ANALYSIS OF THE POPULARITY OF THE USE OF
STANDARD INDONESIAN AND SLANG LANGUAGE AMONG
TEENAGERS IN YOGYAKARTA

Asyifa Luthfiana Arfani
asyifaluthfiana11@gmail.com
State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

Aninditya Sri Nugraheni
State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta
aninditya.nugraheni@uin-suka.ac.id

Abstract: Language has a vital role in this aspect of life. Language is a communication tool to convey ideas, ideas, and also one's desires to others. In its development, language has been influenced by several things, including the users of the language itself. At present, the Indonesian language has experienced various significant changes from year to year. Teenagers have a considerable influence on the development of language in a region because they are the main focus of the outside world in measuring the ability of a nation. Various problems began to emerge regarding the Indonesian language problem, which is currently starting to erode and replaced with slang. The purpose of this writing is none other than to know the extent of the development of the Indonesian language and to maintain the position of Indonesian, especially among teenagers today. An apparent influence on teenagers now is their obsession with the use of slang which they believe can make them look cooler and more contemporary. Some adolescents also claimed that they started to be ordinary with the current position of Indonesian. The pride that began to fade in the souls of adolescents must begin to be reinvested given how influential the role of adolescents in facing competition in the industry 4.0 today.

Keywords: Indonesian Language, Slang Language, Youth

INTRODUCTION

Humans have the ability to communicate with other humans. One of the tools used to interact with others is with language. In everyday life, human beings can not escape from a language. Language is the most effective and absolute tool owned by every country. There are many languages in this world that are certainly the identity of a nation, including this Country of Indonesia
itself. Indonesian language is a symbol of national nationality and is believed to be the unifying language of the nation for all circles in the territory of Indonesia.

The Indonesian language itself has been clearly seen from year to year experiencing changes both in terms of spelling changes, the addition of vocabulary, expansion of meaning to narrowing of meaning. Other developments have also been seen in the use of language among teenagers who are now far from the expectations of the nation's leaders. Nowadays, many teenagers are starting to be less proud of this Indonesian language itself. They are more proud to use a foreign language or even a language they created themselves that aims to facilitate communication in everyday life among these teenagers.

Slang is one of the problems that is still a discussion. Nowadays, it is clear how the shift in the use of good and correct Indonesian language towards slang that is less organized makes the identity of the Indonesian nation began to fade. Seeing the rise of teenagers who are now starting to reluctantly use good and correct Indonesian and start using slang that they think looks cool and up to date. It is the duty of all of us to keep it from getting worse and easier to be tossed around by the situation in this day and age.

Youth is a state asset that needs to be guided in order to be able to make this Indonesian country developed and developed so as to make Indonesia juxtaposed with foreign countries. The awareness of teenagers to love The Indonesian language has now begun to fade and began to be replaced with other things that are less productive. Teenagers must be able to make significant changes to the development of the world because they are the one who decides the fate of a nation.

**RESEARCH METHODS**

This research uses a qualitative method in a phenomenological way. The location of what research should be distanced from the facts that exist and occur in the present. The problem of adolescent life starting from the life of a nation can be seen in the language of use in the days. This research uses a qualitative method with a phenomenological approach. Doing research must be based on the facts that exist and occur in the present. Various problems regarding the life of teenagers that begin to affect the life of a nation can be seen in the use of language in everyday life.

On this occasion, the research method to measure how much influence the use of a teenager’s language was done by interviewing or questioning the user directly and also by sharing the questionnaire to several teenagers to then fill in according to their current circumstances. The data obtained from the poll results were then analyzed simply to determine the highest percentage of respondents’
opinions on related issues. Respondents from this study as many as 30 teenagers, both currently still in high school / vocational school, students in college, and a teenager who is currently working in Yogyakarta.

A study will also not succeed without looking directly at a problem that exists in the environment to be studied. The authors conducted a field survey to prove how language is used in some teenagers, especially among today's students. The author visited a student discussion forum around the campus of UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. From there, it will really be missed what is the problem of today's youth and make me think about how to solve it. Not only that, the author conducts literacy from various sources of books, journals, to papers to enrich the knowledge of the problems that will be discussed today.

FIND AND DISCUSSION

*Definition of Language*

According to KBBI, language is an emblematic system in the form of arbitrary sounds and is used by the general public to communicate, interact, cooperate and to identify themselves. The main purpose of a language is as a means of communicating between people and other human beings both in the form of oral communication and written communication. In everyday life, language cannot be separated from activities in the community or in the general environment.

According to Harimurti Kridalaksana, language is a meaningful sound system and is used as a means of communication by every group of people. According to Wittgenstein, language is a form of thought that can be understood, understood, relates to reality, and has a logical structure and form.

Based on some of the above understandings, it can be concluded that a language is a tool used by humans to communicate with other human beings in an effort to express their thoughts, ideas, and information.

*Current Indonesian Language*

Language has a very important position for a country because language is a form of identity of a country, including the state of Indonesia. In Indonesia itself, the Indonesian language not only serves as the official language but also is the unifying language of the nation, considering in the youth oath that was pledged on October 28, 1928, stated that "We sons and daughters of Indonesia uphold the language of unity, the Indonesian language." From the third oath of youth is very clear that Indonesia has a language that must be upheld and must be preserved, especially us as a young man who is the next generation of the Indonesian nation.
Nowadays, the use of Indonesian language that is good and correct in everyday life begins to shift replaced with the language of teenagers or commonly called "Slang." Indonesian language that is currently starting to fade among teenagers makes various problems that are still a question. Is there still a sense of pride in the nation’s children when using Indonesian? Or are they happier with using slang and foreign languages because they think that it will seem cooler and more current?

Undeniably, the rapid development of slang among teenagers has a serious impact on the sustainability of the Indonesian language in the present and future. The use of the Indonesian language is increasingly unceded and begins to be in accordance with existing linguistic rules. Not to mention the implementation of Indonesian language learning tends not to be in demand and is ruled out by some teenagers so that it makes The Indonesian language more alienated.

According to a survey conducted by the authors some time ago to some teenagers, they admitted that 80% feel proud of Indonesian, and the remaining 20% of them feel ordinary about Indonesian. This is certainly a concern if studied further. How can the love of one’s own language fade and be replaced by another language? Of course, this becomes a problem because the interest of teenagers in developing the Indonesian language began to decline and must be followed up immediately. Do not let a nation lose its own language. This will sound very funny if it is known by other countries.

The author did some research on the question, "Do you feel proud to use a good and correct Indonesian language?". Then obtained the results as seen below:

In figure 1, it is obtained that most teenagers in Indonesia feel proud of Indonesian and a small number of others feel ordinary. How is it that the
language of unity that has always been upheld since time immemorial is considered commonplace among teenagers? It's a big deal at the moment. We must begin to cultivate the love for the country and preserve the Indonesian language. Language Indonesia is considered a poor language and is considered incapable of supporting modern science. On the other hand, the attitude of glorifying foreign languages such as English. They assume that English is a measure of one’s intelligence. Finally, the motivation to learn to master a foreign language is higher than learning and mastering the Indonesian language itself.¹

The influence of globalization and the development of science and technology makes developments in the use of language among adolescents. Social media is one of the media that has an important role in the development of language. As a result of the current development of globalization, the use of the Indonesian language among teenagers seems to be contrived to make it easier and more comfortable to use in non-formal activities. For teenagers, they claim to prefer to use slang in their daily lives rather than using good and correct Indonesian. They consider that the language they use today is a form of their creativity as teenagers.²

The Indonesian language plays an important role in building quality human resources. Therefore, the improvement of Indonesian language education in schools needs to be done through improving the academic ability of its teachers. Similarly, Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia as a means of developing reasoning, to improve language skills, and to improve the ability to think reason, and the ability to expand insights. Therefore, as a celebration and appreciation of The Indonesian language, the government designates October as the language month.³

**Slang Among Teens**

The decline of the use of good and correct Indonesian among teenagers does seem sad considering that today’s millennials no longer have a sense of pride in the language of our own country. The Indonesian language began to be shifted by slang which is currently being loved by most teenagers in the Indonesian region. In the past, the Indonesian language was used by all elements of society properly and correctly in accordance with the proper language rules. But now,

¹ Nofitasari, dkk., *Penggunaan Bahasa Indonesia Di Kalangan Generasi Milenial* (Universitas Muslim Indonesia, 2019), 7.
² Arum Puspa Dewi, “Potret Penggunaan Bahasa Remaja Terhadap Eksistensi Bahasa Indonesia Di Kalangan Mahasiswa,” n.d., 4.
³ Diah Ridhayanti, “Problematika Bahasa Indonesia Di Era Globalisasi,” n.d., 7.
along with the development of technology and the influence of outside culture, the Indonesian language is even damaged by the next generation itself.

The term slang began to appear in the late 1980s. Slang is another name for the language "prokem." Prokem language is a language formed from passwords and codes that can only be understood by a particular group.

The history of prokem language is considered to have a negative element because, in ancient times, prokem language was a language used by street children such as thugs and bad boys to communicate between their communities in secret. In order for their sentences not to be known by many people, then they have an idea by designing new words by changing the word to the opposite word, searching for commensurate words, determining numbers and codes, changing phonemes, additions at the beginning of a word, inserts or the middle part of a word, or perhaps at the end of a word.4

One example of prokem language is the mark of a word by cutting the last two phonemes and then inserting the "ok" shape in front of the last remaining phoneme. For example, the word "bapak" is cut into bap, then inserted "ok" in the middle into the word "bokap."5

Nowadays, prokem language is no longer a secret language used by thugs, but prokem language has shifted function into a teenage language or commonly called slang. Slang is a branch of the Indonesian language that is used as a language for the association. Slang is generally used as a means of communicating between teenagers and each other over a period of time. Slang is more commonly used by teenagers because they think that using good and correct Indonesian is too rigid to do in everyday life.

The existence of slang does affect the existence of the Indonesian language. Many teenagers underestimate The Indonesian language when some of them actually do not understand the rules of using Indonesian properly and correctly.6

According to Mulyana, slang is a number of words or terms that have a unique meaning, special, and do not deviate from the meaning that is common when used by people from certain subcultures. Sarwono also said that slang is a typical language of teenagers whose words are changed in such a way that they can only be understood by their group.7 However, nowadays, almost all teenagers in the

4 Ibid., 8.
5 Ibid., 9.
6 Dewi, “Potret Penggunaan Bahasa Remaja Terhadap Eksistensi Bahasa Indonesia Di Kalangan Mahasiswa,” 6.
7 Beta Puspa Sari, Dampak Penggunaan Bahasa Gaul Di Kalangan Remaja Terhadap Bahasa Indonesia, (Bengkulu: PKIP Universitas Bengkulu, 2015), 172.
country are able to understand the slang that has become a trend among them due to the ease of connecting by social media.

Broadly speaking, slang is a language used by teenagers to interact with others through the conversion of standard common words into special words so that they are easier to pronounce and more comfortable to use in everyday life.

Slang is very rare abroad because only Indonesia is the main pioneer in terms of changing languages like this, especially among teenagers. Slang is commonly used by teenagers in urban environments, like the use of the word lo-gue, bokap-nyokap, and so on. Slang in each region varies depending on the context in which it is used.

Based on the results of the study, the use of slang among adolescents showed a decrease in the use of good and correct Indonesian. In addition, the use of slang that is influenced by foreign languages such as English can be in the form of abbreviations, omissions of letters, and the use of words that have changed meanings causing the use of Indonesian language is not in accordance with the applicable rules.  

**Features of Slang**

Slang is a very flexible language when used in everyday life. The characteristics of slang include: short, agile, unique, creative, and relatively short. A word that is already short will usually be shortened again to make it easier to pronounce. This is a form of creativity from today's millennials.

1. Typical Vocabulary

| Indonesian language | Slang language |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Saya, Aku           | Gue, Gw       |
| Anda, Kamu          | Loe, Elu      |
| Bapak               | Bokap         |
| Ibu                 | Nyokap        |

---

8 Ika Mustika Laelasari, Lusi Oktavia, “Pengaruh Bahasa Alay Terhadap Penggunaan Bahasa Indonesia Di Kalangan Mahasiswa IKIP Siliwangi,” *Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia, Parole* 1, no. 5 (2018): 679.
2. Early Omission of Letters (phonemes)

| Before Phoneme Changes | After Phoneme Changes |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Sudah                  | Udah                  |
| Memang                 | Emang                 |
| Saja                   | Aja                   |
| Sama                   | Ama                   |

3. The omission of the letter "h."

| Before Change | After The Change |
|---------------|------------------|
| Habis         | Abis             |
| Hitung        | Itung            |
| Hujan         | Ujan             |
| Hangat        | Anget            |
| Hilang        | Ilang            |
| Hati          | Ati              |
| Bohong        | Boong            |

4. Substitution of the Letter "a" with "e."

| Before Change | After The Change |
|---------------|------------------|
| Cepat         | Cepet            |
| Benar         | Bener            |
| Senang        | Seneng           |
| Teman         | Temen            |
| Seram         | Serem            |
| Sebal         | Sebel            |
| Cakap         | Cakep            |
5. Diftong replacement "au", "ai" with "o" and "e"

| Before Change | After The Change |
|---------------|------------------|
| Sampai        | Sampe            |
| Pakai         | Pak              |
| Satai         | Sate             |
| Capai         | Cape             |
| Kalau         | Kalo             |

6. Sufx "me-" and "pe-"

| Before Change | After The Change |
|---------------|------------------|
| Membaca       | Baca             |
| Pekerjaan     | Kerjaan          |
| Permainan     | Mainan           |
| Membeli       | Beli             |

7. Shortening Words or Contractions of Long Words/Phrases

| Before Change | After The Change |
|---------------|------------------|
| Bagaimana     | Gimana           |
| Begitu        | Gitu             |
| Begini        | Gini             |

8. Use of the "-in" Syinge to Replace the "-kan" Syinge

| Before Change | After The Change |
|---------------|------------------|
| Belikan       | Beliin           |
| Bukakan       | Bukain           |
| Bacakan       | Bacain           |
| Mainkan       | Mainin           |
| Bawakan       | Bawain           |
Factors Causing the Rise of The Use of Slang Language

The ease of every human being to access social media is the impact of globalization that we cannot deny. People on this earth must communicate with other human beings every day. Language is a tool to convey the ideas of every human being to others. If the use of language is done well, then it is also good, the results of the ideas obtained. But if the type of communication and also the language used is bad, then the results will also be.

Social media is a huge factor in the development of language among adolescents. Undeniably, every day we cannot escape from a tool called a smartphone. From the tool, we can know the development of the world lightning fast. Connoisseurs of social networking sites, mostly teenagers, become the main agent in spreading slang exchanges.

The development of slang is very rapid and affects the younger generation, especially students in the campus environment. Slang will continue to grow every day. Slang always enriches each vocabulary with unique and flexible things. Social media such as whatsapp, instagram, facebook, twitter is one example of social media used to exchange information followed by slang, usually short abbreviations, and easy to understand.9

In addition to social media, electronic media such as movies, radio, and many more also play a role in the growth of language among teenagers. Not only that, mass media such as magazines, newspapers, articles, and also literary works such as novels and poems were able to influence the addition of slang vocabulary for every teenager.

According to a survey, school and campus environments have a considerable role in influencing slang among adolescents. As many as 60% of them consider that the school or campus environment is their place to express themselves and be creative. In addition to the educational environment, respondents claimed to also be affected by slang from the communities around where they live, which is as much as 35%. They claim that they catch slang more often after they communicate with their surroundings, such as when communicating with peers or others. That way, the brain will be easier in terms of remembering. The remaining 5% of the influence of language development comes from the family environment.

---

9 Tri Indrayanti, “Potret Penggunaan Bahasa Remaja Dalam Perspektif Kalangan Mahasiswa” (Surabaya: Universitas PGRI Adi Buana Surabaya, 2015), 128.
The Impact of Using Slang Language

The increasing use of slang among teenagers is now being discussed by many people. Because the teenager who should be the next generation of this nation instead becomes a figure, who makes the language in his own country slowly fade. Slang really makes the existence of the Indonesian language today slowly begin to erode. Various impacts on national and state life are starting to be seen today. The next generation of the nation should be able to be a milestone in the birth of the life of a country that is increasingly developed and developed. Do not make the country of Indonesia even worse because of the actions of its own youth.

1. Positive Impact of Using Slang
   a. Keep teens creative in finding new vocabulary.
   b. Make it easier to understand the language when communicating with others.
   c. Create comfort and not rigid when communicating with others in non-formal events.
   d. Short and short languages can make it easier to pronounce.
   e. Increasing the number of children’s work in their respective fields.

2. Negative Impact of Using Slang
   a. The existence of the Indonesian language can be threatened by slang.
   b. The extinction of the use of the Indonesian language in his own country.
   c. Declining degrees of Indonesian.
   d. It is easy to have differences of opinion and disagreement, so it will be easy to be contested by outside parties.
   e. A fading love for the motherland.

Solutions to Maintain the Indonesian language

All elements of society play an important role in maintaining the language of unity, the Indonesian language. However, the influence of globalization has had a variety of positive and negative impacts. However, the smallest thing starts with ourselves. Do not want to be tossed by the current situation and easily instigated by outsiders. We, as young people, should be grateful and obliged to maintain the unity and integrity of the Indonesian state, not even further aggravate the situation.

Solutions that can be done in maintaining the Indonesian language so as not to become extinct include:

1. They are making educational institutions as institutions based on language coaching.
2. Understand the use of the Indonesian language properly and correctly.
3. Enforce laws governing the Indonesian language.
4. Upholding and preserving the Indonesian language.
5. Reduce the use of un baku language in everyday life.
6. Interact with others using a good and correct Indonesian language.
7. Instructing how important The Indonesian language is in life.
8. Compete in a language field to further add insight into Indonesian.
9. Compete in a language field to further add insight into Indonesian.

The Role of Youth in the Internationalization Process of Indonesian Language

In the international scene, Indonesian is a form of Indonesian national identity. Based on the writings of Dardjowidjojo, the Indonesian language has a wide opportunity to become an International language due to various factors, including:

1. The number of Indonesian workers who are abroad who are certainly the figure of Indonesian language dissemination.
2. Some foreign countries set Indonesian language subjects for their students.
3. Quite a number of Indonesian students are studying abroad.

Thus, the Indonesian language has had sufficient opportunities to become an International language. The opportunity for Indonesian to become an international language is further strengthened by facts such as the establishment of an Indonesian language center in Australia, the establishment of Indonesian language courses at several foreign universities, and the increasing interest of Indonesian language study program students at several foreign universities, such as the University. of Melbourne in Australia and Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFS) in South Korea.

Various ways can be done to maintain the position of the Indonesian language, including realizing the Indonesian people, especially to the younger generation. The Indonesian language must take precedence over its use. Furthermore, it is to instill a spirit of unity and unity in the next generation of this nation with the use of The Indonesian language. Instilling passion in Indonesian society and instructing people to prioritize the use of Indonesian rather than using slang.

---

10 Aninditya Sri Nugraheni Muhammad Rohmadi, Eddy Sugiri, *Belajar Bahasa Indonesia: Upaya Terampil Berbicara Dan Menulis Karya Ilmiah* (Surakarta: Cakrawala Media, 2017), 25.
11 Ibid., 26–27.
12 Arum Putri Rahayu, “Menumbuhkan Bahasa Indonesia Yang Baik Dan Benar Dalam Pendidikan Dan Pengajaran,” *Jurnal Paradigma* 2, no. 1 (2015): 13.
Teenagers are obliged to always maintain and maintain the existence of The Indonesian language because it is an implementation of the values of the youth oath that has been pledged on October 28, 1928. Moreover, the nowadays Indonesian language is considered capable of becoming an international language. We should help and announce to the world that Indonesia is a strong country and able to compete with foreign countries.

Raising a high awareness of Indonesian among teenagers is a challenge. Youth is an asset of the nation that has a duty to preserve the Indonesian language. Who else, if not ourselves? It all starts small and starts with ourselves. As teenagers, we must really become agents of change and agents of social control in order to bring the name of Indonesia into the international scene and align with other countries.

CONCLUSION

A language is the identity of a nation. Language has an important function and role in the daily life of every human being. Bahasa Indonesia is not only the official language of the country, but it is also believed to be the unifying language of the nation used to strengthen the unity and unity of Indonesian society from Sabang to Merauke.

The problem that arises among teenagers today is the increasing use of slang that is increasingly widespread among adolescents and has the possibility of being far from the existing language order so as to rule out a good and correct Indonesian language. Bahasa Indonesia should not be abandoned by anyone because it was pledged by some young people in the youth oath on October 28, 1928.

Do not let the existence of the Indonesian language decrease just because of the role of a youth who can not filter the technological advances today. Actually, the slang used by teenagers today is a form of youth’s creativeness in thinking about the future, depending on how we deal with it, whether we will memilih a good and correct path or choosing to be a teenager who is easily tossed around by the times. Slang has been perfectly legal if it is done with the right circumstances and conditions. As long as it has a positive impact on life in the present and the future, I don’t think it’s a problem. However, do not eliminate the Indonesian language culture properly and correctly because The Indonesian language itself has been established to be the official language of the Indonesian state and is a symbol of national identity, whose position is listed in the Youth Pledge and the 1945 Constitution.
Having an open mind will be able to help teenagers to always act positively. Be a productive teenager by always putting Indonesian first, preserving the Indonesian language, and upholding the position of the Indonesian language. This will make Indonesia able to develop in a more advanced direction and align itself with other developed countries.

References:
Dewi, Arum Puspa. “Potret Penggunaan Bahasa Remaja Terhadap Eksistensi Bahasa Indonesia Di Kalangan Mahasiswa,” n.d.
Indrayanti, Tri. “Potret Penggunaan Bahasa Remaja Dalam Perspektif Kalangan Mahasiswa.” Surabaya: Universitas PGRI Adi Buana Surabaya, 2015.
Laelasari, Lusi Oktavia, Ika Mustika. “Pengaruh Bahasa Alay Terhadap Penggunaan Bahasa Indonesia Di Kalangan Mahasiswa IKIP Siliwangi.” Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia, Parole 1, no. 5 (2018): 679.
Muhammad Rohmadi, Eddy Sugiri, Aninditya Sri Nugraheni. Belajar Bahasa Indonesia: Upaya Terampil Berbicara Dan Menulis Karya Ilmiah. Surakarta: Cakrawala Media, 2017.
Nofitasari, dkk. Penggunaan Bahasa Indonesia Di Kalangan Generasi Milenial. Universitas Muslim Indonesia, 2019.
Rahayu, Arum Putri. “Menumbuhkan Bahasa Indonesia Yang Baik Dan Benar Dalam Pendidikan Dan Pengajaran.” Jurnal Paradigma 2, no. 1 (2015).
Ridhayanti, Diah. “Problematika Bahasa Indonesia Di Era Globalisasi,” n.d.
Sari, Beta Puspa. Dampak Penggunaan Bahasa Gaul Di Kalangan Remaja Terhadap Bahasa Indonesia,. Bengkulu: PKIP Universitas Bengkulu, 2015.