



The Form of Casual Language Variety in The Interview of *Sea Today News*

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Abstract— Sociolinguistic emerges as a functional approach for having the connection with the realm of language use and the speech community. Casual language is greatly popular among the society to be a colloquial language. Its existence refers to the nonstandard words and tends to be dynamic because of the linguistic modification. The aim of the study is to describe the form of casual language variety of words in the interview of *Sea Today News* in order to give a brief narration about the types of casual language variety through its classifications as a lingua franca that tends to create a good relationship among the language users. The data were taken from *Sea Today News* YouTube channel which is an English-language news channel. One of the sharing sessions in SEA Talks entitled “Interview with Fredi Lugina: New Cat Clothes for Eid” was chosen as the object of this study because the phenomenon of the use of casual language variation is detected in the dialogues between the reporter and the guest star. Moreover, the participants are Indonesian so that it is easier to naturally observe the way they practice and shape their language. The source of data of this study is in the form of document, namely the transcription of the interview. This study found 9 forms of casual language variety words as in Penggunaan Bahasa Asing (The use of foreign terms), *Afiksasi Pungutan*, *Klipping*, *Akronim*, *Abreviasi*, *Kontraksi*, *Asosiasi*, *Monoftongisasi*, *Improvisasi Kata Asal*. Besides, a loyalty is also found as in the improvisation due to the effect of local language.

Keywords—casual language, media, sociolinguistics, speech

I. INTRODUCTION

Casual language is greatly popular among the society to be a colloquial language. Its existence refers to the nonstandard words and tends to be dynamic because of the linguistic modification. Using casual language in verbal communication is heavily influenced by regional dialects that become part of individual’s local language. Moreover, the mixing terms as a result from foreign language hold a pivotal role in enriching colloquial vocabularies. In practice, Sociolinguistic emerges as a functional approach for having the connection with the realm of language use and the speech community.

The aim of the study is to describe the form of casual language variety of words in the interview of *Sea Today News* in order to give a brief narration about the types of casual language variety through its classifications as a lingua franca that tends to create a good relationship among the language users. This can be seen in the utterances between Syarah Meidiana (reporter of *Sea Today News*) and Fredi Lugina (guest star) in segment of SEA Talks. Therefore, the results of this research can be used to determine the types of casual language variety in complementing the loyalty and contributing a new over view toward casual language. An English news channel that is chosen as the object of this research is *Sea Today News*. It covers the beauty, culture, and arts existed in Indonesia in which are showed into some segments. *SEA Talks* is one of the segments that presents actual and inspirational sharing sessions with a guest star who brings positive values as Indonesian through their achievements and creativities. The data were taken from one video in SEA Talks segment entitled “Interview with Fredi Lugina: *New Cat Clothes for Eid*”. Fredi Lugina is a cat fashion designer whose business already caught people’s attention not only in Indonesia but also abroad to be interested in dressing up their cats. The researcher recognized the application

of casual language done by Syarah Meidina, host of *SEA Talks* and Fredi Lugina, the guest star, that is clearly identified from the choice of their dictions.

Casual language is commonly applied in informal situation to create a good social atmosphere in terms of tolerance and solidarity between the language users because the spoken utterance is colloquial-based that does not bound on grammatical rules. The phenomenon of word formation in casual language is interesting to be studied mainly in media since a host will definitely use communicative language and tries to adapt with the way the guest star behaves through their language expression and topic of conversation.

Below is a short utterance of Syarah Meidina and Fredi Lugina:

Syarah Meidina : “Tapi udah mulailah ya bapak memang... apa... abang lagi menjajaki pasar Malaysia.”
 Fredi Lugina : “Iya, terutama kalau... kalau-kalau sekarangkan kita ketemunya **live** ya. **Live di medsos** jadi orang lebih **trusting**, orangnya ada gitukan, ya mudah-mudahan aja.”

The dialogue shows the language variation has flexible sentence structure which means it blends with foreign terms as well such as the word “**trusting**” and “**live**”. Indeed, these terms are familiar to Indonesian people. Besides, the use of foreign terms marks the way a certain meaning means to be emphasized. Other than that, an acronym is discovered as in “**medsos**” to describe “media sosial”. It makes the utterance shorter and simple without change the context. Moreover, the attitude of the participants tends to be relaxed. Based on the given language phenomenon, it must be comprehended that language life urges everyone to have communicative skill. It includes capable in word selection in accordance with the speech situation so that the ideas or opinion can be functionally expressed. If someone does not understand the context and situation of the language usage, a communication will not happen.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The relevance of the previous studies which focuses on casual language is still low, specifically the data taken from an interview. One of them comes from a journal which studies formal and casual languages uttered in Netflix series only intended to make a comparison of both formal and casual language variation and the scale of each frequency of use [1]. Next, an article with the same research object in film focuses to know the characteristics of formal and casual language and to discover each function associated with the plot and the happening situation in the movie [2], [3]. In addition, a journal that finds out the language variation used by teenagers see through their status and posts in Facebook and the social factors that influence the use of language cyberspace [4]. Another one from a journal article owned by Widya and Vita [5] is focused on casual language variation in Instragram comment sections of @dagelan and @memecomic.id. The data were in the form of words. They applied the classifications of casual language form by Muslich [6]. The result shows that there are only a few data which can be categorized using Muslich’s theory. Finally, they decided to use additional classifications that became a loyalty to their research because they found out some new categories as their version in contributing the classification of casual language form. They stated that the users of social media, mainly teenagers, have their own language that they use only with their circle of friends. Their language is usually slanging words that are being associated with another equation words so that it sounds more polite. Furhermore, a journal owned by Tiffany and Yunis [7] studies colloquial utterances from 4 YouTube videos of 4 food vloggers in Indonesia. Their research used Partridge’s classification. According to Tiffany and Yunis, an interaction using colloquial language works to expedite the communication, build a solidarity with interlocutors so there will not be a gap while socializing. The final result showed that Partridge’s classification is effective and applicable to fit in categorizing the colloquial word formations (*Kata Tunggal, Penggalan Kata, Polisemi, Kontraksi, dan Komposisi*). Furthermore, Tiffany and Yunis got a loyalty for their discovery towards colloquial form, outside Partridge’s classification, that is word formation because of sound change that does not affect the extension of the word meaning.

Based on the reviews of the previous studies done by other researchers, novel and film are the most analyzed source of data. Whereas, it is so rare to find research that discusses about casual language in the realm of talk show and/or interview. Because of that, this research is intended to analyze the word formations that become the particularity of casual language in news media. The researcher chooses *Sea Today News* as the object of the study as the data should be adequate and the object has never been used in any research.

III. METHOD

This study used a sociolinguistic approach as a scalpel to reveal word forms in casual language in interviews with SEA Talks and Buddy Talk segments from the Sea Today News channel. This research is classified as qualitative research because it is descriptive which means referring to the data presented and interpreted as it is (words / phrases / sentences / speech) supported by discussions of previous researchers to gain an understanding of the phenomenon of using casual language vocabulary [8]. Thus, the results cannot be generalized. This research includes embedded case studies which means that the data are studied objectively as researchers first select and determine case studies that are the focus and direction of research objectives which are certainly based on journal reviews [9].

The data were taken from *Sea Today News* YouTube channel which is an English-language news channel that is released to show and to introduce the privileges of Indonesia not only to the Indonesian audience but also foreign audience. *Sea Today News* is under the authority of PT. Telkom Indonesia and the Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia whose intensity present various topics around beauty, culture, life, and proud achievements gained by Indonesian people. *Sea Today News* becomes a media that has several interesting segments adjusting the phenomena raised, such as Meet The Creators, Sharing SEAssion, PODSEA, Talk show, SEA Talks, and Buddy Talk. SEA Talks is a segment that elevates the creativity of Indonesian people through the inventiveness and their creation of an opportunity so as to carve inspirational stories. One of the sharing sessions in SEA Talks entitled "Interview with Fredi Lugina: New Cat Clothes for Eid" was chosen as the object of this study because the phenomenon of the use of casual language variation is detected in the dialogues between the reporter and the guest star. Moreover, the participants are Indonesian so that it is easier to naturally observe the way they practice and shape their language. The source of data of this study is in the form of document, namely the transcription of the interview. The data used in this study are primary.

The writing method is to transcribe spoken language into written language using orthographic transcription according to the applicable spelling Indonesian. The data were collected through document analysis to ensure the reliability. This technique includes *Simak* (listening method) and *Catat* (writing method). The listening method means looking at the way the participants express their languages along with identifying the utterances that contain the elements of casual language variety.

The researcher used the classification of casual language forms belonging to Muslich [6] and Widya [5] because they complement each other. This allows researchers to combine their classifications to avoid uncategorized data due to classification limitations.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Below are the form of casual language variety of words in the interview with Fredi Lugina and due to the limitation of the pages, this research only displayed 19 data that are represent each classification.

RESULTS

1. The use of foreign terms (English term)

Word formation as a result from loanwords in which uttered as it is and/or with no modification. It is smoothly mixing within the mother language of the speaker.

Table 1. Penggunaan Bahasa Asing

No.	Participants	Utterance	Focus of casual word variety
06	Fredi Lugina	" <i>Iya, sebetulnya ketika jadi guru, saya mulai mengajar itu 2007, 2008 cuma sambil mengajar pun di rumah itu punya side joblah. Side job itu menjahit.</i> "	Side job
07	Syarah Meidiana	" <i>Ah, berarti sebenarnya abang ini punya background bisa menjahit ya sebenarnya?"</i>	Background
016	Fredi Lugina	" <i>Waah ceritanya gini, jadi e, ceritanya gini kan e karakter, berarti outfit ini e yang menggambarkan karakter tersebut. Cosplay kan.</i> "	Outfit Cosplay

The data above show utterance that contains foreign language vocabulary, namely English, which is spoken directly without changing the original form of the word. The mixture between these 2 languages that occurs is motivated by social symptoms which affect decision-making patterns on the choice of diction of speakers. Syarah Meidiana as a Sea Talks reporter is also familiar with the English terms that she and Fredi Lugina use to express

ideas and information. Fredi Lugina is also the same, where as a businessman who is involved in the online market, inevitably become accustomed and familiar with existing terms. Workplace environmental factors are one of the habits of using casual language variations. Seeing through the use of foreign terms as in datum 06 has the word “Side Job” that is being retained even though in Indonesia it equals to “Pekerjaan Sampingan”. Other than that, the word “background” in datum 07 goes the same retention for it has the equivalency as “latar belakang” in Indonesia The message being conveyed do not change at all. This clarifies that the involvement of foreign language brings an efficiency in communicating.

2. Afiksasi Pungutan (Affixation of collection)

Creating a new word by adding a foreign morpheme or affix as emphasizing the meaning being intended.

No.	Participants	Utterance	Focus of casual word variety
06	Fredi Lugina	<i>“Iya, sebetulnya ketika jadi guru, saya mulai mengajar itu 2007, 2008 cuma sambil mengajar pun di rumah itu punya side joblah. Side job itu menjahit.”</i>	Side joblah
068	Fredi Lugina	<i>“....Ya karena saya beberapa kali juga punya akun besar, ditake-downlah, itu ya. Ya seperti itulah kalau di aplikasi di media sosial.....”</i>	Ditake-downlah
082	Fredi Lugina	<i>“Ya akhirnya berkunjung ke marketplace saya dan trafficnya lumayan ya adalah beberapa penjualan. Ya makanya postingannya itu kan bentuknya gimik-gimik karena kalau di medsos sendiri ya satu tips juga buat yang jualan janganlah ketika menawarkan barang “Saya punya ini, harganya segini” Iya sama medsos juga nggak akan diapprove gitu kan, ya pakai, makanya saya pakainya gimik.”</i>	Trafficnya Diapprove

Affixation relates to the addition of affixes as a form of a speaker in expressing an action through active or passive forms, emphasizing certain intentions so that speech partners can understand the direction of conversation and information conveyed. The levy affixation in the data provided is the result of a modification between foreign language terms and affixes in Indonesian. This intermingling has become commonplace and easy to understand for people who follow the trend of Indonesian casual language style. In datum 06 has an Indonesia suffix “-lah” as in the word “side joblah”. It is often be used by Indonesians for emphasizing a word referent. In addition, datum 068 shows another word formation is produced in the Indonesian passive form which verb being used is “take down”. Then, it becomes “ditake-downlah”. This form brings a flexible impression since the use of suffix “-lah” can still be combined even in expressing passive meaning. Moreover, in datum 082 another suffix is applied using “-nya” as in “trafficnya”. The Indonesia word affixation in combine with such foreign terms is really something that makes casual language variety irresistible to be blended along the conversation.

3. Kliping (Clipping)

The reduction of a certain syllable in a word which then becomes a new word.

No.	Participants	Utterance	Focus of casual word variety
012	Fredi Lugina	<i>“...Jadi, pakai tangan yang model kayak gini....”</i>	gini
030	Fredi Lugina	<i>“...stoknya banyak gitu ya. Ini salah satunya kalau saya sebutnya jawara, ini karakter kedua setelah Pak Haji.....”</i>	gitu
047	Fredi Lugina	<i>“Berarti yang boleh, yang udah bisa dikostumin aja yang beratnya udah 3 dan 5 kilo ya berarti..”</i>	Kilo

Data numbers 012, 030, and 047 show the form of the word that is finished by certain syllables which is then considered a new word. Just as the word "gini" comes from the word "begini", the word "gitu" comes from the word "begitu" which both indicate a certain condition or reference to a particular referent. Then,

the word "kilo" derived from "kilogram" can be seen that the sifting occurs on the last syllable. The formation of clippings will certainly be more efficient for speakers when pronouncing words.

4. Akronim (Acronym)

The combination between syllables.

No.	Participants	Utterance	Focus of casual word variety
06	Fredi Lugina	"...Nah terus, e biasa e ininya kan buat posting di sosmed . Respon dari situh, ya alhamdulillah berkembang sampai sekarang."	sosmed
082	Fredi Lugina	"...Iya, itu harganya 220, ya sebetulnya ada juga sih kalau dulu ketika mulai untuk pansos saya buat Samurai."	pansos

Acronyms are one of the categories in casual word formation that help speakers simplify certain verb phrases or noun phrases without compromising the message expressed. In datum 06 there is an acronym "sosmed" which stands for "sosial media" as a noun. Meanwhile, datum 082 indicates an acronym that forms the verb phrase "pansos" from the original form "panjat sosial". Acronym tends to present shortened word that is readable for the language users to memorize.

5. Abreviasi (Abbreviation)

Abbreviation in initialism is not pronounced as a word, but only pronounce the individual letters.

No.	Participants	Utterance	Focus of casual word variety
092	Fredi Lugina	"Ya Insyallahlah kalau memang hiburan jadi hiburan Alhamdulillah ya tetep sih UUD ."	UUD

Datum 092 contains initials consisting of the letters U-U-D which are the result of the beheading of each part of the lexeme from "Ujung-Ujungnya Dagang". Applying abbreviation in casual conversation is usually produced by a certain speech community in the fact that the words formed are possible to be unfamiliar or not universal.

6. Kontraksi (Contraction)

Contraction tends to be word shrinkage. This formation will make a word does not have a regular system.

No.	Participants	Utterance	Focus of casual word variety
095	Syarah Meidiana	"Nah aku mau belajar nih gimana cara memakaikan bajunya "	gimana

Contraction is related to shrinking phonemes in a word or phrase without changing the meaning contained in the word. Datum 095 shows the shrinkage of the word "bagaimana" to "gimana". This makes the utterance delivered sound more attractive, smooth, and flexible.

7. Asosiasi (Association)

A meaning-shifting due to the same tendency.

No.	Participants	Utterance	Focus of casual word variety
072	Fredi Lugina	"Ya alhamdulillah ketika itu saya.. apa ya.. spekulasi ini rame nggak ya. Punya stok tuh, ya udah ngenes produksi berhenti, stok numpuk tapi rame. Akhirnya ya stok tuh kurang. Akhirnya, toko tutup kehabisan barang"	ngenes

A word formed as a result of association indicates that it has similar properties to other forms of words or expressions in describing the same context so that it can represent its original intention. Hence, it supports the speaker in expressing their ideas.

8. Monoftongisasi (Monophthongization)

A vowel-shifting by which a diphthong transforms into a monophthong.

No.	Participants	Utterance	Focus of casual word variety
080	Fredi Lugina	“...Nah pas kejadian rame itu 2020 sampe sekarang saya jual Pak Haji itu 77 ribu. Yang paling murah sendiri ada Pocong, karakter pocong itu ya usulan netizen juga. "Bang bikin pocong" challengelah, challenge di medsos. Saya buat pocong ya itu paling praktis, saya jual 30 ribuan. Sampe yang paling mahal itu ada Cuanki yang saya jual ya. Itu 220. Ya outfitnya lumayanlah keren cuma dia pake gerobak, gerobak jualan bakso”	rame sampe pake

Usually in casual conversation, the pronunciation of words containing diphthong sounds is switched to a single vowel for phonemes are influenced by regional dialect of the speakers themselves in which they are carried from.

9. Improvisasi Kata Jauh dari Bentuk Asal (Word improvisation)

A modification in a certain syllable.

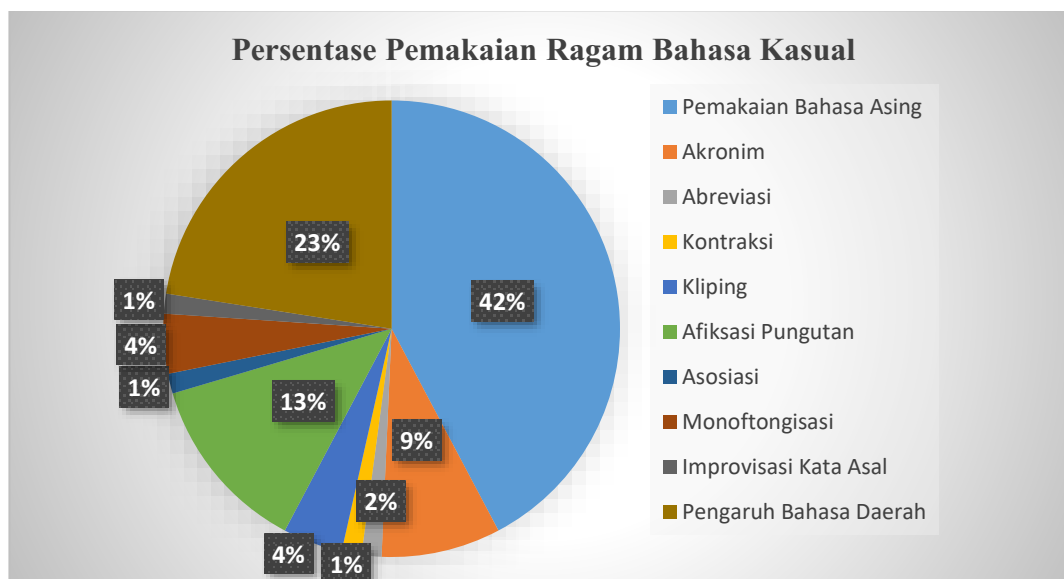
No.	Participants	Utterance	Focus of casual word variety
029	Syarah Meidiana	“Nah inikan gemoy sekali ya. Oke ini kalau ceritanya ini apa ini?”	gemoy

The casual vocabulary that is often used mostly comes from improvising the original form that is modified as interesting as possible without changing the actual meaning. Linguistic modifications often occur by blending certain consonants in a part of a word which results in its pronunciation also being improvised as the word is formed. Datum 029 shows the word "gemoy" which is derived from the word "gemas" which means very fond (love) of something.

10. Improvisation due to the effect of local language

No.	Participants	Utterance	Focus of casual word variety
06	Fredi Lugina	“Respon dari situh , ya alhamdulillah berkembang sampai sekarang.”	situh
027	Syarah Meidiana	“Oke nah, aku pengen tanya bajunya Ogi dong. Ini kan kayaknya bajunya seragam nih?”	pengen
056	Fredi Lugina	“..kadang saya juga nggak ngeh gitu kan. Ya ada di marketplace aja kita lihat kode.....”	Nggak ngeh

Datum 06 shows Fredi Lugina pronounced the -h dialect at the end of the word "situh". The realization of the sound [h] is an influence of Sundanese as the identity of Fredi Lugina who is of Sundanese descent so that it is also carried away in his language style because it has become a habit. The h-dialect at the end of the word is a common thing that is often spoken in almost all areas of West Java province. Furthermore, datum 027, Syarah Meidiana uses the word "pengen" which is informally usually pronounced "pengin" but because of the influence of regional languages, namely Javanese, the pronunciation becomes "pengen". Syarah Meidiana is also a West Javanese so it is no stranger to using the word hail perbauran with Javanese. Then, in Fredi Lugina's dialogue fragment, the word "ngeh" is also found which is influenced by the Sundanese dialect "engeuh".



DISCUSSION

From 108 data, 79 casual word forms were obtained which were categorized according to Muslich and Widya's classification. The use of foreign language terms (English) dominates the communication between participants in this interview segment. The implications resulting from the use of foreign language terms certainly give the impression that someone has unlimited language performance. This impact is seen from the social situation of a person's surroundings. It turns out, the intermingling of foreign words becomes part of the morphological process that supports the existence of casual language. There were 30 English vocabulary words or equivalent to 42%. Correlationally, the social conditions of Syarah Meidiana and Fredi Lugina are interconnected and affect their linguistic performance. This is proven first based on the profession they run for Fredi Lugina is in online business that gives impact to overseas marketing and directly shapes his mindset to get used to be familiar with many challenges including the foreign terms in online site. Next, Syarah Meidiana has a journalist background and a reporter in *Sea Today News* who has a good potential in English spoken and written things by which her working environment is all in English. Second, exploring from the morphological level, the form of words they use relatively dynamic and tends to vary as they are often mixing with codes. There is an insertion of English vocabulary inserted in speech, thus adding to the impression that the intermingling of foreign languages has become a common thing in language life. In addition, from a morphological point of view of language there is an omission of the affixation in words due to the Indonesian system in general. As shown in a dialog which has Javanese word "ngamuk". This word should have had an affixation "me-" at the beginning but it is omitted in casual expression. From the findings, Word insertion due to the influence of regional languages was obtained 23%.

In correspond to Rifah & Fauzia [2] that a person's identity can be known through his language style which in this case is clearly seen through the regional dialects brought by Syarah Meidiana and Fredi Lugina. Similarly, Holmes' theory states that more or less a person's identity can be known through his language style [10]. Good social relationships depend on the purpose of communication to be achieved through the form of social interaction between speakers as in Ainia's research [11] It is explained that language plays a role in maintaining a social relationship. In addition, the use of language variations in shows such as talk shows or interviews is very helpful to build the chemistry between language users so that conversations can run smoothly. By implication, sociolinguistics assesses linguistic performance through the speech expressed by each participant. Then, some dialects of regional languages seem blending into their style of language while expressing ideas and opinions. More than that, social identity appears to be reflected in their clothing as well. Fredi Lugina wears Pangsi, a traditional Sundanese clothing originating from West Java. Its simple design is commonly used by men with lower class. Meanwhile, Syarah Meidiana wore a polite formal blazer suit. This shows the importance of cultural environment in the social interaction. The topic of conversation affects the use of language, which in this case the form of social interaction packaged in the interview has been determined based on the speakers present. As in Tiffany's study [7] which mentioned that an interaction using casual language is truly build a solidarity with interlocutors so there will not be a gap while socializing. Put it into consideration that language shapes the way humans see the world by practicing the language variety and being respectful toward others who come the different backgrounds in life.

Words that experience levy affixation as much as 13%. Word-forming structures in this category do not have a patented system because they appear to be formed according to a person's cognitive development and experience in the language environment. The result of the linguistic combinations tends to consist of foreign terms supplemented by Indonesian affixes. Of course, it becomes triggering for the emergence of a diversity of casual word forms that

are more interesting in Indonesia. Furthermore, acronyms are one of the categories that are also widely used in Indonesian, but in this finding the percentage is only 9%. The incorporation of syllables increases the time efficiency and effectiveness of conveying meaning in oral communication

In the scope of casual language, a language user is free to express their opinions, identity, ideas because derive from that social life between speakers is built. Through the practice of using casual language also allows us to be free to be ourselves so that we can be ourselves. Casual conversation makes a possibility for people to know each other, exchange information regardless of any topics. The development of a variety of casual language that is increasingly varied and popular among all circles of society does not mean that it can be used immediately. Fishman stated that [12, p. 15] the use of language not only focuses at the social phenomena that represent someone's identity but also considers through their situational variables to whom to speak, with what language, for what purpose, when, where, about what problems. Media interviews in this study show social interactions that are limited by the purpose of presenting a shows that contains useful information and appropriate to be addressed to the audience. It can be seen from the determination of the invited speakers, the duration of the interview, and the purpose behind the big theme raised in the SEA Talks segment through the holding of an interview with Fredi Lugina.

The novelty of this study appears in the emergence of word classification of casual language varieties based on the influence of regional languages brought by each speaker as regional dialects are social variables that are very inherent in a person. Therefore, the insertion of regional languages that occur makes researchers raise a special category for the word's improvisation through the use of regional languages.

V. CONCLUSION

The discussion in this interview with Fredi Lugina is successfully revealed that the most dominating use of casual language in diction selection is the category of the *Use of Foreign Language Terms*. A person's social variables affect language performance in building social relationships. The language used by a businessman and a journalist certainly differs in the accuracy of diction selection and the density of information delivery where journalistic language tends to be straightforward. Whereas, the language over flow of a business man used to be repeated many times for its promotion toward their products. The use of casual language variations was found in an interview dialogue with Fredi Lugina in Sea Today News. This study found 9 forms of casual language variety words as in Penggunaan Bahasa Asing (The use of foreign terms), *Afiksasi Pungutan*, *Kliping*, *Akronim*, *Abreviasi*, *Kontraksi*, *Asosiasi*, *Monofongisasi*, *Improviasi Kata Asal*. Besides, a loyalty is also found as in the improvisation due to *the effect of local language*. The presence of expressions such as "gemoy", "ngenes", "pansos" is a reflection of the process of language creativity. Of course, with the realization of this type of casual language, it shows that language is not only dynamic, but also innovative. Moreover, language variation also reflects the social, cultural diversity of language speakers. Other than that, social variables such as age, position, economic class, education, beliefs do not be a barrier to the development of a variety of casual language as a social language that applies to all circles of society as long as it is used within the right portion.

A person's language skills can be seen through the selection of diction that should have been appropriate to the context of speech. As the speaker presented was a business man whose sales had reached the international scope and surely, he has familiar with foreign language terms about online sales. Language certainly shapes the way people think about the world, especially in the scope of online-markets as what Fredi Lugina has been running his cat clothing business on, and how language keeps evolving by just improving and/or modifying the linguistic aspects. By practicing casual variety, language users can be the way they feel convenient to express some kind of ideas, opinions, views, and many more. Besides, gaining a good social interaction with the interlocutors by means of sharing information related to the current situation that they might experience. The complexity that sociolinguistics holds in break down the way people using language in the society emerges the correlation between language varieties and social factors as well. Language represents someone's identity which also covers the social norm that they wear as social beings even though casual language tends to be constructed freely.

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