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The Slang Word Used by Students of English Language Education, Ganesha University Education on Instagram Story

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Abstract

Previous research stated that many millennials are comfortable in applying the use of slang in their daily communication. However, there is difficulty among the elderly about the use of slang that makes them face obstacles in knowing the meaning behind the slang used. Therefore, this research has an objective to investigate what kind of slang words used by them on their Instagram account. This research is kind of descriptive qualitative research using observation method, that wants to examine the slang words used by 15 students of English Language Education, Ganesha University of Education on Instagram especially from Instagram story feature. The findings indicate that it exists four types of slang used by Students of English Language Education on Instagram story, namely fresh and creative with total number of slangs is 12; imitative is six; for acronym, the total number of slangs used is three; and clipping with total number of slangs is 10. It indicates that mostly the slang used is type of fresh and creative and the most rarely used in flippant.

Keywords

slang word, Instagram story, sociolinguistics

Introduction

According to [Benany](#) (2019), language and social life are two things that have a very close connection. It is caused by language considered as a means where the use of it found in the rule making process in social life, in the process of describing the rule and delivering such information to the others ([Benany](#), 2019). Then, a statement about language and society is also revealed by [Nasution](#) (2016), expressing that between society and language there is a very close correlation with each other, if one of the two things does not exist, we will not be able to understand one of them. It is also stated that language development will not occur when language is brought to an empty space ([Nasution](#), 2016). In addition, life will also not go well when there is no presence of language in society ([Nasution](#), 2016). Besides, [Benany](#) (2019), also reveals the statement about definition of language, in which language is defined as a tool whose use is found in the implementation of the communication process. It is also supported by [Nasution](#) (2016) who states that language is a tool helping people in carrying out the process of interaction and communication between other.

According to [Rezeki & Sagala](#) (2019), in the communication, language has a very significant position because it functions as an instrument in delivering a certain information. The similar statement about language having the significant function is also proposed by [Sagala](#) (2019 in [Rezeki & Sagala](#), 2019), stating that language is described as a thing having prominent role in the life of human and it is caused by its role enabling the communication process with other can be conducted easily within the scope of society. Another function of language is language enabling the knowledge, information, concept about something can be transferred to others ([Suhardianto](#), 2016). Therefore, the understanding between each other, either it is their feeling, utterance can emerge by the use of language ([Suhardianto](#), 2016). The requirement that should be followed by language is to allow both parties who use it, both the speaker and the other, to understand each other, understand what is being conveyed ([Hardini & Sitohang](#), 2019). This is because language serves as a tool that can make an understanding and clear clarification emerge, if there is a misunderstanding of the speech expressed ([Hardini & Sitohang](#), 2019). Moreover, [Hardini & Sitohang](#) (2019) also claim that language serves as a tool enabling the communication process takes place and serves as a tool to make the parties who use it understand each other's intentions.

[Fromkin](#) (2007, p. 488 in [Saputra & Marlina](#), 2019), states that as times goes by, there are changes in the use of language by human and it is caused by some reasons, for example like social life in the society, the needs of human for language. The aspect emphasizing on how language is related to the society is discussed on the sociolinguistics ([Trimastuti](#), 2017). It is also supported by [Chaer & Agustina](#) (2010:2 in [Benany](#), 2019), revealing that sociolinguistics is one branch which exists in the linguistics where it has something to do with sociology and the one becoming the focus studied in the sociolinguistics is how language and social factors exist in the society has a correlation with each other. [Downes](#), 1998 (in [Nasution](#), 2016) claims that the focus of it is investigating how the use of language in the situation, condition or social context which is diverse from others. The use of language uttered by the speakers in many ways that are varied or different with

each other is called language variation (Nasution, 2016). Language variations can occur or happen in group of people having different social status, those having gender differences, different age groups, ethnicities, social networks of different people (Harared, 2018). In this case, the style, context register, the politeness of a person, the situation of the language which the use of it in an informal context are the reasons triggering the presence of language variation (Harared, 2018). The use of language which is varied we can see between one group and another group, one speaker to another speaker, and those which differentiate the use of it can be found in pronunciation uttered, diction and even the structure of language revealed (Suhardianto, 2016).

If we want to know the form of the existence of language variation in society, we can have a look to slang, which become one thing coming from variation of language (Harared, 2018). Saputra & Marlina (2019) claim that slang language is language which does not exists in the dictionary. Slang is also described as something whose the use is in the form of words, phrases that we can find in interactions between friends and usually cannot be found when in a formal situation or in the case of written things, especially in form of formal situation (Hornby, 1974 in Rezeki & Sagala, 2019). Rezeki & Sagala (2019) also state that slang is an informal form of language whose users are usually certain communities, most of which are millennial generations with the aim of carrying out the communication process. It is also supported by the statement from Yule (2010 in Suhardianto, 2016), revealing that slang is language whose its use people can usually encounter in conversation in informal situations, which is usually labeled as language for certain groups. Furthermore, Suhardianto (2016) also comes with his statement about slang, which expresses that slang is a language that people traditionally often classify or group as a rude and vulgar language and in society has a very low value of decency. Moreover, slang is also defined as a language that people label as a non-standard language whose existence is part of the language encountered in society Rezeki & Sagala, 2019).

According to Rezeki & Sagala (2019), with the presence of the use of slang, there were actually many protests among parents and adults. This is due to their difficulty in understanding the use of grammar and speech in the slang they use (Rezeki & Sagala, 2019). Besides, Trimastuti (2017) states that currently, some special terms can be found in the interaction of a lot of social groups, especially in the interaction of social group in social media but some mistakes is found in the use of special terms in Bahasa Indonesia that is revealed by them. This is even something worth noting, because that matter could potentially threaten the Indonesian language to be ruined (Trimastuti, 2017). Previous research by Trimastuti (2017) also state that slang in the form of *alay* language is something which is too complex and causing a potential for the destruction of the Indonesian language to appear. Even, another problem was also found by Harared (2018), in which he states that people's understanding of slang and its function is not good (Harared, 2018). Moreover, Rezeki & Sagala (2019) claim their other statement about slang, where it is stated that the development of slang language raises a possibility that there will be ignorance and incompetence that arise in the younger generation in using Indonesian as the standard language (Rezeki & Sagala, 2019).

Nowadays, in promoting the process of communication, the media used to conduct it is experiencing rapid development, resulting many variations of the media (Trimastuti, 2017). The example of it, we can see the media in form of electronic and in form of printed (Trimastuti, 2017). In this case, social media is defined as existing platform which is designed for public that function as a tools in conducting discussion of some matters (Akram & Kumar, 2017). Apart from that, the media that is developing today has an impact on the process of someone interacting and communicating, indicating that there is a transformation of the use of language as tools for doing communication (Trimastuti, 2017). Saputra & Marlina (2019), state that the use of various language styles or slang by people is often found when interacting on social media. This is supported by Rezeki & Sagala, 2019) who state that many millennials even find their comfort zone when they apply the use of slang in their daily communication. For example, it can be seen when sending messages via online platforms such as Facebook, WhatsApp, or even direct messages (Rezeki & Sagala, 2019).

Based on the things above we can find that the prominent position is held by Language (Rezeki & Sagala, 2019). One of its functions or positions is to be used as a tool that can communicate or deliver something to others so that there is an understanding between one another about what is being said (Benany, 2019). However, looking at the phenomena that occur related to slang, it seems that there is little gap between the functions of Language that can make both parties involved in communication understand each other with the use of slang that even makes people face difficulty. It can be seen from the statement revealed by (Rezeki & Sagala, 2019), stating that there is a protest among the elderly about the use of slang that makes them have obstacle knowing the meaning behind the slang. It is also supported by Saputra & Marlina (2019), stating that the understanding of people regarding slang is still lacking. Besides, since Saputra & Marlina (2019) reveal that we can see many people who apply slang in process of interaction on social media, therefore, in this research the researcher want to conduct investigation related to the slang used by students of English Language Education in Ganesha University of Education on their Instagram account, especially their Instagram story.

The use of slang has previously been studied by several researchers and one of them is Harared (2018), examining the use of slang found in 1cak.com site and how the creation of slang found in 1cak.com site through conducting observation process. Harared (2018) also reveals that the results of the analysis process shows that the use of slang based on the formation of the word slang is classified into several types, such as clipping, blending, borrowing, acronyms, initials, and derivation (addition of affix namely suffix). Furthermore, other research by Trimastuti (2017) conducts descriptive qualitative research on the use of slang that researchers can find on social media through observation. The author conducted data collection process through several social media such as blackberry messenger, twitter, Instagram, path, line and Facebook (Trimastuti, 2017). The results shown from this study are among teenagers, the use of slang found is in the form of Alay language, which is categorized into three groups, namely, abbreviation, changing alphabets, and capital letters which are used irregularly (Trimastuti, 2017). The next one is research by Saputra & Marlina (2019), examining about what kind of slang found in the Plesbol Instagram and what the meaning behind that

slang by applying descriptive qualitative design and theory related to the kind of slang words comes from Elissa Mattiello as guidance. It is revealed in the findings that the total number of data that the researcher obtain is 498 data of slang and the classification of slang obtained is differentiated into 9 types namely, acronym, blending, clipping, compounding, prefixation, reduplicative, reversed form, variation, word manufacture and fanciful formation (Saputra & Marlina, 2019).

Since the research investigating slang word used by English Language Education's students is not much found, therefore the researcher here wants to carry out the study in this area. The research question formulated from this research is what kind of slang used by English Language Education students on their Instagram story? Thus, this research is done with aim of investigating what kind of slang which students of English Language Education use on their Instagram story. Besides, this research will also apply the theory coming from Allan and Burridge (2006 in Rezeki & Sagala, 2019) related to the type of slang that exist, to know in what category slang used by students of English Language Education on Instagram belongs to. It is expected that this research later can be useful as guidance for other researcher who want to examine slang used by other communities.

Method

In this research, the design of research that is chosen is descriptive qualitative. The setting used for gathering the data is Instagram story feature offered by Instagram. The author selects the 15 students of English Language Education which use Instagram as the subject of this research. The object selected is slang used by ELE students. The research also will implement observation method to know the slang that students of ELE use in their daily interaction on Instagram story. The research will observe the Instagram story of ELE students. Then, the story will be screen captured to analyze the slang that is used by them. After that the story posted will be analyzed descriptively, in form of words. In this research, the researcher will also implement the theory coming from Allan & Burridge (2006 in Rezeki & Sagala, 2019) when analyzing and grouping the slang used by students of English Language Education. All the account of users here is censored and all the name of people that is mentioned in the Instagram story will also be censored.

Results

After conducting observation, there are some slangs found in the Instagram story of English language students, which is presented in the following tables.

Fresh and Creative

Table 1. *Fresh and creative slang*

No	Slang	Meaning
1	Gabut	Free of any activity

No	Slang	Meaning
2	Anjrit	The word that can be used to swear or curse at some situations.
3	Miiciii	The word used to express thank you
4	Sape	Word used to ask about people
5	Berbede	Used to say happy birthday
6	Ciwi-ciwi	Used to refers some girls
7	Hepibidi	Used to say happy birthday to others
8	Zeyeng	Refers to “darling” or “dear”
9	Sabi	Word used to express ability or has the same meaning as “can”
10	Kuy	Word used to invite someone; the function is the same as “let’s”
11	Hodzz	The new form of “hot”
12	Kzl	The word used to express that someone is upset

Imitative

Table 2. *Imitative slang*

No	Slang	Meaning
1	Bestie	Originally comes from “best friend”, used to indicate best friends
2	Duid	Originally comes from “duit” which refers to money
3	Lopeli	The word used to express thank you
4	Yaz	Originally comes from “yes” and it has the same meaning as “yes”, which is used to accept or agree with something.
5	Bundahara	Someone who manage finance and has the same meaning as treasure. It originally comes from “bendahara”.

Acronym

Table 3. *Acronym slang*

No	Slang	Meaning
1	Hbd	This word is the acronym of Happy Birthday
2	Tysm	It stands for thank you so much
3	Habede	It means happy birthday

Clipping

Table 4. *Clipping slang*

No	Slang	The origin of word	Meaning
1	Congrats	Congratulation	Originally comes from congratulation to congratulate someone for the achievement reached
2	Mayan	Lumayan	Quite good
3	Mangat	Semangat	Expression used to cheer someone up
4	Sist	Sister	It means sister
5	Met	Selamat	Originally comes from Indonesian word "selamat", which means congratulation
6	Kek	Kayak	Comes from the word "kayak" in Indonesia, which means seems like
7	Gegara	Gara-gara	Originally comes from "yes" and it has the same meaning as "yes", which is used to accept or agree with something.
8	Bats	Banget	Has the same meaning as "really"
9	Akak	Kakak	It means brother
10	Tep	Tetap	Still/Keep/Remain

From those slang found, the total of slang found is summarized based on five categories of slang by Allan & Burridge (2006 in [Rezeki & Sagala, 2019](#)). The summary of the Slang found in the Instagram story of English Language Education Students on Instagram is shown in the table below:

Table 5. *Summary of slang found*

No	Slang	Total number of slangs found
1	Fresh and Creative	12
2	Flippant	0
3	Imitative	5
4	Acronym	3
5	Clipping	10

Discussion

After conducting the observation, the findings of slang used by students of English Language Education will be discussed here. What the meaning behind those slang in the story made by ELE students will also be revealed in this part. The researcher will group

the slang used by students of English Language Education based on the category of slang types that come from Allan & Burridge (2006 in [Rezeki & Sagala, 2019](#)). It exists five kind of slang based on the theory of Allan & Burridge (2006 as cited in [Budiasa, Savitri, Shanti, & Dewi, 2021](#)).

Fresh and Creative

It is explained that kind of slang which is fresh and creative is slang coming from the vocabulary that the existence is not identified previously (Allan & Burridge, 2006 in [Rezeki & Sagala, 2019](#)). Below are several data of slang that is obtained by the researcher on the Instagram account especially in the instatory feature:

@m*****

*"Kalau akhir semester aku ga **gabut** karna nabung tugas."*

Meaning: *"If at the end of the semester I will not be free, it is because I finish my assignment."*

The slang word used is **gabut**, which means free of any activity, do not know what to because do not have any activity. It is categorized into fresh and creative because the word **gabut** is not know well by people previously. Moreover, in the use of formal Indonesian language, the word **gabut** is not used by people. Therefore, based on the theory and explanation above, this word can be categorized into fresh and creative slang.

@m*****

*"Mayan **anjrit** wkwkwkwk mana pas ye kan belum pernah pacaran nih wkwkwk. Tp sama anaknya aja boleh g si wkwkwkwk."*

Meaning: *"Damn, it is quite great, moreover, it fits me right, who have not been in a relationship yet. But, can I with his son? "*

In this sentence, the slang word that is found is **anjrit**, it refers to the word that can be used to swear at something that is fun, sad, or annoying. It is considered as fresh and creative because here the existence of word **anjrit** cannot be known previously.

@e*****

*"**Miiciii** siss"*

Meaning: *"Thank you, sister."*

The next slang is **miiciii** which means terima kasih in Bahasa Indonesia and thank you in English. It is grouped as fresh and creative because no one can identify the word **miiciii** previously and no one can understand it previously.

@m*****

*"Laki **sape** nih ganteng amat sih."*

Meaning: *Whose man is this? So handsome."*

Here the slang word **sape** refers to siapa in Bahasa Indonesia, which means who. It is grouped into fresh and creative because the word **sape** here the existence cannot be identified previously.

@b*****

*"Met **berbede** jik sanur."*

Meaning: *"Happy birthday Mister from Sanur."*

The slang word here is in the **berbede**, which refers to happy birthday, and it is said as fresh and creative because previously nobody uses *berbede*, therefore it is the reason why it can be grouped into this type.

@r*****

*"G.U.Y.S besok ternyata ada launching produk sandal2 kece nih, gilakk bagus2..! **Ciwi2** harus banget check! Happy Shopping."*

Meaning: *"Guys, tomorrow there will be a launching of sandals product, it is so crazy all is good! All women should check it! Happy shopping."*

Here the slang used is **ciwi ciwi** which means *cewek* in Bahasa Indonesia, or refers to all women in English. It is grouped to this type because the vocabulary of *ciwi* is not familiar among people.

@a*****

*"**Hepibidi** c*****."*

Meaning: *"Happy birthday to c*****."*

Hepibidi uses to express happy birthday. It is said as fresh and creative because the word *hepibidi* is not used by anyone previously.

@n*****

*"Happy birthday **zeyeng**."*

Meaning: *"Happy birthday love."*

The slang word which is considered as fresh and creative here is **zeyeng**. **Zeyeng** has the same meaning with *sayang* in Bahasa Indonesia which refers to love in English. It is said as fresh and creative because the word *zeyeng* seems cannot be identified by people previously and the existence of it is not known by people.

@c*****

*"Happy birthday t** e**, pokok tetep jadi partner **sabi** nich **kuy** ku."*

Meaning: *"Happy birthday t** e**, keep being my partner who always says 'yes I can, let's go.'"*

The slang word here is *sabi* and *kuy*. *Sabi* here is *bisa* in Bahasa Indonesia which means can in English. While *kuy* is *yuk* which means let's go to do it. These two words are considered as fresh and creative because the word *sabi* and *kuy* is not used by anyone previously, no one know those words. It is also found in [Budiasa, et al. \(2021\)](#) who reveal that the word *kuy* can be grouped into fresh and creative.

@s*****

*"Selamat Ujian Proposal Duo **Hodzz!**"*

Meaning: "Congratulation on passing proposal examination, hot duo!"

The slang word used is **Hodzz**, which means hot, it is kind of fresh and creative because no one ever use this kind of word previously. That is why it is considered as fresh and creative.

@e*****

*"**Kzl** bats mau ke sociolla tp karna kemaleman jd mau tutup, padahal pentingnya ke bw ya nyari skincare disana gegara kelamaan milih baju si."*

Meaning: "So upset, I want to go to sociolla but because it is too late, the shop will be closed soon, however, actually the main important reason why I go to Beachwalk is looking for skincare there and that is all because I took too long to choose clothes."

Kzl is considered into fresh and creative, since this word is not yet known and used by many people previously. Besides, it is also supported by research of [Rezeki & Sagala \(2019\)](#), showing that **kzl** is kind of fresh and creative slang.

Flippant

Flippant is slang word where the source of it comes from combination of two word in which there is no relation of denotative meaning of those two words with the meaning of new word or phrase formed by those words (Allan & Burridge, 2006 in [Rezeki & Sagala, 2019](#)). Here there is no kind of flippant slang that is found in the Instagram story feature of English Language Education.

Imitative

Imitative is slang which is the imitation or slang that get inspiration from standard word in Standard English (Allan & Burridge, 2006 in [Rezeki & Sagala, 2019](#)). Imitative type of slang also defines as slang where Standard English words is applied in the slang word but there are differences in terms of meaning between the standard English words and slang word (Allan & Burridge, 2006 in [Rezeki & Sagala, 2019](#)). It is also stated that imitative is slang coming from or inspiring from the words that the existence has been known or identified before by people (Allan & Burridge, 2006 in [Budiasa, et al., 2021](#)). However, there is an expansion of the actual meaning and there are differences in the meaning of the slang that is formed with the actual word (Allan & Burridge, 2006 in [Budiasa, et al., 2021](#)).

Here are the data of slang obtained which is categorized into imitative type:

@d*****

*"Thank u **bestie**."*

Meaning: *"Thank you my best friend."*

The slang word used here is **bestie**, which means best friend. It is kind of imitative because it is inspired by the word best which can be seen from the similarity of the word.

@b*****

*"Hbd mbak **duid**"*

Meaning: *"Happy birthday sister, source of money."*

Here the slang word used is **duid** refers to *duit* in Bahasa Indonesia which has the same meaning with money. It is the imitation of *duit* which can be seen from the similarity of the word.

@r*****

*"My **loveli** Gemini."*

Meaning: *"My lovely Gemini."*

The slang word exists here is **loveli**, which means lovely. It is the imitation of lovely because there is similarity of letter used, except p letter.

@a*****

*"**Yaz** ternyata bisa. Thank you k** |****!!!"*

Meaning: *"Yes, it turns out that I can. Thank you k** |****!"*

The slang word is **Yaz**, which means yes. It is the imitation of yes because there is similarity of letter used between those words.

@s*****

*"Happy Birthday **Bundahara** ku tersayang."*

Meaning: *"Happy birthday my beloved treasurer."*

Here the slang used is **bundahara**, which means *bendahara* in Bahasa Indonesia or someone who usually manage finances. It refers to the word treasurer in English. It is kind of imitative because it is the imitation of word *Bendahara* which can be seen from the similarity of letter from the original one, it means that the slang word *bundahara* is inspired by the word *bendahara*.

Acronym

Acronym is slang which people make it through combination of letter or it can be syllables as well which located at the beginning of several words so that a new word appears (Allan & Burridge, 2006 in [Rezeki & Sagala, 2019](#)). We can see the data of slang in form of acronym below:

@b*****

"Hbd mbak duid"

Meaning: *"Happy birthday sister, source of money."*

The kind of acronym slang word here is **Hbd** which stand for happy birthday, it comes from the letter starting the word happy and birthday which is H and B also D, that is why it is grouped into acronym. This is also supported by research of [Rezeki & Sagala \(2019\)](#), indicating that *Hbd* belongs to acronym type of slang.

@e*****

*"E***** , tysm sis. Terniat bgt malem2 kesini."*

Meaning: *"E***** thank you so much. You are willing to come here tonight."*

The acronym slang word in the sentence above us *tysm* which is the abbreviation of thank you so much. We can see that in the sentence above, each word which is put initially, is taken to form an acronym of *tysm*.

@p*****

*F**** J** habede jani.*

Meaning: *F**** J**happy birthday now.*

Here slang word **habede** is considered as acronym type because it abbreviation of happy birthday, which is shortened to *habede*.

Clipping

Clipping is type of slang word which is made by removing several part of particular words or it can be said that the original word is shortened thus giving rise to a new form (Allan & Burridge, (2006 in [Rezeki & Sagala, 2019](#)). Here are the data of clipping slang that is used by students of English Language Education on Instagram account.

@w*****

"Congrats"

Meaning: *"Congratulation."*

The slang word **congrats** here actually comes from congratulation but several letters is eliminated to shorten the original word into congrats.

@e*****

*"Baru sempet buka karna baru pulang, thank u giftnya, **mayan** gapernah make sabun begini dikasi gratis."*

Meaning: *"I just had a time to open it because I just got home, thank you for the gift, it is quite good, never try to use this kind of soap, it is given free."*

The slang word used here is **mayan** which means **lumayan** in Bahasa Indonesia, and quite good or good enough. Here it can be seen that the word *lumayan* is cut to be *mayan*, so it means that this kind of slang is grouped into clapping.

@a*****

*"Thank you b***** **mangat** selanjutnya wkwk."*

Meaning: *"Thank you b*****, keep spirit for the next."*

The slang word here is **mangat**, which originally comes from the word *semangat* which means spirit, it is cut into the slang *mangat* and make the word not as long as the original word.

@d*****

*"**Congrats sist!**"*

Meaning: *"Congratulation sister."*

Here the slang word found is in the word **congrats** and **sist** which come from the word congratulation sister. It can be seen several words are removed to shorten the word from the original word. It is also based on (Budiasa, et al., 2021), considering sist as clipping.

@b*****

*"**Met** berbede jik sanur."*

Meaning: *"Happy birthday Mister from Sanur."*

Here the slang word categorized into clipping is **met**, coming from the word *selamat*, it can be seen that several letters are removed into met. That is why it is considered as clipping.

@e*****

*"Kok **kek** orang oon gitu ya."*

Meaning: *"Why I look like silly."*

The slang word that is grouped into clipping is **kek**, coming from the word **kayak** in Bahasa Indonesia, which means **like** in English. We can see that the word *kayak* is shortened into *kek*, meaning that the slang word can be considered as clipping.

@e*****

*"gegara si @s***** hahahaha"*

*Meaning: "It is caused by @s***** hahahaha."*

The slang word **gegara** means "sebab or gara-gara" in Indonesia. It is considered as clipping because the word gara-gara here is shortened by the user from gara-gara become gegara where the form gegara is not as long as the original form. It is also based on [Rezeki & Sagala \(2019\)](#) in their research which consider the word **gegara** as clipping.

@e*****

*"Kzl **bats** mau ke sociolla tp karna kemaleman jd mau tutup, padahal pentingnya ke bw ya nyari skincare disana gegara kelamaan milih baju si."*

Meaning: "So upset, I want to go to sociolla but because it is too late, the shop will be closed soon, however, actually the main important reason why I go to Beachwalk is looking for skincare there and that is all because I took too long to choose clothes."

The slang word that is used here is **bats** which means banget in Indonesia or **really** in English. It is considered clipping because there are several words removed from the word banget into bats and banget here is shortened into bats.

@a*****

*"Astungkara **akak** b**** timaaci."*

*Meaning: "Amin, thank you brother b****"*

The slang word here is **akak** which means kakak in Bahasa Indonesia and brother in English, however the letter k here is removed, and that is why it is called as clapping.

@d*****

*"Ya ampun! Thank you, u***!! Tep sayang aku t**!"*

*Meaning: Oh my God, Thank you u***. Keep on loving me t**."*

The clipping slang word here is **tep** which means *tetap* in Bahasa Indonesia or in English keep or still. However, here it can be seen that from the word *tetap* into *tep*, the letters in the word *tetap* are removed into *tep*.

Besides, based on the findings above, the table 1 indicates that for the first category, which is fresh and creative type, there are 12 slangs found. In the second category, zero number of slangs found in the use of flippant slang type. It means that there are no students who use flippant type in their Instagram story. For the third category, it is found

that five number of slangs used in the imitative type. Meanwhile for the acronym type, it is found that only three slangs found on the Instagram story of ELE students and for the clipping is seven number of slangs. It can be concluded that there are only four types of slang used by ELE students on their Instagram story, namely fresh and creative, imitative, acronym, and clipping.

It is also known that the most rarely used slang word by English Language Education students is flippant type slang. It can be known from the result that the total number of students who use it is 0. It means that this type of slang is the most rarely used by English Language Education students in their Instagram story. This is also supported by the Research of [Rezeki & Sagala](#) (2019), indicating that the rarely used slang on Instagram is the type of flippant and clipping slang, which the total number of slang is 1 or 3%. It means that there are only few people who use this kind of slang. Besides, the similar result is also found in the findings of the research of [Budiasa, et al.](#) (2021), in which the results show that between these five of slang types, the type of flippant and clipping slang is rarely found, with the total number of slang is 3. It means that the result of this research produces quite similar result with several previous study.

The findings also shows that the most frequently found slang word in the Instagram story of ELE students is kind of fresh and creative slang. It is because this type of slang achieves the highest number of slangs found, which is 11 slangs. It means that generally ELE students use type of fresh and creative slang on Instagram story in their daily life. This is also proven by the research of [Rezeki & Sagala](#) (2019), in which in their results reveal that the slang used most frequently is fresh and creative with the total number of slang used is 14 (45%), and acronym with the total number of slang found is 14 (45%). In addition, it is also supported by research [Budiasa, et al.](#) (2021), showing that the highest number of slang the highest number of the use slang types are in the fresh and creative category as well as acronym type, with the total number of slang is 5. It means that the result of this study is still in line with the previous research.

Conclusion

Based on the explanation above, we can know that variation of language makes the existence of slang occur in our life. It is all exist under the sociolinguistics branch. Slang is the word, or it can also be phrase where the use of it we can found sometimes in swearing, secret communication, or even in interaction or communication of certain communities. Based on the analysis above, it is shown that the students of English Language Education in Ganesha University of Education use four types of slang words based on the types coming from (Allan & Burridge, 2006 in [Rezeki & Sagala](#), 2019), namely fresh and creative, imitative, acronym and clipping. Based on the findings above, the research found that the total number of fresh and creative slang that is used by English Language Education's students is 12; for flippant is none of this type of slang words can be identified its use by ELE students; the total number for imitative type is six slang words; for acronym, the total number of slang words found is three; and the last is clipping with the total number of slang is 10. From those results, it can be concluded that, generally the students of English Language Education use fresh and creative and clipping type of slang in the communication, and they are rarely to use flippant type of slang. For

the next research in the same field, it is suggested to find slang words from the other subjects in order to make many people know the existence of other slang words used and the meaning of it, in Indonesia, or may even in the world. Therefore, people can have new insights about slang words used later on.

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