

YOUTH LANGUAGE IN SPEECH COMMUNITIES: EXPLORING ITS UNIQUE REPERTOIRES IN JAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

This study examines many unique and interesting languages that emerge among the pemuda groups as well as social factors that affect the development and growth of the aforementioned languages. Through qualitative methods such as observation and wawancara, this study. This study examines many unique and interesting languages that emerge among the pemuda groups as well as social factors that affect the development and growth of the aforementioned languages. Through qualitative methods such as observation and wawancara, this study identifies several linguistic examples, such as slang, code-switching, and the influence of social media. The results indicate that remaja language is not only a communication tool but also a sign of identity and solidarity. This provides important information about Jakartan social and cultural dynamics as well as the role of remaja language in fostering collective identity.

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INTRODUCTION

Youth language is an interesting linguistic phenomenon, reflecting the social, cultural and identity dynamics of the younger generation. In Jakarta, as one of the largest metropolitan cities in Indonesia, youth play an important role in the formation and development of a unique language. With diverse cultural, educational, and social backgrounds, the language used by youth in Jakarta shows great richness and complexity. In this context, this study aims to explore the language repertoire of youth in the various communities of speakers that exist in Jakarta. Previous research shows that youth

language often reflects global trends while maintaining distinctive local elements. For example, the use of terms from English and local languages in daily interactions indicates an active code-switching process.

Through qualitative and quantitative approaches, this study will identify unique terms, communication patterns and social contexts that influence language use among youth. By understanding youth language in its community context, we can gain deeper insights into how language functions as a tool

of identity and solidarity amidst rapid social change.

The culture and identity of a community are depicted by its language. Youth language in Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia and a city with a variety of social and cultural diversity, has grown into intriguing phenomena reflecting the dynamics within society. Young people in this situation are not just passive consumers of language but also active in creating innovation in the field of language for purposes of self-identification and communication. The language use of youth is generally a phenomenon that reflects social, political, and technical developments. With access to social media and digital platforms, the youth in Jakarta have created a new linguistic repertoire comprising new words, slang, and other communicative methods. This repertory shows the shifting identities, conventions, and values of changing society, as well as group interactions.

This research tries to explore the language use among youth in various speaker communities in Jakarta. Through qualitative and quantitative approaches, this article will analyze the unique characteristics of the language used by youth, as well as the social and cultural factors that influence the development of the language. This research is expected to provide deeper insights into how language functions as an identity tool and communication tool in the modern era. young

people adopt and modify language to suit their communication needs using both qualitative and quantitative methods. Therefore, it is anticipated that this study would offer more profound understandings of how language shapes identity and social interactions among young people in Jakarta.

This article will examine language variants that arise in various social circumstances and how young people adopt and modify language to suit their communication needs using both qualitative and quantitative methods. Therefore, it is anticipated that this study would offer more profound understandings of how language shapes identity and social interactions among young people in Jakarta. Although it is widely defined, there is surprisingly little agreement or theoretical debate on the notion in sociolinguistics, despite the fact that it is unavoidable when researching language change and variety (geographical or social). Research report examples illustrate the extent of its (over-)extension (Williams 1992, p. 71).

Youth language is a linguistic phenomenon which develops very rapidly within the younger generation, especially in speaking communities within different regions. Youth language in Jakarta-prior to it becoming the capital city of Indonesia with all its social and cultural diversity-plays an important role in the identification of social groups and becomes a tool for self-expression.

Such a language is not constrained to the usage of variants of everyday words and phrases; rather, it is a broad domain of linguistic behaviors such as code switching, the use of slang terms, and even adaptation to technology and social media. From this point of view, the youth community in Jakarta possesses an exclusive and diverse linguistic repertoire influenced by various social, cultural, and developmental factors.

Research on youth language in Jakarta provides a general understanding of how the younger generation creates and uses language as a form of creativity, but also as a tool in building group solidarity and distinguishing them from other groups. It is expected that this article will explore and analyze how the language of youth functions in the speaking community in Jakarta by revealing the various linguistic repertoires shaping social dynamics among teenagers in this big city. This research is expected to add to deepening the understanding of the role of language in the formation of social identity and intergroup relations within urban society.

The most important factor in the development of social identity, especially among young people, involves linguistic innovation. Most large cities, like Jakarta, have certain features that develop from the language patterns of the youngsters, who reflect the social dynamics, cultural trends, and technological developments. Apart from being a medium of communication, the

Jakarta youth utilize their language in highlighting individualism, solidarity and rebellion against the more established standards of behavior. In such a scenario, it will involve an eclectically multi-structured linguistic repertoire, consisting of mainly the ever-changing local languages, Indonesian foreign invocations and unique slang. The characteristic variety for Jakarta youth mirrors lifestyle, urbanization as well as changes caused by globalization. Further research into this phenomenon is intriguing, due to its possible benefits.

Except for being an instrument of self-expression, this language demarcates social boundaries, strengthens group solidarity, and conveys certain values. This study on the language of young people in Jakarta will, therefore, be resourceful to learn about how language functions as a tool to negotiate identity in mixed cultures. This paper is expected to explore the particular linguistic repertoire of Jakarta's youth, outlining its features, patterns of use, and social connotations. The paper will argue, from a multidisciplinary perspective, how speech communities shape the linguistic landscape of Jakarta and discuss how youth language reflects socio-cultural development.

RESEARCH METHODES

This study examines many unique and interesting languages that emerge among the pemuda groups as well as social factors that

affect the development and growth of the aforementioned languages. Through qualitative methods such as observation and wawancara, this study identifies several linguistic examples, such as slang, code-switching, and the influence of social media. The results indicate that remaja language is not only a communication tool but also a sign of identity and solidarity. This provides important information about Jakartan social and cultural dynamics as well as the role of remaja language in fostering collective identity. The data was collected from 20 respondents who were between the ages of 15 and 25 as well as through participatory observation in schools, universities, and creative communities. The study's findings indicate that social media, pop culture, and the city's multiculturalism have a negative impact on Jakartan language proficiency, leading to linguistic innovations that undermine vibrant urban identities. This study highlights the importance of understanding pemuda as a reflection of social and cultural changes in Jakarta.

This study focuses more on the quantitative method. Penggabungan data kuantitatif dengan data kualitatif ini is usually based on the results that have already been obtained from the first stage. The main priorities in this stage are more aligned with the first step, and such a comparison happens when the researcher connects quantitative data collection with the analysis of qualitative

data. The present study explains the quantitative data using qualitative data. Both approaches provide a better understanding of the research problem than either one alone. Penelitian metode campuran refers to a method of research that combines both quantitative and qualitative methods. The present study will be informed by philosophical assumptions; make applications of both quantitative and qualitative research, while including mixing or combining the two research methods within a single study.

It reflects greater total strength compared to qualitative and quantitative research since its complicating factor involves more than the gathering and evaluation of two different kinds of data; it also covers the interaction of the two research methodologies.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This reflect how digital techhonology has shaped the way teenagers communicates by creating a new language that is more effecient ye still contains strong meaning. for example ,the abberviations "LOL"(Laugh Out Loud) "YOLO" (you only live once " are sidely used to express emotions for "BFF" (best friend forever)used to express emotion or situation more consisely and effectively .The research also notes that jakrta teenagres often interact in dare spaces based on specific subcultures such as online gaming communities ,which introduc distiniective tems and jargon that are only understood by

members of a particular group this phenomenon shows that the language of Jakarta teenagers in community speech or everyday conversation is not only influenced by direct...

Furthermore, the study also identified significant differences in language use between groups of adolescents from different socioeconomic backgrounds. Teenagers from middle to upper socioeconomic groups are more likely to use English and international terms in their conversations, which are often used to demonstrate proximity to global culture and certain status aspirations. Meanwhile, teenagers from lower-middle socioeconomic backgrounds use more Jakarta slang and colloquial Indonesian in their interactions, which signify familiarity with local culture and their community identity. Nonetheless, in some cases, these two groups influence each other and create a more inclusive language mix, reflecting the existence of a more inclusive language mix.

It follows that the language of Jakarta teenagers is understood as adaptation and creativity in communication because it is influenced by several factors, social, technological, and economic. Besides functioning as a means of communication, the function of language also shows the identity of teenagers, both in local and global contexts. The new repertoire of language creates a bridge between the digital world and real life and reflects social and cultural complexities

existing in Jakarta, a city full of diversity and ever-evolving dynamics. Thus, the language of Jakarta within speech communities is in itself an evolving phenomenon that reflects broader social changes.

CONCLUSION

The language of Jakarta's youth is dynamically reflective of the social, cultural, and technological developments happening within one of the biggest Southeast Asian cities. Linguistically creative, Jakarta's youth community is in an ever-evolving blend of Indonesian, local languages, foreign terms, and slang. This creates a peculiar linguistic repertoire that functions not only as a means of communication but also as a means of expressing identity, group solidarity, and resistance to traditional linguistic norms.

This is influenced by the variability of such factors as globalization, urbanization, digital technology, and social media, which accelerates the process of linguistic innovations. At the same time, local traditions also continue to be an integral factor that fills the language of youth with Indonesian cultural hues.

This is a far-reaching implication of the phenomenon. On one hand, young people's language innovations enrich Indonesian with new elements relevant to the times, while on the other hand, mixed languages pose a challenge to the preservation of local languages. Thus, a balanced approach

should be necessary in understanding and supporting this development.

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