

Kpopers Slang Variations in the Comments Column #ArmyIndonesia and Its Implications for Indonesian Language Learning

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ABSTRACT

This study focuses on variations of Slang. Slang is a language used in society that has a unique feature. Furthermore, it is merely employed in certain circles so that besides these groups, they are less common to know its meaning. The purpose of this study is to describe the forms of Kpopers slang variations in the #ArmyIndonesia comment column on Tiktok social network and their interactions in Indonesian language learning. This research data were obtained from comments in the period January-October, 2021. The research method employed is descriptive qualitative with free-involvement-free listening (SBLC) as the data collection method. Data analysis in this study utilized referential and translational subtype matching method. To test the validity of the data, the technique used is triangulation. This study indicates 90 variations of slang found in the comments column for #ArmyIndonesia uploads on Tiktok social network. The data were divided into 50 basic words, 6 derived words, 12 acronyms, 3 clipping words, 7 abbreviations, 3 phrases, 4 repeated words, and 3 idioms. From this classification, it can be seen that the basic form of slang is more dominant. The results of this study can be implied in language learning at junior high school, following KD 3.4, namely to examine the presentation and language patterns of advertisement texts, slogans, or posters and KD 4.4 to present ideas, messages, and invitations in the form of advertisements, slogans, or verbal and written posters.

Keywords: *Language variations, Slang, Kpopers, Tiktok*

1. INTRODUCTION

Language variations can appear in the community because of the discovery of language diversity or variations and the presence of non-homogeneous speakers; language variations can also occur through various activities or interactions [1]. Another source, according to [2], states that the language used in communication is also highly diverse; language diversity is also seen as language variation. Language variation is a variety of languages that occur due to certain factors. Language variations can appear in terms of speakers and their use, so language variations will continue to increase along with community culture development [3].

Studying language variations in society is an additional knowledge of linguistics in the social community. Nevertheless, it can be used as a differentiator in each community of speakers to discern the uniqueness and differences of languages among

others [4]. Language variation is a sociolinguistic study. Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that places language with its users in social life because humans are not individual creatures but social beings [5]. Sociolinguistics aims to state that language rules are related to cultural aspects of society; the causes of language variations are code-switching, code-mixing, interference, and integration by the community [6]. Language variations are usually widely used by teenagers. Language variations are divided into several levels of speakers, including several terms such as acrolect, basilect, vulgar, slang, colloquial, jargon, argot, ken, then some add prokem [7].

One of the language variations used among teenagers is slang. The occurrence of slang comes from the speech of a group of teenagers, where particular groups exclusively comprehend the meaning of the speech. It can be noticed that slang is a form of unique language variation in society, and its usage is merely in certain

community, so apart from that group, a few people understand its meaning [8]. As a variation of language that is often used to create familiarity, we often encounter slang in communication between social media and social networks [9]. In this era of technology, accessing global information is not difficult. Therefore, if people want to communicate a message right on target, it must be in the suitable place [10]. Social media has become a part of life for teenagers; of course, through social media, they can find common hobbies, things they prefer, and others with their groups.

Social media users apply varied languages that are extremely communicative for the users. They create new, understandable words. The use of language in social media is a process of reproducing language and as a process of self-representation, a dialogue process between users, and a dialogue process of identity formation for social media users [11]. The culture of using technology is closely related to language. In 2021, the Tiktok social network had high traffic due to the total users, including teenagers in school and at the high school level [12]. This phenomenon makes people spoiled with technology that grows significantly today. It can doubtlessly become a tool for entertainment and communication.

Tiktok social network or Douyin, as commonly called in China, is a medium that presents a variety of creativity, knowledge, and moments in short videos. ByteDance is an internet technology company based in Beijing founded by Zyang Yiming in 2012 [13] Starting as Douyin, it has now turned into Tiktok, which is more popular worldwide. Tiktok application users are booming in Indonesia. This application can be utilized for promotion or showing personal life stories and what people feel [14].

The widespread use of Tiktok application creates in communities such as Korean music, commonly called Kpopers, and the users can take advantage by creating content about the artists they like. Kpop that Kpopers are usually interested in is boyband or girl band [15]. The development of the current era makes communication run efficiently, both verbally and in writing [16]. These Kpopers often leave comments to communicate in a language that can lead to misinterpretations for readers. Slang is identical to a simple and unique language, which is usually far from Indonesian rules. Slang aims to show group differences, abbreviate words, beauty, and friendliness, and intimacy [17].

Slang was created for several reasons. According to Amrullah in [18] there are 15 reasons such as (1) for jokes, (2) creativity among users, (3) differentiator from other groups, (4) beauty, (5) to draw attention, (6) to avoid clichés, (7) to enrich vocabularies, (8) to concise and clear, (9) to smooth (friendly) words, efficient conversations, and relieve tragedy and sorrow, (10) to be a language to communicate with people from different

social classes, (11) to facilitate social relations, (12) to strengthen relations, (13) to be a form of recognition of group members, (14) as a differentiator among groups, (15) to be confidentiality.

The presence of a Kpop fan community is formed because cultural trends from South Korea. The spread of Korean culture started from popular cultural products, and it then spreads rapidly [19]. In addition, the existence of Kpop culture was pioneered by Korean dramas in the 2000s. At that time, it started with the drama *Endless Love*, which is still in demand today. Then it is followed by other cultures, such as the emergence of girl bands, as and boy bands like Bigbang, Rain singer, BoA, and many more [20]. At the time of incoming the year 2011's, Kpop has started to spread to several countries, such as Europe and Asia to Indonesia.

Nowadays, BTS is a fantastically famous Kpop idol. BTS is a boyband with seven members, including RM, Jin, Suga, Jhope, Jimin, V, and Jungkook. They are famous as a boyband who writes and produces their songs under the BigHit Entertainment agency [21]. BTS in 2018 had the fifth position in Korea Power Celebrity in Forbes magazine. At that point, BTS is the youngest recipient of the "Order of Cultural Merit" award from the South Korean government. In September 2018, BTS also gave a speech at the United Nations as representatives of UNICEF [22].

ARMY (Adorable Representative MC For Youth) is the name of fans who support BTS. ARMY is also an official community that is very active virtually and real world. This community has also won the "Fandom Choice" award at the 2018 Teen Choice Awards, defeating international fans Major including Taylor swift, CNCO, Fifth Harmony, and One Direction [22]. The ARMY community is a gathering place for BTS fans. Currently, ARMY is the largest fan community in Indonesia, where they use social networks to communicate and carry out activities as fans [23].

Research related to slang has previously been carried out by [24]. Based on his research, the slang found in abbreviations, changing the alphabet, and the use of irregular capital letters found on social media. The difference between the previous research and this research lies in the studied object. Previous research has been conducted to examine the slang language used in conversations on social media, while this research examines the form of slang in the comments column and focuses more on Kpopers comments on Tiktok social network. Afterwards, this study also found various forms of slang.

Based on the explanation that has been put forward, this research focuses on sociolinguistic studies, with issues including the forms of variations of slang in the Kpopers comment column in #ArmyIndonesia on Tiktok social network and the implications of slang forms in

Indonesian language learning. The purpose of this research is to describe the forms of Kpopers slang variations in the #ArmyIndonesia comment column on the Tiktok social network and to describe the implications of slang forms in Indonesia language learning.

2. METHOD

The research method used is descriptive qualitative. According to [25], qualitative research aims to understand phenomena experienced by research subjects such as perceptions, motivations, actions, and behavior. Other characteristics of qualitative research are descriptive. The description is in data collection, which are in the form of words, pictures, and not numbers. This study describes the form of slang found in the #ArmyIndonesia comment column on the Tiktok social network.

The data in this study came from comments on #ArmyIndonesia content in which there are variations of slang in the form of basic word forms, derivative words, acronyms, clipping words, abbreviations, phrases, repeated words, and idioms. The data source in this study was the comments on the #ArmyIndonesia upload on the Tiktok social network in January-October 2021.

The method of data collection was done by observing technique. The listening method is a method used to determine data by listening to data sources [26]. The listening method in this study uses free-involvement-free listening (SBLC). The listening technique was done to find out the form of slang in the comment column. The free-involvement-free listening technique sets the researcher as an observer of the language used in #ArmyIndonesia and not involved in it. Next, the recording technique was employed to record the data in the #ArmyIndonesia comment column by taking a screenshot. Then note-taking technique was used to find language variations to be categorized into several forms.

Data analysis in this study used referential and translational subtype matching methods. According to [27], the referential matching method is a method whose tool is in the form of a language referent. The referential matching method is a method whose instrument uses another language. The referential matching method in this study is used as a slang term, for example, in the sentence “dasarr sasaeng, klo gw dsno udh gua bekep masukin mobil bawa pulang taro kamar” (*sasaeng, if I go there, I already get you in the car and bring you home to my room*). *Sasaeng* is intended for fans who are so obsessed with their idols that they interfere in the personal lives of Kpop idols. It is as well as so-called stalkers. Therefore, the translational matching method is used for terms found in #ArmyIndonesia in the form of lingual units such as words. For example, “Kok gw ikutan bengkek ya”, (“How come I’m laughing so hard with

you”). *Bengkek* stands for a person who laughs out loud. Researchers sort out lingual units by adjusting the data contained in the hashtag comment column.

This study also uses the technique of data validity test. The technique used is triangulation to check the validity of the data by using things by comparing and re-checking the data obtained [28].

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The data found in this study are classified according to their form, including basic word forms, derivative words, acronyms, clipping words, abbreviations, phrases, rephrases, and idioms. The data listed in the discussion were simply partially displayed. All of the data were 90 slangs. The following describes the form of slang variations in the #ArmyIndonesia comment column on the Tiktok social network.

3.1. Variations of Slang

3.1.1. Form of Slang Basic

The words that are often found in the comment column of Kpopers are in the form of mixing language between Korean and Indonesian. According to [29], the basic word is a word that stands alone. It means the word does not have affixation: prefix or suffix.

Table 1. Data of Basic Word

Coding	Slang	Comment
BKD-01	Bias	<i>Ggrc: Ya gmn ya bias nya aja sering tiba” ngilang yekan. (01 Oktober 2021)</i> <i>(Ggrc: Well, the bias just comes often and gone, right? (01 October 2021))</i>
BKD-02	Borahae	<i>Asma Choiriah: gpp kalian istirahat, kami bakal menonton run bts kalian walaupun itu lama, sayang banget boys selamanya borahae. (30 Januari 2021)</i> <i>(Asma Choiriah: it's okay you take a break, we will watch your bts run even if it's a long time, dear banget</i>

		<i>boys forever borahae. (30 January 2021))</i>
BKD-03	Fandom	<i>Dinka: Sayang bgt sama fandom ini (05 Agustus 2021)</i> <i>(Dinka: I love this fandom so much (August 05, 2021))</i>
BKD-04	Debut	<i>Shin: jadi inget BTS era awal debut (05 Februari 2021)</i> <i>(Shin: it reminds me of BTS first debut (February 05, 2021))</i>
BKD-05	Sasaeng	<i>Devvvv_8: sasarrr sasaeng, klo gw dsno udh gua bekep masukin mobil bawa pulang taro kamar (23 September 2021)</i> <i>(Devvvv_8: sasaeng, if I go there, I already get you in the car and bring you home to my room (23 September 2021))</i>

Data (BKD-01) means, “Ya gimana ya bias nya aja sering tiba-tiba menghilang ya kan.” There is the word *Bias* in the comment, which means idol; the word "Bias" comes from Korean; this word is often used to show highly admired people in Kpop music groups. In addition, comments that contain basic slang words are as follows.

Data (BKD-02) means “Tidak apa-apa kalian istirahat, kami akan menonton run bts kalian walaupun itu lama, sayang banget boys selamanya borahae.” The word *borahae* was created by Taehyung or familiarly called V BTS. This word refers to the purple color, the last color of the rainbow. He created this word to show his fans love and support each other until the end, as purple in the rainbow at the last rainbows color order. Thus, this word is often used in Army circles to show a form of love.

The datum (BKD-03) states, "sayang sekali dengan fandom ini" on the comment, and there is the English word 'fandom' which means fans. Each group, for certainty, has a different fandom.

(BKD-04) tmstates, "jadi ingat BTS saat awal debut." Debut is a term used to refer to a new artist who will be broadcasted on the small screen for the first time.

(BKD-05) this data means “Dasar sasaeng, kalau saya disana sudah saya bekap masukan mobil bawa pulang taruh kamar”. The word sasaeng is a term for fans obsessed with their idols. They presumably interfere in the personal lives of Kpop idols or it is also so-called stalkers. According to [30] sasaengs are fans who like to follow their idols everywhere and try to get closer, consequently their idols will be uncomfortable and scared.

3.1.2. The Form of Slang Derivative

Derivative words are also found in Kpopers comments. Derivative words are also referred to as affixation: bound morphemes which distinguished based on where they are attached to the basic form [31]. Here are some data based on the slang form of derived word.

Table 2. Data of Derivative Word Form

Coding	Slang	Comment
BKT-06	Melokal	<i>Alexa Agist'd Argarettha: Namjoon melokal banget, btw itu diacara apa gays? (8 Maret 2021)</i> <i>(Alexa Agist'd Argarettha: Namjoon is so local, btw what show is it guys? (March 8, 2021))</i>
BKT-07	Ngebadut	<i>Annastasya: Ngebadut banget (01 Oktober 2021)</i> <i>(Annastasya: It is a real joke. (October 01, 2021))</i>
BKT-08	Menjamet	<i>Cahaya: BTS menjamet dulu (15 Mei 2021)</i> <i>(Cahaya: Time to BTS Menjamet (15 May 2021))</i>
BKT-09	Meresahkan	<i>Euy: Meresahkan bund anak siapa ini (09 April 2021)</i>

		(Euy: <i>It troubling bund, whose child is this (April 09, 2021)</i>)
BKT-10	Mengcape	Vmybear: <i>Mengcape emang kalo ada acara formal bawa bayi (24 Sepyember 2021)</i> (Vmybear: <i>It is tiring if there is a formal event with a baby (September 24, 2021)</i>)

		salut sih (05 Agustus 2021) (Nisleen: <i>Indomy is really cool, salute (August 05, 2021)</i>)
BKA-12	Wamil	Moonchild: <i>Gimana kalao jin hyung wamil aku khawatir ma kookie. (24 Maret 2021)</i> (Moonchild: <i>What if jin hyung wamil I'm worried ma kookie. (24 March 2021)</i>)

The datum (BKT-06) of the speech means “Namjooon melokal sekali, ngomong-ngomong itu diacara apa ya teman-teman?”. The word *melokal* comes from the basic word *lokal* which gets the prefix *me-* so that it becomes *melokal* which means like a person who lives around.

In the datum (BKT-07) the speech is “Ngebadut sekali.” The word *ngebadut* is formed from basic word *badut* with prefix *nge-* which means to joke.

Data (BKT-08) The meaning of the sentence is “BTS menjamet dulu” The word *menjamet* comes from the word *jamet* which means *Jawa Metal*. The word is added with prefix *men-*, then it becomes *menjamet*. *Jamet* stands for Javanese people whose appearance is metal style [32]. So in that sentence, it refers to BTS member who looks like metal Java.

Datum (BKT-09) states “Meresahkan bunda anak siapa ini”. The word *meresahkan* comes from the basic word *resah* which is formed from the confix *me-* and *-kan*. Then, it becomes *meresahkan* which means upset.

In (BKT-10) the datum means “Mengcape memang kalau ada acara formal membawa bayi” the word *mengcapae* is a word play that means tired. Following that, the sentence on the comment refers to a person's response to the behavior of BTS personnel.

3.1.3. The Form Slang Acronym

The words used by Kpopers also come in several forms of acronyms. An acronym is an abbreviation of a word and a syllable. The use of inappropriate acronyms often confuses the reader [33].

Table 3. Data of Acronym Form

Coding	Slang	Comment
BKA-11	Indomy	Nisleen: <i>Keren banget indomy,</i>

BKA-13	Neting	Kim.araa: <i>Mangkanya jangan neting noh yang luh cemburuin marah (15 Oktober 2021)</i>
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(Kim.araa: *Please don't neting, those who are jealous and angry (15 October 2021)*)

BKA-14	Salken	Jeon Yeorul: <i>Annyeonghaseyo nurul immida, I am army from Indonesia gyus salken ye, aku Nurul dri Indonesia (18 Mei 2021)</i>
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(Jeon Yeorul: *Annyeonghaseyo nurul immida, I am army from Indonesia gyus salken ye, I'm Nurul from Indonesia (18 May 2021)*)

BKA-15	Komuk	HaraKim: <i>Komuk Jhope malah bikin ngakak (15 Oktober 2021)</i>
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(HaraKim: *Jhope's Komuk actually make me laugh (October 15, 2021)*)

The data (BKA-11) means “Keren sekali indomy, salut sih.” *Indomy* is the language often used by Indonesian Kpopers to refer to themselves. This acronym stands for the Indonesian Army.

Datum (BKA-12) means “Gimana kalau Jin hyung wamil aku khawatir sama kookie.” The word *wamil* is an abbreviation of *wajib militer*. It means males usually join military service from 19 to 37 years old in South Korea. As an idol whose life is accustomed to luxury and popularity, he has to leave all those comforts behind and is obliged to join military service like other civilians [34].

The datum (BKA-13) states “Makanya jangan neting itu yang kamu cemburuin marah” The word *neting* in this sentence stands for negative thinking.

Datum (BKA-14) states “Hallo perkenalkan saya nurul, saya army dari Indonesia teman-teman salken ya, aku Nurul dari Indonesia” In that sentence there is the word *salken*, which stands for greetings .

The data (BKA-15) says “Komuk Jhope malah membuat tertawa terbahak-bahak” the word *Komuk* stands for *Kondisi muka* which means facial expressions shown by J-Hope.

3.1.4. Form of Slang Clipping

Slang used by Kpopers often consists of Clipping. According to [35], Clipping is a form of division in a word into several segments.

Table 4. Data of Clipping Form

Coding	Slang	Comment
BPK-16	Halu	<i>Wulan Guritno: Tetettttetetttettt menghayati banget tet kana q jad halu. (04 April 2021)</i> <i>(Wulan Guritno: Tetettttetetttettt really feel it, but I have a kind of hallucination. (04 April 2021))</i>
BPK-17	Bund	<i>@Nisugaa: meskipun di tempat umum ttep joget ya bund. (02 Juli 2021)</i> <i>(@Nisugaa: even in a public place, it's still dancing, mom. (02 July 2021))</i>

BPK-18	Colab	<i>Amoy stevani: Tetet suruh colab ama jiminsi coba lacibolala tonymontana (15 April 2021)</i> <i>(Amoy stevani: Tetet told to collaborate with jiminsi to try lacibolala tonymontana (15 April 2021))</i>
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Datum (BPK-16) has the meaning “Tetettttetetttettt menghayati sekali tet kan aku jadi halu”. *Halu* itself is included in Clipping Forms because *halu* is originated from the word *halusinasi*. *Halusinasi* is the condition of someone who consciously and unconsciously sees their idol as their criteria or as a role model in finding a life partner. They also seem to be the closest people to their idols [36].

Datum (BPK-17) means “meskipun di tempat umum tetap joget ya bund.” In comments between Kpopers, they often use clipping word *bund* which means mother to just greet each other.

The datum (BPK-18) states “Tetet suruh colab bersama jiminsi coba lacinolala tonymontana” The word *colab* is a Clipping Form of the word collaboration.

3.1.5. The Form of Slang Abbreviation

The slang used by Kpopers is also found in the form of abbreviations. The abbreviation is in the form of a letter or a group of letters. Abbreviations are usually in the short/ basic of the words or group of letters, which is combined together: letter with letter, and letter with number [37]. According to [38], abbreviations can also be divided into abbreviations derived from one letter, two letters, three letters, or more of the same.

Table 5. Data of Abbreviation Form

Coding	Slang	Comment
BKS-19	OP	<i>Caca: Udh termasuk illegal lah ini privasi dia kalo emg dr pihak si OPnya ngambil foto atau video mending dinikmatin/disimpen buat dia sendiri. (14 Oktober 2021)</i>

		<i>(Caca: It's already illegal, this is his privacy the OP taking photos or videos, it's better to enjoy/keep it for himself. (14 October 2021))</i>
BKS-20	OT7	<i>Dewifitriyanti932: Tetap sabar ya army, yakin pasti kita kuat. Kita harus kuat buat OT7 kita, semangat ya army, mungkin memang perjalanan kita cuma sampai situ. (24 Mei 2021)</i> <i>(Dewifitriyanti932: Stay patient, army, I'm sure we will be strong. We have to be strong for our OT7, cheer up, army, maybe our journey will only end there. (24 May 2021))</i>
BKS-21	MV	<i>Hhesslyn: Mv apa ini dance nya? (13 Mei 2021)</i> <i>(Hhesslyn: What Mv is this dance? (13 May 2021))</i>
BKS-22	PC	<i>Masganteng_seokjin: Belanja di ijo dpt PC, sama bebas ongkirnya lumayan bgtt (15 Oktober 2021)</i> <i>(Masganteng_seokjin: I shop at ijo and get PC, the free shipping is pretty good (October 15, 2021))</i>

Datum (BKS-19) the meaning of the comment is, “Udah termasuk illegal lah ini privasi dia kalau memang dari pihak si OPnya ngambil foto atau video mending dinikmati atau disimpan buat dia sendiri.” The abbreviation *OP* is found in the sentence, which means original poster. In the Kpop world, this term is a nickname for someone who becomes the first news source.

Datum (BKS-20) mentions OT7, which means a particular unit consisting of 7 members. *OT7* comes from *OT*, which stands for One True. In other words, it is the only one special, and number 7 means a member of BTS.

In the datum (BKS-21) the sentence means “MV apa ini dance nya?” *Mv* stands for Music Video. This term is indeed commonly used among Kpopers.

The data (BKS-22) states “Belanja di ijo dapat PC, sama bebas ongkirnya lumayan sekali” in that sentence there is an abbreviation *PC* which stands for photocard.

3.1.6. The Form of Slang Phrase

Phrases are combinations of words. It consists of two or more words and is also a part of a sentence. Phrase is not the same as clause because they do not meet the function limit, meaning that the phrase is found in one function of the clause element, i.e. S, P, O, and K [39]. Here are the phrases found in Kpopers' comments on #ArmyIndonesia.

Table 6. The Form of Slang Phrase

Coding	Slang	Comment
BF-23	Satu server	Ayka army: yang pengen k konser tapi gak punya uang kita satu server. (21 September 2021) (Ayka ARMY: Those who want to go to a concert but don't have money, we have the same thought. (21 September 2021))
BF-24	Tertampat visual	Xnr: Eh gmna nih para haters lisa tertampar visual ga nih? Canda visual. (08 Februari 2021) Xnr: How is it, Were Lisa's haters visually slapped? Kidding

		visual. ((8 February 2021))
BF-25	Mode Julid	Mysha_khayla: j-hope mode julid (14 Oktober 2021) (Mysha_khayla: j-hope is on the envy mode (14 October 2021))
BF-26	Tingkat dewa	Nuna_jm: Army halunya tingkat dewa ya (02 Oktober 2021) (Nuna_jm: Army's hallucination is at god level (October 02 2021))
BF-27	Gada obat	Cuppacipo07: Hobi ganteng banget gada obat (06 Oktober 2021) (Cuppacipo07: Hobi is very handsome, undeniable. (06 October 2021))

Datum (BF-23) means “yang ingin ke konser tapi tidak punya uang kita satu server.” The phrase *one server* means one thought. According to [40], *satu server* is a phrase because it is formed from the combination of two words *satu* and 'server', giving rise to a new meaning.

Datum (BF-24) means “Eh bagaimana nih para haters lisa tertampar visual enggak nih? Becanda visual.” The phrase *tertampar visual* means being slapped or awakened by the handsomeness or beauty of the idol.

The datum on (BF-25) is in the form of “J-hope mode julid” *Mode Julid* in the sentence means that someone immediately changes to show an envious or ignorant attitude.

Datum (BF-26) states, “army halusinasinya tingkat dewa ya” in that sentence, *tingkat dewa* is a form of hallucination that goes to the highest level”.

Datum (BF-27) means “Hobi ganteng sekali gada obat.” *Gada obat* means that there is no match or no one is equal to his good looks.

3.1.7. Slang Form of Word Repetition

The word repetition or reduplication is the repeated basic form. The basic form is the linguistic form which is the basic form of the word repeat [41].

Table 7. Data of Word Repetition

Coding	Slang	Comment
BKU-28	Kaleng-kaleng	<i>Princessmeli243: Ggk kaleng” ketimbang tas bwt tmpt si boneka z 18 jete gays. seketika gw pingind jdi boneka_x (16 Agustus 2021)</i> <i>(Princessmeli243: It is awesome having the bag for the doll z 18 millions guys. I immediately wanted to be a doll_x (August 16, 2021))</i>
BKU-29	Terjungkal-jungkal	<i>ingeeMin: Sampe terjungkal2 gua (31 Agustus 2021)</i> <i>(ingeeMin: Until I am fascinated (August 31, 2021))</i>
BKU-30	Ngadi-ngadi	<i>Suci ledita: heh mbak jangan ngadi” luh berani” nya luh cium suami gue (31 Maret 2021)</i> <i>(Suci ledita: heh sis, how dare you kiss my husband (March 31, 2021))</i>

Data (BKU-28) means “Tidak kaleng-kaleng hanya tas untuk tempat si boneka z 18 juta guys. seketika aku ingin jadi boneka_x.” In this sentence the word *kaleng-kaleng* means not nonsense/ awesome.

Data (BKU-29) states “Sampai terjungkal-jungkal saya.” The word *terjungkal-jungkal* in the sentence is a term used to describe his condition of being fascinated by his idol.

Data (BKU-30) states, “heh mbak jangan ngadi-ngadi kamu berani-beraninya kamu cium suami saya.” there is a word repeat *ngadi-ngadi* which means making up.

3.1.8. Slang Idiom Form

Idioms are specified forms because their meanings are not the same as the meanings of their constituent elements. These forms cannot be inserted with words or other morphemes. Thus, to understand idioms, it is necessary to look at the language context and cultural conditions of a society which uses the idiom [42].

Table 8. Data of Slang Idiom

Coding	Slang	Comment
BI-31	Serbuk berlian	<p><i>Wii975: Gw juga 97line tapi bedanya mrk serbuk berlian lah gw serbuk kayu (18 September 2021)</i></p> <p><i>(Wii975: I'm also 97line but the difference is that they are diamond dust, I'm sawdust (18 September 2021))</i></p>
BI-32	Roti sobek	<p><i>Rndske: Belum kena pelet roti sobeknya jimin nih orang (15 Oktober 2021)</i></p> <p><i>(Rndske: not yet get Jimin's 6-pack abs (15 October 2021))</i></p>
BI-33	Nemu bawang	<p><i>Caca: Bener kata emak gw, pagi jangan main hp ☺ kan nemu bawang (15 Oktober 2021)</i></p> <p><i>(Caca: It's true what my mother said, morning "Don't scroll your cellphone, you'll find something</i></p>

making you sad (15 October 2021))

The data (BI-31) means “saya juga kelahiran 97 tapi bedanya mereka serbuk berlian kalau saya serbuk kayu.” In this sentence, the meaning of *serbuk berlian* is identical to those who have a very handsome or beautiful face. Thus, it refers to his face, which is as clear as a diamond.

The data (BI-32) means “Belum terkena pelet roti sobeknya jimin ini orang.” *Roti sobek* in this sentence is a term for a six-pack abs or a stomach that is similar to torn bread, shaping boxes.

Data (BI-33) means “Benar kata emak saya, pagi-pagi jangan main hp kan nemu bawang” In that sentence there is an idiom of *nemu bawang* which means something sad

3.2. Implications of Slang Form in #ArmyIndonesia on Indonesian Language Learning in Junior High School

The following are the implications of slang in the #armyindonesia hashtag on the Tiktok social network on Indonesian language learning.

Table 9. Basic Competence

Basic Competence (KD)	Indicator of Competence Achievement (IPK)
3.4 to examine the presentation pattern and language of advertisement texts, slogans, or posters (which make you proud and motivated) from various sources that are read and listened.	<p>3.4.1 to describe the presentation pattern of advertisement text (which makes you proud and motivated) from various sources that are read and heard.</p> <p>3.4.2 to explain the linguistic components of the advertisement text.</p>
4.4 to present ideas, messages, and invitations in advertisements, slogans, or posters verbally and in writing.	<p>4.4.1 to formulate messages in advertisements verbally or in writing.</p> <p>4.4.2 to make verbal and written advertisements containing ideas,</p>

messages, and
invitations.

The objectives of the study are (1) to describe the pattern of presenting advertisement texts from various sources that are read and listened to carefully. (2) To explain the linguistic components of the advertisement texts well. (3) to formulate messages in advertisements verbally and in writing carefully. (4) Make verbal and written advertisements, which contain ideas, messages, and invitations with confidence.

The use of slang in advertisement texts is a lesson for students. In addition, it is helpful to improve the insight and knowledge of students about the language of advertisement texts. The linguistic rules in the advertisement text must include persuasive aspects, imperative means that the language of the advertisement text is commanding or asking, rhyming, the advertisement must also be written concisely and clearly [43].

The implication of the form of slang in the #ArmyIndonesia comment column in learning Indonesian can be implied in advertisement text. In learning advertisement text, slang is delivered as teaching material. The presented teaching materials are in the form of material. The material in the presentation of advertisement texts must fulfil several linguistic elements, including slogans usage; slogans are words or sentences that are engaging, striking, and easy to remember in expressing something. Slogans usually consist of four to five words that are easy to remember, and it certainly has a strong attraction. As a result, the arranged message can reach the intended person [44].

Data (BF-24)“Xnr: Eh gmna nih para haters lisa tertampar visual ga nih? Canda visual”. In the data, *tertampar* visual means being fascinated by someone's good looks or beauty. Furthermore, it is helpful to present advertisement text in beauty products because it is pretty short and exciting.

Data (BKU-28) “Princessmeli243: Ggk kaleng” ketimbang tas bwt tmpt si boneka z 18 jete gays. seketika gw pingind jdi boneka_x”. In these data, the word kaleng-kaleng means not nonsense/ excellent. Accordingly, the message expressed is persuasive. It is simply like the message narrated in the advertisement text.

Based on the two data presented, the form of slang in #ArmyIndonesia comments on Tiktok social network, in regards to Indonesian language learning, it can be beneficial for teaching materials, examples, or merely as knowledge for students in employing engaging language for advertisement text.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research that are obtained on the Kpopers comment column of #ArmyIndonesia on Tiktok social network and its implications for Indonesian language learning, language variations in the form of slang were found. Kpopers, notably ARMY, who idolize BTS, use slang in their conversations on social networks. Their slang has been classified into several forms: basic word forms, derivative words, acronyms, clipping of words, abbreviations, phrases, repetitions, and idioms.

Based on the data classification results, it can be inferred that 90 slang variations are found in comments posted on what #ArmyIndonesia uploaded on the Tiktok social network during January-October 2021. The data is divided into 50 basic word forms, 6 derived words, 12 acronyms, 3 clipping, 7 abbreviations, 3 phrases, 4 repeated words, and 3 idioms. This classification shows that the basic form of slang is more dominant because it is simpler and easier for Kpopers to pronounce.

This research can be implicated in Indonesian language learning, namely advertisement texts in the form of KD 3.4 to examine the presentation pattern and language of advertisement texts, slogans, or posters (which make you proud and motivated) from various sources that are read and listened., and KD 4.4 to present ideas, messages, and invitations in advertisements, slogans, or posters verbally and in writing as teaching materials in Junior High Schools (SMP). Research on language studies related to Indonesian language learning has also been conducted by [45]. The research result is that slang forms are associated with Indonesian Vocational High School material in debate texts. In addition, it becomes an understanding for students to use the good Indonesian language in debate.

AUTHOR' CONTRIBUTIONS

In this study, the first author is fully responsible for participating in the research, preparing research data, and conducting research arrangements. The second, third, and fourth authors guided and provided direction in completing the research.

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