Word Trends in Digital Communication of High School Students in the New Capital of Indonesia (IKN)
A Corpus Linguistic Study

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ABSTRACT

Penajam Paser Utara (PPU), an Indonesian land for rural and urban areas, has gained attention as the proposed location for the country's new capital city (Ibu Kota Nusantara/IKN). PPU has a unique socio-cultural environment presenting a blend of traditional rural values and urban influences. The uniqueness creates variants of Indonesian with a local dialect used by people in IKN, particularly students. The research aims to observe the incorporation of unique words and expressions that reflect the local culture and lifestyle of IKN students and to identify language trends in their digital communication. The research data consists of a corpus of WhatsApp messages exchanged by IKN students, comprising 63,414 tokens with a total frequency of 1.9 million words. The corpus linguistic method was employed for data analysis, using various features such as word lists, collocations, concordances, word plots, and n-grams. The 1findings reveal that the corpus's most popular word and the highest frequency is 'aku' [I, me, my]. That is unique considering that students in PPU come from diverse linguistic backgrounds, including Dayak, Banjar, Kutai, Bugis, and Javanese. Interestingly, no personal pronouns originating from the local languages were found in the data. Besides, the authorship attribution analysis results in 3-5 variations of word writing based on n-gram data, reflecting the vibrant cultural diversity of Indonesia, and highlighting the unique identities and expressions of different regions and communities that converge in IKN.

Keywords: Authorship attribution, digital text, IKN, linguistic corpus, Nusantara, personal messages.

1. INTRODUCTION

Penajam Paser Utara (PPU) was a regency in East Kalimantan, Indonesia. It is the proposed location for Indonesia's new capital city (Ibu Kota Nusantara/IKN). IKN has a unique socio-cultural environment presenting a blend of traditional rural values and urban influences (Junaidi, Pallu, Adisasmita & Ramli 2022). The socio-cultural environment of PPU is influenced by its historical development. The area has been predominantly rural in the past, with traditional customs and practices deeply ingrained in the local culture. Urban influences likely started to shape the region's culture as urbanization and development occurred, especially in the proximity of the potential new capital city project (Fristikawati, Alvander & Wibowo 2022; Khair, 2022; Limas, Setyaningsih, Putriani & Fauzi, 2022).

With the prospect of becoming the new capital city, there might have been an influx of people from various parts of Indonesia seeking opportunities and employment in IKN (Ridhani, Ridhoni, & Priyadharma, 2021). This influx of people from different backgrounds would have brought their cultural practices, beliefs, and lifestyles, blending urban influences with traditional rural values (Benia & Nabilah, 2022; Silalahi, 2019). Economic growth and establishing industries in PPU also attracted urban professionals and workers from other regions. This demographic shift can contribute to blending traditional rural values with urban practices (Fristikawati et al., 2022; Junaidi et al., 2022; Silalahi, 2019), as individuals from diverse backgrounds interact and coexist.

Access to education and exposure to media, such as television and the Internet, play a crucial role in shaping people's perceptions, values, and behaviors. In IKN, combining traditional and modern educational systems and media consumption could create a unique blend of cultural influences (Ridhani et al., 2021; Silalahi, 2019). As people are exposed to urban influences, they may selectively adopt certain aspects of urban culture while maintaining their traditional values and practices (Beyer, 2014; Busse, 2021). This cultural adaptation process can lead to a unique blend of elements from rural and urban lifestyles.

IKN presents a unique socio-cultural environment due to historical, economic, infrastructural, and policy factors (Junaidi et al., 2022; Silalahi, 2019). The socio-cultural landscape of IKN is likely to remain dynamic as urbanization evolves and the prospect of the new capital city unfolds. With its fusion of traditional rural traditions and urban influences, the IKN region would probably attract individuals from many linguistic origins. People from other linguistic communities may engage in language contact situations when they meet, in which case they may take words, phrases, and grammatical constructions from one another's languages (Beyer, 2014; Busse, 2021). This linguistic appropriation may introduce fresh terminologies and idioms into Bahasa Indonesia, resulting in a regionalized dialect. The migration of people from different regions to IKN and the development of the new capital city may lead to language shifts in some communities (Fristikawati et al., 2022; Mutaqin, Muslim & Rahayu, 2021). As urban influences spread, people might gradually shift from their native languages to predominantly using Bahasa Indonesia. This language shift could further impact the language variation in the area.

Digital communication plays a significant role in language shift and the determination of identity among Indonesian language users in Ibu Kota Nusantara (IKN). These digital platforms, including social media and instant messaging apps like WhatsApp, serve as a primary medium for everyday language use in IKN. Digital communication tends to be more informal computationally than written communication, and it is often more formal (Ridhani et al., 2021; Silalahi, 2019).

Media and digital communication in the IKN area may expand and diversify. Different media outlets and communication platforms might cater to the specific needs and interests of the local population, shaping language use and preferences. The unique sociocultural environment in IKN and the demand for digital communication allow for the emergence of unique language variations. Therefore, this research aims to observe the incorporation of unique words and expressions that reflect the local culture and lifestyle of IKN students and to identify language trends in their digital communication.

2. METHOD

This research employed a mixed-method approach, combining quantitative and qualitative elements to comprehensively understand the phenomenon under investigation (Busse, 2021). The quantitative aspect involved using electronic tools like Ant-Conc as the corpus toolkit to count words and tokens efficiently (Khairas, 2019; Pham, 2022). This allowed for objective measures and assessment of word frequency and distribution (Hasan, 2021; Puspitasari, 2023).

Regarding data collection, surveys, interviews, and observations were utilized to obtain relevant information to address research questions. Researchers visited East Kalimantan, the location of IKN, to engage directly with district government offices and schools, important stakeholders for the study. Interviews with sub-district heads and teachers provided valuable insights into the local context and specific research issues. Students also voluntarily provided WhatsApp chat data, ensuring participant privacy, and adhering to ethical guidelines. A corpus of WhatsApp text sets from 70 high school students in Penajam Paser Utara (PPU) and Balikpapan was analyzed, comprising 63,414 tokens and 1,874,368 words. By analyzing this extensive corpus, the study uncovered language variations and language trends in digital communication among students in the IKN.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Lexical Trends Based on Highest Frequency Words

Word trends, or lexical trends, encompass the fluctuating popularity and frequency of specific words or phrases in a language or language variety over time (Pescuma et al., 2023; Sugianto & Hasby, 2023). To explore word trends among high school students in IKN, this research utilized large language corpora and advanced computational linguistic tools. By tracking changes in word frequency over time, the study identified linguistic patterns and variations within and across different communities in IKN. The most frequently used words offered valuable insights into language variations and preferences among the students.

The frequency of the words that are used by the students can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Top ten-word list

Rank	Word	Freq.
1	*aku*	20.180
2	*ak*	14.525
3	*di*	13.106
4	*itu*	12.664
5	*yg*	12.477
6	*aja*	12.030
7	*ini*	10.644
8	*dia*	10.005
9	*ada*	9.958
10	*ya*	9.372

Among the top words identified, "*aku*" is one of the most frequently used. This reflects the personal pronoun "I" in the Indonesian language, indicating a prominence of self-expression and individual identity among the students in IKN.

The word "*di*" which means "at" or "in" is another noteworthy one. The relevance of contextual references and geographical dimensions in IKN communication is highlighted by its high frequency, which points to a predominance of location-based conversations and expressions among students.

Notable is the abbreviation "*yg*" which stands for the word "*yang*" which means "that" or "which." Its widespread use reveals a propensity for IKN high school pupils to use abbreviated language structures, which are typical of digital communication.

The high frequency of the first-person pronoun "*aku*" is influenced by several factors. Peers have a significant influence on teenagers. They frequently acquire linguistic styles that are common among others their age, including pronoun usage. Using "*aku*" could be a linguistic indicator of conformity to the peer group's communication style. In many languages, including Bahasa Indonesia, individuals tend to express their thoughts and experiences, naturally using the first-person pronoun ("*saya*/*aku* [I]" or equivalents) to assert their involvement in a conversation or text. The findings are in line with previous research related to the use of personal pronouns (Puspitasari, 2022, 2023; Sholakhuddin Al Fajri, 2017), that language also serves as a means to convey personal opinions and emotions, and self-referential communication often relies on first-person pronouns. Writing style, topic, cultural norms, and personal preferences can influence the relative frequency of pronouns in specific contexts. Despite IKN's multicultural nature, the research shows that media and pop culture, as observed in other areas like Jakarta, do not significantly impact variations in Indonesian, especially in the use of personal pronouns.

3.2. Abbreviated Word Trend on N-gram Tracing

N-gram tracing in electronic texts like WhatsApp chat involves analyzing sequences of N-contiguous words (N-grams) to gain insights into language patterns, communication styles, and linguistic behaviors within the text data. N-grams are a way of breaking down text into smaller units to study how words appear in context. N-gram is divided into character level (char-level) and word level (word level). In the word level, the "N" in the N-gram represents the number of words in the sequence, where "N" can be any positive integer. At the Char-level, the "N" in the N-gram represents the number of characters, alphabetic and non-alphabetic characters, including numbers and symbols. N-gram tracing can be particularly useful in studying language variation, slang usage, linguistic innovations, or identifying specific linguistic features unique to the chat participants.

In the following Table 2, a trend of words that are often used by high school students at IKN has been found. However, each word is written differently by each participant. For example, the word '*aku* [I/me/my],' which topped the ranking as the most popular word, based on a N-gram tracing, is written in five different ways. The five variations observed are '*aku*', '*aqu*' '*ak*', '*aq*', and '*q*'. However, each writer consistently uses these variants.

Table 2. Word variant of '*aku*'

Word Choice	N-gram	Token	Found in… Text Set/s	Freq. in Corpus
aku [I/me/my]	n-1	*q*	6	372
	n-2	*ak*	21	14.252
		aq	9	638
	n-3	*aku*	33	20.0180
		aqu	1	15

According to McMenamin (2019), the distinctiveness of the author's writing at the character level can serve as a marker for identifying the authorship. This uniqueness is part of the author's style, influenced by the diversity and frequency of characters used. An author's distinct set of grammatical patterns, often resulting from habitual usage or repetition across their writing, reveals their unique writing style (Beyer, 2014). N-units at the character level also encompass word choice, as the author deliberately selects specific words and employs patterned writing.

The choice of words and other abbreviations that is quite a concern because of the high frequency is the word '*oke*' [okay], which is written in three different variants in bigram and trigram: '*ok*', '*oke*', and '*kei*'. The word '*kei*', which is the most common variant of the word '*oke*' [okay] is a trending word with a frequency of more than 13 thousand occurrences. This data is one of the markers of the variety of Indonesian used by high school students at IKN.

Based on the data of word frequency, N-gram, survey, and interview word abbreviations are popular and commonly used among teenagers in IKN. Abbreviations allow users to convey information quickly and efficiently, especially in digital communication where character limits may apply. Shortened forms save time and effort, making communication more convenient and rapid. By using certain abbreviations, teenagers may signal membership in a particular social group or exclude those who do not understand the code, creating a sense of in-group identity.

In terms of lexical usage, abbreviations are also part of idiosyncratic features. In the context of language and linguistics, an idiosyncratic feature refers to a unique or individual characteristic specific to a particular person's language use. It pertains to the personal preferences, habits, and choices an individual makes when using words or expressions, which may deviate from the norms or conventions of the larger linguistic community. The finding of Idiosyncratic lexical features found in Corpus is in line with several research (Belvisi, Muhammad & Alonso-Fernandez, 2020; Grieve et al., 2019), that unique lexical usage can provide insights into a small community, in this case, is high school students in IKN community's personality, background, or experiences and may become markers of their distinct linguistic style.

The variations of '*oke*' by the students can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3. Word variant of '*oke*'

Word Choice	N-gram	Token	Freq. in Corpus
Oke [okay]	n-1	-	0
	n-2	*ok*	1.581
	n-3	*oke*	1.911
		kei	13.658

3.3. Popular Lexical Bundle

The term "lexical bundle" refers to a sequence of words that frequently co-occurs in a specific language or linguistic context (Al Fajri, Kirana & Karisma Putri, 2020; Petchprasert, 2021). These bundles are recurring combinations of words t to appear together with high frequency in spoken or written language. Lexical bundles are important linguistic units (Al Fajri et al., 2020; Anthony, 2004) because they significantly influence language fluency, comprehension, and communication efficiency.

Lexical bundles can be found in spoken and written language, ranging from two to several long words (Baker, Hardie & McEnery, 2006: 34; Baker, 2010: 19). They are often considered multi-word units or formulaic sequences, as they are used and recognized as a single chunk rather than individual words (Petchprasert, 2021). These bundles are so common that native speakers often process them as cohesive units without analyzing each word.

The data in Table 4 shows that lexical bundles are becoming a trend used in WhatsApp texts for high school students at IKN such as 1) *Aja kah,* 2) *Itu nah,* 3) *PM kei,* 4) *Lah cuk/coeg,* and 5) *Iya/ga lah anj.*

Table 4. The pattern of lexical bundle

N-gram (word level)	The pattern of Lexical Bundle	KWIC
N-2	Noun + *aja kah* Verb+ *aja kah*	***boba aja kah*** *atau mau sama apa? Beela bisa **pulang aja kah** nda ena badan*
	Noun + *itu nah*	*liat di **bio itu nah***
N-3	*aku aja yg* + verb	***aku aja yg PM** kei*

These bundles serve various functions, such as expressing feelings, and ideas, and emphasizing points, and some bundles are the characteristics of linguistic particles in Indonesian variation in IKN. The data analysis also uncovered interesting patterns related to word particles in the dominant variety of the Indonesian language used by high school students in IKN. The frequent usage of particles such as 'lah' 'kah' and 'nah' at the end of sentences adds nuance and emphasis to the communication.

The particle '*kah*' appeared prominently in the corpus analysis, with a total frequency of 5,629 (five thousand and six hundred twenty-nine) occurrences. The particle is used to form yes/no questions or to seek confirmation or agreement. These findings align with research about authorship attribution (Ding, Fung, Iqbal & Cheung, 2019; Grieve et al., 2019) that unique words and patterns found in language can contribute to the natural flow of communication and are often associated with specific registers or styles of language.

3.4. Lexical Usage in Electronic Texts as A Sign of Language Variation in IKN

Lexical usage in electronic texts, especially personal texts like WhatsApp chat, can signify language variation in IKN (Ibu Kota Nusantara). IKN is known for its unique socio-cultural environment, presenting a blend of traditional rural values and urban influences, which can be reflected in language use, including lexical choices. Based on the data of word frequency and N-gram, some factors can explain how lexical usage in electronic text can indicate language variation in IKN.

3.4.1. Socio-cultural Influences

The socio-cultural environment in IKN, with its mix of traditional and urban elements, can influence lexical choices in WhatsApp chat. People may use formal and informal language, including regional dialects, to reflect their identity and belonging to the IKN community. Individuals may code-switch in a diverse environment like IKN, moving between different languages or varieties, leading to lexical variation. Borrowing words or expressions from other languages or dialects is also common, adding to the lexical richness. The unique cultural context in IKN may foster linguistic creativity, creating neologisms or new words. WhatsApp chat allows for experimentation, and individuals may invent or adopt new lexical items, contributing to the variation. This is shown by the emergence of the variation of the word '*aku*'.

3.4.2. Generation and Age-related Differences

Language use often exhibits generational differences. In IKN, younger generations may adopt different lexical trends in their WhatsApp chats compared to older generations, indicating language variation. Each person has their communication style, including lexical choices. Personal texts like WhatsApp chats allow for more relaxed and idiosyncratic language use, highlighting individual variation. This is shown by the domination of abbreviated words and their unique variation.

3.4.3. Language Contact and Multilingualism

IKN's unique socio-cultural environment may involve interactions between different languages and dialects. Such language contact can lead to lexical borrowing and influence language variation in WhatsApp chat. As an urban center, IKN may be influenced by pop culture and media. This influence can be reflected in lexical choices, as popular phrases, slang, or abbreviations spread through WhatsApp chats. This is shown by the emergence of the word '*coeg*' which comes from Javanese.

The interesting thing about language variation in IKN lies in its unique socio-cultural environment. This distinctive combination creates a dynamic linguistic landscape where language use reflects the rich diversity and complexity of the region. Language variation in IKN is an intriguing reflection of its people's cultural heritage, urban dynamism, and the ongoing interplay between tradition and modernity. It is a fascinating study area for linguists and researchers, providing insights into how language shapes and is shaped by the diverse socio-cultural context of IKN.

4. CONCLUSION

Penajam Paser Utara (PPU), East Kalimantan of Indonesia, emerged as the chosen site for Indonesia's prospective new capital city (Ibu Kota Nusantara/IKN). This region encapsulates a distinctive socio-cultural amalgamation, blending traditional rural values with the influx of urban influences. As the evolution of urbanization unfolds, and the journey towards establishing the new capital progresses, the socio-cultural landscape within IKN is poised to remain in a state of dynamic flux. The coexistence and mutual shaping of traditional rural values and urban dynamics will likely persist as defining features of this evolving environment.

The lexical trends unveiled through this research offer intriguing insights. The prominent recurrence of the word "*aku*" signifying "I" or "me" underscores a marked emphasis on self-expression and individual identity among the student populace in IKN. The trend in abbreviated words, particularly the varied iterations of "*aku*," illuminates a nuanced linguistic landscape. Furthermore, the lexical bundles, such as '*aja kah*', '*itu nah*', '*PM kei*', '*lah cuk/coeg*', and '*iya/ga lah anj*', prevalent in WhatsApp text among high school students in IKN, show the evolving language dynamics of this community.

Using lexical elements within electronic texts provides insight into the broader language variations present in IKN. Multiple factors contribute to this language variation, including socio-cultural influences, generational disparities, age-related distinctions, and the impact of language contact and multilingualism. As IKN's socio-cultural landscape continues to evolve with the prospective new capital city, these linguistic dynamics will likely evolve in tandem, reflecting the intricate interplay between tradition and modernity, individual and collective expression, and rural roots and urban aspirations.

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