



The Use of Language Variation on the Social Media Twitter

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ABSTRACT

Language variation is the variety of language used by society. Talking about language variation, it cannot be separated from the aspect of communication, both verbally and in writing. In this study, researchers will examine the use of language variation from the perspective of speakers on social media Twitter. Types of language variation from the perspective of speakers are divided into four, one of which is sociolect. Sociolect is further divided into eight, namely acrolect, basilect, vulgar, slang, colloquial, jargon, argot, and ken. Acrolect is a type of language variation that has a higher status. Basilect is a type of language variation that is considered to have a lower status or the opposite of acrolect. Vulgar is a type of language variation that contains rude or dirty words. Slang is a type of language variation that is specific and commonly used by teenagers and often changes. Colloquial is a type of spoken language variation that is commonly used daily. Jargon is a type of language variation that is limited in nature and is used only in certain groups or fields but is not closed. Argot is a type of language variation that is used in certain fields and is secretive, the opposite of jargon. Ken is a type of language variation used to request or influence and is full of falsehood. The purpose of this study is to analyze sociolect language variations based on the speaker's perspective on Twitter social media, including posts, tweets, comments, and others. The research method used was qualitative to produce descriptive data, namely data that is in accordance with the results of the analysis. The data found a total of 20 data. There are 2 data for the type of acrolect, 3 data for the type of basilect, 6 data for vulgarity, 3 data for slang, 1 data for colloquial, 2 data for jargon, 2 data for argot and 1 data for ken. Thus, it can be concluded that there are many variations of language used on Twitter social media, both from teenagers and adults to the elderly, which are very diverse.

Keyword: language variations, media social, twitter

Penggunaan Variasi Bahasa di Media Sosial Twitter

ABSTRAK

Variasi bahasa merupakan ragam bahasa yang digunakan oleh masyarakat. Berbicara mengenai variasi bahasa, tidak lepas dari aspek komunikasi baik secara lisan maupun tulisan, dalam penelitian ini, peneliti akan meneliti penggunaan variasi bahasa dari segi penutur pada media sosial twitter. Jenis variasi bahasa dari segi penutur dibagi menjadi empat, salah satunya adalah sosiolek. Sosiolek dibagi lagi menjadi delapan, yaitu akrolek, basilek, vulgar, slang, kolokial, jargon, argot, dan ken. Akrolek adalah jenis variasi bahasa yang memiliki kedudukan yang lebih tinggi. Basilek adalah jenis variasi bahasa yang dianggap memiliki kedudukan lebih rendah atau kebalikan dari akrolek. Vulgar adalah jenis variasi bahasa yang mengandung kata-kata kasar atau kotor. Slang adalah jenis variasi bahasa yang bersifat khusus yang biasa digunakan oleh para remaja dan sering berubah-ubah. Kolokial adalah jenis variasi bahasa lisan yang biasa digunakan sehari-hari. Jargon adalah jenis variasi bahasa yang bersifat terbatas yang digunakan hanya pada kelompok atau bidang tertentu namun tidak bersifat tertutup. Argot adalah jenis variasi bahasa yang digunakan pada bidang tertentu dan bersifat rahasia, merupakan kebalikan dari jargon. Ken merupakan jenis variasi bahasa yang digunakan untuk memohon atau mempengaruhi serta penuh kepalsuan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis variasi bahasa sosiolek yang berdasar dari segi penutur dalam sosial media twitter baik itu dari postingan, tweet, komen, dan lainnya. Metode penelitian yang dilakukan adalah kualitatif untuk menghasilkan data deskriptif, yaitu data yang sesuai dengan hasil analisis. Data yang ditemukan keseluruhan berjumlah 20 data. Terdapat 2 data untuk jenis akrolek, 3 data untuk jenis basilek, 6 data untuk vulgar, 3 data untuk slang, 1 data untuk kolokial, 2 data untuk jargon, 2 data untuk argot dan 1 data untuk ken. Dengan begitu dapat disimpulkan bahwa banyak variasi bahasa yang digunakan dalam sosial twitter baik itu dari kalangan remaja maupun dewasa hingga tua yang sangat beragam.

Kata kunci: variasi bahasa, media sosial, twitter

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INTRODUCTION

Language is the primary means of communication used by humans in social life, both spoken and written. Through language, humans can convey ideas, feelings, and information to others. In diverse societies, language use is not a single entity, but rather experiences variations influenced by the social backgrounds of its speakers. These variations arise due to differences in age, education level, occupation, and social environment (Dewi, 2012).

The study of the relationship between language and society is studied in the field of sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is the science of language that involves society as language users. Aslinda (in Sari, 2015) defines sociolinguistics as an interdisciplinary field that studies language in a societal context. Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that seeks to explain the characteristics of language variations and identify correlations between these characteristics and the social characteristics of society. According to Fishman (1972), sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics and functions of various types of languages, as well as the relationships between languages and these characteristics and functions within linguistic communities. Therefore, sociolinguistics not only studies language structure but also examines the ways and types of language used by society in various social situations.

One important area of study in sociolinguistics is language variation. Language variation refers to the differences in the forms of language used by a society due to the social diversity of its speakers. According to Chaer and Agustina (2014), language variation can be viewed from various perspectives, one of which is from the speaker's perspective. Language variation from the speaker's perspective includes idiolect, dialect, chronolect, and sociolect. Sociolect is language variation related to the social status, class, or social class of its speakers. Sociolect language variation is divided into eight types: acrolect, basilect, vulgar, slang, colloquial, jargon, argot, and ken, which are related to social level, class, status, and class.

According to Rahma (2012), acrolect refers to linguistic expressions considered more prestigious or held in higher esteem than other language variations. Basilects are considered "language variants that are considered less prestigious or inferior" (Aslinda and Syafyaha, 2010). Chaer and Agustina (2014) state that individuals with low or moderate education tend to use coarse language. Slang is a language variant that is only understood by certain groups without being known to other groups (Chaer and Agustian, 2014). Chaer and Agustina (2014) state that colloquialisms are forms of everyday language often used in conversation. Agustina (2014) states that jargon is a form of social variation, and its use is limited to certain groups.

Argot is a special language used in a secret communication system by certain groups or professions (Chaer and Agustian, 2010). According to Aslinda and Syafyaha (2010), ken refers to a type of seductive or deceptive language commonly used by lower social groups, such as beggars. However, variations and types of language can be classified based on social diversity and the function of social activities.

With the current development of information technology, language use occurs not only in face-to-face communication but also in digital communication through social media. Social media has become a new interactive space for people to express themselves and communicate with others. One social media platform widely used by the public is Twitter, currently known as X. Twitter allows its users to express opinions, comments, and information briefly through tweets, giving rise to various forms of language variations among its users.

Language use on social media often exhibits different characteristics than language used in formal situations. This is due to the free-flowing, informal nature of social media, which is influenced by the social background of its users. Therefore, social media has become an interesting object of study in sociolinguistics, particularly in examin-



ing the language variations used by people in digital communication.

Several previous studies have examined the phenomenon of language variations on social media. Research conducted by Ardhana et al. (2021) found the use of language variations such as slang, vulgarity, and colloquialisms on Twitter. Another study by Alan (2022) on language variations among Instagram users showed that language use on social media is influenced by the social background and communication style of its users. Furthermore, research by Shofiyatul Indah Setya, Siti Tuhfatus Solihah, and Yunita Suryani (2022) also found language variations on TikTok, influenced by regional dialects and the level of formality of the language.

Although several previous studies have examined language variations on social media, most of these studies have focused on general language use, such as slang, colloquialisms, or informal variations on specific platforms. Research specifically examining sociolect language variation on Twitter is still relatively limited, particularly that examining the relationship between language use and the social background of its speakers. Therefore, this study was conducted to examine in more depth the forms and types of sociolect language variation used by Twitter users and how this use of language variation reflects the social background of its speakers in digital communication.

Based on this description, the author would like to formulate several points that can answer the following questions: what forms of sociolect language variation are used on Twitter? What types of sociolect language variation appear in posts, comments, and tweets on Twitter? How does the use of this sociolect language variation reflect the social background of its speakers in communication on Twitter?

This study aims to describe and analyze sociolect language variation used on the social media platform Twitter. Specifically, this study aims to describe the forms of sociolect language variation used by Twitter users, identify the types of sociolect language variation that appear in posts, comments, and tweets on Twitter, and analyze the

relationship between the use of sociolect language variation and the social background of the speakers.

This research is expected to provide both theoretical and practical benefits. Theoretically, this research is expected to contribute to the development of sociolinguistic studies, particularly those related to sociolect language variation in social media use. Practically, this research is expected to provide public understanding of the diversity of language use in digital communication and serve as a reference for future researchers who wish to examine the phenomenon of language variation in social media.

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative approach as its methodological framework. This approach was chosen because the data collected are words and sentences within a series of tweets on the Twitter platform. In line with the definition of Basrowi & Suwandi (2008), Razak (2017), Abubakar (2021), qualitative research does not deal with numerical data but tends to focus on qualitative data such as words and images. In this context, the qualitative approach follows a constructivist paradigm, where meaning is derived from individual experiences and constructed socio-historically, with the goal of developing specific theories and patterns.

Qualitative research methods are used to deeply understand social phenomena in natural settings. Sugiyono (2019) explains that qualitative research is grounded in post-positivism philosophy, with the researcher as the primary instrument in data collection. Data is obtained through triangulation techniques such as observation, data collection, interviews, and documentation, then analyzed inductively to generate an understanding that emphasizes the meaning of the phenomenon being studied. In this context, this research focuses on analyzing the language variants that appear in Twitter social media content.

The data sources used were tweets posted by several Twitter accounts. This study employed a selective approach to data collection, using

phrases, sentences, or clauses that reflect the language differences used by Twitter users. During the data collection process, tweets were carefully read, recorded, and analyzed to identify and categorize language variations. After conducting the analysis to categorize the types of language variations used, the researcher added explanations to the data obtained to facilitate reader understanding.

Data analysis was conducted by refining the classification based on the types of language variations identified. The results were explained using structured and precise sentences, providing a clear picture of the use of language variants in the context of Twitter tweets. Finally, the data was evaluated through detailed discussion to provide further insight and interpretation of the results and deepen our understanding of the phenomenon of language variation in social media.

RESULTS

1. Acrolect

According to Rahma (2012), acrolect refers to linguistic expressions considered more prestigious or possessing a higher level of respect than other language variations. From this statement, it can be concluded that groups of people who use acrolects tend to demonstrate a higher social standing than other groups using different language variations. In Indonesian, researchers also concluded that Indonesian, which is considered acrolect, is the standard language used by religious scholars (kyai), aristocrats, and state officials, who use standard language for formal occasions.

Data 1

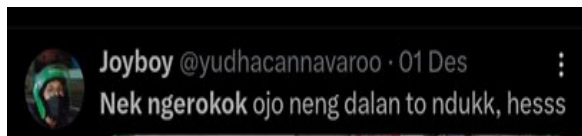


Figure 1

Twitter Screenshot of Acrolect Language Variation Data

The above data was found in a tweet from the Twitter account joyboy, which featured an image of a person smoking on a public street, meaning "If you smoke, don't do it on a public street." Furthermore, "ndukk" is a term of address for someone, and "hesss" is a vocal expression that describes feelings.

The phrase "Nek ngerokok Ojo neng dalan to ndukk, Hesss" is part of the basilek variety of Javanese, specifically Krama alus Javanese. Krama alus Javanese is a form of Javanese often used in formal or elevated contexts, such as during formal situations, traditional ceremonies, or when speaking to elders or people of high standing. Therefore, this sentence, with its firm and surprised tone, conveys the message not to smoke on the street or in public places. Krama arus Jawa is typically used in situations that emphasize manners and politeness, such as in formal conversations or when dealing with people of high status.

Data 2



Figure 2

Twitter Screenshot of Acrolect Language Variation Data

The above data was found in a tweet from the Twitter account aly_benzema, posted alongside an image of presidential and vice-presidential candidates number 2 and 3, Prabowo-Gibran and Ganjar-Mahfud, using a rainbow symbol. The use of this symbol has generated a variety of comments, some of which suggest that the rainbow symbol represents support for the LGBT community.

The language used in the data is standard Indonesian. Standard Indonesian has a high priority, so it is characterized by the use of an acrolect. The sentence is written in a general and formal style, making it understandable and acceptable to the majority of society. This acrolect tends to be more standardized and used in formal situations, and does not include specialized

language understood only by certain groups. Therefore, this sentence adheres to the norms of Standard Indonesian, which holds a higher status than Indonesian commonly used in society, for example, the language typically used by teenagers.

2. Basilek

Basilek is considered "a language variant that is considered less prestigious or inferior" (Aslinda and Syafyaha, 2014). This language variant is commonly used by the general public. Researchers also concluded that this basilect is actually a low-ranking language variety, as its use depends on the place and conditions in which it is used. However, many consider this basilect to be a low-ranking language variety, although basilect is said to be the opposite of acrolect.

Data 3

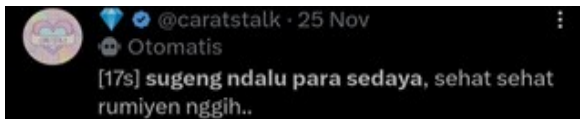


Figure 3
Twitter Screenshot of Basilect Language Variation Data

The data above was found in a tweet from the Twitter account @caratstalk, which posted a photo of itself in a typical Javanese appearance. This data falls under the basilect type of language. A basilect is a language variety used in everyday life by a specific group, such as a tribe, community, or family. In this case, the phrase "Sugeng ndalu para Sedaya, sehat-sehat rumiyen nggih" is an example of a basilect Javanese, specifically the dialect commonly used in Central Java. Many consider this language variety to be of lower rank because it is a language used in rural areas. Basilects differ from acrolects, which are official or standard forms of language used at the national or international level. Acrolects are often taught in schools and used in formal situations, while basilects reflect everyday language use within a particular community.

Data 4



Figure 4
Twitter Screenshot of Basilect Language Variation Data

The above data was found in a tweet from the Twitter account @draftanakunpad. The data uses a basilect type of sociolect language, which can be classified as informal or everyday language within a particular social environment. Sociolect encompasses language variations that occur within a particular social or cultural group. These language variations are considered inferior because they are commonly used by the general public, which is primarily used by today's youth.

In this case, terms like "highly respected people" are colloquial language commonly used within a particular social group. Whether this is considered dishonorable or embarrassing varies. Some people consider the use of basilect language a legitimate way to convey messages in a more intimate or relaxed manner, while others consider it rude and informal. These assessments tend to be subjective and heavily influenced by the social and cultural norms within a particular group.

Data 5

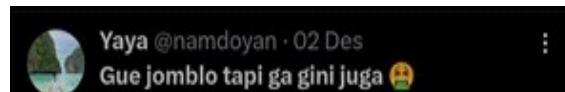


Figure 5
Twitter Screenshot of Basilek Language Variation Data

The above data was found in a tweet from the Twitter account @namdoyan, who posted a photo of a banner from @rasyidrajasa with the caption "Besides looking for votes, I'm also looking for a wife," which angered many Twitter users.

The data shows the use of Basilek language variations, which are considered less prestigious, and are generally used by the general public. This sentence includes formal and informal Indonesian words such as "gue," which is an abbreviation of "gue," and "gw," which is a variation of "saya" or "aku" in everyday Indonesian.

Furthermore, the phrase "tapi tidak" (but not) reflects a more casual and relaxed use of everyday language. This diverse use of language can create a more intimate and informal conversational atmosphere between speakers. Using informal language like this isn't necessarily bad, but it depends on the situation. Think of it like dressing up: When you're in a formal setting, such as the office or at a formal event, it's better to wear formal attire. Then, regarding language, in serious or formal situations, it's best to use appropriate formal language. Some people might consider casual language a bad idea because it gives the impression that you're less serious or professional. However, when you're with friends or in a more relaxed environment, using informal language may actually feel more comfortable and familiar. So the key is knowing when it's appropriate to use formal language and when it's more relaxed to use casual language.

3. Vulgaritas

Chaer and Agustina (2014) state that individuals with little or no education tend to use vulgar language. Rahma (2012) also showed that people with low levels of education tend to use vulgar language without regard for language norms, making their expressions more direct and impolite. However, many educated people now also use vulgar language, for various reasons, one of which is uncontrolled emotions.

Data 6



Figure 6
Twitter Screenshot of Vulgar Language Variation Data

The data above was found in a tweet from the Twitter account @habisnontonfilm, which featured a trailer for "siksa batin" (torture in hell). This phrase reflects the use of various crude or vulgar expressions. The use of the word "anjir" is considered a crude expression often used to express shock, anger, or disapproval.

The data found includes extremely cruel and sadistic imagery, such as stabbing with a hot iron, cutting off the tongue, using an iron, and poking the eye. This type of language is usually considered inappropriate in official or formal communication settings, as it can be considered offensive and violates ethical boundaries. The use of this language variation is often associated with more relaxed or less formal situations and allows for a high level of emotional expression when conveying a message. This sentence contains various rude and vulgar expressions depending on the context and social background of the speaker. Factors contributing to the use of this language include a lack of understanding of formal language norms, low education levels, and the influence of an environment that tends to use rude language in everyday interactions. The word "Anjir" can also be hurtful, so its use should be avoided.

The use of this language variant can also reflect the speaker's high level of emotion, the use of rude expressions to dramatize emotional intensity, surprise, and disappointment. Whatever the reason, it's important to remember that this type of rude use is considered rude in many communication contexts and may be inappropriate in certain situations.

Data 7



Figure 7
Twitter Screenshot of Vulgar Language Variation Data

The data above was found in a tweet from the Twitter account @chairunicorn featuring images of actors from the film Repsodi. The data found a

vulgar variation of the word "ngewe," which is inappropriate to use.

The word "ngewe" is a highly vulgar and inappropriate linguistic variant. In all situations, it is crucial to use language that respects etiquette and social norms. Using language considered offensive can negatively impact communication and hurt others' feelings. The reason for using this variation of language is to create a relaxed, friendly, or humorous conversational atmosphere. However, the word "ngewe" is often interpreted in a sexual context. It's important to remember the context and refrain from using words that might be offensive or misinterpreted.

Data 8



Figure 8
Twitter Screenshot: Variations in Vulgar Language

The above data was found in a tweet posted by the Twitter account @fahminii, expressing frustration with someone. The word "dog" is considered vulgar and completely impolite. The word is considered vulgar because it is used to refer to a human being, not the actual Nanjing. This word is usually used by people with little education or learning. The word "dog" used to refer to a human being usually implies that the person being called a dog has angered someone, leading them to call them by a term considered unethical. These words are also considered taboo and should therefore be avoided.

Data 9



Figure 9
Twitter Screenshot: Variations in Vulgar Language

The above data was found in a Twitter post by the user @mupi, who posted a Chinese Korean drama. In the data, the word "tolol" is considered vulgar and impolite. The use of the word "tolol" can also mean "idiot," which is a word that can be considered impolite or rude, indicating a type of language that may not conform to formal language norms. There are many reasons for using this type of language. For example, this language use can be influenced by social environment, popular culture, or perhaps the influence of social media. People often adopt words and phrases from their environment, perhaps from internet culture or everyday conversation. The use of this language variation can elicit certain emotional and/or hostile responses, but is unacceptable in formal or official settings.

Data 10

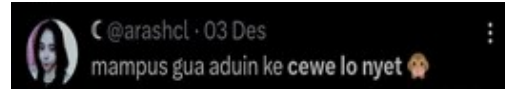


Figure 10
Twitter Screenshot Data on Vulgar Language Variations

The data above was found in a Twitter post by the user @arashcl, who posted several photos of a conversation about her friend's cheating boyfriend. In the sentence, a vulgar variation of the word "nyet" is found, which is a rude and impolite term. We often see this type of impolite language used by unstable teenagers who consider such words to be commonplace in everyday life. The word "nyet" used in this context is a linguistic variation containing elements of rudeness and impoliteness. The Indonesian word "nyet" actually comes from the abbreviation for "dog" and is essentially a slang term for referring to someone as a monkey. This term can be used to express frustration or annoyance with someone, but communication should be kept free of such influences.

Data 11



Figure 11
 Twitter Screenshot Data on Vulgar Language Variations

The data above was found in a Twitter post by the user @littlevixen, who posted several complaints about JNE Express Care services. The use of "pukimak" is considered a very rude word and is strictly prohibited.

In this data, the use of the expletive "guoblock, pukimak" likely reflects a high level of dissatisfaction and anger. This statement suggests that the person making the statement is having a serious problem with their package delivery. The account owner's reasoning may indicate that the contact is requesting proof of a transaction or payment related to a missing package. This complaint can be caused by a variety of factors, including: delayed delivery, lack of adequate information, or the possible loss of valuables. The author's frustration appears to have reached a peak, as evidenced by the use of expletives such as "guoblock pukimak." It's important to remember that using expletives in situations like this is not always productive and can affect the likelihood of a successful resolution. Instead, a calmer and more constructive approach is more effective when addressing the issue, such as finding a solution or discussing the complaint with the responsible party. Although this term is considered vulgar, many people still use it, both in everyday conversation and as a joke among teenagers. 4. Slang

Slang is a language variant understood only by certain groups, not shared by other groups (Chaer and Agustian, 2014). Slang is characterized by hidden continuity and can be seen as a form of language resulting from agreements within the group using the language. We can also define slang as colloquial language that emerges and can change with the times.

Data 12

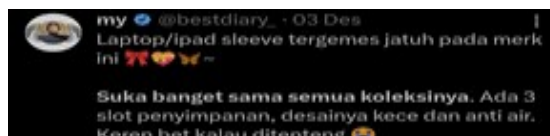


Figure 12
 Twitter Screenshot of Slang Variation Data

The data above was found in a Twitter post by the user @bestdiary_, who posted images of several mini bags that she considered very attractive. The word "keren" is used as an abbreviation or colloquial form of the word "cool." The use of "keren" indicates that the writer is very impressed and admires the collection's designs. The word conveys a modern, relaxed impression and provides a more approachable language suitable for everyday conversation. So, when the writer says the designs in the collection are "keren," what she actually means is that the designs are very cool or beautiful in a more casual and expressive way.

The word "cool" is a short slang use of the word "cool" or "nice." Used to express admiration for a design or something you like. The word cool is a word commonly used by teenagers or modern society. Because if this language is used by ordinary people, many of them will not really understand what is meant by these words. This cool word can also develop or change, influenced by developments over time.

Data 13



Figure-13
 Twitter Screenshot of Slang Variation Data

The above data was found in a post by the Twitter account @primanggraini, which showed someone holding their phone too high to take a picture of a K-Pop idol standing on stage, prompting several tweets from the account to comment on the image.

In Indonesian slang, the word "alay" refers to a characteristic or behavior that is considered too obvious, excessive, or inconsistent with generally accepted social norms. When someone is called "alay," it may refer to an exaggerated appearance, overly dramatic use of words or expressions, or behavior that is flashy and inappropriate for the situation. Examples of "alay" behavior can include the use of an exaggerated accent or accentuation, excessive use of flashy clothing or accessories, and even a tendency to attract attention in ways that most people dislike. The term is often used to describe someone who doesn't try to appear polite or humble, but instead chooses a pretentious and flashy appearance or behavior. Similarly, in the context of social media use, the term "alay" is often used to describe online posts or actions that are too visible or attract too much attention. The term "alay" is often used to describe something exaggerated, overly dramatic with emojis, or excessive use of filters and effects. Overall, the term "alay" encompasses a broad spectrum of behavior or appearances considered overly dramatic or inappropriate, and its use is often subjective and determined by social convention.

Data 14

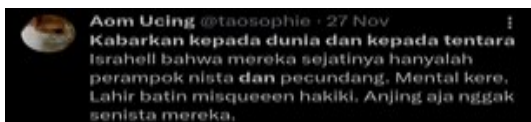


Figure 14
Twitter Screenshot of Slang Variation Data

The above data was found in a post by a Twitter account with the username @taosophie, which posted a photo of several Israeli soldiers. The word "kere" is a colloquial form derived from the words "miskin" or "not having much money." Generally, this term is used to describe individuals or entities experiencing financial difficulties due to poverty and other factors. The use of this type of slang varies by context and region, and is often used informally in everyday conversation.

Furthermore, slang is an informal and casual way of speaking frequently used in everyday conversation. For example, the word "misqueeen" is a colloquial form of "hingga" (although) and is used to express courage or enthusiasm. The use of the word "no" instead of "nay" is also colloquial and is often used to express something more casually. Slang often arises due to character limitations in conversation, freedom of expression, and the influence of everyday conversation. The use of slang varies depending on the social context and is often used to build social bonds or express group identity.

The use of slang can change depending on the social environment and is often used to build social relationships or convey communal vocabulary. Social context can influence the use of slang, but slang is typically used to build social bonds and express group identity. Depending on the social context, slang can be used to build relationships or express group identity. Slang is used to describe individuals in different social contexts, but it is often used to build connections or communicate a sense of belonging. The application of slang varies depending on the social context and is often used to establish relationships or communicate group identity.

5. Colloquial

Chaer and Agustina (2014) state that the forms of colloquial language frequently used in conversation are as follows: B. dok (doctor), dor (foreman), ndan (commander), etc. These examples clarify that colloquial language is everyday conversational language.

Data 15

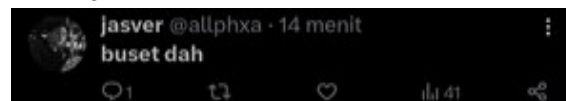


Figure 15
Twitter Screenshot of Colloquial Language Variation Data

The data above was found in a tweet from a Twitter account with the username @allphxa, which posted about a woman's complaint whose food was thrown away simply because it was salty.

This data represents an expression. "Buset dah" is considered an example of a colloquial expression. Colloquial language refers to the variety of language used in everyday conversation within a particular group or community. This language is often more relaxed and informal, and may include spelling variations and non-standard words. In this case, "Buset dah" reflects the everyday use of Indonesian, especially among young people and in informal situations. Colloquial language can include expressions, words, and phrases that cannot be used in formal language.

6. Jargon

As Agustina (2014) explains, jargon is a form of social variation, and its use is restricted to certain groups. This terminology is often difficult to understand for people outside of these groups due to its highly specific nature. However, it is important to note that terminology is not secret. Even if it is difficult to interpret, the public still has the opportunity to know and recognize its existence.

Data 16

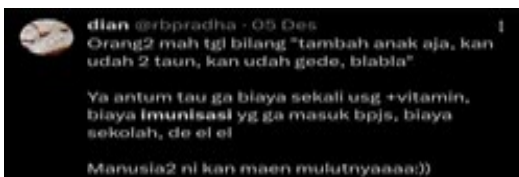


Figure 16
Twitter Screenshot of Colloquial Language Variation Data

The above data was found in a Twitter post by the user @rbpradha, who posted several comments from mothers who had not immunized their children. The sentence contains jargon or

expressions specific to a particular field, but they are not classified. These include the words "immunization," "usg," and "vitamin," which are typically used in the health sector. However, their meanings are also known to the general public.

Data 17



Gambar-17
Tangkapan Layar Twitter Data Variasi Bahasa Kolokial

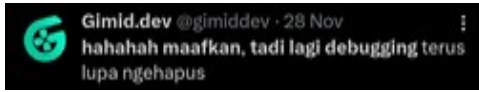
Data di atas ditemukan pada tweet twitter dengan nama akun pengguna @mohammad_fathih yang menuliskan sebuah tweet yang berisikan tentang pendapatnya. Dalam kalimat tersebut terdapat penggunaan jargot yang ada pada kata "didongkrak". Kata ini biasanya digunakan pada bidang khusus seperti di bengkel. Walau digunakan secara khusus pada bidang tertentu jargot tidak bersifat rahasia, sehingga masyarakat luas juga mengetahui maknanya.

Kata seperti pada data di atas bermaksud mendobrak, namun pendapat penulis, dongkrak menjadi luas penggunaannya karena kebiasaan masyarakat. Sehingga ikut pula digumakan pada bahasa yang tidak bersangkutan pada bidang yang telah ditetapkan.

7. Argot

Argot disebut juga bahasa khusus merupakan sistem komunikasi rahasia yang digunakan oleh kelompok tertentu, misalnya bahasa pencopet. Argot juga sering merujuk pada kosakata informal tertentu dalam bidang seperti sains, hobi, profesi, dan olahraga. Argot dapat dianggap sinonim dengan jargot.

Data 18

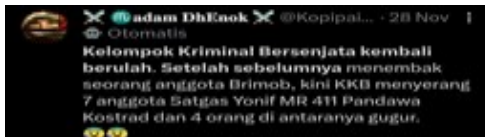


Gambar-18
Tangkapan Layar Twitter Data Variasi Bahasa Argot

Data di atas ditemukan dalam postingan twitter dengan nama akun pengguna @gimiddev yang memosting tentang kesalahan sistem aplikasi. Penggunaan Argot terdapat pada kata “debugging” yang digunakan pada bidang khusus, yaitu bidang sistem perangkat lunak.

Maksud dari “debugging” adalah Tindakan memperbaiki program komputer melibatkan penemuan, identifikasi dan koreksi kesalahan atau bug. Tujuan debugging adalah untuk memverifikasi bahwa program bekerja dengan benar dan sebagaimana dimaksud. Ini melibatkan pemeriksaan kode sumber, melakukan debugging, dan pengujian untuk mengidentifikasi dan mengatasi potensi bug.

Data 19



Gambar-19
Tangkapan Layar Twitter Data Variasi Bahasa Argot

Data di atas ditemukan pada postingan sebuah akun twitter dengan nama pengguna @kopipait_78 yang memosting sebuah postingan dengan video yang memberikan berita tentang 4 jenazah TNI gugur ditembak KKB dipulangkan.

Data di atas terdapat argot pada kata “KBB” yang berarti kelompok kriminal bersenjata. Kata tersebut merupakan kata khusus yang digunakan oleh kepolisian. Kemudian argot juga terdapat pada kata Satgas. Satgas adalah kelompok atau unit yang dibentuk untuk melaksanakan tugas tertentu dalam jangka waktu terbatas. Pembentukan satuan tugas

dapat melibatkan kerja sama antara personel dari berbagai departemen dan lembaga dan biasanya merupakan respons cepat terhadap situasi atau peristiwa tertentu, seperti ancaman keamanan, krisis kemanusiaan, atau penegakan hukum. Pasukan khusus memiliki kekuatan khusus dan dapat beroperasi di luar struktur organisasi normal untuk mencapai tujuan misi yang ditugaskan. Kedua kata tersebut tidak digunakan secara umum, namun hanya digunakan pada bidang tertentu seperti kepolisian, sehingga tidak semua orang mengetahui arti dari 2 kata tersebut.

8. Ken

According to Aslinda and Syafyahya (2014), "ken" refers to a type of teasing or deceptive language commonly used by lower social groups, such as beggars. Another opinion states that "ken" is often used by beggars, as reflected in the term "beggar's cant," which means "beggar's language" (Chaer and Agustina, 2014).

Data 20

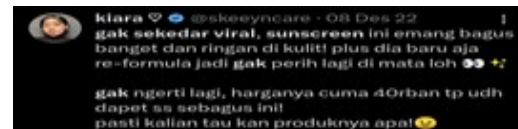


Figure 20
Twitter Screenshot of Ken Language Variation Data

The data above was found in a post by a Twitter account with the username @Skeeyncare, a business owner promoting her skincare products. The words used can influence buyers.

The data obtained demonstrates ken, meaning it can influence someone. In this context, the words used in the sentence can influence buyers to purchase the product in the post by arousing curiosity among other users.

DISCUSSION

Speaker-specific language variation is the language variety we can observe from the perspective of its speakers. This type of language

variation is further divided into four categories: idiolect, dialect, chronolect, and sociolect. Sociolect, or social dialect, is a form of language variation related to the social position, class, and social class of its speakers (Chaer and Agustina, 2014). Several linguists, including Chaer and Agustina (2014), identify these language variations as acrolect, basilect, vulgar, slang, colloquial, jargon, argot, and ken, each reflecting the nuances and complexities of social interactions. The research findings have been discussed and data on sociolect language variation has been further divided into eight categories, ranging from acrolect to ken, with a total of 20 data points found on Twitter.

Previous research has been conducted on the same language variation as the one I am examining, thus providing an understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of other authors who have studied the same topic. However, there are certainly comparisons and differences between several previous studies and the author's research. The first study, entitled "The Use of Language Variation on Twitter: A Sociolinguistic Study," was published in a journal by Muhammad Reza Ardhana, Muhammad Rusydi Ahmad, and Syamsul Rijal, Mulawarman University, 2021. The research aimed to explain the function, form, and underlying causes of language variation on Twitter. The author's research identified five forms of language variation, ranging from words to new forms, language variation and its function, and the underlying causes of these variations, which are caused by the speaker's condition and situation, as well as differences in Twitter usage. Therefore, the researcher only found three types of language variation found on Twitter: slang, colloquialism, and vulgarity.

The second study, entitled "Analysis of Language Variation on Instagram," was written by Alan, a student of the Indonesian Language Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Lakidende University, in 2022. The researcher's objective in conducting this study was to determine the number of language variations

found on Instagram. The research method used was qualitative method, with descriptive results consistent with the analysis. Written data were obtained, namely written text contained in Instagram posts. The results of the language variations analyzed concluded that several language variations were found. Overall data were taken from 20 posts, with idiolectal language variations found in 4 posts, dialectal language variations in 7 posts, and factors causing the use of varied language by speakers who mix linguistic elements. The third study, entitled "Language Variation on TikTok," was conducted by Shofiyatul Indah Setya, Siti Tuhfatus Solihah, and Yunita Suryani, Department of Indonesian Language and Literature Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, PGRI Ronggolawe University, Correspondence, 2022. The purpose of this study was to discuss variations in Indonesian language found on TikTok. A sociolinguistic approach was used to examine this research. This study was qualitative, producing descriptive data. The data analysis used was language in spoken and written forms containing regional dialects. The results of this study found variations in the Betawi, Jakarta, and Surabaya dialects, which use formality, with the language used being more casual.

Several similar studies have been conducted in previous studies. Many differences were found between the author's study and the three researchers mentioned above. Although the title of the first study was similar, the data found only included variations in slang, vulgarity, and colloquialisms. Meanwhile, the author found eight variations of sociolect language found in Twitter social media, ranging from acrolect to ken.

According to (Chaer & Agustina, 2010) in their book on sociolinguistics, an initial introduction, sociolects are divided into eight categories: acrolect, basilect, vulgar, slang, colloquial, jargon, argot, and ken. Acrolect is a type of language variety that has a higher status. Basilect is a type of language variety that is considered to have a lower status or the opposite of acrolect. Vulgar is a type of language variety that contains



rude or obscene words. Slang is a type of language variety that is specific and commonly used by teenagers and often changes. Colloquial is a type of spoken language variety that is commonly used daily. Jargon is a type of language variety that is limited in nature and used only in certain groups or fields but is not closed. Argot is a type of language variety used in certain fields and is secretive, the opposite of jargon. Ken is a type of language variety used to request or influence and is full of falsehood. Therefore, the author's research is a new finding that has previously been conducted by previous researchers. The similarity between several previous studies and the research conducted by the author is that the studies were similar, focusing on language variation, also conducted on social media. Therefore, many types of language variation are found on social media. This occurs because social media is a tool used by humans to interact and communicate online with one another in various ways. This aligns with the definition of social media according to Nasrullah (2015), who states that social media is a medium on the internet that allows users to represent themselves and interact, collaborate, share, and communicate with other users, forming virtual social bonds.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion, it can be concluded that sociolect is a type of language variation based on the speaker's perspective, which is then further divided into eight: acrolect, basilect, vulgar, slang, colloquial, jargon, argot, and ken. Acrolect is a type of language variation that holds a higher status. Basilect is a type of language variation considered to hold a lower status or the opposite of acrolect. Vulgar is a type of language variation that contains coarse or obscene language. Slang is a special type of language variation that is commonly used by teenagers and often changes. Colloquial is a type of spoken language variation that is commonly used every day. Jargon is a type of limited language variation that is used only in certain groups or fields but is not closed. Argot is a type of language

variation used in certain fields and is confidential, it is the opposite of jargon. Ken is a type of language variation that is used to beg or influence and is full of falsehood.

Based on the research results, various language variations were found in the use of Twitter social media, ranging from Akrolek to ken. In the research conducted, the total data found was 20 data. There are 2 data for acrolect types, 3 data for basilect types, 6 data for vulgar, 3 data for slang, 1 data for colloquial, 2 data for jargon, 2 data for argot and 1 data for ken.

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