The Language Variations of Colloquial, Argot, and Prokem in TikTok and Its Relevance to Learn Indonesian

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify the language variations of colloquial, argot, prokem on the social media *TikTok*. The approach in this research employed descriptive qualitative. The data in this study were obtained from the utterances in the comment column in *TikTok* which contained Colloquial, Argot, and Prokem. The data source was obtained from video uploads on the *TikTok* account in 2021. The data collection techniques used in this study were observation techniques, listening techniques, and note-taking techniques. The author observed the video on the TikTok account, then listened to the language in the comment column, after that noted several phrases containing colloquial, argot, and prokem in the comment column of the social media *TikTok*. The data analysis of this research used the referential equivalent method. The results of this study indicated that there were colloquial, argots, and prokem including: (1) Indonesian colloquialisms have 7 examples of words, (2) English colloquialisms have 2 examples of words, (3) Javanese colloquials have 1 word example, (4) Argot contains 10 examples of words, and (5) Prokem contains 10 examples of words. This finding showed the differences in slang in communication between speakers.

Keywords: Language variation, colloquial, argot, and prokem.

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a means of communication between fellow human beings in the form of utterances. Language has a very important role for human life to establish social relationship. The use of language can make communication smooth, can express something by delivering utterances. humans can adapt to new people using language. Language has diversity among teenagers from within the country to the international level. Currently, communicating can be done anywhere and anytime due to the development of an increasingly modern era. In this modern era, we can communicate using online social media, one of which is TikTok.

According to Kholifah and Atiqa (2020) language using a variety of slang is used as everyday language. Even various age groups use the account as a medium for outpouring of their hearts or ridicule through social media regardless of the effects that will arise later. Not only using a variety of languages, but also using foreign languages like English which is often mixed with Indonesian or their respective regional languages.

Social media is a place to express one's creativity in various forms, such as magazines, internet forums, weblogs, social blogs, wikis, photos or pictures, and videos. The type of social media that is currently a trend among teenagers from within the country to the world is TikTok. TikTok appeared and was introduced in 2016. At that time, many people still did not know about the application, but in 2019 TikTok became the latest trend in the world. TikTok is one of the platforms on social media that is used to express the creativity of the users in the form of videos. TikTok can present interesting and unique music so that video viewers are entertained and amused. The TikTok application is loved by various groups in Indonesia, including public figures.

In this study, the authors observed the use of language in society, especially in the use of TikTok. Through TikTok application, people use colloquial

language in everyday life. This colloquial language is a social variation used in everyday conversation. The authors found a lot of languages that often appear on TikTok, appear in everyday conversation, even become a common language or commonly used by society, especially among teenagers.

In addition to colloquial language, argot language is a variety of social language used in a limited manner in certain professions and it is confidential. The location of the specialty of argot is in the vocabulary. There is a prokem language which is a form of deviation from Indonesian as a language in the association of adolescent children. These languages are included in slang.

Social media is a place to express one's creativity in various forms, such as magazines, internet forums, weblogs, social blogs, wikis, photos or pictures, and videos. The type of social media that is currently a trend among teenagers from within the country to the world is TikTok. Today, social media can be used as a place for celebrities to earn money in the form of vlogs. TikTok is one of the platforms on social media that is used to express the creativity of the users in the form of videos. TikTok can present interesting and unique music so that video viewers are entertained and amused.

The research focuses on the sociolinguistic field of colloquial, argot, and prokem languages in the form of languages spoken on the TikTok comment. Therefore, this study aims to identify the forms of colloquial, argot, and prokem language used in the TikTok comments.

Every human being certainly uses a different language in interacting and communicating and it depends on the culture and place of residence of each. This leads to the language community. The Indonesian language used today has violated many grammatical rules, so that new languages have emerged by shortening the words contained in the word itself. The language referred to above is colloquial language and argot language.

The impact of using slang is that young people now can express themselves more through new utterances that can produce new vocabulary. Now, there are many people who know slang, from teenagers to old people. In the learning process at school, slang especially colloquial, prokem, and argot is important to be taught since it provides new knowledge of slang that students can learn.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

he approach in this research was descriptive qualitative. The data were obtained from the utterances in the comment column in TikTok which contained colloquial, argot, and prokem. The data sources were obtained from video uploads on the TikTok account in 2021. The data collection techniques comprised observation techniques, listening techniques, and note-

taking techniques. The authors observed videos on the TikTok account, then read the language in the comment column, and recorded phrases containing colloquial, argot, and prokem in the comment column of the social media TikTok. The data analysis of this research used the referential equivalent method. The use of the equivalent method was based on the assumption that a language under study had a relationship with things outside the language in question (Sudaryanto, 1993: 13). The technique used in this research was data analysis technique.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Colloquial

The researcher presents the data obtained from the research results of the form of slang words in the everyday language of teenagers in the TikTok comment column. The data were classified based on the form of slang abbreviations.

Colloquial is the language of expressions used in everyday life called as conversational language. Colloquial language is an informal language. Colloquial only shortens the pronunciation, and the order remains in the actual original language. Colloquial language is a speaker abbreviating or shortening words without changing the meaning of the original word. Each community has its own colloquial language, Indonesian, regional language, and so forth.

3.1.1 Indonesian Colloquial

Everyday language or expressions in the form of Indonesian which only shorten the pronunciation or speech does not change the original meaning and original order.

(1) *"Spil hijabnya **bun** pliss"*- (Zeinara's comment on Riska Nur Widia's TikTok video, 2021)

(2) ***"Duh** gimana sih mbak kok kelakuannya gitu"*- (Dica's comment on Eneng's TikTok video, 2021)

(3) *"Gimana sih penampilannya **say**"*- (Rieca's comment on nazwa.aprnt's TikTok video, 2021)

(4) *"Itu **kek** mana sih gayanya selangit"*- (Ernaaka's comment on the deaaaakk's TikTok video, 2021)

(5) *"Rachel venya si janda ga punya perasaan **ni**, jangan dikasih ampun"*- (dara12's comment on the HAI's TikTok video, 2021)

(6) *"Itu bukan hak **mu** rachel karantina di wisma atlet"*- (inifiaa's comment on the Ceriwis Channel TikTok video, 2021)

(7) *"Kalau aku sih **dah** manut aja sama aturan hukum yang berjalan"*- (Duadipa's comment on the Ceriwis Channel TikTok video, 2021)

Example (1) there is an utterance that has the word *bun,* changing the word *Bunda* (mother) to *bun* which is meant to call someone to make it seem more familiar. This colloquial is often used by women. According to Andriyana et. al. (2017) the word *bun* means a greeting for the interlocutor. The use of these personal pronoun has often expanded its meaning like the word *bun* which is a shortening of the word *Bunda.*

Example (2) there is an utterance that has the word *duh*, changing the word *waduh* (ouch) to *duh* which is intended to express something that is being felt or experienced suddenly.

Example (3) there is an utterance that has the word *say* changing the word *sweetheart* (darling) into *say* which is meant to call someone to make them seem familiar. This colloquial language is often used by women. According to Andriyana et. al (2017) the word *say* means greeting for the interlocutor. The use of these personal pronouns has often expanded its meaning like the word *say* which is a shortening of the word *Sayang.*

Example (4) there is an utterance that has the word *kek*, changing the word *kaya* to *kek* which is intended to clarify questions in communication. This colloquial language is usually used by women and men who live in Sumatra or Jakarta.

Example (5) there is an utterance that has the word *ni* changing the word *ini* (this) to *ni* which is intended to agree on something in communication. This colloquial is usually used by teenage boys and girls.

Example (6) there is an utterance that changes the word *mu* to *kamu* (you), which is intended to greet or call someone who is invited to talk or communicate.

Example (7) there is an utterance that changes the word *dah* to *sudah* (finish), which is intended to symbolize something that has been done. This colloquial language is usually spoken by teenagers

3.1.2 English Colloquial

Everyday language or expressions in the form of English which only shorten the pronunciation or speech does not change the original meaning and original order.

(8) *"Jangan disenggol duda ganteng ni **bro**"*- (Dwiki's comment on the okinfanbase TikTok videos, 2021)

(9) *"Udahlah **sist** jangan ngelak udah banyak bukti jelas banget karantina di wisma atlet"*- (Lina's comment on the Ceriwis Channel TikTok video, 2021)

Example (8) there is an utterance that has the word *bro* changing the word *brother* to *bro*, intended for close calls or calls to friends. This colloquial language is usually used among teenagers.

Example (9) there is an utterance that has the word *sist* changing the word *sister* to *sist*, intended for close calls or calls to friends. This colloquial language is usually used among teenagers.

3.1.3 Javanese Language Colloquial

Everyday language or expressions in the form of Javanese which only shorten the pronunciation or speech does not change the original meaning and original order.

(10) *"Remuk tenan atiku **cah** wis **ra** kuat"*- (dwina@30's comment on the dennyhappy TikTok video, 2021)

Example (10) there is an utterance of *Remuk tenan atiku **cah** wis **ra** kuat*, which means in Indonesian, my heart is broken, my friend, I am, no longer strong. Changes in the word *Bocah* to *cah* which is meant to call or greet people who are younger or their peers so that they seem more familiar. There is a change in the word *Ora* to *ra* which is meant to indicate rejection of something. This colloquial language is usually spoken by teenagers in the Java region.

3.2 Argot

The researcher presents the data obtained from the research results of the form of slang words in the everyday language of teenagers in the TikTok comment column. The data in this study were classified based on the form of slang abbreviations.

Argot is a language or vocabulary that is secret and specifically used by a group of people.

(11) *"**Metong** aja kalo gitu gaya hidupnya"*- (Kiara's comment on Jovian's TikTok video, 2021)

(12) *"Dasternya **murce** aja shay"*- (Aniiiiraq's comment on the dinidress's TikTok video, 2021)

(13) *"Si Andin **centes** banget makin muda aja"*- (Rann's comments on the bondinglove11's TikTok video, 2021)

(14) *"Sumpah **endes** shay boci mak igun"*- (Rianaana's comment on the bocimakigun 's TikTok video, 2021)

(15) *"Rachel sering banget **peres** biar dikasihani"*- (Anira's comment on rachelsalim's TikTok video, 2021)

(16) *"emberan si rachel itu sekamar waktu karantina sama salim"*- (Risky comments on Rachelsalim's TikTok video, 2021)

(17) *"Anak di rumah dia enak-enakan tidur sama salim, gilingan si rachel tu"*- (Rani's comment on Rachelsalim's TikTok video, 2021)

(18) *"Udah tua sifat masih kaya bocah, jijay ih"*- (Dira's comment on the Ceriwis Channel's TikTok video, 2021)

(19) *"Lu itu ga pantes karantina di Wisma atlet, pantesnya karantina di Hotel gedong. Malu lah sama ketenaran lu"*- (Pina's comment on the Ceriwis Channel TikTok video, 2021)

(20) *"Dasar janda genit nepsong sama brondong, pantes aja satu kamar karantina mana di wisma atlet lagi yang geretongan"*- (1122's Comment on Ceriwis Channel's TikTok video, 2021)

Example (11) changed the meaning of the word *Mati* (died) to *Metong* which was meant for a joke which is usually spoken by teenagers who often use *alay/lebay* language.

Example (12) changed the meaning of the word *murah* (cheap) to *murce*, which is intended to attract customers or interlocutors to buy the goods they use or sell.

Example (13) changed the meaning of the word *Cantik* (beautiful) to *Centes* which is meant to compliment someone. It usually spoken by young girls.

Example (14) changed the meaning of the word *Enak* (delicious) to *Endes* which is intended to comment on or praise food that tastes good and is worthy of being traded. It usually spoken by young girls.

Example (15) changed the meaning of the word *Pura-pura* (pretend) to *Peres* which is meant to tell someone's badness. It usually spoken by young women who are annoyed with the treatment of their friends.

Example (16) changed the meaning, *memang benar* to be *emberan* which was intended to convince an ongoing speech. This speech often appears among teenagers.

Example (17) changed the meaning of *gila* (crazy) to *gilingan* which is meant to humiliate or insult someone. This speech is usually spoken by teenagers.

Example (18) changed the meaning of *menjijikan* (disgusting) to *Jijay* which is intended to express dislike to the speech partner.

Example (19) changes the meaning of *gede* (big) to *gedong* which is intended to express the shape of an object or objects.

Example (20) changes the meaning of *nafsu* (lust) to *nepsong* which is intended to express a strong impulse to do bad things to the speech partner. There is a change in the meaning of *gratis* (free) to *gretongan* which is intended to express something that is released for free.

3.3 Prokem

The researcher presents the data obtained from the research results of the form of slang words in the everyday language of teenagers in the TikTok comment column. The data in this study were classified based on the form of slang abbreviation.

Prokem is a branch of Indonesian as a language in the group of teenagers. The word prokem itself is the lingua franca of thugs. This language was originally used by thugs to communicate with each other in secret. So that their sentences are not recognized by most people, they design new words by, among others, changing words to opposites, looking for equivalent words, choosing numbers, replacing phonemes, distributing phonemes, adding prefixes, insertions, or suffixes.

(21) *"Dasar si rachel menye"*- (Ratih's comment on boywilli's TikTok video, 2021)

(22) *"Ga ada obat nih duren okin"*- (Andriana's comment on the okinfanbase TikTok video, 2021)

(23) *"Rachel si tukang rika"*- (Dinifani's comment on Rachelsalim's TikTok video, 2021)

(24) *"Rachel egois wis jan pede pokok e"*- (Dania's comment on Rachelsalim's TikTok video, 2021)

(25) ***"Lu** ngapain keren banget"*- (Siti Fatimah's comment on Rikaofficial's TikTok video, 2021)

(26) ***"Pecelele** nih bos"*- (Gina's comment on the Defending Gendat's TikTok video, 2021)

(27) *"Rachel mutu aja sok cantik"*- (Nina's comment on Rachelheters' TikTok video, 2021)

(28) *"Tim yang ngakak bacain komen markipul wkwk"*- (h i ;)'s Comment on the Ceriwis Channel TikTok video, 2021)

(29) *"Aku sebagai warga biasa nyesek si nek liat rachel karantina di wisma atlet secara gratis, secara ya duit dia melimpah ruah"*- (Nani334's comment on the Ceriwis Channel TikTok video, 2021)

(30) *"Eh lupa kalo malming, ya maklum udah lama menjomblo wkwkwk"* - (Arafah's comment on kuytv TikTok video, 2021)

Example (21) changed the meaning of the word *Manja* to *Menye* which meant to give words that he usually does every day. *Menye* is defined as a woman who always wants to be understood in every situation and condition. According to Hasibuan Abdullah and Nirmawan (2020), the word *menye* means spoiled. There is a replacement of vowels and consonants. There are similarities in the meaning of Hasibuan Abdullah and Nirmawan's research.

Example (22) changed the meaning of the word *Duda Keren* (widower) to *Duren* which is meant to call or greet someone who is younger or it could be a close friend. Usually this greeting is spoken when a man who has just divorced from his wife and his interlocutor or friend mocks him with such a greeting.

Example (23) has changed the meaning of the word *Cari Muka* to *Rika* which is meant to express annoyance or berate people who are hated. Usually this utterance appears among teenage girls.

Example (24) has changed the meaning of the word *Pekok Dewe* to *Pede* which is interpreted in Indonesian as stupid itself which is intended to mock or put people down. Usually this utterance appears among teenagers. According to Hasibuan Abdullah and Nirmawan (2020) the word *dewe* means the person who is interpreted as the stupidest. The use of acronyms is formed from the first two syllables of two words. There are similarities in the meaning of Hasibuan Abdullah and Nirmawan's research with this research.

Example (25) changed the word *Elu* to *lu* which is meant to call someone/close friend to make it seem more familiar. Usually the term is spoken by teenagers in Jakarta or teenagers in big cities. Prokem is often used by teenagers.

Example (26) underwent the formation of acronyms from each initial/final syllable which has the meaning *Pecinta Cewek Gemuk* (Love of Fat Girls). This program is usually spoken by teenagers whose purpose is to appreciate the appearance of women so that they are not insecure. According to Hasibuan Abdullah and Nirmawan (2020) the word *pecelele* means a girl lover who is fuller. The use of acronyms is formed from the first four syllables of two words. There are similarities in the meaning of Hasibuan Abdullah and Nirmawan's research with this research.

Example (27) changed the word *Muka Tua* (Old Face) to *Mutu* which is meant to bring down or vilify someone. Usually this utterance appears among teenagers who are fighting with the other person or it can be people who do not like someone's personality. According to Hasibuan Abdullah and Nirmawan (2020) the word *mutu* means people who are young, but already look old. The use of acronyms is formed from the first syllable of each word. There are similarities in the meaning of Hasibuan Abdullah and Nirmawan's research with this research.

Example (28) changed the word *pulang* (go home) to *Markipul* which is meant to invite the speaker to follow what he says.

Example (29) changed the word *Sesek* to *Nyesek* which is meant to tell the heart/feel of something that is in him or the speaker.

Example (30) changes the word *malam minggu* (Sunday night) to *Malming* which is meant to express the weekend when teenagers usually look for outside entertainment or just hang out with friends.

3.4 Relevance to Indonesian Language Learning

The results of this study are relevant to Indonesian language learning activities at the Senior High School grade X. There is anecdote text material BC 3.6 Analyzing the structure and linguistics of anecdote text. and 4.6 Re-creating anecdote text by considering structure and language, both spoken and written. The definition of an anecdote text is a short story text and contains humor (funny) which serves to convey criticism through humorous satire about an event. The author relates the variations of colloquial, argot, and prokem language variations on the social media *TikTok* with the learning material in Senior High School grade X in the form of examples of anecdote text. So the title "Variations of Colloquial, Argot, and Prokem on TikTok Social Media" can be used as a tool to analyze sentences in anecdote text. Thus, the students understand the shape and meaning of the slang words or sentences well. Therefore, there are no mistakes in slang speech.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research regarding forms of slang variations in the TikTok social media comment column, it can be concluded that:

(1) There is an Indonesian colloquial in the TikTok comment column, namely the words: *bun, duh, say, kek, ni, mu, dah*.

(2) There is an English colloquial in the TikTok comment column, namely the words: *bro, sist*.

(3) There is a Javanese colloquial in the TikTok comment column, namely the words: *cah* dan *ra*.

(4) There is an Argot in the TikTok comment column, namely the words: *metong, murce, centes, endes, peres, emberan, gilingan, jijay, gedong, nepsong, geretongan*.

(5) There is a Prokem in the TikTok comment column, namely the words: *menye, duren, rika, pede, lu, pecelele, mutu, markipul, nyesek, malming*.

This findings show the slang differences in communication among speakers.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

The authors contribute as research planners, conducting research, collecting data, analyzing data, and writing articles.

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