

## **Slang Language of Youth Generation Z Southwest Papua: Morphology Review**

**Adi Iwan Hermawan**

[adihermawan@unimudasorong.ac.id](mailto:adihermawan@unimudasorong.ac.id)

**Muhammad Faizin**

[muhammadfaizin@unimudasorong.ac.id](mailto:muhammadfaizin@unimudasorong.ac.id)

**Universitas Pendidikan Muhammadiyah Sorong**

### **ABSTRACT**

Slang is also referred to as a secret language, or used by certain circles or communities. The purpose of this study is to examine slang based on patterns, sources, context and purpose of use. This study uses qualitative descriptive research, which describes the phenomenon of slang used by gen z adolescents in Southwest Papua. Documentation, observation, recording, and interviews with 35 teenagers who regularly use slang are used as data gathering techniques. Documentation, observation, recording, and interviews with 35 teenagers who regularly use slang are used as data gathering techniques. WhatsApp, Telegram, Twitter, and Discord are used as data sources. The period of data collecting was five months, from October 12, 2022, to February 12, 2023. The data that has been collected is then analyzed using the Miles and Huberman method. According to the findings of data analysis on slang, there were 31 discovered three types, namely the development of form. (1) clipping, (2) blending, (3) borrowing. The results of the data analysis revealed a variety of information on Southwest Papuan slang used by Generation Z based on the language's origins, particularly Indonesian, foreign languages, and regional languages. The context of slang use takes place in (1) Calls for familiarity, (2) responding to likes and dislikes, and (3) responding to admiration. the purpose of using the slang they use to (1) validate their group (2) look cool or dashing..

**Key words:** Slang, Gen Z, Morphology

### **INTRODUCTION**

Members of the group utilize language as a means of communication to clarify goals and objectives. When sounds are spoken, the speech organs emit two fields of sounds (Nahdi & Yunitasari, 2019). Language serves as a tool for cultural development in addition to serving as a means of communication. Language is the primary channel for producing and expressing cultural meanings, it was also said (Isna, 2019). Language variations result from a language's diverse cultural connotations. Slang is one of the language changes brought on by cultural change.

Slang develops as a result of language users using new terminology that can foster relationships and friendships (Anggini et al., 2022). Slang's primary attribute is its dynamic nature, or how quickly its phonology and semantics can change. One of the dialects of the community's language, particularly among the upper or lower classes, that is used for everyday speech and is thought to be relaxed and simple to pronounce includes slang. Slang is also known as a secret language because it is only utilized by particular groups or communities. The fact that the terminology is frequently changed contributes to the secrecy issue. Someone using slang both when speaking and writing, for instance, in online conversation activities (WhatsApp, telegram, twitter, and discord).

The generation z born between 1995 and 2010 is the one who speaks slang as their everyday language. Naturally, as a generation that grew up with technology, their lifestyles will change in line with the advancement of technical innovations (Khoirurrohman, 2020). The fundamental characteristic of Gen Z youngsters is their dependence on technology, particularly cell phones. Online shopping has been used to meet both internal and external needs. When seeking knowledge internally, Gen Z youth use the internet to hone their cognitive and psychomotor skills (Febrianti & Pulungan, 2021). Regarding their social needs, Gen Z kids always find acquaintances online, regardless of their geographic location, or they just discuss about their personal issues.

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## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Previous Related Study**

Slang has been the subject of a lot of debate. Researchers compile pertinent data. The initial study (Iswatiningsih & Pangesti, 2021) This study looks at the slang that members of the millennial generation use. Teenagers from the millennial generation can quickly adapt language into a new linguistic style and take pride in others using it. For instance, using the phrases Sis, Bro, or Gaes to greet women

or those of the opposite sex who are the same age, as well as "friends" or "all of you," might make people feel more intimate and closer.

The second study (Fawaid, Hieu, Wulandari, 2020) argues that young people in the millennial generation enjoy novelties that emerge from a rigid and uninteresting system. In order for new terminology to be used on social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and WhatsApp.

The third study is based on (Rezeki & Sagala, 2019) research that looks at millennial generation slang using a semantic evaluation of social media in order to identify the different forms of slang that are utilized, including fresh and innovative, imitative, acronyms, and clipped. Slang is used as a greeting, to start a conversation, and to increase closeness.

### **Morphology (Formation Words)**

The science of morphology examines how words form and change (Parker, 2022). According to George Yule, there are various kinds of word creation processes that can take place within a single word. The following is an explanation of how words are formed.

#### **1. Clipping**

The process of clipping, which happens when words with more than one syllable are shortened to a simpler version, involves reducing some word parts. Yule uses the term "gasoline," which most people refer to as "gas," as an example. Additional examples are fan, brassiere, and ad (advertisement) (fanatic). Clipping strives to make words more succinct and useful.

#### **2. Blending**

The process of creating new words by merging two different tenses. For example, the word 'smog + fog' becomes smog, then the terms brunch (breakfast + lunch), telecast (television + broadcast), and Chunnel (channel tunnel)

#### **3. Borrowing**

the action of appropriating words from another language. This procedure is typical in English, and the original meaning of each word is maintained. The terms "piano" (in Italian), "glitzy" (in Yiddish), "lilac" (in Persian), "ski" (in Norwegian), "sofa" (in Arabic), "yogurt" (in Turkey), and "zebra" are other examples (help)

## **METHOD**

### **Design and Samples**

This study uses descriptive qualitative research to describe the slang language phenomenon among gen Z teenagers in Southwest Papua. In addition, the findings of linguistic phenomena are qualitatively defined based on the slang's pattern of production, its meaning, context, sources, and purpose of use.

### **Instrument and Procedure**

Documentation, observation, recording, and interviews with 35 teenagers who regularly use slang are used as data gathering techniques. WhatsApp, Telegram, Twitter, and Discord are used as data sources. The period of data collecting was 5 months, from October 12, 2022, to February 12, 2023. Peers were consulted during the interview process to provide slang terms that are frequently used in casual conversations among peers.

### **Data Analysis**

Following the collection of the data, the Miles and Huberman approach is used to analyse it. Regarding the initial data reduction stage of the research, the author's field interview data collection was quite fruitful. Summarizing, identifying the key components, and concentrating on what's crucial are all examples of reduction. Possible findings regarding the slang used by adolescents in Southwest Papua; (2) Data presentation is accomplished by setting data into tables based on similarity in form and including remarks that facilitate inference; (3) As part of the process of reducing and presenting data based on the differences, agreements, and interrelationships included in the data that has been found, draw conclusions and verify with the intention of determining the meaning of the data based on the results of the analysis.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Researchers have uncovered a wide variety of slang words. Yet, based on the length of the study, researchers identify. This is due to the rapid emergence of Gen Z youth slang in West Papua. This is why the research on slang's form is divided into three categories: (1) Patterns of slang production, which include abbreviations, blending, and puns (2) Slang's sources, which include English, regional languages, and Indonesian, (3) The context in which it is used, (4) The Purpose of Employing Gen Z Slang Language An explanation of each study is provided below.

### West Papua Gen Z Slang Formation Pattern

According to the findings of data analysis on slang, there were 31 discovered three types, namely the development of form. (1) clipping, (2) blending, (3) borrowing The slang language used by Generation Z teenagers in West Papua is described in the sections that follow.

#### clipping of patterns

Clipping is the conversion of a word with more than one syllable (such as facsimile) into a shorter form (such as fax), frequently followed by more relaxed speech.

Table 1.  
The slang is presented as clippings.

Data	Meaning	Class of words
Pu	The expression to leave somewhere	Verb
Pi	Expression of ownership of objects	Verb
Deng	Interrogative expressions refer to objects	Particle
Su	An expression to question something that has happened	Adverb
Nan	Future tense	Noun
Jang	Adverb of prohibition	Adverb
Kas	Expression of giving goods to friends	Noun
Mar	Invitation expression	Particle

Based on table 1 above, there is a pattern of language formation known as clipping. Clipping/cutting is a word formation process in which a word is shortened without changing the meaning of the original word. The cutting stage on data /Pu/, /su/, /nan/. In the word /Pu/ which is the result of clipping by preserving the first syllable of the word /Punya/; /su/ retains the first syllable of

/sudah/; /nan/ takes the first syllable of /Nanti/. On the other hand, several slang terms—such as data /jang/, /mar/, /pi/, /deng/, and /kas/—do not follow the clipping procedure. These four colloquial words make the right initial syllable of each word in the correct order. The clipping structure is not accurate since each takes a letter following it. Based on how simple they are to use; slang terms are created. Hence, the clipping form is used in an incorrect manner, but users have accepted this practice. The findings of this study are consistent with (Pradestania & Mintowati, 2021), who claim that the form of clipping is a highly frequent form that emerges in slang on social media compared to other forms.

### **Blending Pattern**

In addition to the pattern of shortening words that are mostly used by Gen Z teenagers in making slang, there is also a blending pattern. Blending is a combination of two different forms to produce a new term. Usually only connecting syllables or letters and syllables from the existing word series. The following is slang with a blending pattern.

Table 2.

The form of slang is Blending

<b>Data</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Literature of words</b>
Epen	Expression of dislike in certain respects	Adverb

The data in Table 2 illustrates the slang language data for Gen Z adolescents in West Papua in the form of blending the word rejection or dislike in something. In this case, the abbreviation is a combination of letters or syllables from existing words. Blending tends to be done by taking elements of words or not syllables that are important to be familiar to hear. This can be seen in the data 'Epen' which combines the first letters and syllables of the word 'Emang is important'. There is a tendency that in blending not all elements of the abbreviated words are represented. The elements of letters and syllables are taken only to make abbreviations that are pleasant to pronounce and pleasant to hear and can be used as words.

### **Borrowing pattern**

A common source in slang is borrowing, namely adopting language from another language. Technically this happens in all languages of the world. This can be seen in the following data.

Table 2.  
The form of slang is Blending

<b>Data</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Class of words</b>
Tra papa	Saying that he's fine	adverb
Tra mau	Rejection of an invitation	adverb
Baek	Expressions of praise for behaviour or objects	adjective
Bes	A term for transportation cars in Papua. An expression of invitation from one person	noun
Kemari	Expression of disapproval in opinion	Verb
Laen	Expression of disapproval in opinion	Adjective
Kalakuang	A term for impolite behavior	verb
Babingung	An expression of ridicule for people who forget adjectives	adjective
Bage	Expression of invitation to state the purpose or subject of a particular particle	particle
Balompat	Lifting both legs into the air is referred to as this action	verb
Kincing	The phrase slides down	verb
Kopo-kopo	The term for wide-winged insects that generally come from cocoons	noun
Mengarti	A term for people who understand something	verb

Tatutup	Designation for restricted goods	Verb
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The loan pattern in the data above comes from another language and then adopted into a new language. But two types of loans were found. (1) borrowing by not changing the meaning of the original word. As in the data /tra papa/ which adopts the word 'it's okay' which means the same as 'Ungkapan kondisi dia baik baik saja'; /tra mau/ which comes from the word 'tidak mau' which means 'penolakan'; data /baek/ comes from the word /baik/; data /bes/, /kamari/, /laen/, /kalakuang/, /bagi/, /balompat/, /kencing/, /kopo-kopo/, /magarti/ which comes from the word 'bis', 'kemari', 'lain', 'kelakukan', 'bagi', 'melompat', 'kencing', 'kupu-kupu, and 'mengerti'. (2) borrowing by changing the meaning of the original word such as data /babingung/ which means ridicule, while the original meaning is 'bingung' which means 'tidak tahu arah'.

### Sources Of Gen Z's Slang Language

The results of the data analysis revealed a variety of information on Southwest Papuan slang used by Generation Z based on the language's origins, particularly Indonesian, foreign languages, and regional languages. This can be seen in table 3 below.

Tabel 3  
Language Sources of Gen Z Slang

No	Lexicon category	Data	Origin Word	Meaning	Word Classes
1	The lexicon category comes from Indonesian	<i>Pukol</i>	Pukul	Loud tapping activity	verb
		<i>piso</i>	Pisau	Sharp thin iron used for slicing objects	noun
		<i>Cupen</i>	Cukup penting	Response to peers	adjective
		<i>jato</i>	jatuh	Descending or sliding rapidly	verb
2	The lexicon category adopted from regional languages	<i>Cakadidi</i>	Cakadidi	Crotchety	verb
		<i>cukimai</i>	Cukimai	Swearing at things that you dislike	verb
		<i>kakarlak</i>	kakarlak	cockroach	noun
3	The lexicon category adopted from foreign languages	<i>Fly</i>	<i>fly</i>	Fly	verb

Because many of these slang languages are used by migrants, Table 3 shows that there is still quite a little slang data coming from Indonesia. Many immigrants combine English and Indonesian to create slang that they then employ in daily conversation. With Indonesian-based slang, the phonemes in each word are typically changed, like in the case of the slang term "pukol," which means "pukul."

Eastern locales, like the Maluku area, are where most slang phrases from regional languages originate. In the same way that "cakadidi" means "banyak tingkah," "cukimai" means "kata umpatan untuk orang yang tidak disukai," and "kakarlak" means "kecoa." Early speakers, the majority of whom are from the Ambon Maluku tribe, can be used to trace the origins of this term. Language and cultural contacts were active as a result of the large-scale migration.

Foreign languages also have an impact on Southwest Papua slang, as seen by the term "fly," which is derived from the English word "fly" and simply means "fly." Yet this phrase is often used to describe an intoxicated or unconscious person. Children use this slang term to describe someone who is intoxicated or unconscious as a result of drinking. If the rich Papuans sleep on the side of the road, if the poor sleep on soft mattresses, if the Javanese are affluent, they sleep on soft mattresses, if the poor sleep under the bridge, then the alcohol phenomenon is one of the polemics that frequently happens among many difficulties in the region of Papua. This remark eventually served as an example of West Papua's drinking culture. This is demonstrated by the large number of persons who are found sprawled out by the side of the road every Sunday morning after a night of drinking. The inhabitants of West Papua who live along the shore use the word "fly" more frequently than those who live in the mountains, who do not have a drinking culture because of the inaccessibility of alcohol production and use due to geography.

### **The Context Of The Use Of Gen Z's Slang**

The context in which slang is employed determines how it is utilized in Gen Z West Papua's everyday life, and those contexts include (1) requests for familiarity, (2) reacting to likes and dislikes, and (3) responding to appreciation.

The phrase "Gen z," sometimes referred to as "tech-savvy," is applied to young children and even teens who were raised in a technologically advanced world. social media and the internet. Several of the programs mentioned below are designed to be communication tools. It becomes quite common for people to communicate both personally and between groups. Even among Gen Z, Indonesians spend the top 10 spots, on average, between 7 and 13 hours daily accessing the internet (Kominfo, 2018).

The context in which slang is used is always altered. In the beginning, its sole use was for oral communication. This language is used as a medium of communication between communities or groups and is defined by chat on various digital platforms, including WhatsApp, Line, Instagram, Twitter, and Discord. This is in keeping with the rapid growth of technology. Slang is associated with low social rank and is typically utilized there (Suleman & Islamiyah, 2018).

Slang has given new forms to several regional languages, including Indonesian. Every alteration, even those to the writing, pronunciation, or meaning, makes a noticeable impact. The positive influence may indicate that speakers are familiar with one another, but the negative impact may make it more challenging for young learners to discriminate between excellent and proper Indonesian. Infants alter their language's phonemes, lexicon, morphology, and semantics unintentionally in an effort to describe and simplify it. According to research (Budiasa et al., 2021), there are seven functions of using slang in society, including as a joke, a sign of a particular group, a way to catch people's attention, a way to shorten conversations, a way to enrich the language, a way to facilitate social relations and a way to promote harmony and intimacy.

### **The Purpose of Forming Gen Z's Slang Language**

According to the interviews conducted with various kids, the goal of utilizing slang is to (1) validate the group and (2) seem cool or dashing. Youngsters between the ages of 10 and 12 are still classified as having very variable emotions and conduct. the age at which different types of order rejection start to develop as a result of peer association. This is consistent with the belief (Anggini et al., 2022) that slang becomes widely used due to the influence of friends or the phrase joining in.

Adolescents use slang as a mode of communication to express themselves because they are in a stage of life known as "group age," which is marked by a strong desire to belong to a group and an inability to feel whole if they are not with their pals. A "gang" that was created by teens, not by adults, and whose primary objective is having fun, also exists at this period.

They seek to identify as a communal group that is somewhat distinct from other civilizations, and they do this by using slang. Also, users are restricted to their unofficial groups. Adolescents are encouraged to obey the norms and must adopt the language of their group, even when they occasionally do not comprehend or grasp the meaning of the language, or they simply go along with it since they want to be accepted by their fellow groups. They can offer justifications for anything at this age, but they are unable to predict potential outcomes or potential issues.

## CONCLUSION

Gen Z'S language continues to evolve on occasion. This is inextricably linked to the circumstances, demands, and requirements of the young people themselves, such as the evolution of culture and available information technology. Slang in Gen Z has evolved and been formed using a variety of clipping, mixing, and borrowing creation methods. The majority of slang comes from cross-cultural interactions. As a result, the findings of the study into Gen Z's slang in Southwest Papua may be utilized as a record of language evolution that provides context for linguistic studies. This is inextricably linked to the idea of language, which is continually evolving. Adolescent might use slang as a communication tool that is more practical and convenient for speakers.

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