

AN ANALYSIS OF THE FORMATION AND MEANING OF INTERNET SLANG IN ONLINE COMMUNICATION

Tantri Aurelia Gulo, Lastri Wahyuni Manurung, Susanti
Universitas HKBP Nomensen Medan
tantri.gulo@student.uhn.ac.id, lastri.manurung@uhn.ac.id
[,susanti@uhn.ac.id](mailto:susanti@uhn.ac.id)

ABSTRACT

This research investigates one emerging linguistic phenomenon is internet slang, which allows users to communicate efficiently while expressing creativity and social identity in online communities. This study aims to identify the word formation processes used in internet slang and to analyze the social and linguistic factors influencing its usage and meaning among internet users. This research applied a descriptive qualitative method. Data consisted of internet slang expressions collected from Instagram, TikTok, and Twitter through observation and documentation of posts, captions, and comment sections. The analysis was based on the morphological theory of word formation proposed by George Yule (2010), including acronym, clipping, blending, compounding, derivation, and borrowing. Data analysis followed the interactive model of Matthew Miles and Huberman consisting of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. The findings show that internet slang is mainly formed through acronym, clipping, blending, and compounding. These processes demonstrate the linguistic creativity of internet users in creating or modifying words for faster and more expressive communication. Its usage is also influenced by social and linguistic factors such as group identity, humor, emotional expression, social interaction, and communication efficiency. In conclusion, internet slang reflects the dynamic development of language influenced by technological advancement and social interaction in digital communication.

Keywords: internet slang, word formation process, online communication, social media, morphology

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mengkaji salah satu fenomena linguistik yang sedang berkembang, yaitu slang internet, yang memungkinkan pengguna untuk berkomunikasi secara efisien sekaligus mengekspresikan kreativitas dan identitas sosial dalam komunitas daring. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi proses pembentukan kata yang digunakan dalam slang internet serta menganalisis faktor sosial dan linguistik yang memengaruhi penggunaan dan maknanya di kalangan pengguna internet. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif. Data berupa ungkapan slang internet yang dikumpulkan dari Instagram, TikTok, dan Twitter melalui observasi serta dokumentasi terhadap postingan, caption, dan kolom komentar. Analisis didasarkan pada teori morfologi tentang proses pembentukan kata yang dikemukakan oleh George Yule (2010), yang meliputi akronim, pemenggalan (clipping), pencampuran (blending), pemajemukan (compounding), derivasi, dan peminjaman (borrowing). Analisis data mengikuti model interaktif dari Miles dan Huberman yang terdiri atas reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa slang internet umumnya dibentuk melalui akronim, pemenggalan, pencampuran, dan pemajemukan. Proses-proses ini menunjukkan kreativitas linguistik pengguna internet dalam

menciptakan atau memodifikasi kata untuk komunikasi yang lebih cepat dan ekspresif. Penggunaannya juga dipengaruhi oleh faktor sosial dan linguistik seperti identitas kelompok, humor, ekspresi emosional, interaksi sosial, dan efisiensi komunikasi. Kesimpulannya, slang internet mencerminkan perkembangan bahasa yang dinamis yang dipengaruhi oleh kemajuan teknologi serta interaksi sosial dalam komunikasi digital.

Kata kunci: slang internet, proses pembentukan kata, komunikasi daring, media sosial, morfologi

1. PENDAHULUAN

The Background of the Study

Internet slang must be clearly distinguished from register or jargon to achieve meaningful and terminological precision in linguistic analysis. While register and jargon generally refer to linguistic variations that emerge in situational, professional, or speech community contexts, internet slang was more accurately conceptualized as a sociolinguistic phenomenon resulting from spontaneous lexicalization and cross-community spread facilitated by digital media. (Susanti, 2024) "Language was a tool that everyone used to build a communication interaction to provide information and more."

Internet slang, especially among younger users, reflected both the psychological stated of its users and the social and cultural features of a given era. Understanding how social groups create and communicate their identities, familiarity, and group boundaries can be gained by examining Slang. Lexical innovation, or new vocabulary, and semantic change, or changes in meaning, thrive on the internet. Popular internet slang frequently permeates regular speech and was even included in official dictionaries, illustrating how social media has accelerated the development of contemporary language. The need for

quicker, more effective, and more casual online communication gave rise to internet slang. Research examines how people adapt their communication methods in digital contexts and how this affects conventional language structures such as syntax and spelling. Overuse of Slang can affect people's ability to speak proper Indonesian in official or academic settings, mainly schoolchildren and students. To understand these difficulties and how to combine formal language with informal communication, further research was required. According to several studies, internet slang can be a valuable instrument for marginalized groups to challenge established social power structures and advance their discourse power, shattering the authority-controlled discourse monopoly. A sense of global connection among internet users has been fostered by the widespread used of internet slang that transcends linguistic and geographic barriers. This phenomenon of cross-cultural communication was better understood via research

2. KAJIAN TEORI

Theoretical Framework

This study was based on linguistic theory, which explained how language reflected social context and interaction. (Wahyuni, 2022) "Writing was a crucial

component of language performance." (Wardhaugh, 2015). "Language was what the members of a particular society speak." Because of this, language, or new words created by humans, serves as a bridge that helps people understand one another's thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. The creation of new words, borrowing words, combining words, mixing words, shortening words, back-forming words, converting words, acronyms, deriving words, and doubling processes were all classified according to Yule (2010). (Tumewan, 2013) states, "Creating new words and changing the meaning of words was called Neologism, where speakers continuously create new words using word formation processes." "Writing was an important component of language performance." Humans develop language terms and disseminate Neologism through the process of word formation.

Morphology

The Definition of Morphology

A subfield of linguistics called morphology recognizes grammatical units as the fundamental building blocks of language. Word complexity and how word variations affect word class and meaning were topics covered in morphology. The Greek terms *morphe* and *logos* were the origin of the word morphology. *Logos* denotes wisdom, while *Morphe* implies form.

According to O'Grady (2010), "Morphology was the system of categories and rules involved in word formation and interpretation", In other words, morphology was a system of categories and rules used in the formation and interpretation of words. According Mc, (1993), "By the morphology of a language, we mean the

construction in which morphemes or words, but not phrases, were used." Thus, it can be said that morphology influences the formation of words and their constituent parts. Understanding morphology, as mentioned earlier, morphology was the study of word formation that produces morphemes and objects.

McManis et al (1987: 117) stated that "morphology was the study of how words were structured and how they were put together from smaller parts". Meanwhile, Trask (1999) argued that "morphology was an approach that aims to describe and explained universal tendencies in word formation (such as the preference for deriving nouns from verbs, rather than subjunctives)". According to Tarigan (1988: 4), morphology was a branch of linguistics that discusses the intricacies of word forms and the influence of changes in word form on word class and meaning. The study of bound forms (morphemes) and their arrangement into words, defining words as free forms not made of smaller free forms (Bloomfield, n.d.)

From the definitions above, in English and Indonesian, morphology was a branch of linguistics that studies word formation, including the arrangement of words and the determination of word classes for each word in a language. Fundamentally, the process of adding morphemes to a base word was one of the primary morphological mechanisms in word formation. One example was the word "govern." When the word "government" was combined with the suffix "-ment" through derivation, it creates a new word. This process clearly illustrates two significant effects of morpheme addition: changes in word class and meaning.

Word Formation Processes

Coinage

Coinage, or the invention of completely new terms, was one of the most difficult processes of word formation in English. The most common source was trademarks, which were used for commercial products and then become common (usually without capital letters) for all types of such products. Aspirin, nylon, Vaseline, and zipper were traditional examples; granola, Kleenex, Teflon, and Xerox were some more recent examples. Some of these terms may have technical origins that were not widely known (e.g., te(tra)-fl(uor)-on), but once they were first used, they become everyday words in the language. Google was currently the most popular example of word selection. It started as a typo of the word "googol," which was defined as "1 followed by 100 zeros," in the word "Googleplex," which subsequently became the company's name (Google). The phrase "to used the internet to search for information" was now frequently used when referring to Google (without capital letters). Common new terms include new concepts and items (eBay), as well as new behaviors (e.g., "Have you tried eBaying?"). Eponyms were new terms derived from a person's name or a location. We used eponyms when discussing Hoover (or even Spangler). Hoover and Spangler were examples of eponyms. Other popular examples were sandwiches (from the Earl of Sandwich in 1918, who initially asked for bread and meat during delivery) and jeans (from the Italian city of Genoa, where the fabric was first made). Certain names were technical terminology derived from the names of the

original discoverers or inventors, such as Fahrenheit (derived from the German Gabriel Fahrenheit), Volt (derived from the Italian Alessandro Volta), and Watt (derived from the Scottish inventor James Watt)

3. METODOLOGI PENELITIAN

Research Design

Research methods were essentially a methodical approach to data acquisition with a predetermined purpose and intent. Based on this, there were four key words to consider: data, utility, scientific method, and purpose. The term "scientific method" refers to research activities grounded in empirical, systematic, and rational knowledge. Rational refers to the fact that the research was conducted rationally, thus generating human reasoning. Empirical means that the actions taken were observable by humans, thus allowing others to observe and understand the actions taken. (The methods used in this research, such as searching for lost money, provocateurs, or prisoners who escaped through paranormal means.) Systematic means that the process used in this research used specific language and logistics.

This study used a qualitative descriptive approach to identify, define, and study in depth the word-production process of internet slang in online communication. A descriptive approach was well-suited to providing a systematic, factual, and accurate description of the linguistic phenomenon under research, namely, how Slang was generated and how its meaning was evaluated in the context of online communication. Data analysis will be conducted inductively to gain a thorough

understanding of the language and social elements that cause the phenomenon.

(Sugiyono, 2013) qualitative research methods were based on post-positivist theory and were employed to study natural conditions (as experiments), with researchers serving as important instruments, triangulation (combination) data gathering procedures, inductive/qualitative data analysis, and qualitative research findings more indicative of generalization.

Data and Source of Data

The data source used in this research was internet slang used in online communication. The research data comprises online slang words and phrases collected from social media platforms. This Data will be gathered and examined using two primary aspects.

1. Word Formation Process

Classifying Slang based on ten theories of word formation by George Yule (2010), namely Coinage, Borrowing, Compounding, Blending, Clipping, Backformation, Conversation, Acronym, Derivation, and Multiple Processes.

2. Meaning

Interpretation of Slang meaning in the context of online communication

Instrument for Collecting Data

1. Data Chart/Table Analysis: This was used to record the list of Slang found, classify it based on the type of language formation process according to George Yule (2010), and describe its meaning in the context of online communication.

2. Data Recorder (Screenshots, digital documentation tools): Used to authentically document the used of Slang from Twitter/X, Instagram, and TikTok platforms

The steps to used the instrument of collecting data from Twitter/X, Instagram, and TikTok

Twitter/X:

- a) Open the App
- b) Register: Use Google, Phone number, or other social media accounts
- c) Login
- d) Click icon "Home" to explore
- e) Click the "Search" in the upper right corner icon to find account you want see
- f) After finding the account you were looking for, click the profile then scroll and open one of posts

- g) Click "Comments"

Instagram:

- a) Open the App
- b) Register: Username and Password
- c) Click "Login"
- d) Click icon "Home" to see the posts of the people we follow if already have account
- e) Click icon "Search" to looking for an account we want to find
- f) After finding the account we were looking for, click the profile and then scroll until find the posts we were looking for
- g) Click "Comments"

TikTok:

- a) Open the App
- b) Register with Phone number, Email, or Google account
- c) Set Username, Password, and other personal data
- d) Click “Login”
- e) Click icon “Home” to looking random posts
- f) Click icon “Search” which was in the upper right corner to search
- g) Click “Comments”

Technique of Collecting Data

Systematic observation and documentation were employed as data collection methods. The steps include:

1. Observation: Researchers actively observed and monitored user interactions on Twitter/X, Instagram, and TikTok that included internet slang (e.g., captions, comments, or statuses).
2. Data Recording: Identified slang words or phrases were then recorded and documented (photos, screenshots, screen record).
3. Documentation: Researchers recorded the context of sentences or paragraphs containing Slang, as slang meanings were contextual and dependent on shared understandings of digital culture.

Data Analysis

According to Miles & Huberman (2013), this interactive data analysis model has three components: (1) data reduction, (2) data presentation, and (3) drawing conclusions/verification. These three main components must be present in the analysis of qualitative data. The direction of the

conclusions reached as the ultimate research outcome depends on the ongoing comparison of the relationships between these three elements.

(Miles & Huberman, 2013). add that data reduction was the activity of selecting and sorting important and unimportant data from the collected data. Meanwhile, data presentation was the activity of presenting information that has been sorted and organized, then verified for validity. Data conclusions were the interpretations or meanings of the data.

3.1.1 Data Reduction

Data reduction was the process of selecting, focusing on, and simplifying all types of information that support research data obtained and recorded during fieldwork. The data reduction process was a qualitative data analysis step that aims to sharpen, classify, direct, clarify, and create focused by eliminating less important elements and simplifying those that remain. This ensures that the narrative presented was clear and leads to accountable conclusions.

Data Presentation

Data presentation was the process of compiling information that allows conclusions to be drawn in qualitative research. This data presentation can be presented in brief descriptions, charts, and similar materials. This data presentation makes it easier for researchers to understand the problems that arise and plan further actions based on what has been understood.

4. HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

Discussion

The findings of this study indicated that internet slang was not formed

arbitrarily; rather, it emerges through identifiable morphological and semantic processes. Using the theoretical framework proposed by Yule (2010), this study demonstrated that internet slang reflected systematic linguistic patterns, particularly acronyms, Clipping, blending, Compounding, and semantic shift.

The analysis reveals that acronyms were the most frequently occurring word-formation process. Expressions such as LOL, BRB, OOTD, and FYP illustrate how multi-word phrases were reduced into abbreviated forms while maintaining communicative clarity. Their widespread use across platforms such as Instagram, Twitter, and TikTok suggested that brevity and efficiency were central to digital discourse. The dominance of acronyms reflected the need for rapid interaction within technologically mediated environments.

Clipping also appears as a prominent process in the dataset. Words such as *info*, *admin*, and *app* demonstrated how longer lexical items were shortened without substantially altering their meanings. This tendency toward lexical reduction indicated users' adaptation to the speed and technical limitations of online platforms. Clipping, therefore, functioned as a strategy that aligns linguistic form with the practical demands of digital communication.

Blending represents another productive mechanism identified in the findings. Terms like *stan* (*stalker* + *fan*) and *hangry* (*hungry* + *angry*) exemplify how elements of two separate words were combined to produce a new lexical item with a distinct semantic interpretation. In contrast to Clipping, blending not only

modifies form but also generates novel meanings. This process highlighted the creative dimension of internet slang and demonstrated how users actively construct expressive vocabulary relevant to contemporary digital culture.

Compounding was evident in expressions such as *'spill the tea'* and *'ghosting'*. Although these forms consist of multiple lexical elements, they functioned semantically as unified expressions in online interaction. Their meanings extend beyond literal interpretation and require contextual understanding. This finding underscores the interaction between morphological structure and pragmatic usage in digital discourse.

Furthermore, semantic shift plays a crucial role in the evolution of internet slang. Certain lexical items, such as *flex*, have undergone semantic shifts in online contexts, shifting from their original senses to denote self-promotion or showing off. This semantic development illustrates that internet slang formation involves not only structural modification but also reinterpretation influenced by social practices.

However, From the data that has been found based on Yule theory, there was one type that was not covered in Yule theory, namely Initialism. For example, BRB (*Be Right Back*), OOTD (*Outfit of the Day*), FYP (*For Your Page*), TBH (*To Be Honest*), IDK (*I Don't Know*), DM (*Direct Message*), IRL (*In Real Life*), TMI (*Too Much Information*), AFK (*Away From Keyboard*), BFF (*Best Friend Forever*). The emergence of initialisms was driven by the need for brevity, rapid exchange, and the construction of social identity. On platforms that impose character restrictions,

users transform multi-word phrases into abbreviated forms consisting of initial letters to communicate more efficiently and sustain the pace of conversation. Beyond their practical function, these abbreviated forms also operate as symbols of group affiliation and casual digital discourse.

Initialism was a form of abbreviation consisting of the initial letters of a multi-word unit condensed into a single unit in the form of a capital letter and functioned as a short representation of the complete term in written communication, especially in a scientific context. According to Menzel (2024), in the research journal entitled "Initialisms in Scientific Writing in the 19th and Early 20th Centuries" stated that Initialisms were combinations of initial letters derived from multi-word units and condensed into word-like forms. In addition, research by Utami (2026) also stated that initialism refers to a type of abbreviation formed by combining the initial letters of each word in a multi-word phrase. The resulting form serves as a concise representation of the original phrase and was usually pronounced by articulating each letter separately. In digital communication, particularly among Generation Z users, initialism serves pragmatic and sociolinguistic purposes such as brevity, identity marking, and efficiency in online interactions.

In conclusion, the findings clearly address the first research question by demonstrating that internet slang in online communication was primarily formed through acronyms, Clipping, blending, Compounding, semantic shift and one discovery of word formation that has not been covered by the Yule's theory, namely Initialism. Among these processes,

acronyms appear as the most dominant pattern. These results confirm that internet slang operates within established linguistic frameworks and constitutes an adaptive extension of conventional word-formation processes in digital environments. The study, therefore, emphasizes that internet slang should be understood as a structured and systematic linguistic phenomenon rather than merely as informal or casual language use.

From a sociolinguistic perspective, patterns of language variation were closely linked to social identity and group affiliation. In his seminal study, *The Social Stratification of English in New York City*, Labov (1966) demonstrated that linguistic variation systematically corresponds to social structure and serves as an indicator of social membership. Applying this perspective to digital contexts, internet slang can be understood as a symbolic resource through which users express generational identity and a sense of belonging to community. The recurrent use of specific slang expressions reflected alignment with particular online groups and reinforces solidarity among members, while simultaneously distinguishing them from other communities.

Allan and Kate Burridge (2006) provide important theoretical insight. Allan and Burridge examine slang predominantly from a sociolinguistic standpoint, emphasizing its function in expressing identity, reinforcing group solidarity, signaling in-group membership, and reflecting cultural values. Their perspective was particularly valuable in explaining how social motivations shape the emergence and interpretation of slang. From this viewpoint, internet slang gains meaning

through shared social experiences, community norms, generational identity, and participation in digital culture. Thus, social factors such as identity construction, trend adoption, and group affiliation significantly influence how slang was understood and used among internet users.

However, while Allan and Burrige effectively illuminate the social dimensions of slang, their framework does not extensively address the internal linguistic mechanisms that shape the formation of slang. Specifically, it does not systematically analyze how morphological processes such as acronym formation, Clipping, blending, or Compounding contributed to meaning construction. As a result, although the sociocultural motivations behind slang usage were well explained, the structural linguistic factors influencing how meanings were encoded remain underexplored.

In contrast, the present study integrates a morphological approach grounded in George Yule's theory to examine how structural processes interact with social dynamics. From a linguistic perspective, factors such as efficiency, brevity, creativity, and semantic innovation play a central role in shaping internet slang. For instance, the frequent use of acronyms reflected the need for rapid communication, while blending and semantic shift demonstrated users' creative manipulation of lexical resources. These linguistic processes directly influence how meaning was formed, compressed, extended, or reinterpreted in digital contexts.

Therefore, the findings suggested that the meaning and usage of internet slang were shaped by the interplay between social and linguistic factors. Social influences

determine why slang emerges and how it functioned within communities, whereas linguistic mechanisms determine how slang was structurally constructed and semantically encoded. By combining sociocultural insights with morphological analysis, the present study offers a more comprehensive explanation of how internet slang was formed and how its meaning was negotiated among internet users.

Similarly, the study conducted by Frastiwi and Aisyah (2022) categorizes slang into five types: fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronyms, and clipping, while emphasizing youth identity and the rapid diffusion of slang in Indonesian digital spaces. The strength of their research lies in its cultural relevance and focus on youth linguistic creativity. Nevertheless, the study pays limited attention to the detailed morphological mechanisms that generate such forms. Although examples such as "skuy" and "ambyar" were identified, the processes underlying their formation were not systematically examined. The present research addresses this gap by explicitly analyzing processes such as blending (stan), Clipping (info), and semantic shift (flex) within a structured theoretical framework. This analytical depth provides a clearer explanation of how linguistic form and meaning interact in online discourse. Consequently, the current study expands the discussion beyond classification toward structural and semantic interpretation.

The research by Natasya and Meristika (2024), conducted on the platform Twitter, identifies clipping and imitative slang as the most dominant categories, each accounting for 23% of the data. A notable strength of their study was

its quantitative approach, which offers measurable evidence of slang distribution patterns. However, the emphasis on statistical frequency limits deeper exploration of morphological and semantic dimensions. While the study effectively demonstrated which forms were dominant, it does not thoroughly explained how these forms were constructed or how their meanings evolve in context. The present research differs by integrating qualitative morphological analysis with contextual interpretation. This combined approach enables a more comprehensive understanding of both structural formation and communicative function. Therefore, the study bridges the gap between quantitative categorization and linguistic explanation.

Furthermore, Indra's (2024) study on Instagram examines the communicative benefits and potential drawbacks of slang in digital interaction. Its strength lies in presenting a balanced evaluation of slang as both a tool for efficient communication and a possible source of misunderstanding or reduced formal language competence. However, the research does not systematically analyze the morphological structure of commonly used expressions such as "OMG," "idk," or "Tq." This absence of structural analysis represents a notable limitation. The present study addresses this shortcoming by applying a consistent word formation framework to examine the internal composition of slang expressions alongside their social implications. Despite its contributions, this research acknowledges its own limitations, including the focused on selected platforms and a specific time frame. Overall, while previous studies predominantly emphasize

sociocultural and quantitative perspectives, the present research distinguishes itself by offering a systematic morphological and semantic analysis of internet slang across multiple digital platforms.

5. KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN

Conclusions

This study investigated the processes of word formation used in the creation of internet slang across digital platforms. By applying Yule's theory of word formation, the research identified five dominant processes: acronyms, Clipping, blending, Compounding, semantic shift, and Initialism. Among these processes, acronyms were the most frequently used, reflecting users' need for efficiency and brevity in online communication. Clipping and blending also appeared significantly, demonstrating digital users' tendency to simplify and creatively modify lexical forms. Compounding and semantic shift illustrate how meaning construction in internet slang extends beyond structural modification to contextual reinterpretation. Additionally, Initialism was the discovery of a new language formation outside of Yule's theory, formed from the initial letters of each word and pronounced letter by letter.

The findings further indicated that internet slang was not random or purely informal, but rather systematically constructed through identifiable morphological mechanisms. Each process serves specific communicative functions, such as accelerating interaction, expressing identity, signaling group belonging, and enhancing emotional expression. The analysis across Instagram, Twitter, and TikTok demonstrated that platform

characteristics, such as character limits and trend-driven algorithms, contributed to the emergence and spread of specific slang forms. Therefore, internet slang reflected the interaction between linguistic structure, technological affordances, and social dynamics in digital communication.

In relation to previous studies, this research contributed a more systematic morphological and semantic analysis of internet slang. While earlier research predominantly emphasized sociolinguistic, cultural, or quantitative perspectives, the present study distinguishes itself by focusing on structural word-formation processes and the interpretation of contextual meaning. Thus, the research fills the gap between sociocultural classification and linguistic structural explanation in the study of online slang.

1.1 Suggestions

Based on the findings and limitations of this study, several suggestions were proposed. First, future researchers were encouraged to expand the scope of data collection by including additional digital platforms and cross-linguistic comparisons to provide a broader understanding of the development of internet slang. A longitudinal approach may also be beneficial in examining how slang evolves over time.

Second, further studies may integrate quantitative corpus analysis with qualitative morphological interpretation to produce more comprehensive results. Combining statistical frequency analysis with semantic and pragmatic examination would enrich the theoretical contribution to linguistics research.

Finally, educators and language practitioners should recognize internet

slang as a dynamic linguistic phenomenon rather than merely informal or incorrect language use. Understanding its formation and function may help bridge the gap between formal language instruction and real-life digital communication practices. Overall, this study highlighted that internet slang represents a complex and evolving linguistic phenomenon shaped by morphological innovation, social identity construction, and digital culture.

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Allan, B. &. (2006). *FORBIDDEN WORDS*.
- B, M., & Michael, H. (1994). *Qualitative Data Analysis*.
- Bloomfield. (n.d.). *Morphology*.
- David, C. (2008). *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics*.
- Eka, F. R. (2021). *Kajian Sociolinguistik Terhadap Penggunaan Bahasa Slang Di Media Sosial*. 8.
- George, Y. (2010). *The Study of Language*. 320.
- Indra, S. (2024). *RETORIKA: Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa 2024 CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0 License An Analysis of Slang Words Used in Social Media (Instagram)*. 10, 347–352. <http://10.0.217.85/jr.10.1.9710.347-352>
- Khatimah, H., & Rohainy, N. A. (2024). Variasi Bahasa Slang Dalam Media Sosial Instagram @Folkshitt. *ISOLEK: Jurnal Pendidikan, Pengajaran, Bahasa, Dan Sastra*, 2(1), 226–236. <https://doi.org/10.59638/isolek.v2i1.216>

Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan Tindakan.

- Legère, K., Holmes, J., & Legere, K. (1994). An Introduction to Sociolinguistics. In *Language* (Vol. 70, Issue 3). <https://doi.org/10.2307/416511>
- Masdita, F. I., & Sawardi, F. X. (2023). Bentuk Dan Pemakaian Kosakata Slang Dalam Komunitas Sbyfess Pada Akun Twitter @SBYFESS: Suatu Kajian Sociolinguistik. *Nuansa Indonesia*, 25(2), 300–311. <https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/ni/article/view/81783>
- Mc. (1993). Penggunaan Slang Bahasa Inggris oleh Anak Muda di Kota Malang. *Jurnal Elektronik Fakultas Sastra Universitas Sam Ratulangi*, 1–13. <https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/index.php/jefs/article/download/27651/27165>
- Michael, A. (2009). *Slang the People*. 257.
- Natasya, R., & Meristika, M. (2024). An Analysis Of Using Slang Word In Social Media. *Syntax Idea*, 6.
- O'Grady, W. (2010). *O'Grady2010Chapter4.pdf*.
- Saffa, N. F. Y. (2022). the Use of Slang Language in Daily Conversation Among Teenagers: Does Gender Matter? *English Journal*, 16(2), 63–73. <http://ejournal.uika-bogor.ac.id/index.php/ENGLISH>
- Siti frastiwi, & Siti Aisyah. (2022). An Analysis Of Slang Words Used In Social Media. *JournEEL (Journal of English Education and Literature)*, 4(2), 52–58. <https://doi.org/10.51836/journeel.v4i2.354>
- Sugiyono, D. (2013). *Metode Penelitian*
- Susanti. (2024). *Language Style Analysis as Found in Comee the Morning Movie a Sociolinguistics Study*. 2, 169–182.
- Trask, R. L. (1999). *Key Concept in Language and Linguistics*.
- Tumewan, C. (2013). Kreasi Kata Dalam Bahasa Inggris. *Jurnal Elektronik Fakultas Sastra* <https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/index.php/jefs/article/view/2413%0Ahttps://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/index.php/jefs/article/viewFile/2413/1947>
- Wahyuni, L. (2022). Error Analysis of Subject-Verb Agreement on Students' Essay Writing of Grade VIII at SMP Negeri 1 Sidamanik. *Journal Scientia*, 11, 14.
- Wardhaugh. (2015). *AN INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLINGUISTICS*.
- Wiyanti, D. T., Setiawati, N. P., Zakaria, S., Soemarwoto, R. S., & Indrawardana, I. (2024). Use of Slang Words in Tik Tok Application by Student. *Biokultur*, 13(1), 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.20473/bk.v13i1.53986>

