

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents a comprehensive overview of the research findings and an in-depth discussion regarding the use of English slang words among students of the English Education Department at antasari state Islamic university Banjarmasin. It explores how these slang expressions are used in daily communication and the word formation processes behind them, as well as the social and linguistic functions they serve within student interactions.

The findings were obtained through observation and interviews, and document analysis involving students from the 2023 and 2024 cohorts. This chapter also provides a detailed explanation and interpretation of the data, supported by relevant theories, to better understand the patterns, meanings, and purposes of English slang in the context of student life and academic communication.

A. Findings

During an intensive observation process conducted for two months in the environment of English Language Department (TBI) students batch 2023 and 2024, the researcher managed to identify various types of English slang words that often appear in daily interactions, both in non-formal academic contexts and casual conversations between fellow students. This finding not only enriches our understanding of the dynamics of informal language in the academic community, but also shows how students' linguistic creativity is reflected through the use of

diverse lexical forms. To classify the types of slang found, researchers used two complementary theoretical approaches, namely the classification of slang word formation forms based on the theory of Hidayat et al. (2020), which includes coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back-formation, acronym, derivation, and multiple word formation processes; and classification based on stylistic characteristics according to Manurung et al. (2020), which includes fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronym, and clipping. By referring to these two frameworks, the researcher was able to categorize the slang data systematically and comprehensively, as well as provide an in-depth interpretation of the meaning and context of its use. The presentation of the following results will describe in detail the types of slang that were collected during the observation period, as well as show linguistic tendencies that reflect the social and cultural identity of students in using English informally. Here are some English slang words used by students:

1. Types of English slang words used by English students in daily conversation.

Table 4. 1. English Slang Word Category

English slang words	Category
Vibe	Borrowing, fresh and creative
Cringe	Borrowing, fresh and creative
Savage	Fresh and creative
OOTD	Acronym
Glow Up	Coinage, fresh and creative
Mood	Borrowing

FOMO	Acronym
Ghosting	Coinage, conversion
Slay	Fresh and creative
DM	Acronym
FYP	Acronym
POV	Acronym
Deep	Borrowing
Flexing	Borrowing , fresh and creative
Low Effort	Compounding
Softboi	Blending
Oversharing	Derivation
Plottwist	Compounding
Redflag	Compounding
Greenflag	Compounding
Love Boombing	Compounding
Kalcer	Borrowing, Coinage
Hiddengem	Compounding
Estetik	Borrowing
FYI	Acronym
OTW	Acronym
Café Hopping	Compounding, Fresh and Creative
Guys	Borrowing

a) Vibe

Category : Borrowing (Hidayat), Fresh and Creative (Manurung),

Adopted from English, used in informal contexts to express feelings towards an atmosphere.

Sentence : *"Eh, kafe belakang kampus tu kam vibenya nyaman banar gasan nugas, sumpah!"*

Situation : Casual conversation between students looking for a place to hang out/assign.

The term “vibe” is included in the Borrowing category according to Hidayat et al. (2020), because it is a direct absorption word from English that is used without changing its form. Based on the classification of Manurung et al. (2020), this word is also included in the Fresh and Creative category, because it shows language innovation among students who integrate foreign elements into everyday speech in a flexible and expressive manner. In its use, “vibe” is often used to describe the atmosphere or feel of a place or situation, especially in informal contexts. This can be seen from my observations in the following sentence, *“Eh, kafe belakang kampus tu kam vibenya nyaman banar gasan nugas, sumpah!”* The sentence appeared in a casual conversation between students who were discussing a comfortable place to study or relax after study. The use of this term reflects a linguistic trend among young people who tend to adopt and adapt foreign terms to enrich expressions in their social interactions.

a) Cringe

Category : Borrowing, Fresh and Creative, English word whose meaning has evolved into an expression of disgust or embarrassment in a social context.

Sentence : *"coba lihati cringe banar kam video yang di upload buhannya niiii, kaya nonton sinetron jadul."*

Situation : Casual conversation in class.

Hidayat et al. (2020) classify the term "cringe" as borrowing since it originates in English and is immediately incorporated into the students' conversational language without undergoing any form changes. This phrase is also categorized as Fresh and Creative according to Manurung et al. (2020) because it demonstrates linguistic originality in emotionally expressing shame or disgust in social contexts. The meaning of "cringe" in the student context has shifted from its literal meaning in English to an expression that describes an uncomfortable or embarrassed reaction to something that is considered excessive, tacky, or embarrassing. As an illustration, consider the *statement "coba lihati cringe banar kam video yang di upload buhannya niiii, kaya nonton sinetron jadul."* The speaker's humiliation when watching a film that is deemed inappropriate or offensive is conveyed by the word "cringe." This instance occurred during an informal classroom discussion, demonstrating how the term has been incorporated into students' everyday interactions and has become a part of their vibrant and expressive linguistic style.

b) Savage

Category : Fresh and Creative

Sentence : *"Gila sih,savagenya si A nih... jawaban inya tadi ke dosen kritis banar coy !"*

Situation : A student's reaction to a friend's bold criticism.

The term “savage” is included in the Fresh and Creative category according to Manurung et al. (2020) because it is a form of slang used creatively by students to describe sharp, straightforward, and bold attitudes or comments, especially in social or academic contexts. Although it comes from the English language, “savage” in this context is not solely interpreted literally as ‘liar’ or “buas”, but has experienced an expansion of meaning to become a compliment to one's courage in expressing opinions bluntly, often without preamble. An example is seen in the sentence, *"Gila sih, savagenya si A nih... jawaban inya tadi ke dosen kritis banar coy!"* This sentence reflects admiration for the courage of students who give critical responses to lecturers in class discussions. This situation illustrates students' spontaneous reaction to their friend's actions, and shows how the term “savage” has become part of a popular expression used to appreciate assertiveness and courage in expressing opinions in the campus environment.

c) OOTD

Category : Acronym, stands for Outfit of the Day.

Sentence : *"bekhh OOTD kam hari ini lahh.. keren banar, handak caper lawan siapa kah tu?"*

Situation : Commenting on a friend's appearance.

The term “OOTD” belongs to the Acronym category according to the Hidayat et al. classification. (2020), because it stands for the English

phrase “Outfit of the Day” which is widely used in social media and daily conversation. In the context of university students, OOTD has become part of slang that represents attention to appearance and style of dress displayed on a particular day. The use of this term is often accompanied by compliments, jokes, or subtle innuendos in social interactions. in the sentence *"bekhh OOTD kam hari ini lahh.. keren banar, handak caper lawan siapa kah tu?"* shows how this term is used to comment on a friend's dressing style casually, in a joking tone but still appreciating the appearance. This situation is common in informal conversations between students, both on campus and when hanging out, which reflects the trend of using foreign abbreviations as part of the communication dynamics of the younger generation who are familiar with digital culture and social media.

d) Glow up

Category : Coinage, Fresh and Creative, A new term that describes the transformation of oneself for the better, usually physical.

Sentence : *"lawas kam aku kada melihat si B, glow up banar kam inya wahini, kada kaya semester lalu"*

Situation : A student's comment after a long time not see his friend.

The term “glow up” is included in the Coinage category because it is a new term that has emerged and developed in popular culture, as well as Fresh and Creative according to Manurung et al. (2020), because it

shows linguistic creativity in describing positive change or transformation, especially in one's physical appearance. The term is usually used by college students to compliment friends who look more attractive, fresh, or confident than before. In the context of everyday conversation, "glow up" does not only include physical aspects, but can also refer to an improvement in lifestyle or self-confidence. This can be seen in the sentence, *"lawas kam aku kada melihat si B, glow up banar kam inya wahini, kada kaya semester lalu"* which shows a student's amazed reaction to a significant change in his friend's appearance after not seeing him for a long time. This situation reflects a casual interaction in a campus environment, and shows how new terms such as "glow up" are becoming part of popular expressions used to positively appreciate personal development.

e) **Mood**

Category: Borrowing, Taken directly from English, the meaning becomes an expression of a relateable feeling.

Sentence : *"Mood banar nih habis midtest kita makan eskrim di momoyo."*

Situation : Casual conversation after the exam.

According to Hidayat et al. (2020), the term "mood" falls under the Borrowing category since it is borrowed straight from English without enduring any notable alterations to its form or pronunciation. When used by students, the term "mood" no longer refers to a specific mood but rather

to an expression of emotional connection or feelings related to an event or activity. The phrase is frequently used to concur or claim that something accurately expresses how one is feeling at a given time. in *"Mood banar nih habis midtest kita makan eskrim di momoyo."* The word "mood" is used to convey how well the ice cream eating plan suits the post-exam mood. This situation arose in a casual conversation between students after the exam, which reflects the use of the term in informal conversation as a simple yet meaningful form of emotional expression.

f) FOMO

Category : Acronym, stands for Fear of Missing Out.

Sentence : *"aku umpat seminar ni gara-gara FOMO banar aii,"*

Situation : A story about joining an event because of the fear of missing out.

The term "FOMO" is categorized as an Acronym by Hidayat et al. (2020), because it stands for the English phrase "Fear of Missing Out" which describes the fear of being left behind or not participating in an activity that is trending or being discussed. In the context of university students, FOMO is often the reason why people join certain events, trends, or activities even though they are not really interested, just because they want to feel involved or not miss out on social moments. This can be seen in the sentence, *"aku umpat seminar ni gara-gara FOMO banar aii."* which reflects a student's participation in an event only because of the fear of being left behind compared to his friends. This situation occurs in a

casual conversation between friends, and reflects a common social phenomenon among young people, where social pressure and the desire to stay relevant push them to engage in various activities even though they are not always based on personal interest.

g) Ghosting

Category : Coinage, Conversion, Conversion, From the word ghost

→ changed word class (verb), its meaning is expanded to become a relationship term.

Sentence : *"inya di ghosting pacarnya yang jurusan PGMI tuh makanya pina galau "*

Situation : Student-to-student talk about a romantic relationship.

The concept of “ghosting” falls into two categories, namely Coinage and Conversion. According to Hidayat et al. (2020), Coinage refers to the formation of new words, while Conversion occurs when a word undergoes a change in word class without a change in form. In this case, the word “ghost”, which was originally a noun, underwent conversion into the verb “ghosting”, and its meaning was expanded to become a term in interpersonal relationships, especially when someone suddenly disappears or cuts off communication without explanation. The term is widely used in college student conversations to discuss the dynamics of a complicated or drama-filled romance. the sentence, *"inya di ghosting pacarnya yang jurusan PGMI tuh makanya pina galau"* shows a situation where someone feels disappointed or hurt because of the sudden

abandonment by their partner. This situation usually appears in casual exchanges between campus friends, reflecting how popular language and new terms from digital culture are being adapted into students' social lives to describe emotional experiences in a concise yet meaningful way.

h) Slay

Category : Fresh and Creative, the formation of a word that is Creative and expressive.

Sentence : *"pakai baju itu ja gin esok presentasi, biar kelihatan slay"*

Situation : A passionate compliment in a campus environment.

The term “slay” is included in the Fresh and Creative category according to Manurung et al. (2020), because it is a word form that is used creatively and expressively in social contexts, especially among young people. Originally derived from the English word meaning “membunuh ,” it has shifted its meaning in slang to a compliment that shows admiration for someone's impressive and confident appearance, performance, or attitude. In the context of college students, “slay” is used to encourage or appreciate a friend who is outstanding, whether in dress or during a presentation or public appearance. in the sentence, *"pakai baju itu ja gin esok presentasi, biar kelihatan slay"* shows how this term is used to motivate friends to appear confident and attractive. This situation usually arises in informal conversations between students, especially before important moments such as class presentations. The use of the word “slay”

reflects the positive spirit and form of social support that is typical in the communication of the younger generation in the campus environment.

i) DM

Category : Acronym, abbreviation of Direct Message.

Sentence : "*ayuja kena DM aja aku pas di kos.*"

Situation : Assignment discussion.

“DM” is categorized as an acronym, in accordance with the definition given by Hidayat et al. (2020) which states that acronyms are word forms formed by combining the first letters of several words. “DM” stands for “Direct Message,” which is used to refer to direct messages sent through social media. The use of this term in sentences "*ayuja kena DM aja aku pas di kos.*" shows the application of acronyms in informal conversations between friends, where the sender advises the receiver to communicate directly through private messages. This also reflects a common practice in digital communication, where shorter, memorable terms are used to simplify interactions. In addition, according to Manurung et al. (2020), “DM” can also be categorized as an acronym-type slang, which is often used in casual contexts or everyday conversations to mention private messages on social media platforms.

j) FYP

Category : Acronym, from TikTok, means go to the recommendation page.

Sentence : "*Video lomba fakultas adalah sudah FYP di tiktok kam*"

Situation : Talking about the existence of student social media.

The term "FYP" is categorized as an acronym, which stands for "For You Page" on the TikTok social media platform. "FYP" refers to a recommendation page that displays suggested videos to users based on preferences and TikTok's algorithm. The use of this term in sentences "*Video lomba fakultas adalah sudah FYP di tiktok kam*" indicates that the video has made it to TikTok's recommendation page, which means that the video gets wider exposure among users. In this context, "FYP" not only indicates the successful existence of the video on social media, but also reflects TikTok's popularity and influence among students. Based on the theory of Hidayat et al. (2020), "FYP" belongs to the acronym category, where the word is formed by combining the first letters of several words. According to Manurung et al. (2020), "FYP" can also be classified as an acronym-type slang that is often used in daily conversations, especially in chats related to existence on social media.

k) POV

Category : Acronym, stands for Point of View, so narrative style.

Sentence : "*POV: munnya ikam yang jadi anaknya rektor, kacau am dah kampus nii.*"

Situation : A joke between students.

The acronym "POV" stands for "Point of View," and it describes a character's perspective or point of view in a story or narrative. The usage of point-of-view (POV) in words like "*POV: munnya ikam yang jadi anak*

rektor, kacau am dah kampus nii" demonstrates the use of a narrative style that asks the reader to see a certain scenario from specific perspectives. In this situation, students employ "POV" to tell a lighthearted or playful story in informal interactions amongst peers. According to Hidayat et al. (2020), "POV" falls under the category of acronyms, which are created by combining the first letters of multiple words. Furthermore, "POV" can be categorized as an acronym-type slang term used to characterize storytelling patterns in casual settings, frequently with the intention of fostering more imaginative and expressive communication in everyday student interactions (Manurung et al., 2020).

l) Deep

Category : Borrowing, directly adopted from English, with an extended meaning to express something touching or philosophical.

Sentence : *"Kata-kata dari bapa tadi deep banar kam, langsung masuk ke hatii."*

Situation : Discussion after a reflective study.

The term "deep" is categorized as borrowing, referring to the process of adopting a word directly from a foreign language, in this case from English, into Indonesian. In English, "deep" means profound or far, but in everyday conversation among students, the meaning is extended to describe something very touching, profound, or philosophical. The use of "deep" in a sentence like *"Kata-kata dari bapa tadi deep banar kam,*

langsung masuk ke hatii" shows the application of this word in a reflective discussion context after a lecture, where students respond to a statement or thought considered very moving and meaningful. According to Hidayat et al. (2020), the term "deep" falls under the borrowing category because it is taken directly from English without significant morphological changes. According to Manurung et al. (2020), the use of "deep" in this context can be classified as slang of the borrowing type, indicating the adaptation of foreign language terms in informal and reflective conversations to add depth and expression in communication among students.

m) Flexing

Category : Borrowing (Hidayat), Fresh and Creative (Manurung),
Adopted from English, used in informal contexts to
express showing off.

Sentence : *"umaaa ai flexing banar be hape hanyar"*

Situation : Casual conversation among students commenting on
someone's behavior

The term "flexing" is categorized under Borrowing according to Hidayat et al. (2020) because it is a direct adoption from the English word flexing, which means "showing off," especially in a boastful way. This word is absorbed without alteration in form or spelling.

Based on Manurung et al. (2020), flexing also falls into the Fresh and Creative category. It reflects a creative linguistic strategy among students to express criticism or commentary on a behavior (usually

excessive self-display) in a trendy and informal way. The use of the term flexing shows the innovation in everyday speech where foreign vocabulary becomes part of casual student interaction.

in the sentence: *"umaaa ai flexing banar be hape hanyar"* the speaker is making a sarcastic remark about someone who flaunts luxury items. This conversation occurred informally among students, often when discussing peer behavior on social media.

The adoption of this word into student slang highlights the impact of digital culture and social media on language use, where terms from global internet culture quickly become localized in youth conversations.

n) Low effort

Category : Compounding, combination of two words meaning an action that is not maximal.

Sentence : *"kam ni low effort banar kuliah, minjam sana hdmi di mikwa."*

Situation : Criticism/comment among students.

"low effort" is categorized as compounding, which refers to the combination of two words, "low" and "effort," that together describe an action or effort that is not maximal. "Low effort" is used to describe an activity done with minimal effort or attention, often considered not serious enough or not meeting expected standards. The use of "low effort" in a sentence like *"kam ni low effort banar kuliah, minjam sana hdmi di mikwa"* shows its use in the context of criticism or comments among

students, where someone judges that the effort made by another in the lecture is considered not serious or insufficient. According to Hidayat et al. (2020), "low effort" belongs to the compounding category because the two words are combined without any morphological changes. According to Manurung et al. (2020), the term "low effort" can be classified as slang of the compounding type often used in informal conversations to give evaluation or criticism toward actions considered lacking effort or not meeting expectations in various contexts, including academics.

o) Softboi

Category : Blending (soft + boy), combination of two words into a new term in the context of romance.

Sentence : *"si A ni nah bu softboii nya di kelas nii!"*

Situation : Conversation about a guy who seems gentle but manipulative.

Blending, which is the process of combining two words to create a new phrase, is what the term "softboi" is classified as. In this example, the blended term is made up of the words "soft" and "boy." The term "softboi" describes a certain kind of man who seems kind, sensitive, or considerate, but in conversational contexts, it frequently alludes to a man who is also cunning or untrustworthy in relationships, even though he seems attentive. The usage of "softboi" in phrases such as *"si A ni nah bu softboii nya di kelas nii!"* demonstrates how students make fun of or make remarks about a man who possesses these traits on campus. Hidayat et al. (2020) claim

that "softboi" is a type of blending. because it is formed by combining two words without significant morphological changes to the base words . According to Manurung et al. (2020), the phrase "softboi" can be categorized as blending-type slang that is frequently used in casual talks, particularly when discussing friendships, to indicate specific features or attributes thought to be typical in student social dynamics.

p) Oversharing

Category : Derivation (over + share + -ing), formed by derivation, used in the context of excessive sharing of personal feelings.

Sentence : *"si A tu terlalu oversharing, lihat wahini malah di tinggalkan biniannya harau jadi bahan gosip."*

Situation : A student's disappointed confession.

The term "oversharing" is categorized as derivation, which is the process of word formation by adding the suffix "-ing" to the base word "share," combined with the prefix "over." "Oversharing" refers to the act of sharing information excessively, especially personal or sensitive information, which can cause discomfort or become gossip material. The use of "oversharing" in a sentence like *"si A tu terlalu oversharing, lihat wahini malah di tinggalkan biniannya harau jadi bahan gosip"* shows that someone is talking or revealing personal matters excessively, which eventually causes problems or damage in relationships or personal reputation. According to Hidayat et al. (2020), "oversharing" belongs to

the derivation category because it is formed by adding the suffix "-ing" to the base word, changing its word class and meaning. According to Manurung et al. (2020), the term "oversharing" can be classified as slang of the derivation type used in informal conversations, especially in students' confessions, to describe behavior considered too open or excessive in sharing personal information that should be kept more private.

q) Plottwist

Category : Compounding, combination of two words to express a surprise in a story.

Sentence : "*plotwistanya si A malah jadi kaprodi TBI 2040*"

Situation : Surprising story among students.

Compounding is the process of combining the words "plot" and "twist," to create a new term that describes an unexpected or surprising shift in a story. The term "plottwist" falls under this category. The term "plottwist" is frequently used to characterize a point in a story—fiction or real life—where a significant shift occurs that surprises readers or the audience. In a sentence such as "*plotwistanya si A malah jadi kaprodi TBI 2040*," the phrase refers to an unexpected or startling shift in a person's life that was not foreseen. Hidayat et al. (2020) claim that because "plottwist" is created by combining two words without altering their base forms, it falls under the compounding category. Manurung et al. (2020) claim that "plottwist" is a compounding slang term that is used in casual

conversations, particularly when students are sharing unexpected stories or conversations, to convey changes or surprises that are happening in a situation or story.

r) Redflag

Category : Compounding, combination of two words forming a term for a warning sign in relationships.

Sentence : *"Dih kada suka aku lawan kaka yang itu tu, redflag banar kelakumannya."*

Situation : Discussion about a senior's behavior.

The term "redflag" is categorized as compounding, which is the combination of two words, "red" and "flag," that together form a term referring to a danger sign or warning, especially in the context of interpersonal relationships. "Redflag" is used to describe behaviors or signs that indicate serious problems or potential danger in a relationship, which should be noticed or warned against. The use of "redflag" in a sentence like *"Dih kada suka aku lawan kaka yang itu tu, redflag banar kelakumannya"* shows that someone judges another's behavior as a warning sign or problem that needs to be watched out for in social relationships, especially among students. According to Hidayat et al. (2020), "redflag" belongs to the compounding category because it is formed by combining two words without significant changes to their base forms. According to Manurung et al. (2020), the term "redflag" can be classified as slang of the

compounding type used in informal conversations, particularly in discussions about suspicious or problematic behaviors in relationships.

s) Greenflag

Category : Compounding, the opposite of redflag, a compound word for something positive.

Sentence : *"coba kaya kaka itu tuh supportif banar urangnya, itu yang dinamakan greenflag."*

Situation : Talking about senior behavior in casual praise.

The phrase "greenflag" falls under the category of compounding, which is the term that combines the terms "green" and "flag," signifying that something or someone is safe, good, or worth taking into consideration in a relational context. "Greenflag" refers to actions or indicators that show someone has good or positive traits that give a relationship a sense of stability or trust. When "greenflag" is used in a statement such as *"coba kaya kaka itu tuh supportif banar urangnya, itu yang dinamakan greenflag,"* it indicates that someone is complimenting someone else's actions that are deemed beneficial or encouraging, in this case demonstrating supportiveness as a positive relationship indicator. Hidayat et al. (2020) claim that because "greenflag" is created by combining two words without undergoing any morphological modifications, it falls under the compounding category. The phrase "greenflag" can be categorized as compounding-type slang used in casual

talks, particularly when praising or applauding positive features or behaviors (Manurung et al., 2020).

t) Love boombing

Category : Compounding, two words forming a psychological term in relationships.

Sentence : *"itu tu kam di love boombingnya wara makanya pina manis banar kata katanya di awal."*

Situation : Story about an unhealthy relationship experience.

Compounding, which is the combining of the terms "love" and "bombing," is what the term "love bombing" falls under. It also refers to manipulative behavior in relationships. The term "love bombing" refers to the practice of lavishing the partner with excessive attention, praise, or affection in the early stages of a relationship in an attempt to dominate or manipulate them. A sentence like *"itu tu kam di love boombingnya wara makanya pina manis banar kata katanya di awal"* uses the term "love bombing" to describe a situation in which a partner lavished them with attention or praise early on in the relationship, possibly in an attempt to control or sway their feelings. Hidayat et al. (2020) claim that "love bombing" falls under the compounding category since it is created. The phrase "love bombing" can be categorized as compounding slang used in casual conversations, particularly when discussing problematic relationships, to characterize excessive shows of affection with specific motivations (Manurung et al., 2020).

u) Kalcer

Category : Borrowing + Coinage (culture → kalcer), phonetic adaptation from English.

Sentence : *"di bjb ada kam tempat thrifting baju yang kalcer banar, di sampingnya kawa sekalian ngopi"*

Situation : Students following pop culture trends.

The term "kalcer" is a result of both borrowing and coinage. It originates from the phonetic adaptation of the English word "culture," which then undergoes a form change into "kalcer." This process can be considered borrowing because the word comes from a foreign language, English, and is adapted into Indonesian. Additionally, it is also coinage because this new form does not follow the standard word formation rules in Indonesian but rather is a newly created popular term among students who follow pop culture trends. The use of "kalcer" in a sentence like *"di bjb ada kam tempat thrifting baju yang kalcer banar, di sampingnya kawa sekalian ngopi"* shows that this term is used to describe a place or style that follows popular culture trends, especially regarding fashion or current social activities. According to Hidayat et al. (2020), "kalcer" falls under the categories of borrowing and coinage because it is derived from a foreign word adapted phonetically and becomes a popular new term. According to Manurung et al. (2020), this term can be classified as slang of the borrowing and coinage types, used in informal conversations, especially among students who follow pop culture trends.

v) Hiddengem

Category : Compounding, a compound of two words referring to a unique or lesser-known place/thing.

Sentence : "*Warung mie belakang tu am hiddengemnya di tarbiyah ni!*"

Situation : Recommendation of a favorite student eatery.

"Hiddengem" is classified as a compounding term, which is created by combining the terms "hidden" and "gem," to allude to a special location or item that is not commonly known. The term "hidden gem" refers to something of extraordinary quality that is still undiscovered or concealed from a large number of people. The phrase "*Warung mie belakang tu am hiddengemnya di tarbiyah ni!*" refers to a restaurant that the speaker thinks to be both excellent and fascinating, but it is not yet well-known or well-liked. . Hidayat et al. (2020) claim that because "hiddengem" is created by connecting two words without undergoing morphological modifications, it falls within the compounding category. Manurung et al. (2020) classify "hiddengem" as slang of the compounding kind that is used in casual talks, particularly when students are promoting restaurants or unusual discoveries, to denote something excellent and appealing but yet unknown or little known.

w) Estetik

Category : Borrowing, phonetic adaptation from "aesthetic."

Sentence : *"foto instagramnya isdin tu estetik banar, kayak feed selebgram!"*

Situation : Comment on photo style or content in instagram.

The term "estetik" is categorized as borrowing, which is a phonetic adaptation of the English word "aesthetic", modified to fit Indonesian pronunciation patterns. This process is referred to as borrowing because the word is directly adopted from a foreign language and incorporated into the local language with minimal semantic change—only involving phonological adjustments to ease pronunciation and usage in daily communication.

The use of "estetik" in a sentence such as “Foto Instagram-nya Sidin tu estetik banar, kayak feed selebgram!” illustrates how the term functions as a positive evaluative expression. It conveys appreciation for a photo's artistic or visually appealing quality, particularly in the context of social media content that resembles the curated styles of online influencers.

Importantly, “estetik” is not only a product of borrowing and informal usage—it is also an officially recognized word in Bahasa Indonesia, as it is listed in the Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI). In KBBI, estetik is defined as “berkenaan dengan keindahan; menyangkut apresiasi terhadap keindahan (dalam seni, alam, dan sebagainya).” This inclusion indicates that the term has been linguistically accepted and

standardized in Indonesian, even though its usage has evolved to include more contemporary and casual meanings in digital and youth culture.

According to Hidayat et al. (2020), "estetik" falls under the borrowing category, as it represents the direct adoption of the English word aesthetic, modified phonetically for local usage. Furthermore, Manurung et al. (2020) classify "estetik" as a form of slang, frequently used in informal conversations, especially when referring to visual appearance, artistic presentation, or aesthetic appeal—commonly found in social media interactions.

x) **FYI**

Category : Acronym, "For Your Information" – often used to provide additional information.

Sentence : "FYI, kelas dosen A dipindah ke hari Jumat lah."

Situation : Academic information update among students.

An acronym is what "FYI" stands for, which is "For Your Information." This phrase is frequently used in casual talks, particularly when giving brief and direct updates or extra information. "FYI" being used in sentences such as "FYI, kelas dosen" "A dipindah ke hari Jumat lah" indicates that the phrase is used to tell others of additional information, in this example a change in the class schedule. Hidayat et al. (2020) claim that "FYI" is an acronym since it is made up of the first letters of the phrases that make up the phrase "For Your Information." "FYI" is another slang term in the acronym category that is frequently

used in casual student interactions to convey information succinctly and effectively, claim Manurung et al. (2020).

y) OTW

Category : Acronym, "On The Way" – everyday abbreviation in conversation.

Sentence : *"guys aku OTW kantin, siapa handak umpat!"*

Situation : Communication in the class groups

The term "OTW" is categorized as an acronym, which stands for "On The Way." This term is frequently used in everyday conversations to indicate that someone is on their way to a place. The use of "OTW" in a sentence like *"guys aku OTW kantin, siapa handak umpat!"* shows that the term is used in informal communication among friends, usually to notify that someone is en route to a certain place, such as the cafeteria. According to Hidayat et al. (2020), "OTW" belongs to the acronym category because it consists of the initial letters of the words in the phrase "On The Way." According to Manurung et al. (2020), "OTW" can be classified as slang in the acronym category used in informal conversations, especially in communication among friends or student groups to provide brief and efficient updates on someone's whereabouts.

z) Café Hopping

Meaning : The activity of visiting several cafés in one time or day, usually to hang out, take photos, or try different menus.

Often part of the lifestyle of students who like to explore new places.

Sentence : *"Weekend ini aku lawan buhannya handak café hopping di daerah komet bjb situ, hunting kopi lawan mencari suasana kalcer."*

Situation : Students conversation while planning a hangout or short escape after midterm week.

Word formation analysis are Compounding (Hidayat et al., 2020): Consists of two words - "café" (a place to hang out) + "hopping" (moving quickly from place to place). This combination forms a new meaning different from the literal meanings of each word. Borrowing: The word "café" originates from French, adopted into English, and then directly used by Indonesian speakers. Fresh and Creative (Manurung et al., 2020): This term is often used by young people and netizens in the context of contemporary lifestyle, especially on social media.

aa) Guys

Category : Borrowing + Slang (adapted from English), used as an informal address in everyday conversation.

Sentence : *"Guys, adakah yang handak ke perpustakaan habis matkul?"*

Situation : Casual communication among friends or student groups.

The term "guys" is categorized as borrowing because it originates from English and is directly adopted into Indonesian without significant

changes in form. Literally, the word means "men" or "males," but in everyday conversation, especially among young people and students, its meaning is extended to serve as an informal address directed at a group of people regardless of gender, similar to "friends" or "mates." The use of "guys" in a sentence like "*Guys, adakah yang handak ke perpustakaan habis matkul?*" shows that the word functions as a casual and friendly attention-getter in informal communication. According to Hidayat et al. (2020), "guys" falls under the borrowing category because it is taken directly from a foreign language, namely English, and used in Indonesian without morphological changes. According to Manurung et al. (2020), this term can be classified as slang of the borrowing type, which is often used in informal conversations to create a familiar and relaxed atmosphere among friends or student groups.

2. The factor that influence English student to use English slang words

To find out the factors that influence English students in using English slang words in their communication, the researcher used interview techniques with 5 students majoring in English education department who the researcher took from the class of 2023 and 2024 who were identified as most often using English slang words in daily communication while on campus, especially during classroom interactions. then in the interview the researcher found the factors that caused them to be influenced to use English slang.

a. Slangwords as a Symbol of Identity and Group Belonging

All participants emphasized that the use of slang plays a crucial role in constructing and expressing their identity within a group. They shared that in many social settings, especially among friends and peer communities, there tends to be a distinctive "language" often made up of shared slang expressions that acts as a social marker, signaling one's membership, familiarity, and alignment with the group.

“Each group or hangout usually has a unique style of speech, including certain slangs that they often use. So if we're used to it, we can immediately tell which circle this kid is from.” – YAF

MI also highlighted that slang can act almost like a social password, opening doors to deeper conversations and connections:

“If we understand and use the same slang terms, it's usually easier to get along. It feels like there is a special code that makes us feel part of them.” – MI

Similarly, MR pointed out how the use of familiar slang can immediately identify someone as being on the same wavelength:

“If we use that term, automatically other people who hear it can immediately know, ‘Oh, this kid is on the same frequency.’” – MR

This shared use of slang was often seen as a bonding mechanism, a way to strengthen the sense of belonging and mutual understanding within the group.

TP mentioned that mastering group slangword makes it easier to be accepted:

“If we understand and can use the same slang, we become more accepted.” – TP

Meanwhile, NTR emphasizes that the inability to understand or use group-specific slang can lead to feelings of exclusion:

“Slang is a kind of insider language, if we don't understand it, we can feel like alien.” – NTR

Moreover, in new or unfamiliar social environments, participants generally agreed that they would consciously or unconsciously adapt their language use in order to fit in with the group. They described this adaptation as an important social skill necessary to build relationships and avoid alienation.

“I will try to adjust myself little by little, so that I can connect with others.” – NTR

“I try to understand and occasionally use the terms they use, so I can get closer.” – MR

“I follow their style of speaking, sometimes without realizing it.” – TP

MI also confirmed the same tendency, explaining that adjusting to group slang is often a natural and gradual process:

“Usually, if you hang out a lot, you automatically get carried away with their style of speaking, including the slang.” – MI

Participants generally perceived these adjustments not as a loss of personal identity, but as an enrichment of their social toolkit. Adapting to different slangs allowed them to move fluidly across different social groups and contexts, reinforcing both personal and collective identities simultaneously.

The participants' experiences revealed that slang usage is closely intertwined with social perception how they are viewed and judged by

others and their efforts to achieve group inclusion. Using slang could influence whether they were perceived positively as friendly and relatable, or negatively as informal or unrefined.

TP shared that speaking with slang often shaped how others saw her personality:

“People think I’m slang or really relaxed just because I use slangwords.” – TP

Conversely, MR experienced instances where slang use attracted negative judgments:

“Some people think I’m not polite or educated enough.” – MR

These experiences illustrate that slang carries social connotations, and speakers are often aware of how their choice of words could affect their image within different social groups. As a result, some participants admitted to consciously adjusting their language to fit the expectations of the people they were interacting with. TP emphasized the need to adapt in order to avoid being seen as different or alienated:

“Sometimes we feel that we need to adapt ourselves in order not to be perceived as foreign or different.” – TP

Another important point raised by participants was how a lack of familiarity with group-specific slang could lead to feelings of exclusion or social awkwardness. This was particularly common when interacting with people from different cultural backgrounds, age groups, or social circles.

NTR described the experience of being out of touch with new slang as feeling left behind:

“It was like... missing the train.” – NTR

MR humorously likened the experience to trying to learn a foreign language in a very short time:

“It was like learning a foreign language in a short time.” – MR

MI also shared that not understanding slang could break the flow of interaction:

*“If we don't understand the slang, sometimes we don't connect.”
– MI*

These reflections suggest that social perceptions and group inclusion are important factors that influence the use of slang. Slang not only functions as a medium of communication but also as a gatekeeper for social belonging; it can strengthen one's integration into a community or create social barriers when not mastered. Participants' experiences reinforce the idea that mastering the slang used by a particular group is essential for smoother social interaction, better acceptance, and avoiding feelings of alienation. Thus, slang functions as both a unifying and excluding tool depending on the speaker's familiarity and skill in using it appropriately.

Most of the interviewees revealed that they often adjusted their speaking style to be more accepted in a group. TP said:

“Sometimes we have to adjust ourselves to make the conversation more relevant. If the style is too different, I'm afraid I'll be considered weird or not understand the context.”—TP

MR also revealed that adjusting language style is often done, but not automatically:

"It's not automatic. Usually, in the beginning I will listen more and observe how they interact and use language. I will try to communicate in my own style first. If it turns out that my style is accepted and there's no problem in the conversation, I'll keep it that way. But, if I feel that there is a bit of a 'gap' or difficulty in really connecting because of the difference in language style, then I will gradually adjust, taking some elements from their way of speaking so that I can connect more."—MR

This shows that language adjustment is a gradual process that allows students to feel more connected to their group.

b. Slangwords as a Tool to Express Self and Emotions

Participants generally felt that slang offered a more natural and relatable way to express themselves, especially in informal settings. Unlike formal language, which can sometimes feel rigid or distant, slang allowed them to communicate with greater spontaneity, emotional richness, and authenticity. Through slang, they could reveal parts of their personalities that might not easily come through when using standard or formal expressions.

"Sometimes using slang is more natural and spontaneous, not stiff like formal language." — TP

Similarly, MR pointed out that slang provided a medium to show a lighter or more humorous side of themselves, particularly when interacting with friends or peers:

"Slang can be a way for us to express a more relaxed or humorous side of ourselves." — MR

NTR highlighted that slang usage could project the speaker's mood or personal vibe more honestly and vividly:

“Slang can show our mood or personality more honestly, especially when we are having a casual conversation.” – NTR

Meanwhile, YAF shared that motivational slang expressions like "you got this" or affirmations like "no cap" (meaning "seriously" or "no lie") could boost emotions such as confidence and enthusiasm:

“Using slang like ‘you can do it’ or ‘no cap’ makes you more energized and confident.” – YAF

MI also agreed, stating that slang gives color to conversations and helps express emotional nuances that might otherwise be hard to convey through plain or formal English:

"If you use slang, the conversation feels livelier. You can show your feelings more freely, whether it's happy, upset, or joking around." – MI

Participants' reflections indicate that self-expression and emotional communication are key factors that encourage them to use slang. Slang allows them to articulate their feelings, attitudes and aspects of their identity in a way that feels authentic to themselves, especially in peer contexts where emotional expression is highly valued.

The students perceive slang not merely as trendy language, but as a personal and social tool to craft meaning, demonstrate identity, and shape unique ways of communicating. Several participants highlighted how slang offers a playground for linguistic creativity. MR shared:

"Slang often comes from puns, abbreviations, or unique combinations of words. The process of its formation itself shows creativity in language."—MR

This perspective was echoed by NTR who explained how the creation of slang includes remixing familiar language structures to generate fresh expressions:

“Slang is a very broad scope of creativity in language... giving new meanings to existing words. It shows how young people have a fresh and innovative way.”—NTR

Students often develop slang terms within their friend groups as a form of linguistic innovation. These words and expressions are typically not understood outside the group, making them a “secret code” that strengthens group identity. MI shared:

“My friends and I like to make up our own terms from abbreviations of names, puns, or funny events.”—MI

Likewise, MR explained how even trending slang can be made more personal through exaggerated tone or context, enhancing its expressive power:

“Sometimes I use trendy slang but with exaggerated intonation or expression, that can also be entertaining in itself.”—MR

Slang not only provides creative freedom but also acts as a way to be more authentic and comfortable. TP and YAF both said that slang makes them feel more relaxed and true to themselves in conversations. As TP stated:

“With slang, I can speak more freely and comfortably without having to be too formal. So I can be more honest, more relaxed, and show my true side.”—TP

MR added a balanced view by noting that self-expression can occur through both informal and formal language, depending on the context:

“‘Who we really are’ is broad, and formal language also has its own role... But when talking with friends, using your own language is much more comfortable because there is no burden.”—MR

Students also recognized that most contemporary slang originates from youth culture. They attribute this trend to young people’s close engagement with social media, openness to experimentation, and desire to be different. MR said:

"Young people are the main driving force in the development of today's slang. We have unique cultural references and intense social interactions."—MR

NTR further emphasized the group-based nature of slang creation:

"Young people have sharp brains to create new things! Then we continue to stick with friends, so automatically our own language appears to be more solid."—NTR

The creativity doesn’t stop at the lexical level; students also play with pronunciation, spelling, and expression to enhance humor and originality. YAF noted how using phrases like “auto buyar” or “mager pol” adds a dramatic or comedic twist that regular language cannot offer.

c. Friendship Environment and Peer Influence

All interviewees agreed that friendship environment influences the way they speak on a daily basis. MI said that:

"The influence of the friendship environment is really big in my opinion. We are social creatures, so unconsciously there will definitely be adjustments in the way we speak so that we can be more accepted and interact well."—MI

Interviewee YAF also emphasized this influence:

"Friendship environment is very influential, because my speaking style often changes according to the people I often meet."—YAF

MR also added:

"in my opinion. If our friends often use certain terms, we'll follow suit. It's like a second 'mother tongue' in the circle of friends."—MR

All interviewees indicated that they tend to adapt their speech style to that of their friends, especially if they feel accepted in the group.

The Peers play an important role in the introduction and use of slang.

MI said:

"Well, the influence is definitely felt. It was precisely from my peers that I first encountered many new slangs. They were the ones who used it first, and then because they often heard it and interacted with it, it became a habit for me to use those terms."—MI

TP adds :

"My peers are also my main source of knowing the latest slangs. They are usually quicker to pick up on language trends from social media or from interactions with other groups."—TP

This phenomenon shows that peers serve as the main channel for introducing trending slangs among university students.

d. Language Adjustment in New Environments and Language Globalization

Most interviewees reported that their language style changed after they adapted to the new environment. YAF stated:

"Yes, after joining the campus environment, I use English-Indonesian mixed language more often and use new terms that I never used before when I was in high school."—YAF

MR also expressed the same thing:

"I really feel it! The new environment has its own language 'color'. If we interact often, there will definitely be reciprocity. I became more familiar with the terms they often use, and without realizing it, it also entered my daily conversation."—MR

This phenomenon shows that students adapt to the new environment and introduce language elements that are more relevant to the group.

The Participants also emphasized how the internet and social media open up exposure to various language styles from various regions and countries, which indirectly influence the way young people communicate.

MI: "I really feel it. Chatting styles are now different depending on the platform..."

YAF: "I really feel it. Now speaking styles are more expressive and a mix of Indonesian and English because of the influence of content on social media."

TP: "Yes, I really feel it. In the past, speaking styles were more formal or standard, but now many have mixed it with slang from social media."

NTR: "Yes, the changes are very significant... the internet and social media are like opening a window to various language styles and slang from various regions and even other countries. As a result, young people's speaking styles have become more fluid, more creative in mixing languages, and quicker to adopt new terms..."

MR: "The changes are very clear. In the past, slang was probably more limited to direct friendships. Now, because of the internet and social media, we are exposed to a variety of language styles from various regions and even countries. This indirectly shapes and changes the way we communicate."

e. Social Media as the Main Source of Slangwords

All participants agreed that social media plays a huge role in introducing and spreading the English slang they use daily. MR even calls social media the "factory" and "distributor" of slang in the modern era.

MI: "Very big. There are so many slangs that I first heard from social media, especially from YouTube, TikTok, and Twitter. Sometimes I even know it from viral content."

YAF: "Social media has a huge influence. Because I can find out about new slangs that are going viral and being used by many people, so I quickly catch on."

TP: "It's a big influence. From social media I can see and hear a lot of new slang words that I didn't know before. Sometimes from TikTok videos, Instagram stories, or Twitter posts, there are so many new words that I end up using them because I get used to seeing them."

NTR: "It's really big, because... Sometimes it might be like someone holding a cellphone, like that, according to that person, there is free time, scrolling, like that waiting for new personal words,"

MR: "I think the influence of social media is super big. I think almost all the new slangs that I know now started from the internet, especially platforms like TikTok or Instagram. Social media is like the 'factory' and 'distributor' of slang nowadays."

TikTok and Instagram were specifically emphasized by MR, in addition to YouTube and Twitter which have been mentioned by other informants, as the main platforms where they first encountered English slang. MR also highlighted the speed at which information spreads on these platforms.

MI: "More often from social media. Because I'm really active on platforms like YouTube, Instagram, and TikTok. There, new terms often appear, especially if they go viral."

YAF: "More often from social media, because I open TikTok, Twitter, or Instagram almost every day."

TP: "The first time I learned about it was from the internet, and until now I have gotten it most often from the internet, especially social media like Instagram, TikTok, and Twitter."

NTR: "The first time, and most often it gets on social media anyway..."

MR: ""For slangs that are really hot and have just appeared, I usually find out first from social media. You see, the information spreads really fast there."

Participants adds a perspective on the role of social media algorithms in accelerating the spread of slang. Interesting and highly-interacted content will more easily go viral and reach more users.

MI: "Because the format is fast and visual. For example, from a funny video or meme, and then it gets re-shared..."

YAF: "In my opinion, because social media is a place where young people are very active, so if there is a term that is funny or relates, many people will immediately use it and go viral."

TP: "Social media is really quick to spread anything, including slang. Because one person creates content using a certain slang, then it goes viral, eventually many others follow suit..."

NTR: "Because the video is fyp loh so maybe it's viral, yes, viral. So it's more quickly informed."

MR: ""Social media, especially visual platforms like TikTok, have tremendous viral power... Social media algorithms also play a big role in accelerating this spread."

MR and MI gave concrete examples of slang from social media that has now become a common part of daily conversation, such as "vibes" and "relate".

MI: "...For example like "literally," "no one," "CMIW (Correct Me If I'm Wrong)," "NGL (Not Gonna Lie)," or "TBH (To Be Honest)."

At first, I just saw it on the internet, but now it's carried over into everyday conversation..."

MR: "'A lot. For example, the word 'vibes'... now it's part of everyday conversation... And then there's 'relate', which is often used when discussing similar experiences or feelings with other people. I used to see it in social media comments, but now it's automatically used when we talk."

f. Slang as a Marker of Modernity and a Source of Confidence

All informants agreed that the use of trending slang gives the impression of being up to date and understanding the new trend of slangwords. They feel that using slang shows that they are aware of popular language among their peers and are not behind on information (updated, not outdated).

MI: "...usually people who understand a lot of slang give the impression of being more up to date..."

YAF: "...if you use trending slang, it feels like you are more in touch with children of the same age, and it also looks like you are not behind the times."

TP: "...if we understand trending slang, people will think that we are following the development of the times, not outdated."

NTR: "...if we can use popular slang, it shows that we are aware of the development of the times and are not behind on information."

MR: "...using slang can give the impression of being more contemporary or up to date... it's more about how we adapt to the language that is currently commonly used among our peers."

The use of trending slangwords correlates with feelings of comfort, connection, and confidence in social interactions, because it creates a sense of having a "common language" with the group.

MI: "...when I'm talking and using trending slang words, I feel more confident."

TP: "...obviously more confident because it looks like we are following the times and don't look old-fashioned."

NTR: "...there is a feeling of being more accepted and 'connected'. Because we have a 'common language'..."

MR: "...using a trendy language style can provide a sense of comfort and be more connected to the people around you... a sense of security and acceptance in social interactions."

English slang is not only a product of modern trends but also an intentional linguistic strategy used by students to innovate, express their identities, and engage with their social environment. It is a testament to how language evolves within cultural and interpersonal spaces, especially among youth who seek both distinction and connection.

B. Discussion

1. Types of English slang words used by English students in daily conversation.

The research found that the English students at Antasari state Islamic university Banjarmasin actively incorporated a variety of English slang words in their daily conversations. These slang words could be categorized into several types based on the classification theories proposed by Hidayat et al. (2020) and Manurung et al. (2020).

According to Hidayat et al. (2020), slang terms can be classified into ten categories: coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back-formation, acronym, derivation, conversion (zero derivation), and multiple processes. Meanwhile, Manurung et al. (2020) suggest five categories: fresh and creative,

flippant, imitative, acronym, and clipping. By combining these two frameworks, the researcher categorized the slang words found in this study accordingly.

Several slang words used by the students fall into the **coinage** category, such as "Glow Up" and "Ghosting". Coinage refers to the invention of entirely new words or the creative combination of existing words without following standard rules. "Ghosting," for example, derives from "ghost" but has been redefined informally to mean disappearing suddenly, especially in communication contexts.

In the **borrowing** category, words like "Vibe," "Cringe," "Mood," "Deep," "Flexing," "Estetik," "Kalcer," and "Guys" were found. Borrowing involves adopting words from other languages. Notably, "Kalcer," a localized form of "culture," demonstrates how English words are adapted into Indonesian slang usage.

Compounding was another significant category observed, with examples such as "Low Effort," "Plot Twist," "Red Flag," "Green Flag," "Love Bombing," "Hidden Gem," and "Café Hopping." Compounding, as described by Hidayat et al. (2020), is the combination of two or more words to form a new, complex word without changing the original forms.

The research also identified examples of **blending**, such as "Softboi" (Soft + Boy), where two words are partially merged into one. Blending demonstrates the students' linguistic creativity in informal contexts.

Derivation appeared in the usage of words like "Oversharing," where affixes are added to root words to form new meanings. This finding aligns with

the theoretical explanation that derivation involves modifying the form of a word to create a new one with a different grammatical function.

Regarding **acronyms**, the students frequently used terms such as "OOTD" (Outfit of the Day), "FOMO" (Fear of Missing Out), "DM" (Direct Message), "FYP" (For You Page), "POV" (Point of View), "FYI" (For Your Information), and "OTW" (On The Way). Acronyms represent the initial letters of multiple words and are commonly found in informal and digital communication.

In addition, there was evidence of **multiple processes** in words like "Ghosting," where both borrowing and conversion occur simultaneously. The word "ghost" (noun) undergoes a functional shift to become a verb, illustrating multiple processes of word formation.

Further linking to Manurung et al.'s (2020) categories, many of the slang terms used by the students were categorized as **fresh and creative**. Words such as "Savage," "Slay," and "Café Hopping" exemplify the use of highly imaginative language in informal settings. These terms show how students express complex ideas and social emotions with stylistic flair.

Although the **flippant**, **imitative**, **clipping**, and **back-formation** categories proposed by Manurung et al. (2020) and Hidayat et al. (2020) were not as dominantly found in the current data, a few elements like "guys" (clipped from "young guys") and casual contractions like "FYI" could be seen as minor representations of these categories.

Thus, the results align well with the theoretical frameworks provided by Hidayat et al. (2020) and Manurung et al. (2020), reinforcing the idea that slang is

a vital part of youthful, informal communication, particularly in a globalized educational environment like that of Antasari state Islamic university Banjarmasin.

2. The factor that influence English Student to use English slang words

The findings show that the use of English slang words among English Education students is influenced by a combination of personal, social, cultural, and technological factors. These include the need for identity and group belonging, emotional expression, peer influence, language adaptation, exposure to social media, and perceptions of modernity. These findings are consistent with previous theories and research conducted by Frasasti Wahyu Nuraeni & John Pahamzah (2021), Annisa Muty Nur Ami et al. (2023), and Novita Dewi, Angga Prasetya & Alvian R. U. Sitanggang (2023).

First, the findings indicate that slang is used as a symbol of identity and group membership. Participants shared that within social settings, especially among close peers, the use of slang helped them feel more accepted and connected. This reflects Nuraeni & Pahamzah's (2021) theory that slang helps individuals build and maintain their social identity. It also aligns with Novita Dewi et al. (2023), who emphasize the significant role of peer groups in shaping language use. Slang creates a shared code or "social password" among group members, helping to include those who understand it and subtly exclude those who do not.

Second, the findings show that slang serves as an effective tool for emotional expression and self-representation. Participants stated that slang makes

their communication feel more natural, spontaneous, and expressive compared to formal language. They emphasized how slang helps convey mood, humor, and personality in a more authentic way. This supports the theory of Nuraeni & Pahamzah (2021), who mention that slang is a space for linguistic creativity and emotional expression, particularly among young people who seek more personal and relatable communication.

Third, peer influence was found to be a dominant factor in slang usage. All participants agreed that their friends were the primary source of new slang words, which later became part of their daily speech. This finding strengthens the perspective of Annisa Muty Nur Ami et al. (2023), who state that slang spreads primarily through environments frequently accessed by youth, including direct social interaction. It also supports Novita Dewi et al. (2023), who highlight the role of peer networks in adopting language variations, especially in informal contexts.

Fourth, the findings reveal that students often adjust their language when entering new environments, such as the university setting. Several participants stated that their speaking style changed after becoming part of the academic community, where they encountered mixed-language use and new expressions. This supports the concept of language adaptation and interference mentioned by Annisa Muty Nur Ami et al. (2023), and reinforces Nuraeni & Pahamzah's (2021) idea that slang reflects the broader dynamics of social and cultural change.

Fifth, the study found that social media is the most influential factor in spreading and popularizing English slang among students. All participants

consistently mentioned platforms like TikTok, Instagram, Twitter, and YouTube as their main sources for learning and adopting new slang terms. This confirms the theories of all three scholars, who agree that technological advancement and media exposure significantly shape youth language practices. The role of social media algorithms in amplifying viral content further accelerates slang dissemination, making it a key driver of linguistic trends.

Moreover, the findings show that students view the use of trending slang as a marker of modernity and relevance. Using up-to-date slang allows them to feel confident, relatable, and socially aligned with their peers. This supports the notion proposed by Nuraeni & Pahamzah (2021) that slang reflects current social trends and youth lifestyle. Participants mentioned that using slang helps them avoid being perceived as outdated (*kudet*), which contributes to a sense of belonging and enhances their confidence in social interactions.

Lastly, the findings confirm and enrich the existing theories regarding the use of slang among youth. The students' experiences show that slang is not merely a trendy or playful form of speech, but a complex linguistic and social tool. It allows students to express identity, connect emotionally, bond with peers, adapt linguistically, and stay informed about cultural shifts. These results illustrate that the use of English slang is an intentional and dynamic practice that reflects students' efforts to navigate both social and linguistic realities in their daily lives.

