



Stylish Language and Construction of Milenial Identities among Teenegers in Mataram

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Abstract: This research is conducted to classification the pattern and the used of stylish language by teenagers in Mataram. This research used qualitative research method. Meanwhile, sociolinguistics is applied as the frame of study. To collect the data are taken randomly at *Taman Sangkareang, Taman Udayana, Pantai Ampenan* and FKIP UNRAM. Based on result of the research, the researcher found 4 (four) form of the pattern there are new formation, blending, acronym, and borrowing. Meanwhile, the used of stylish language are to address, to form intimate atmosphere, to initiate relax conversation, to show impression, to show intimacy, to reveal anger and to humiliate. This research is expected to give better knowledge about stylish language and better understanding about the pattern of stylish language, also how are the stylish language used by teenagers.

Keywords: stylish language, millennial identities, teenagers

INTRODUCTION

Language is a system of meaningful symbols that articulate sound or tool, which are arbitrary and customary and utilized as a method of communication by a group of humans to give birth to feelings and thoughts. According to Wibowo (2001:3), the function of language is to know and understand other people’s ideas.

Language is presently divided into two kinds, namely spoken or verbal language and written language. Spoken language is a form of communication in which people use the mouth to create recognizable sounds, and written language is the written form of communication that includes both reading and writing. Holmes (1992: 123-223) states that language style is the choice of certain linguistic forms that have the same meaning and play an important role in communication.

In speaking, a speaker uses different styles depending on the style of language used and where the speaking is taking place. In choosing a certain style, the speaker needs to adjust the situation when communication happens. In a formal situation, for instance, it is necessary for the speaker to use a formal style, while in an informal situation, he or she uses an informal one. A student will use a formal style when he or she speaks with her teachers in the class, but he/ she will use a different style, i.e., an informal style, when she speaks with her friends in daily conversation.

In daily conversation, teenagers in Mataram usually uses unique words in communication. For example, "Anjay/Anjir" that means [dog], "bestie" [best friend], "santui" [relaxed], "gemoi" [cute].

Furthermore, the language that is created by teenagers in their community is very different from the formal language that is mostly used by the people around them, especially the adults. The language that teenagers construct can be called a stylish language because they create it with unique words. Therefore, it is interesting to find out how

teenagers in Mataram communicate using this specific kind of stylish language. So, this reseach is entitled “STYLISH LANGUAGE AND CONSTRUCTION OF MILENIAL IDENTITIES AMONG TEENAGERS IN MATARAM”

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is based on qualitative research, as Keegan (2009:11) stated that qualitative research explores questions such as what, why, and how. The study uses qualitative research as the procedure to analyze the data. The study tries to design what is the pattern of stylish language formation that is used by teenagers, classify the pattern of stylish language formation and the context use of stylish language in conversation, and how the language style is used by teenagers. Gay (2004:4) qualitative method involved the collection and analysis of primarily data obtained from observation, recording, and document. And the subject of the study is teenagers in Mataram.

There are many ways to collect the data from the three groups, such as document, observation, and participant observation (Punch, 2010:174). The researcher used the technique of collecting data by observation. And there are some steps to collect the data, namely: The writer observes teenagers conversations randomly at Taman sangkareang, Taman Udayana, Pantai ampenan, and FKIP UNRAM and then the writer used a mobile phone to record the data when the teenagers did their interactions naturally and the writer transcribed the teenager's conversation into a qualitative data documentary.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Linguistic Patterns of Stylish Language

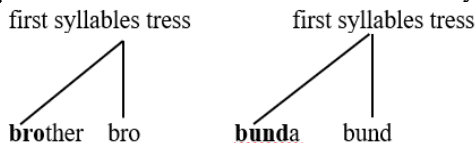
As discussed originally by Silva [21], a linguistic pattern is a set of rules that defines the elements and the

vocabulary that shall be used in the sentences of these requirements technical documents.

New Formation

New formation words are found that from by perpetuating the first letter of each word that forms the new concept or word and new formation with the phonological change, Here the words and the pattern were categorized as new formation as the words shown in the following:

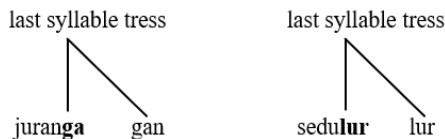
- a. The pattern of the new formation with the first syllable



The term “bro” is derived from the word “brother”, the word “bro” is a monosyllabic word, meaning it consists of one first syllable. The syllable structure of “bro” is simple, with the consonant sound “b” followed by the vowel sound “r” and ending with the consonant sound “o”.

The word “bund” is derived from “bunda” [mother], the word “bund” The syllable structure of “bund” with the consonant sound “b” and vowel sound “u” is pronounced quickly and less emphasis.

- b. The pattern of the new formation with the last syllable stress



The term “gan” “lur” is derived from ‘jurangan’ [boss] and “sedulur” [brother] the word consists of one last syllable. The syllable structure of “gan” and “lur” with the consonant sound “g” and “l” followed by the vowel sound “a” and “u” ending with the consonant sound “n” and “r”.

- c. The pattern of the new formation with deletion

Deletion of Sound (Vowel-Consonant Release) In this feature, adolescent stylish language words tend to effect segment release. For instance, the release of the consonant /s/ into a word is preceded by a vowel sound.

- /habis/ → /abis/
- /hancur/ → /ancur/
- /hitam/ → /itam/
- /hutang/ → /utang/

From examples above, the deletion rule is:

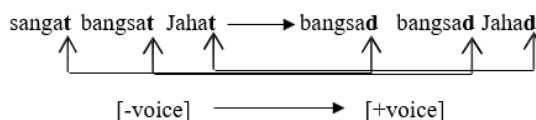
-syllabic → Ø [+syllabic]
+low

In this rule, it is explained that the consonant /h/ ([-syllabic, +low]) is lost if the word initiates with a vowel sound, but not all words, only a few. The removal of the consonant /h/, which is found at the beginning of a word or in the middle of a word, basically makes it easier for

the speech organs to move. It is because pronouncing the consonant sound /h/ requires more effort on the articulation of the tools to make it easier to pronounce.

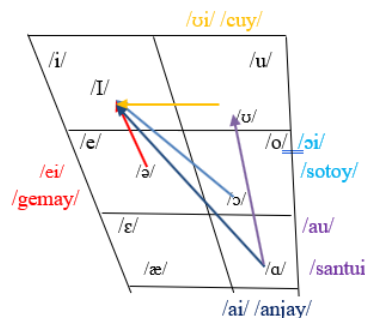
- d. The pattern of the new formation with the voicing

Voicing is a phonological feature that refers to the vibration of the vocal cords during the production of certain consonant sounds. When a consonant is voiced, the vocal cords vibrate, resulting in a more resonant and sonorous sound. In contrast, voiceless consonants are produced without vocal cord vibration and tend to sound more breathy or whispered.



Voicing alternation refers to the change between voiced and voiceless consonants within a word or across related forms. This can occur in various morphological processes, such as verb inflections or derivational processes. For instance, in indonesia, the verb "sangat" /t/ becomes "sangad" /d/ where the final sound changes from voiceless /t/ to voiced /d/.

- e. The of the new formation with phonological change



As presented in table phonetic alphabet above, the changes of patterns in each type of phonological change in Indonesian. In assimilation, the phonological pattern isIt occurred in indonesia, namely when vowel phonemes meet, so the sound of the pronunciation changes into one vowel sound to two vowel sound, such as -/i/-shift to -/ai/- (anjing → anjai), -/ə/- shift to -/ai/- (games → gemai), -/u/- shift to -/oi/- (sok tahu → sotoy), -/oi/- shift to -/ui/- (coy → cuy).

Blending

Blending is the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term (Yule,2010). Thewriter found 37 words that belong to blending, Here the words and the pattern were categorized as blending:

[m a l a s g e r a k] → [m a g e r]
C1 V1 C2 V2 C3 # C4 V3 C5 V4 C6 → C1 V#C4 V3 C5#

[c a r i p e r h a t i a n] → [c a p e r]
C1 V1 C2 V2 # C3 V3 C4 C5 V4 C6 V5 V6 C7 → C1V1#C3 V3 C4#

The word “mager” is formed through the a blending process by preserving the consonant “m” and vowel “a” from the word “malas” [lazy] and pertuating the the consonant “g” with vowel “e” also consont “r” from the word “gerak”

[move], as a new word “mager”. The blending process also happen with the word caper [seek attention], japri [personal chat] and mantul [very good].

Acronym

According to Yule (2010, p. 58) acronym is a process whereby newwords are formed from the initial letters or beginning segment of a set of words. The writer found 30 words that belong to acronym. Those the words are shortened form of Indonesian and English terms.

direct message	→ [DM]
on the way	→ [OTW]
pemberi harapan palsu	→ [PHP]

The word “DM” has undergone a shortening process while retaining the first letters “D” and “M” from the word “direct message” and fusing other letters from the original word form, so thst it becomes the form “DM”, this process also applies to the word “OTW”, “PHP”.

Borrowing

Borrowing is defined as the process of taking over of words from other languages. There are two kinds of borrowing, they are; borrowing direct and borrowing indirect (Yule, 2010).

<table border="1"> <tr><td>Skul</td></tr> <tr><td>Eniwei</td></tr> <tr><td>Watdefak</td></tr> </table>	Skul	Eniwei	Watdefak	borrowed from English	<table border="1"> <tr><td>cok</td></tr> <tr><td>kolor</td></tr> </table>	cok	kolor	borrowed from Javanes
Skul								
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<table border="1"> <tr><td>Busyet</td></tr> <tr><td>Geblek</td></tr> </table>	Busyet	Geblek	borrowed from Betawi					
Busyet								
Geblek								

The used of Stylish Language by Teenagers in Mataram

Teenagers often use stylish language, which includes a mix of trendy slang, internet lingo, and creative expressions. This language is ever-evolving, and new terms and phrases might have emerged since then. Chambers (1995) stated that teenagers usually make themselves distinct from children and adults by using a style of language which demonstrates their belonging to their distinction from other age group. Here the example of used stylish language by teenagers in Mataram.

Nowadays, language has many various function in the society, In informal situation some teenagers usually use swear words to respond their conversation. According to Hughes (1991:05) Swear words are usually used when the teenagers gets angry or disappointed such as geblek [stupid], tolol [stupid], and bego [stupid]. All the terms are often used by male teenagers to say that someone or friends do or think something wrong or stupid. The other word such as asu [dog], anjir [dog], bangsad [bastard], Bangke [Rotten carcass/corpse/carrion] is often used as a term to express surprise, amazement, or emphasis, and the term anjir similar to saying "wow" or "oh my god" in English.

Teenagers also often use stylish language to express their feelings in a more casual and relatable manner. Keraf (1997:3). At first, a teenager use language to express they feelings to they will ora fixed target. such as galau it's used to

express a state of deep contemplation, often about relationships or life. The next words is Baper Short for "bawa perasaan," [bring a feeling] It's often used to describe someone who is easily moved or affected by emotional situations, such as movies, songs, or personal interactions. The other word is caper means that “cari perhatian” or [show] off in English. This word used when teenagers express their feeling to say someone who wants to take another attention especially in starting the relationship.

Language also used by teenager to show solidarity, According to Leech and Svartvik (1981: 26) teenagers language used by a particular social group to show intimacy and solidarity among its members which are not fully understood by those outside the group such as bro [brother], lur its mens ”sedulur” [brother], gan Short for “jurangan” [boss], cok/coy is means “jancok” [dog] all these term are used to address or refer to a male friend, acquaintance, or even someone in a casual and familiar manner.

The other word such as sis [sister], bund [mother], bestie [bestfriend], say [honey], beb [beby]. The term used to address or refer to a female friend, acquaintance, or even someone in a casual and familiar manner. It's often used as a term of camaraderie and can indicate a close relationship.

Stylish Language Acording to Gander

The concept of "language style according to gender" refers to the patterns and characteristics of language use that are associated with different genders within a particular cultural or social context. It suggests that individuals may exhibit variations in their language choices, speech patterns, and communication styles based on societal expectations, norms, and gender identities.

As the data from observation showed that male and female had many differences in using stylish language words. According to Dai & Zhang (2010: 127) male had different topic while talking with female. They stated that stlish language or tabooed topic including criminality, vulgar language more frequently used by male While for female, they usually talked about certain topic like fashion, relationship, cosmetics etc. Based on data, the researcher elaborated the words they often used in their daily conversation.

Extract 1 (bro)

Riki : **Bro**, tadi saya liat kamu lagi main bola, seru banget ya?

(Bro, I saw you playing soccer earlier, it was so much fun, wasn't it)?

Rido : iya bro, seru sekali, saya udah lama ga main bola bareng gitu.

(Yeah bro, it was a blast, it's been a while since we played soccer together like that.)

According to Leech and Svartvik (1981: 26) teenagers language used by a particular social group to show intimacy and solidarity among its members which are not fully understood by those outside the group such as the term “bro” as casual and friendly whay to address male friends. The term also commonly used as term of endearment or camaraderie among peers especially for male.

Extract 13 (jingan)

Rafi : kamu dimana sih **jingan**, dari tadi juga di tungguin dan ga muncul-muncul
(*where have you been jingan, I've been waiting for you for a long time here*)

Kris : weh, sorry bro macet barusan.
(*weh, sorry bro, there was a bad traffic jam on the road.*)

The term ‘jingan’ is a shortened form of the vulgar word ‘bajingan’ bastard which functions as a joke to close friend by male teenagers.

Extract 34 (santuy)

Azka: sorry banget saya telat, tadi macet di jalan bro.
(*Im really sorry I'm late, I was stuck on the road bro*)

Anto: **santuy** bro! yang lain belum pada datang juga kok.
(*santuy bro! they haven't come yet*)

The term ‘santuy’ is derived from the Javanese language ‘santai’ which means relaxed or chill. The term used to describe a state of being calm, relaxed, and stress-free.

Extract 3 (sis)

Luna: Hai **sis!** Udah pada dengar kabar terbaru tentang acara sekolah?
(*Hy, sis! Have you heard the latest news about the school event?*)

Debi : belum sis, ada acara apa?
(*Not yet sis, what event is it?*)

Luna: besok ada lomba tari, kita harus ikutan nih,

The term ‘sis’ it is a term of endearment and camaraderie among close female friends of peers. The use of ‘sis’ fosters a sense of sisterhood and solidarity among female teenagers in peers.

Extract 2 (cogan)

Ayu : guys! Kemarin aku ketemu sama **cogan** di kantin sekolah
(*guys! yesterday, I met a cogan in the school canteen*)

Heca: serius yu? Cogan yang mana tuh?
(*really, yu? Which cogan was it?*)

Nisa : wah, pasti ganteng banget ya!
(*wow, he must be very handsome!*)

The term ‘cogan’ is ‘cowok ganteng’ handsome guy, it is a playful and informal way for young women to talk about attractive boys or young men in their social circles.

Extract 43 (gemay)

Dinar: ih! Gemay nya anak kucing siapa ini?
(*ugh gemay! Whose kitten is this?*)

The word ‘gemay’ is popular word used by female teenagers to describe something or someone as cute, adorable or endearing.

Extract 82 (bestie)

Nanda: lemes **bestie!** chatnya cuman di read doang.
(*limp bestie! My chat is only read*)

Fitri : yeah.. sabar ya bestie!
(*yeah.. be patient bestie*)

The term ‘bestie’ is popular term used by female teenagers to refer to their best friend. This term also used as a term of endearment to describe someone who is a close friend and trusted companion.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussions, it can be concluded that there are several problems. There are three things that can be seen by researchers in this study which are based on the results of research and discussion as follows:

1. The pattern of stylish language that used by teenagers in Mataram are new formation, blending, acronym and borrowing. Thus, the result of the analysis shows that the new formation word are the most common used by teenagers.
2. The used of stylish language by teenagers in Mataram, there are 125 words that used by teenagers.
3. Language style according to gender, based on the data from the observation, The percentage of the use of stylish language by male and female teenagers is always different. this can be seen from the data obtained during the observation. The percentage of words use in observation shows that the use of stylish words by female teenagers is 29 while male are only around 22. So in this research observation was dominated by female.

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