details of the distribution and frequency of data included in the Semantic study were summarized in the Table 5.

Table 5. Semantics Data Classification and Percentage

SEMANTICS		F	%
Semantics shift	Expansion of meaning	3	3,13
	The connotation of meaning	2	2,08
Absorption of foreign terms		10	10,42
New word formation	New forms with old meanings	18	18,75
	New meaning with old forms	6	6,25
Total		39	40,63

In Table 5 above, it could be seen that in terms of semantics, the use of Indonesian among millennials was dominated by the creation of new words included in the category of new words with old meanings (pre-existing), with a percentage of 18,75%. Each of the categories will be explained in more detail in the subsection below.

a) Semantic Shift

Indications of expansion, constriction, connotation, synesthesia, and association meaning of words are still in one field of the meaning formation process. It indicates that the meaning in a shifting of natural reference does not change but has an expansion or narrowing (Parera, 2004: 107). The data found the expansion of meaning and the connotation of meaning. These indications can be seen in the following data.

Expansion of Meaning

The expansion of meaning is an indication of a shift in meaning, however, the meaning that emerges does not change from the essence of the previous meaning.

(1) Terciduk

a. *Jentik nyamuk itu “terciduk” oleh ibu di bak mandi.*

(The mosquito larvae “is taken with a scoop” by mommy in the bathtub)

b. *Muda mudi itu terciduk polisi di hotel melati.*

(The youth-unmarried couple “were caught” by the police at a hotel room)

In the data (a) and (b) there are differences in the meaning of the word “terciduk” which is quite contrasting. In the data (a) the meaning of the word “terciduk” has a literal meaning (KBBI) “scooping up water with tools, can use coconut shells or other tools”. Meanwhile, the word “terciduk” in data (b) has the meaning of being caught doing something that is not commendable. This indicates that the word “terciduk” experiences an expansion of meaning because the new meaning of such word in data (b) still has the same meaning as the word “terciduk” in data (a) which is taking something.

(2) Sultan

a. Sultan Hamengkubuwono X berkunjung ke Bandung untuk berwisata.

(Sultan Hamengkubuwono X “King” visited Bandung for a tour)

b. Sultan mah bebas! Balap sepeda sambil bagi-bagi uang juga bisa.

(Sultan “A very rich man” can do anything! Even spreading the money while riding a bike, they probably can do that.)

In data (a) and (b) there are significant differences in the meaning of the word “sultan”. The word “sultan” in the data (a) literally means the king (KBBI). While in data (b) the word “sultan” experiences an expansion of meaning into an expression that refers to someone who has a lot of wealth or a great power. Components of the same meaning in both words are the character of the “sultan” who has wealth and dominance.

(3) Kaleng-kaleng

a. *Mobil perang terbuat dari material baja “bukan kaleng”.*

(The car war was made from steel, it was not made from the thin-iron)

b. *Anak kecil itu menyabet juara pertama taekwondo. Kemampuannya bukan “kaleng-kaleng”!*

(The little boy won first place in taekwondo. His skills are “incredible”!)

The word “bukankaleng” in data (a) and (b) has a different meaning. In the data (a) the word “bukankaleng” literally means not made of thin-coated iron material (KBBI). Meanwhile, in data (b) the word “bukankaleng” is a term that refers to something of high quality or extraordinary. This indicates that the word “bukankaleng” in data (b) experiences an expansion of meaning because it has the same meaning component in the word “bukankaleng” in data (a) which is not involving high cost or cheap.

The Connotation of Meaning

It is one type of change in meaning that experiences degradation or correction in the user community, or an idea that a word invokes in addition to its literal or primary meaning. In this regard, the meaning ultimately has a low final value or negative connotation.

(1) Cabe-cabean

a. Ibu membeli berbagai jenis cabe-cabean di pasar

(Mommy bought some variant of chilies “kind of vegetables” in the market)

b. Aku melihat sekelompok cabe-cabean berpakaian seksi.

(I saw a group of chilies “the naughty underage girl” inappropriate-dressed)

The meaning of the word in “cabe-cabean”

experiences pejoration. In the data (a) it can be seen that the meaning of the word “cabe-cabean” does not have either a negative context nor condition of worsening or degenerating. According to the KBBI “cabai” means a kind of vegetable with a long round and pointed shape at the end, it has a spicy taste. Meanwhile, the word “cabe-cabean” in data (b) is associated with the girl’s teenagers who wear sexy dresses and might start to work in prostitution.

b) Absorption of Foreign Terms

The phenomenon of language use in millennial generations also originates from many foreign languages. The indications of this language can be found in the following data.

(1) Haul

The word “haul” comes from English in urbandictionary.com is a shopping spree in that given area, showing products or clothing. Then, this word is absorbed by the younger generation to show the collection of goods that he has bought in the form of clothing or other items. Although at first the word “haul” is a foreign term, but along with the popular use of this word in millennials, this word sounds familiar nowadays.

(2) Sepik

“Sepik” comes from the English word “speak” which has the meaning of speaking. Furthermore, this word is absorbed into Indonesian by adding phonemes /ə/ between phonemes /s/ and phonemes /p/ to facilitate pronunciation. Although in the beginning the word “sepik” has the meaning of speaking, however along with the popularity of its use by millennials, in certain contexts the word “sepik” has a different meaning, such as lobbying or persuading (to someone for particular purpose).

(3) Prank

The term “prank” is derived from English which has the meaning of mischievous deeds. Among the millennials in Indonesia nowadays, “prank” is slightly used as a term for ignorant or provocative acts towards a victim and then secretly recorded and published for entertainment purposes. In Indonesia, the word “prank” is very popular to be used as the title of video content that contains mischievous acts towards someone on a YouTube channel.

c) New Word Formation

It arises from three possibilities, (1) a new form

with an old meaning, (2) a new meaning with an old form, (3) a new meaning with a new form (Merchand in Sulaeman, 2014). As for the data collected in this study, there are only two types, the new form with the old meaning and the new meaning with the old form.

New Forms with Old Meanings

New forms with old meanings on new words or terms used by millennials actually have meaning in existing Indonesian entries. This indication can be seen in the following data.

(1) Skidi papap

The term “skidipapap” is a new term that is popular among millennials. In terms of meaning, this term has the same meaning as the term that has existed in the Indonesian language entry which is sexual intercourse.

(2) Sue

The term “Sue” can be categorized as swearing words or expletives. At present, millennials use the term “Sue” as a new term as meaning the same thing as the “sial (sue)” entry that has been listed in the KBBI.

New Meanings with Old Forms

New meanings with old form means that the terms used by the millennial generation have already existed but contain different new meanings, with the meaning of entries that have been listed in KBBI. This indication can be seen in the following data.

(1) Receh

The term “rekeh (coins)” is an old entry that has been listed in the KBBI which refers to the means of exchange or a legal standard for measuring values, issued by the government of a country in the form of silver or other metals. However, the current “rekeh” entry has a new meaning when it is used by millennials, such as something that less valuable or something not classy. As in the sentence: “Guyonannya sangat rekeh (The joke sounds very bad)”.

IV. DISCUSSION

From all the data above, it can be concluded that there are four internal systems of language; phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics that use among millennials

In the phonological aspect, language use among millennials was dominated by PR (phoneme replacement), with a percentage of 9.38%. This indicated that millennials tended to modify the form of words more by replacing some phonemes from the existing Indonesian vocabulary as a form of creativity in language. Uniquely, substitute phoneme does not have any specific pattern characters and it also can even be replaced with another phoneme. In several cases, the phoneme may be changed dynamically as long as it has a similar sound. For example the Indonesian lingual variation of word ‘miskin’ can be modified to ‘misqueen’ or even misqin, both modifications have similar pronunciation. Phoneme replacement was commonly used by the youth in text-form.

In the morphological aspect, Indonesian lingual variation use among millennials has experienced many modifications which are dominated by shortening some vocabulary in the form of acronyms, with a percentage of 14.58%. This showed that currently, millennials prefer to shortening forms of communication, both verbal and written. For example, the Indonesian lingual variation of phrase ‘mantap betul’ is transformed as the word ‘mantul’, even in a bigger constituent such as a clause ‘sebatang (rokok) dulu’ is transformed as a word ‘sebatbut’. Indonesian youth are more interested in using unique vocabularies (Sudarmaningtyas & Rochiyati, 2006: 90-101).

In the syntactic aspect, the Indonesian lingual variation used by millennials was entirely a change in word class, with a percentage of 4.17%. As the word “bucin” mention previously, it can be used as a noun or an adjective depending on the context of the sentences. This showed that the influence of changes in the vocabulary used by millennials is a change in the type of word class, such as a change from noun word class (N) to adjective word class (Adj).

And last but not least, Indonesian popular lingual variation in the semantic aspect was dominated by the new-terms with the old-meaning which is created by the youth, with a percentage of 18,75%. It indicates that the Indonesian youth tend to create the new form of words but with the exist meanings. As mentioned previously, the term “skidipapap” is refer to the sexual intercourse. Even the term is popular recently but the meaning of ‘sexual intercourse’ is already known by the public. This indicated that the phenomenon of lingual variations

were caused by youths' habit in creating the new terms with the old-meaning, then they spread it in social media, thus it is caused changes in Indonesian vocabulary.

This indicates that millennials preferred using more lingual variation both in verbal and written communication. Basically they did not change or create many new meanings completely, But they retained the meanings of existing references only in forms of new terms.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis obtained in this line of research, the phenomenon of the use of Indonesian slang among millennials occurred in four levels of internal linguistics, phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantic. Such obvious findings disclosed that the Indonesian experienced a modification of form and meaning in the industrial

revolution era 4.0. To address such a situation, there were phonemes elimination, phoneme addition, foreign language affixation, or changes in word classes. On account of such obvious matters, in the modification meaning, there was a creation of new meanings in existing terms and the creation of new terms in existing meanings. This indicated that Indonesian is absolutely a living language because a living language is a language that is constantly undergoing change or dynamic.

The change of Indonesian lingual variation in word-forming and word meaning that emerged and popularized by millennials in the industrial revolution era 4.0 was expected to be an initial consideration for Indonesia Language and Book Development Agency (Pusat Bahasa) to bring up new entries in KBBI, for complementing new Indonesian-vocabularies dan Indonesian-meaning necessities.

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