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SEMANTIC CHANGES USED BY MILLENNIAL GENERATION ON INSTAGRAM

Yashinta Farahsani[1], Patria Handung Jaya[2], Ika Puspita Rini[3]
[1]Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta.
[2]Language Training Center, [3]Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta
Corresponding *e-mail*: *yashinta_hime@yahoo.com*

Abstract

Instagram is an application that lets users take photos and videos then share them on various social media. They also can put representative comments in those photos and videos. One interesting thing about the Instagram users' comments is they always update the new vocabulary developed in cyberspace which is then applied in the real world. In Indonesia, Instagram users also do the same, therefore many new vocabularies emerge and are used, for example, tercyduk, ngakak online, salfok, baper, etc. This research aims to find out the types of those new vocabularies based on their category and meaning, and also the use of those vocabularies. The semantic approach is used in analyzing the words because this approach focuses on finding the meaning of a word or a phrase. Therefore, after knowing the meaning, it will be easier to find out the use of each word or phrase.

Keywords: *semantic changes; Instagram; millennial generation; new vocabulary*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a dynamic means of communication that keeps developing from time to time, especially in a digital world like today. The freedom of expression that exists in the status quo right now makes the society feel free to express their opinion, even with the diction that is not familiar before. One of the factors that cause this situation is the existence of social media. The relation between social media and language development was also initiated by Seargeant & Tagg (2014: 2) who stated

"One of the results of the rise of sites such as Facebook is that they have transformed how people can interact. They do not simply offer an alternative way of engaging in the same forms of communicative interaction that were available before their emergence; they also provide several notably different communicative dynamics and structures."

It means that the more ways of communication appear the more language can develop.

Social media, a platform that is mostly used by the millennial generation, gives people more opportunities to communicate without having to meet face to face with others. Wahana (2015) stated that the millennial generation is a generation whose life cannot be separated and very related to information technology. Thus, for the millennial generation, the interaction can still happen online whenever and wherever they are. This idea is supported by Seargeant & Tagg (2014) saying that communication technology lets people connected without minding the distance. Not only do they can interact with people that they know, but they also can give a comment or criticize someone's post even to a person that they never know. Social media such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram allow us to post a status or picture that can be easily seen and criticized by all people around the world. Society nowadays is more vocal in social media rather than in their real life.

From all of the social media mentioned before, Instagram is one of the social media that has the most active users. Based on Hu, Manikonda, & Kambhampati (2014) stated "Since its launch in October 2010, it has attracted

more than 150 million active users, with an average of 55 million photos uploaded by users per day, and more than 16 billion photos shared so far". Furthermore, it is teenagers and youth as the millennial generation who are active users of it. This statement is supported by Herring & Kapidzic (2015) who said that teenagers nowadays are moving from Facebook to Instagram because they think that it is cooler and most parents don't have it. Instagram is a platform that allows its users to share any information with others by uploading pictures or videos. Additional information is usually inserted as the caption below the pictures or the videos. There is a comment feature on it that allows the active users to give comments. The comments vary from good supportive comments to very rude and mean comments. From those comments, new vocabularies emerge which are then usually used not only in cyberspace but also in real-life conversation.

The same thing happens in Indonesian active Instagram users. Putri (2018) claimed that in Indonesia, 38% of the citizens are active Instagram users. Looking at the fact, there is no doubt that many new Indonesian vocabularies are formed to express what the users feel about the pictures, videos, or even the caption. The new vocabularies are in form of both words and phrases such as *julid, mimin, halu, pelakor, leh uga, the real sultan*, etc. The problem with this situation is that those new vocabularies sometimes create confusion for those who haven't known their meanings.

After analyzing the background and the problem, the writers want to find out the types of those new vocabularies based on their category and meaning. Furthermore, the writers want to know when and in what situation does the millennial generation uses those vocabularies. The writers expect that this research can give benefit the society practically, in terms of using the words well that can lead to the use of social media wisely. Theoretically, this research is expected to be the reference for further research.

METHODOLOGY

This study is qualitative descriptive research. The research subject was taken from social media chats (Instagram's comments). The object of the research was a vocabulary that was newly developed on Instagram's comments. The technique of data collection was the documentation method. The documentation method was used to find data about things that have been determined. By using this method, the writer could use free sentences.

The first step of the data collection technique was performing documentation techniques to collect data from Instagram's comments. The second step was data analysis. Since this research tried to find the meaning of a word or a phrase, to analyze the data, this research used semantic analysis. The last step was identification and classification. During this step, the data were identified and classified based on their category, meaning, and usage. The instruments used in this research were laptops and cell phones.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Definitions of semantic changes

Sheard (1966: 12) defines semantic change as the change in the meanings of words over time, it is the development and change of the semantic structure of a word that is always a source of qualitative and quantitative development of the vocabulary. It is stated by Lyons (1981: 179) that scholars are aware that language changes with time.

Cited from JunRivai (2013), regardless of damaging the standard language or not, slang vocabulary enriches the Indonesian language. Indonesian speakers must be able to distinguish between the standard and the developing. It is not known who created and popularized it, suddenly we are often

heard by the vocabulary that we have never heard before.

Slang language has appeared since the early 70s. Initially, people used it so that people outside their community did not understand, so they did not need to secretly talk about negative things. Eventually, the habit began to be imitated by teenagers, even becoming increasingly varied in vocabulary. For example, the word "*sayayang*" (means "I") in Jakarta or Betawi dialect, was

Semantic Change and Processes of Word Formation

New words are constantly coming into use, and not only new words, but also new pronunciations and even new grammatical forms. At the same time, old words, old forms, and old pronunciations are gradually dropping out of use. Undoubtedly, the most conspicuous type of semantic change is the appearance of new words (Kadhim, 2012). For instance, *alay, lebay, garing, jayus, tercyduk, ember*, etc. These new words have been pouring into the Indonesian slang language, and today the language is acquiring many new words every year.

One of the major tasks faced by lexicographers in preparing new editions of their dictionaries is to collect the thousands of new words which have appeared since their last edition (Hollmann, 2009: 15).

Many different ways of acquiring such new words, some of them exceedingly common, others rather unusual. Indonesian gets new words using an easily defined process employed by users of Indonesian. Such processes are listed as follows (Traugott, 1982: 121):

 1. Derivation

The derivation is the forming of new words by combining derivational affixes or bound bases with existing words. Here are some examples of this category:
 a. 'Unfaedah' is one of the new slang words which means 'not beneficial'. This word is often used by a netizen

changed into "*gue", "ogut*" or "*gout*", the terms for parents ("*bapak*" and "*Ibu*") turns into "*bokap*" and "*nyokap*". Because so often they use it in various places, after a long time people understand what they mean. Therefore, Semantic change is just as common as other types of change, phonological change, morphological change, and syntactic change. Words are still changing their meaning today (Kadhim, 2012).

to comment on a situation, someone's status, or someone's comment. For example: *"Gue nggak ikut joging ah. Nirfaedah bagi gue."* (I won't go jogging. It's unbeneficial for me.). The word 'faedah' belongs to the noun. However, Indonesian netizens try to change its part of speech to be adjective' and added by 'un' which is a negative expression in English. Therefore, the word 'unfaedah' turns into an adjective that means 'not beneficial'.
 b. 'Tercyduk' comes from the basic word 'ciduk/gayung' which means 'scoop/water deeper. While the word 'menciduk/terciduk' has a figurative meaning that means arresting. This term is often used by police officers when arresting suspects in a case. The beginning of why the letter 'i' was changed to 'y' is thought to come from the typo. Maybe after this typo happens, the word 'tercyduk' becomes more popular. Sometimes, it is changed into 'tercyduck'. For example: "*Tercyduk apaan sih? Kepo gue.*" (What is *tercyduk*? I want to know.).
 2. Invention

The invention is the process in which the words are invented. For example, is the word 'minceu' or 'mimin'. Its original word is 'administrator' which means someone whose job is to control the operation of business, organization, or plan. In its use, there is a process of clipping in this word which is then often written or spoken as

'admin. On Instagram, the one who handles a certain account is also called admin. However, 'minceu' or 'mimin' is now more common to address them' The use of this word is as followed:

a. *@sac.umy: "Hello guys. Kali ini mimin mau kasih tau nih siapa aja Fasilitator DIC kemarin (semester genap)......"*("Hello guys, Now mimin would like to tell you the facilitators of DIC last semester")

b. *@lambe_turah: "Siapose yang koar koar di sosial media? Minceu bukan ya??"* ("Who was the one shouting on social media? Is it minceu??"). Both admins on their account called themselves in the third person singular as *mimin* and *minceu.*

3. Clipping

Clipping is the process in which a new word is formed by cutting off the beginning of the end of a word, or both leaving a part to stand for the whole. The word 'Halu' is an example of this category. 'Halu' which comes from the word 'halusinasi' in Indonesian means 'hallucinations' in English has the same meaning in its use. However, the netizen in social media, especially on Instagram, usually cut this word into 'halu' to address people who always hallucinate or those who do not accept their reality. These are examples of this word.

a. A comment for Indonesian celebrity named Lucinta Luna who is suspected a trans woman @nedanoraridahh: "Ya Allah tingkat kehaluannya makin tinggi" ("Oh, God...his halu level is getting higher")

b. @atixgee: "ini siapa? Koq halu?" ("Who is this? Why does he halu (hallucinate)?")

c. @icaalubiss: "HALU"

4. Blending

Blending is the fusion of two words into one, usually the first of one word with the last part of another. 'Sapose' or 'Siapose' is an example of this category. Both of the words are usually used to express their original phrase 'siapa sih' in Indonesian and 'who' in English. The use

of those two words on Instagram is as followed:

a. @lambe_turah: "Siapose yang koar koar di sosial media?" ("Who was the one shouting on social media?)

b. @ahlamsarahh: "iki sapose??" ("Who is he?)

5. Acronyms

Acronyms is formed from the initials or beginning segments of a succession of words. These are the examples of this category:

a. 'kepo' which stands for 'Knowing Every Particular Object'. This word is not used as what it means. Instead, this word is used to name a nosy person who always wants to know other people's business. These are the examples of the word when it is used on Instagram:

b. @heavenlyforest: "Kepo mukanya setelah oplas" ("I want to know his face after the plastic surgery."). Roy Kiyoshi, one of the Indonesian hosts, just did plastic surgery on his face and it made society curious about his new face.

c. @manggie_cream: "Beb, serius kepoin IG aku ya, ratusan testi masuk dan itu ASLI dari HP saya, ada cream wajah bagus bgt hasilnya, aman busui bumil...." ("Hey baby, seriously, go check out my Instagram account. Hundreds of testimonies are received and they are REAL from my phone. I have a face cream that is effective and safe for pregnant women & breastfeeding mothers...."). This is the comment on the prank video. However, one Instagram user talked out of the topic and promote her products. She insisted the netizen be 'kepo' to find out her Instagram account.

d. 'B' is also used by many millennial generations nowadays. This word stands for 'biasa' in Indonesian and 'so so' in English. Netizens commonly use this word to express their opinion of something that they think not really special or so so. For example:

e. @yoon_cel1l03: "Lucunya juga b aja :")" ("It's not that funny"). This person commented on a prank video about a clown throwing a tart cake at strangers.

f. @ikhsannu: "Keterlaluan Anda yang mengatakan ini B aja bahkan seperti mainan. Ketika ini tetiba nemplok di kepala Anda, Anda tidak akan mampu memakainya lebih dari 1 menit karena Anda akan merasa menghina diri Anda sendiri ...." ("How outrageous you are who said that this is just so so or even like a toy. If this crown suddenly landed on your head, you won't be able to wear it for more than one minute because you will feel that you insult yourselves...."). This man can't share people's opinions about the brand new crown of Miss Grand Indonesia. People said that the crown design was so so and not special. Therefore, he defended Miss Grand International Organization.

6. Borrowing

Borrowing is added by Sheard (1966: 43) that the simplest and most obvious source of all is the process of Borrowing. Indonesian has been a prodigious borrower of words from other languages throughout its history, and an ample number of borrowed words are now in it. This has come about through invasions, immigration, exploration, and trade. Here are some examples of this category:

a. '*Julid*' means a term used for someone who always talks bad about a certain person, situation, or condition. The term *julid* comes from the word binjulid, Sundanese. The meaning of binjulid according to the Indonesian dictionary itself is jealousy or envy. The word *julid* comes from the word *julita* which means children. Based on the two meanings of the words *binjulid* and *julita*, now the term *julid* can be used to refer to someone who is too nosy in commenting on someone else. For example:

b. @rangga_hiday: "*Rempong banget lu pada, mayoritas lu aja sering nyinyir sama julid-in orang. Itu adat ketimuran juga kah?? Lebih baik ngaca sebelum menilai orang.........*" ("Why are you bothered. The majority of people here like to talk bad about others. Is that an eastern culture too? Judge yourself before you judge others."). This comment was found in the picture of one Indonesian celebrity who was going to get married and she was having a bachelorette party. On her face, there was a picture of a man's genital drawn by her friends with lipstick. The negative comments attacking her were uncountable and then there was this netizen who stood up for her.

c. @muslimahdailycom: "*Saat ini fenomena julid atau nyinyir sedang banyak dilakukan kaum muda.*" (" Nowadays, the phenomena of *Julid* or grumpy is lit among the youth"). This comment was found in an Islamic Instagram account that discussed the current phenomena about julid (talks bad about a certain person, situation, or condition.)

d. 'Zonk' means that the reality that we face does not match our expectations (in every context). It comes from the English word that means hit or strike, fall or cause to fall suddenly and heavily asleep or lose consciousness. However, this word has a different meaning when it is used in Indonesian. It turns into getting nothing after a big struggle. For example @kenmarchello: "*Emoh nonton horror Indonesia...selalu ZONK, mending nonton film lawan Suzanna.*" ("I don't want to watch Indonesian horror movies...They are always ZONK. Better to watch Suzanna's movies.") The netizen writing this comment was disappointed with most of the Indonesian horror movies that don't fit his expectation. Therefore, he decided not to watch any Indonesian horror movies.

7. Combining

Combining is another way of exploiting foreign languages to pillage their vocabularies to extract morphemes which can then be imported and used as building blocks for constructing words in another language, for example, English and Indonesian. One of the most popular ones is '*kids jaman now*' which means kids in the modern era. Besides, '*jaman now*' is not always combined with the kid. It is also possible to combine it with other words. For example:

a. @lambe_turah: "*Artist jaman now yang diharapkan jadi pacar cewek-cewek ketemuan ama master lawak kawakan.....*" ("Celebrity jaman now (these days) who is expected to be every girl's boyfriend has met the master of comedy...."). Indonesian most popular teenager actor nowadays, Iqbal Ramadhan, met Indro 'Warkop', the most famous comedian in Indonesia. Iqbal becomes the most wanted guy for girls after he played 'Dillan' in the movie with the same title)

b. @ravdi_andalang: "*Deh laki jaman now saling sindir menyindir di IG.....*" ("Gosh, men jaman now (these days) quip each other on Instagram") This comment was addressed to Robby Purba and Roy Kiyoshi, 2 Indonesian hosts, who used to work together but recently Robby decided to end the contract because he thought that Roy was not professional. However, they did not meet to solve the problem, instead, they post sarcastic statements through their Instagram story).

Types of Semantic Change

Stockwell & Minkova (2001: 5) state that there are four basic types of semantic change:

1. Generalization

It is the spread of meaning from a narrowing to a broader class of things. Here a word increases its range of meaning over time, for example, *gabut, peres, cabe-cabean, terong-terongan, etc.* However, it is mentioned by Henning, 1995: 9) that generalization can be sub-classified into three other types, they are metonymy, metaphorical extension, and radiation. The following discussion will explain each category:

a. Metonymy, according to Merriam-Webster dictionary, is a figure of speech consisting of the use of the name of one thing for that of another of which it is an attribute or with which it is associated. In everyday life, without knowing it, we often use metonymy in conversation. The words *Rinnai, Aqua, Cosmos*, are not strange for Indonesian people because those brands are very popular in their daily life. In social media, many netizens also develop a vocabulary that belongs to metonymy. Here are the examples:

1) Bandung is one of the cities in Indonesia. Besides, there is an area in West Java that is booming nowadays because it is still controversial and new. It is Meikarta. Here is the example of netizen's comment: @My ass: *Gua kecewa sama Indonesia,,, gua mau pindah ke Bandung aja*. (I'm disappointed with Indonesia, I'm moving to Bandung) @aldi_maulana: *Gue mau pindah ke Meikarta.* (I'm moving to Meikarta.)

2) Yakult is one of the most popular brand of prebiotic drinks. However, people will use the word 'yakult' for any prebiotic drink. Here is the example: Just inpo guys. *Menurut riset, Yakult jangan dikocok selagi di dalam botol. Karena Yakult mengandung bakteri baik. Kebayang ga kalo lagi baik-baiknya, lu guncang guncang tu botol. Bisa marah tu bakteri dan berubah menjadi jahat*! (Just an information. According to a research, do not shake Yakult when it is still in the bottle.

Because it contains good bacteria. You can imagine when they have good relationship and you shake the bottle? Those bacterias will get angry and turns into evil)

b. The metaphorical extension can be defined as the extension of meaning in a new direction through the popular adoption of originally metaphorical meaning. According to Merriam-Webster dictionary, metaphoric means a figure of speech in which a word or phrase denoting one kind of object or idea is used in place of another to suggest a likeness or analogy between them. It is a transfer of name based on the association of similarity and thus is a hidden comparison. It presents a method of description that likens one thing to another by referring to it as if it were some other one. In addition to this, it may be based upon different types of similarity. Here are some examples:

1) Rembulan (moon) is one of the metaphorical words that is usually used in the romantic caption is Instagram. For example "Aku akan jadi rembulan saat mentari telah terbenam, agar kau tahu bahwa aku selalu ada untukmu." (I will be the moon when the sun sets, so you know that I am always here for you." Rembulan is usually used because it shows a beautiful view at night, therefore it has a romantic sensation.

2) Malaikat (angel) is a spiritual being superior to humans in power and intelligence, an attendant spirit or guardian. This word has a positive meaning and is usually used to refer to someone special. It is also often used in the Instagram caption. For example "Pria lain pernah melihat malaikat, tetapi aku telah melihatmu dan bagiku kamu sudah cukup." (Other guy used to see an angel, but I have seen you

and for me, you are enough.) This caption means that the girl is so special like an angel.

c. Radiation, defined by Henning (1995: 11) as the metaphorical extension on a grander scale, with new meanings radiating from a central semantic core to embrace many related ideas. For example is the use of part of the body (such as hand, head, nail, etc). For example, in Indonesian, the word **hati** (heart) is usually used for a broader meaning. It is not only meaning the heart as part of the body but it is also used for people related to their feeling. For example: *Kamu tidak perlu menjadi pengendali suara, pengendali air, atau pengendali api. Cukup menjadi pengendali hati, kamu sudah cukup sakti kok.* (You don't need to be a voice controller, water controller, or fire controller. You just need to be heart controller, and you have been powerful.).

2. Specialization or Narrowing

It is pointed out by Trask (1996: 42) that specialization is the opposite of generalization. It is the process of narrowing a meaning that had a broad meaning to have a narrower or specific meaning. It belongs to the types of shift, such as the meaning of synesthesia and examples. Some examples in Indonesian are *jurusan, pohon, guru*, etc. *Guru* (teacher) has the meaning of people who teach or give knowledge. However, now the word "teacher" has narrowed meaning and means only as a person who teaches in school, for example, @jkt48rona: *Kata guru SD aku dulu, kalo liat tulisan di papan tulisnya ga jelas, duduknya maju #KeDepanLagi aja* (My teacher in elementary said that if the students could not see the words on the whiteboard, they can sit in the front row).

3. Shift

Stockwell & Minkova (2001: 6) mention that shift occurs when the sense of a word expands and contracts, with the final focus of the meaning different from the original. An example in Indonesian is 'Sultan'. The word 'Sultan' is usually used

to address a King (in Islam). However, this word is now used to address rich people. For example:

a. @novaulyaaalhikmah: "*Definisi sultan nih*" ("this is the definition of Sultan"). This comment was found in the strip comic on Instagram where there was a person who uses the internet without the data plan. Instead, he uses the regular credit/pulse on his mobile phone. Knowing that his friends kneel and praise him.

b. @andrisbstn98: "*Biar viral terus banyak yang nonton deh minceu dibayar gedhe sama sultan*" ("To make it viral so that people are curious to see it and then you will get good money from sultan"). The admin of the account commented by this netizen posted something mysterious. It is about one scene in a horror movie that happened to snap a spirit. Knowing this, the netizen started questioning the truth of the scene).

The shift can be further divided into amelioration, pejoration, semantic reversal, and contronyms.

a. Amelioration refers to the improvement in the meaning of a word. Amelioration is a type of shifting meaning that makes the meaning of a new word more polite than before. This shift in meaning is also accompanied by changes in its form, for example, '*buta*' (blind) turns into '*tunanetra*', '*bui*' (prison) turns into '*lembaga pemasyarakatan*', '*gelandangan*' (homeless) turns into '*tuna wisma*", etc.

b. Pejoration is the opposite of amelioration, it is the disapprovement of the meaning of a word. According to Merriam-Webster dictionary, pejoration is a word or phrase that has negative connotations or that is intended to disparage or belittle. For example, @vicky0409: @fey_9495 *cowok tulang lunak* ("@fey_9495 a soft bone man"). The statement was commenting on a picture in which a shemale was standing together with the other men. '*Lelaki/cowok*' means a man/a boy, while '*tulang lunak*'

means soft bones. It has a positive meaning in Indonesian. When meat has tulang lunak, it is easier to eat. However, when the phrase is combined with lelaki or cowok, it forms a negative connotation. There is a common belief that a real man or boy should have a strong body. To have a strong body someone should have strong bones. If there is a man or boy who has soft bones, it means he is not a real man or in other words, he is a feminine man or a lady-boy.

c. Semantic reversal generally refers to how a word shifts so far from its original meaning, that its meaning will nearly reverse. The word manufacture originally meant to make by hand (Henning, 1995: 14). For example @sandypurnomo: *cakep bgt unch* (very beautiful unch). The word "*unch*" in Instagram comments means lovely, or cute, as it is shown in the context of the previous statement. This meaning is changed from the meaning of where the word came from. This word is from the English word, "unch". Based on Urban Dictionary, the word "unch" in English means genital area. It also refers to the entire experience related to the genitalia.)

d. Contronyms is like a word that has undergone a semantic reversal, but here the word still preserves its original meaning, along with a contradictory meaning. For instance, is the word *'jayus'*. It is said that *'jayus'* has the synonym '*garing*' or '*tidak lucu'*. In English, this word means a joke is so poorly told and so unfunny that one cannot help but laugh. However, in its development, '*jayus*' turns into generalization and becomes a contronym. Its meaning changes from 'not funny' into 'funny but not funny.

4. Meaningless

The nadir of semantics is meaninglessness. It is the final semantic change or the death of meaning. Instagram is a platform where the millennial generation communicates and

shares their opinion. Looking at the nature of the millennial generation who always use the most up-to-date diction, they never use meaningless words.

Causes of Semantic Change

Traugott (1982: 9) believes that the causes of semantic change may be grouped under two headings, linguistic and extralinguistic ones. The first group deals with changes due to the constant interdependence of vocabulary units in language and speech, such as differentiation between synonyms, changes taking place in connection with ellipsis and with fixed contexts, and changes resulting from ambiguity in certain contexts. Semantic change due to the differentiation of synonyms is a gradual change observed in the course of language history. As far as ellipsis is concerned, the qualifying words of a frequent phrase may be eliminated.

It is stated by Sheard (1966: 48) that the extralinguistic causes are determined by the social nature of the language, they are observed in changes of meaning resulting from the development of the notion expressed and the thing named and by the appearance of new notions and things. In other words, extra-linguistic causes of semantic change are connected with the development of the human mind as it molds reality to conform with its needs. Languages are powerfully affected by social, political, economic, cultural, and technical changes.

Semantic Changes in Indonesian Words through Instagram

The netizens always have an idea to express their feeling through social media, for example, to write statuses, comments, or make *meme*. The semantic changes that happen in Instagram are extraordinary because the netizens can create new words almost every time. Here are the examples of semantic changes in Instagram:

1. Derivation

It has been mentioned above that derivation is combining derivational affixes or bound bases with existing words. Netizens like to combine an Indonesian word with the English prefix 'un', for instance, '*unfaedah*' comes from the prefix 'un' means not (showing negative) and '*faedah*' means benefit. Therefore, the word '*unfaedah*' means 'not beneficial'.

2. Abbreviation

It is a shortened form of a word or phrase. Netizens like to make abbreviations to make them more effective in writing in social media, for instance, '*salfok*' comes from two words '*salah*' and '*fokus*', which means they do not focus on the main idea of the picture or story. Besides '*salfok*', there are also '*leh uga*' and '*sa ae*'. '*leh uga*' comes from two words '*boleh*' and '*juga*', which means someone has done something not perfect but also not bad. On the other hand, '*bisa*' and '*wae*' are shortened into '*sa ae*'. '*Wae*' is a Javanese word that means 'aja' in Indonesian. '*bisa wae*' or '*sa ae*' is a term used by someone who feels overwhelmed by his/her opponent. For example:

a. @ayhilda14: "*Sa ae, Pak*" ("oh, please"). One of the netizens commented on a new candidate of vice president for Joko Widodo.

b. @dagelan_ramerame: "*Leh uga*" ("Not bad"). One of the netizens commented on a woman who sliced 4 watermelons in one attempt.

3. Combining

It is constructing a phrase by using two languages, For example, English and Indonesian. '*Ngakak online*' is also another example for this category. '*ngakak*' means 'laugh' in English. '*Ngakak online*' means

someone who laughs at what he/she sees on the internet. For example, *@frey_111: "ngaakaaaak online"* This person commented on a prank video about a clown throwing a tart cake to strangers.

4. Spelling Changes

Sometimes, netizens like to change the word spelling to be more attractive in social media, for example, *'tercyduk'* and *'syantik'*. The word *'tercyduk'* uses 'y' as subtituting letter 'i'. While the word *'syantik'* uses 's' and 'y' to substitute letter 'c'. Beside those words, there is also the word 'anjing' or 'dog' in English that has a spelling change. The spelling change exists to make the word less harsh. The word 'dog' in Indonesia is usually use as a cursing word to mock or even humiliate people. Therefore, the spelling change appears. There are several changes in 'anjing' word, such as *'anjay/anjai', 'anjir','njir'*, and *'anjrit'*. For example:

a. @zonazahhari: "*gagal fokus sama tato di tangannya wkwkwkwkwk ngakak anjir*" ("I focus more in a tattoo on his hand LOL anjir"). The picture is discussing Andika Pratama and his scandal, but this netizen paid more attention to Andika's tattoo.

b. @rakaegas: "*wkwkwk...anjai, gue ketemu*" ("LOL...anjai, I found it"). This person found a picture from a riddle made by an admin of a famous comedy account on instagram.

c. @kielgaol: "Wtf?! *Anjir*!". This person found a picture from a riddle made by an admin of a famous comedy account on instagram.

d. @rpprabs28: "*Anjriit orang yang ketiga, mikir dulu sejenak baru teriak wkwkwk.*" ("Anjriit the third person was thinking for awhile then shouted"). The person gave a comment to Yoga Arizona, a famous selebgram who imitated an opening number in a pageant.

There is also one phrase that is now common to use on Instagram with spelling change. The phrase is *'babang tamvan'*. Babang comes from the word *'abang'* which means 'older brother' in English, while *'tamvan'* comes from *'tampan'* meaning 'handsome' in English. This term firstly appear in one of gossip account on Instagram to address one Indonesian band vocalist named Andika. Physically, he is not good looking. However, he dated and broke up with so many girls that makes an admin of the gossip account calls him *'babang tamvan'*. However, now the term *'babang tamvan'* is also used to address a good looking man. Look at the statements below:

a. @lambe_turah: "*uncch uncchh babang tamvan kesayangan minceu. Emang laki laki paling perpek sejagad raya yess. Mantan dimana mana ada hampir tiap kelurahan ada. Cewek mana sih yang gak jatuh hati sama babang*" ("uncch uncchh mince's most beloved babang tamvan. The most perfect man in the whole universe. You even have many ex-girlfriends in every town. Which girl isn't in love with you"). The admin of this account was talking about Andika, the most popular celebrity in Indonesia who broke up with many girls. The most interesting thing here is that people don't think that he is attractive enough.

b. @thetymeerajha: "*Babang tamvan yang sesungguhnya @iko.uwais*" ("The real babang tamvan"). This netizen share what she felt about Iko Uwais, the Indonesian actor who succeeds to play in international action movie and loved by many people in the world.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, digital world leads to the the existance of social media that makes language, as one of communication tools, develops. Its development also cannot be separated from the millenial generation who actively uses social media. Nowadays, they prefer to use many kinds of features in social media to communicate to everyone.

One of the most famous social media is Instagram. Its unique features make millennial generation use it more than other social media. It is a place where users can upload pictures, video, or any other information with visual aid in it. Not only do they can upload them, but they also can give comment on others'.

This is where the development of language occurs. In Indonesia, the comment or caption posted on Instagram, use many unfimiliar dictions that only known by Instagram community, such as *baper, salfok, mimin, unch,* and *kids jaman now.*. Furthermore, these dictions are also used in daily conversation. It proves that the impact of social media, Instagram especially, is very big toward language development. This paper aims to find out the semantic change in Indonesian language through Instagram.

Based on the findings, Indonesian Instagram users tend to use **derivation**, such as the word *unfaedah* which means not beneficial; **abbreviation**, such as *salfok* which means do not focus on the main idea of the picture or story; **combining**, such as *ngakak online* which means laugh out loud at what he/she have seen on the internet; and **spelling**

change, such as *anjir* which means a course word to change the word *anjing* or 'dog' in English.

The writers expect that practically, this paper can give information to society about the semantic change related to language development that occurs recently. Theoretically, we hope that it can be the reference for other researchers who are going to do a research related to the similar topic.

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