

Slang As a Cross-Generational Language and its Influence on Indonesian Language in the Digital Era: A Morphological Study

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Abstract

This study aims to explain the structure of word characters in slang language that is widely used by generation Z and its influence on the use of Indonesian. The approach used is qualitative in this research. Data collection was carried out through observation and recording of the use of slang on social media such as Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, and TikTok as well as daily communication by students of the Faculty of Cultural Sciences at Hasanuddin University. Data collection was carried out purposively, namely the speech of students who are included in generation Z (aged 19 - 24 years). After the data was collected, data identification and text analysis were carried out using morphological theory, especially the process of word formation through abbreviation. The results of the study show that the use of slang on social media is related to standard language in terms of morphology, especially abbreviation. The process of creating slang by generation Z Indonesia generally experiences abbreviation (shortening of words). Four types of abbreviations were found in slang language, namely: (1) brevity, (2) acronym, (3) hyphenation, and (4) contraction. Although slang contains abbreviations from local and foreign languages, its use has its own rules that follow the general structure of Indonesian. The positive and negative influences of slang on the use of Indonesian are also revealed. It cannot disrupt the core axis of Indonesian because slang is considered a form of variation or style of language used by generation Z in interacting on social media.

Keywords: *Slang, Cross-Generational Language, Morphology, Social Media, Digital Era.*

Introduction

The current era of globalization has caused the world to be very transparent, marked by the development of technology, especially information technology. The increasingly powerful flow of globalization has an impact on various global perspectives, including language as a cultural asset. The role of language as a medium of communication is widely open along with the presence of increasingly sophisticated technology. The presence of information technology known as the digital era has received a good response from language users, including Indonesian language users.

The era with all convenience present social media (social networking) as a means of communication that facilitates its users to interact with each other without being limited by space and time. People can share content in the form of writing, photos, videos that are connected to the internet network. It also allows them to communicate more efficiently, especially in the context of concise text messages with limited space frames. A new trend in 21st century youth communication known as generation Z is growing in the digital era. Espejo, et al. (2024) stated that generation Z is a group of young people who are widely using various technology applications, especially in terms of ordering products that they need. For example, in the case of young millennials in Indonesia, they are adept at using purchasing technology applications as part of innovative social awareness. They have unique, concise, agile, and creative language characteristics. The language created by generation Z is known as slang. The presence of slang in a short form is a consequence of the flow of fast and instant technological information. Slang for generation Z is a communication bridge that has the power of expression with cosmopolitan characteristics.

Slang or *'bahasa gaul'* is a very popular language variety among Generation Z in Indonesia. According to Swandy (2017), slang is a modification of standard Indonesian or formal language used by teenagers as a form of self-expression and identity marker. Although not standard, slang has its own appeal because it

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reflects the dynamics and creativity of its user community. The presence of Generation Z is cross-generational with a reflection of freedom of expression that allows anyone to freely express their opinions. Generation Z's language on social media has always been an arena for intergenerational battles. If the previous generation emphasized the values of politeness and language order, on the other hand; Generation Z tends to prioritize freedom and creativity of language. According to Poerwadarminta (2005), the word '*gaul*' or hangout means good at adapting, sociable, and good at communicating. This era of globalization has triggered language researchers to classify language styles based on age. Generation Z Indonesia is creative in twisting Indonesian by creating certain codes that are only understood by the same generation. In fact, these language codes tend to shift from their original meaning. Very creatively, Indonesian is modified by Generation Z with English and local languages. For example: the word '*bapak*' in Indonesian is modified with the Betawi dialect word '*bokap*'. The word '*nyonya*' is modified to '*nyokap*'. Furthermore, the word KEPO is an abbreviation of (knowing every particular object) '*a person who is always curious*', LOL (laughing out loud) '*tertawa terbabak-babak*'. GWS (get well soon) '*semoga cepat sembuh*', OTW (on the way) '*dalam perjalanan*'.

Students as part of generation Z are not free from the influence of slang. The current slang phenomenon has become a polemic in society about concerns to the decline in student integrity towards the development of the Indonesian language. Based on the results of a survey conducted by Johnson (2022) on 96 students from various universities in Indonesia, it showed that 33.24% of the total respondents or 32 students, very often use slang in conversation. It shows that the use of slang among students as generation Z is already at a significant number. On the other hand, 47.87% respondents or 46 students still use Indonesian without variations of slang in conversation. The survey results show that the use of slang among students as generation Z is still in a stable and tolerant stage.

The beginning of the emergence of slang in Indonesia in the 1980s was better known as *babasa prokem*, which is a language used by thugs who are very secretive with the aim of committing crimes. For example, in the case of a crime on a bus, a thug will stop his crime if he hears the word *kaca mata* or glasses. The word *kaca mata* for thugs is interpreted as the police. Then, in the 2000s, *babasa prokem* was widely used which is known as slang with the use of cool terms in daily conversation that changed the landscape of daily language and continues to evolve. The latest facts in the 2024 era show that high communication technology for Generation Z can help them in all activities such as influencers, youtubers, bloggers, product endorsements, and other platforms. They have become part of the development of digital technology, such as content creators, application and web developers, Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Twitter, Snapchat, and Tiktok as a very effective means of social adaptation and social integration.

To study more deeply the phenomena and forms of slang, morphological studies are used in the form of the process of word formation and the elements that participate in forming them, giving rise to certain meanings. The phenomenon of slang is more specifically in the process of word formation in the form of abbreviations (shortening) and puns to form new vocabulary. A more specific problem discussed in this article is abbreviation in slang through morphological studies. Morphological theory helps language users to understand the process of forming new words in slang and their use on social media in daily activities. This article also explains the impact of slang on Indonesian as a standard language, especially academic language.

The researcher's expertise in the analysis of morphological formation and the use of slang is a valuable asset in positioning Indonesian as a modern language that always adapts to changes in the era in the spectrum of generational trajectories. Language adaptation is needed to maintain the sustainability and integrity of Indonesian amidst the complexity of the life of the Indonesian nation and the strong flow of global interaction. The perspective of expertise in this field of science is one of the drivers of the momentum of the presence of Indonesian as one of the International Languages that has been recognized for use by the United Nations (UN) at the world organization of United Nations on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) since 2023. In the future, the position and status of Indonesian as a world language will be increasingly solid through the study of morphological slang as a reflection of cross-generational language creativity. This rationality is the background to the need for research on *the Influence of Generation Z Slang on the Survival of Indonesian in the Digital Era: Morphological Study*.

Literature Review

Generation Z Indonesia

Demographics of the Indonesian population show that the age of 0-45 years dominates the national population, which is around 55-65%. In this age range, they can be categorized as generations X, Y, and Z. According to Rosário, et al. (2025), Generation X are people known as after baby boomers born in the period 1965 to the 1980s, Generation Y is a group of people born around 1981 to the mid-1990s, and Generation Z is the population born in the mid-1990s to 2000s. Each generation has its own language style that can sometimes only be understood by their age group. For example, Generation X, namely the generation aged 41-56, has a different language style from Baby Boomers, namely the generation aged 57-75 years. Then Generation Z, namely teenagers aged between 19-24 years, has a different language style from the language style of Generation Y (millennials), namely the generation aged between 25-40 years. People born between 2010-2024 are known as generation Alpha. Then the younger ones, those born from 2025 to now are considered the newest generation or generation beta

The discussion of this article focuses on the phenomenon of Generation Z language, which is the social group that best understands the development and use of high communication technology. Mudiono, et al. (2023) stated that the use of high technology has a significant impact on increasing the motivation of learning of generation Z, especially in the absorption and dissemination of information. Technology plays a role in accelerating generation Z in accepting and disseminating variations of the Indonesian language, especially non-formal languages including slang. Technology helps them in all activities such as influencers, YouTubers, bloggers, product endorsements, content creators, even as application and web developers. They use social media such as Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Twitter, Snapchat, Tik Tok, and others as a very effective means of social adaptation and social integration. Social media as a means of communication provides very limited character or letter space, but the information it carries can be conveyed comprehensively through language modification. So, the presence of social media is enthusiastically welcomed by generation Z through the adaptation of features on gadgets and other communication technology devices. They are very familiar with using emoji and emoticons as visual symbols to express emotions, tones, and nuances in conveying feelings more effectively



Figure 1. Emoji Usage by Indonesian Generation Z



In addition to emoji and emoticons, Generation Z also combines text, images, videos, and other interactive elements using features such as GIFs, memes, and stickers to enrich their communication. It reflects Generation Z's preference for abbreviations. Saputra, et al. (2023) stated that the young Indonesian millennial generation in utilizing IT-based communication social media often uses Slang which is a formation of language creativity. They are adept at mixing foreign languages with the Indonesian national language which ultimately produces a distinctive form of diction. The pattern of forming slang from abbreviations, shortening of words, acronyms, reversal of words, spoofed words, and shifts in meaning

Slang Language

Slang words are a very popular language variety among Generation Z in Indonesia. According to the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language or *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI)*, slang is one of the Indonesian dialects that is non-formal (Pusat Bahasa, 2008). Its existence began to be known in the 1980s and continues to develop until now. Crystal (2006) stated that initially the term slang came from slang, which is a coded language used and favored by certain communities, such as thugs and traders so that their conversations are not understood by others. Along with the development of the era, slang has changed its function to become slang by certain teenagers known as Generation Z. This slang is used by Generation Z as a means of communication in daily activities to express their existence so as not to be considered out of date. Their goal according to Sari (2015) is to convey things that are considered closed to other age groups. Those who are able to speak slang fluently will be accepted by their community.

In the 2000s, slang was widely used and known as slang which gave rise to a new trend in the use of cool terms in everyday conversation. Generation Z actively connects with their communities following technological and pop culture developments which make them more confident in the current generation. Slang is used as a symbol of modernity and identity that can create social bonds, create effects of cheerfulness, independence, simplicity, and familiarity among its speakers. Kapoor (2024) found a reality that digital social media has the potential to pioneer a social revolution in language that creates the character of modernity, popular culture, and new spirit as done by the younger generation. Digital language platforms are defined as brevity, acronyms, emoticons, and hashtags, which are loaded with narrative information and transmission of ideas. Saffa (2022) stated that slang is daily language, especially used by young people who ignore the formal rules of language. The use of slang can be distinguished based on gender, culture, and socio-geographical background because their diction is different. Abbas, et al. (2024) also confirmed that the cultural and geographical background of certain social groups influences their speech and

communication expressions based on the age and demographics of the community group.

The presence of generation Z is a cross-generational reflection of freedom of expression that allows anyone to freely express their opinions. Generation Z's language on social media has always been an arena for intergenerational battles. If the previous generation emphasized the values of politeness and language order, on the other hand, generation Z tends to prioritize freedom and creativity in language. According to Johnson (2022), they assume that all their principles and behavior are no longer controlled by external norms or parents, but can be controlled by their own efforts. They also form their own culture according to their values, norms, and ways of thinking. Audina, et al (2024) stated that the use of slang in social media is often controversial. Some argue that slang can damage standard language and interfere with effective communication. However, there are also those who argue that slang allows users to express themselves more freely and can strengthen social relationships between users. Slang in social media has distinctive characteristics and patterns, and plays an important role in the use of social media. However, the use of slang also needs to be balanced with the use of standard language and not offend others.

Generation Z is creative in twisting the Indonesian language by creating certain codes that are only understood by the same generation. These language codes even tend to shift from their original meaning. For example, the word salty 'annoyed' *kesal* is a twist on the English word salt, salty '*asin*'. This word is used by Twitter users to give annoyed comments. The word bestie is 'a term for best friend'. This word is used for friendships between women. The word *gemoy* 'something funny' is a twist on the word *gemas*. This word is said by TikTok users when they see a funny or adorable movement. A number of words are created idiosyncratically or have their own language style that is easy to identify because their vocabulary tends to be shorter, such as the acronym *mager* which is an abbreviation of the phrase '*malas gerak*' lazy to move, *baper* which is an abbreviation of the phrase '*bawa perasaan*' carry feelings, *caper* which is an abbreviation of the phrase '*cari perhatian*' looking for attention, and many other examples. Siagian, et al. (2024) acknowledges that Generation Z is considered a social group that has popularized the use of slang in everyday communication, especially on social media that is currently booming, such as TikTok. The slang used by Generation Z is considered to damage the standard structure of the Indonesian language, but the language is recognized as being able to develop unique language types and create new language culture trends. Typical slang on TikTok media is relaxed, casual, friendly, viral, healing, and so on.

Generation Z abbreviates or shortens words as a result of the fast and instant flow of technological information. They often adopt new terms that appear on social media with various abbreviations or abbreviations originating from Indonesian, modifications of Indonesian and local languages, and modifications of Indonesian and foreign languages. The following table shows a number of examples of slang in Indonesia that have been modified by Generation Z.

Table 1. Examples of Slang Modified by Indonesian Generation Z

Slang	Word Formation	Origin of Language	Standard Language
2.1 Mager	2.2 Abbreviation	2.3 Indonesia	2.4 <i>Malas Gerak</i>
2.5 Baper	2.6 Abbreviation	2.7 Indonesia	2.8 <i>Bawa Perasaan</i>
2.9 Nobar	2.10 Abbreviation	2.11 Indonesia	2.12 <i>Nonton Bareng</i>
2.13 Caper	2.14 Abbreviation	2.15 Indonesia	2.16 <i>Cari Perhatian</i>
2.17 Bucin	2.18 Abbreviation	2.19 Indonesia	2.20 <i>Budak Cinta</i>
2.21 Bokap	2.22 Abbreviation	2.23 Indonesia-Betawi	2.24 <i>Bapak</i>
2.25 Nyokap	2.26 Abbreviation	2.27 Indonesia-Betawi	2.28 <i>Nyonya</i>
2.29 LOL (<i>laughing out loud</i>)	2.30 Abbreviation	2.31 English	2.32 <i>tertawa terbahak-bahak</i>
2.33 OOTD (<i>outfit of the day</i>)	2.34 Abbreviation	2.35 English	2.36 <i>bagaimana menurutmu</i>
2.37 GWS (<i>get well soon</i>)	2.38 Abbreviation	2.39 English	2.40 <i>semoga cepat sembuh</i>
2.41 OTW (<i>on the</i>	2.42 Abbreviation	2.43 English	2.44 <i>dalam perjalanan</i>

<i>way</i>)			
2.45 Santuy	2.46 Pun	2.47 Indonesia	2.48 Santai
2.49 Gemoy	2.50 Pun	2.51 Indonesia	2.52 Gemas
2.53 Takis	2.54 Pun	2.55 Indonesia	2.56 Sikat

Methodology

This study aims to explain the structure of word characters in slang that is widely used by generation Z and its influence on the use of Indonesian. The approach used is qualitative. Data collection was carried out through observation of the use of slang on social media such as Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, and Tik Tok as well as daily communication by students of the Faculty of Cultural Sciences at Hasanuddin University. Data collection was carried out purposively in the field, namely the speech of students belonging to generation Z (aged 19 - 24 years). According to Abbas, et al. (2022), field research methods can be used in researching linguistic aspects of language such as morphosyntactic processes in ethnic languages such as Makassar. This method includes observing speech, listening, recording, and carefully recording the formation of prefixes, suffixes, infixes and confixes. After the data is collected, data identification and text analysis are carried out using morphological theory, especially the process of word formation through abbreviation. Morphological theory can help language users understand how new words in slang are formed which are widely used on social media and in daily activities. In addition, its influence on Indonesian as a standard language, especially academic language, will also be explained.

Students as part of generation Z are not free from the influence of slang. The current slang phenomenon has become a polemic in society about concerns to the decline in student integrity towards the development of the Indonesian language. On the one hand, social media has contributed to the emergence of various variations in language styles. On the other hand, social media can have an impact on students' disobedience in using standard Indonesian in writing scientific papers as providers of scientific information. However, this polemic need not be worried about.

To study more deeply the phenomenon and form of slang, a morphological study is used in the form of the process of forming words and the elements that participate in forming them so that they give rise to certain meanings. Words produced by generation Z form abbreviations, puns, and new vocabulary. Of the three forms of slang elaborated by generation Z, the abbreviation form is very productive. Thus, the more specific problem discussed in this scientific article is the abbreviation in slang in morphological studies. Morphological theory can help language users understand the process of forming new words in slang and their use on social media in everyday activities. In addition, the impact of slang on Indonesian as a standard language, especially academic language, will also be explained. Will the presence of slang increase the integrity of the Indonesian language or vice versa, will it reduce the integrity and quality of the Indonesian language?

Slang language begins with the presence of a new word formed by various processes. The process of forming a new word can be studied from the elements that form the word or the elements that build it. Studies like this are closely related to the field of morphology. The results of morphological studies can describe the structure of word characters in slang that are widely used by generation Z. Morphology is one of the fields of linguistics used to study the process of word formation. The presence of a word in people's lives is in line with the flow of globalization and advances in information technology. The more the doors of globalization are wide open and the communication media are widely connected, the formation of new words is increasingly productive. This is also recognized by Kalukar, et al. (2023) who stated that the proficiency of generation Z in using communication technology facilities that are widely connected in various corners of the world encourages the emergence of new vocabulary massively. One of the social media that is widely used by the millennial generation is Instagram in distributing images, photos, videos, posters, which are accompanied by the emergence of creative diction. These new words or diction are formed from morphological processes in the form of abbreviation, derivation, compounding, conversion, inflection, and so on.

The forerunner of morphology is based on structural grammar. The founder of structural grammar is Ferdinand de Saussure, known as the Father of Modern Linguistics. Saussure (1988) introduced the binary opposition of the signifier (signifier) and the signified (signifie/signified); la langue (sign system) and la parole (language/speech form); syntagmatic and paradigmatic; synchrony and diachrony. Saussure focused his attention on linguistic structure or studied the internal elements of a language such as word formation or morphology. According to Verhaar (1978), morphology or word structure is a field of linguistics that studies the grammatical arrangement of word parts. Ramlan (2019) states that morphology is a part of linguistics that studies the ins and outs of words and the influence of changes in word form on word groups and meanings. In other words, morphology is a science that studies the ins and outs of sounds, words, and the function of changes in form, both in grammatical function or word meaning based on the context of use and semantic function or word meaning based on dictionary/lexical meaning in sentences. This process is called morphosyntax and morphonemics as stated by Yulianti, et al. (2024) that the affixation process is a morphophonemic process that encompasses the form, function, and meaning of affixes.

Kridalaksana (1985) explains that a new word can be formed if a candidate word undergoes a morphological process in the form of a word formation process on a basic word form. In this case, one way to produce a word is through a morphological process in the form of abbreviation. Abbreviation is the shortening or process of removing one or more parts of a word or a combination of words so that it becomes a new form that has word status. Kridalaksana (1983) also added that abbreviation can produce hundreds, even thousands of new words that are ready to be used as a means of communication in social media or in non-formal interactions. The abbreviations in question consist of five forms of abbreviation, namely (1) shortening in the form of letters or a combination of letters; (2) hyphenation, which is shortening by cutting a part of a candidate word; (3) acronym, which is shortening that combines letters or syllables or parts that are written and pronounced as a word; (4) contraction, which is shortening a word, syllable or group of words by removing sounds or letters; and (5) letter symbols, namely abbreviations in the form of one or more letters as a basic concept of quantity, unit, or element. This language phenomenon in social media contributes to the growth of the phenomenon of abbreviated language for reasons of economy that are created personally-contextually and become collective property that forms a unique register of the language of Generation Z in Indonesia.

Discussion

Forms of Using Slang

The slang language that has developed in Indonesia is generally influenced by the Betawi language which has undergone adjustments in the use of words by Indonesian teenagers who live in Jakarta. Along with the development of time, the creativity of Indonesian language among teenagers, namely generation Z, has continued to develop. In fact, each of them shows their ethnic identity by having their own language formulations as certain codes to their conversation partners. With various innovations, they design new words by, among other things, shortening words (abbreviations). The influence of ethnic language on the formation of new words is in accordance with the explanation of LI and Lubna (2025) that the typical language is geographically identical, meaning that identifying the typical language in a particular generation always follows the typical language of its ethnicity. It is also reinforced by the statement of Kaharuddin, et al. (2022) that the formation of new words that have an impact on politeness in language is related to social situations in formal and non-formal situations that are expressed both verbally and in writing. Politeness in language is implemented in various forms of narrative communication such as in the contexts of inquiring, informing, replying, asking, offering, refusing, and apologizing.

In terms of morphology, slang is found in various contexts, from social media to everyday conversation. The process of creating slang by generation Z generally involves shortening words (abbreviation). Four types of abbreviations were found in slang, namely: 1) abbreviation, which is a shortening in the form of letters or a combination of letters in the form of a combination of letters; 2) acronym, which is a shortening that combines letters or syllables or parts that are written and pronounced as a word; 3) hyphenation, which is a shortening by cutting a part of a lexeme; and 4) contraction, which is a word or phrase that is shortened

by removing one or more letters, shortening words, syllables or groups of words by removing sounds or letters, summarizing basic lexemes or combinations of lexemes.

Slang in Abbreviated Form

Examples of abbreviations in Indonesian:

Type of EGP *'Emang Gua Pikirin'* I really think so

When someone expresses indifference to an event/issue that is being carried out, the word spoken is EGP which is an abbreviation of *'emang gue pikirin'* or I really think so. The abbreviation process starts from each initial letter of the word, namely E, G, and P which merge other letters to create a new idea or concept.

The same type is:

PHP stands for *'Pemberi Harapan Palsu'* or false hope giver, MBB stands for *'Maaf Baru Balas'* or sorry then reply, CLBK stands for *'Cinta Lama Bersemi Kembali'* or old love blossoms again', and so on.

Examples of abbreviations in English:

Type of OVT *'over thinking'*

OVT stands for *'over thinking'*. The abbreviation is often used to advise someone not to think about a problem/event too much.

The same type is:

GWS: get well soon *'semoga lekas sembuh'*; WDYT: what do you thing *'bagaimana menurutnu?'*; OTW: on the way *'dalam perjalanan'*; TBH: to be honest *'sejujurnya'*; OOT: out of topic *'keluar dari topik'*.

Slang in the Form of Acronyms

An acronym is the result of shortening by combining letters or syllables and pronouncing them as a word.

Slang acronyms are formed from Indonesian and English.

Examples of acronyms in Indonesian:

Type baper *'bawa perasaan'* or bring feelings

When someone says to their friend, *"Lagi baper nih"* I'm feeling emotional, it is an example of slang that indicates that the person is being affected by feelings or carried away by emotions in responding to something.

The same type is:

mantul: acronym for *'mantap betul'* very steady. This acronym is used when praising something; narcissistic: acronym for *'nakal ceria suka selfie'* naughty cheerful like selfie, this acronym is usually used for people who like to show off especially through photos of themselves, such as selfies; and others.

Examples of acronyms in English:

KEPO: acronym from *'knowing everything particular object'*;

When someone says to their friend: This is my problem, *'kamu gausah kepo, deh'* you don't have to be nosy.

KEPO means someone who is too curious or likes to interfere in other people's business.

LOL: acronyms from '*laugh of loud*';

This is used spontaneously by speakers when witnessing a funny event with an expression of laughing out loud.

FOMO: acronyms from '*fear of missing out*';

This is usually used to express fear of being left behind by not following a certain trend; others.

Slang in Hyphenation Form

A hyphen is the result of shortening by cutting off part of a word. Slang hyphenation is formed from Indonesian and English.

Examples of Indonesian hyphenation forms:

Type *dab*

The speaker asks, '*Tadi dia dab makan?*' Did he eat earlier?

The abbreviation *dab* '*waktu lampau*' past time is said by speakers to ask something. *Dab* is a shortening of the word '*sudab*' or already. The shortening method is to remove the first syllable *su* in the word '*sudab*' to become *dab*.

Examples of English hyphenation forms:

Type *Bro*

Bro is a truncation of the word brother '*saudara laki-laki*'. The variation of the word in the form of a truncation refers to a nickname for a male friend of the same age. An example is in the sentence Sorry bro, I'm lazy or '*Maaf bro, gue mager*'.

Slang in Contraction Form

A contraction is a word or phrase that is shortened by removing one or more letters.

Type *makasih* or Thanks

Terima kasih or Thanks undergoes contraction to become '*kasih*'. The contraction process occurs by shortening the words '*terima*' and '*kasih*' into one word. The contraction process is done by removing four letters in the first word, namely t, e, r, i. After that, it is combined with the second word, namely '*kasih*' to become '*makasih*' or Thanks.

The Influence of the Use of Slang on Indonesian

The use of slang in generation Z has positive and negative influences on the development of the Indonesian language.

Positive Influence

The positive influence of using slang can be explained below.

Increasing the variety of Indonesian vocabulary as a means of non-formal communication.

Adding vocabulary entries to the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language or *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (KBBI).

Provide space for Generation Z, especially students, to be creative in creating simpler language as a non-formal communication medium.

Demonstrate the identity of young people, especially students, when communicating with each other in non-formal situations.

Use a simple structure so that the meaning is expressed more quickly and more efficiently.

Reflects the spirit of Generation Z which is dynamic, agile, cheerful and only applies within a certain time period.

Negative Influences

The negative influence of using slang can be explained below.

Inhibits the development of the Indonesian language because the interest of Generation Z, especially students, in learning standard Indonesian or good and correct Indonesian is starting to decrease.

Gives rise to symptoms of deviation from the Indonesian language which can result in a lack of awareness of loving the language in one's own country.

Making slang the identity of Generation Z so that love for the Indonesian language slowly begins to fade.

To become the proud language of generation Z so that the presence of slang can rival the existence of Indonesian as a national language and state language.

The existence of the Indonesian language is slowly being marginalized. If the development of slang is not addressed carefully, it is feared that it will compete with standard Indonesian.

Solution

Various solutions offered by the Language Development and Fostering Agency of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology can be described below.

Improve discipline in speaking Indonesian.

Improving the quality of language use through the process of learning Indonesian at all types and levels of education and popularizing Indonesian among various levels of society.

Requires language laws.

Increase pride in the Indonesian language.

Indonesian Language Proficiency Test (UKBI) is a test tool to measure a person's proficiency in spoken and written Indonesian.

Conclusion

Globalization and social media accelerate cultural exchange and language adaptation. In addition, social changes and new social phenomena also give rise to new terms in response to current issues. Slang appears as part of the evolution of language influenced by culture, technology, and the need to communicate in a more efficient and expressive way. Generation Z is categorized as an innovative and creative generation

that creates words in slang. Therefore, slang on social media can be considered as a form of variation or style of language used by people in social interactions on social media.

Generation Z Indonesia generally creates slang at the morphological level, especially in the morphological process of abbreviation (shortening). Four types of abbreviations were found in slang, namely: 1) abbreviations, 2) acronyms, 3) hyphenation, and 4) contractions formed from Indonesian, local languages, and English.

The presence of slang will add to the vocabulary of Indonesian as one of the nation's cultural assets as a consequence of technological progress, especially information technology. However, on the other hand, the presence of slang will be a threat to Indonesian as the language of unity and national identity if its use is uncontrolled or grows wildly which has an impact on the language register that is far from the core of the Indonesian language. Thus, the existence of Indonesian as a national language and state language needs to be maintained and preserved beyond the existence of foreign languages and slang through brilliant thinking from all parties.

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