

## Language Variations in the Comments Column of the Tiktok Account @rafaell\_1616 (Sociolinguistic Study)

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### Abstract

Sociolinguistics provides knowledge about how to use language, including guidelines for communication by using language, language varieties or language styles used when interacting. Language variations in society can occur due to external influences of language or in other words non-linguistic factors. In terms of speakers, there are 4 language variations, namely idiolect, dialect, chronolect, sociolect. Language variations have similarities in terms of sound system, form system, word system, sentence system and meaning system. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method with data sources in the form of a comment column on the TikTok account @rafaell\_1616. The data studied are in the form of words, phrases, and sentences containing language variations. Data collection techniques are carried out through listening, recording, and documentation. Data analysis uses an interactive analysis model, including data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. This study focuses on language variations in terms of speakers, which consist of sociolects, idiolects, dialects, and chronolects. Sociolect includes variations of language used by certain groups in society based on social status, such as the use of acrolect (informal language that is popular among the younger generation in big cities), vulgarity (coarse or impolite language), and slang (colloquial language that is temporal in nature).

**Keywords:** Language Variations, Social Media, Sociolinguistics

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**Abstrak**

*Sosiolinguistik memberikan ilmu mengenai cara menggunakan bahasa diantaranya pedoman saat komunikasi dengan cara menggunakan bahasa, ragam bahasa atau gaya bahasa yang digunakan saat berinteraksi. Variasi bahasa dalam masyarakat dapat terjadi karena diakibatkan oleh pengaruh luar bahasa atau dengan kata lain faktor nonlinguistik. Dari segi penutur variasi bahasa ada 4 yaitu idiolek, dialek, kronolek, sosiolek. Variasi bahasa memiliki kesamaan dalam hal tata bunyi, tata bentuk, tata kata, tata kalimat dan tata makna. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dengan sumber data berupa kolom komentar pada akun TikTok @rafaell\_1616. Data yang dikaji berupa kata, frasa, dan kalimat yang mengandung variasi bahasa. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui simak, catat, dan dokumentasi. Analisis data menggunakan model analisis interaktif, meliputi reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Penelitian ini berfokus pada variasi bahasa dari segi penutur, yang terdiri dari sosiolek, idiolek, dialek, dan kronolek. Sosiolek mencakup variasi bahasa yang digunakan oleh kelompok tertentu dalam masyarakat berdasarkan status sosial, seperti penggunaan akrolek (bahasa informal yang populer di kalangan generasi muda di kota besar), vulgar (bahasa kasar atau tidak sopan), dan slang (bahasa gaul yang bersifat temporal).*

**Kata kunci:** Variasi bahasa, Media sosial, Sosiolinguistik

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**Introduction**

Indonesia is a country with abundant natural resources. As Indonesian citizens, we should be grateful for this wealth. One such wealth is its diverse linguistic diversity, particularly regional languages. Not only regional languages, but also languages that often emerge from one individual to another or from one group to another are also forms of linguistic diversity. In society, there is certainly linguistic diversity; this diversity is called linguistic variation. Indonesia has various tribes, cultures, races, ethnicities, and religions; this diversity is what gives rise to linguistic diversity or linguistic variation. This linguistic variation exists due to differences in factors such as age, economic status, social status, education, occupation, and so on (Pratama et al., 2023). Language is used for interaction by society. One form of this interaction is communication. Communication between communities naturally uses language.

Social media has become a crucial communication tool for humans in today's digital age. On social media, users can interact with people from various backgrounds and walks of life, which can facilitate the use of multiple languages (Fadhilah & Pratiwi, 2023). The use of multiple languages on social media can also reveal a person's identity and personal life, as well as fostering social relationships and effective communication with others. However, in other situations, the use of inappropriate language can lead to misunderstandings and conflict between social media users. As time goes by, social media has become a popular communication tool. One of the most popular social media platforms in Indonesia today is TikTok. As a social media platform with a significant number of users, TikTok has now become a frequently used medium for long-distance communication. According to a report by Mata Digital Indonesia, Indonesia ranks second in the world in terms of TikTok users, reaching 109.9 million users, followed by the United States with 113.25 million users in 2023. However, as of April 2025, Indonesia ranked first among countries with the most TikTok users, with 184.95 million users (DataIndonesia, 2025). This indicates strong TikTok adoption in the country. TikTok's popularity makes it an interesting medium to study, particularly in the context of the language variations used by users when interacting through comments or video content. The language used by certain groups sometimes gives rise to new variations in language (Tahe, 2020). This language variation is evidenced by the emergence of

new terms typically used by teenagers.

Language variation is included in the study of sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary science that studies the relationship between language and society. Sociolinguistics is the study of how to use language, including guidelines for communication through language use, language variety, or language style used during interactions (Wigati & Pratiwi, 2024). Language variation is a pattern of human speech, such as sounds and words, related to external factors such as geographic and social factors. Language variation in society can occur due to external influences, or in other words, non-linguistic factors (Rahim & Akhir, 2023). The use of language variations is also adapted to the function and situation, things that need to be considered in analyzing language variations are the speakers and their use. Speakers mean who uses the language, the place and social situation of the speaker, and when the language is used. From the speaker's perspective, there are four types of language variations: idiolect, dialect, chronolect, and sociolect. Sociolect language variations are often discussed in sociolinguistics because they are related to the speaker's age, education, sex, occupation, and socioeconomic status (Ridwan & Sari, 2022). Language variations related to the speaker's age and social class are called akolekt, basilekt, vulgar, slang, colloquial, jargon, argot, and ken (Chaer & Agustina, 2014).

Language variation based on speakers is called idiolect variation, which is a language that is individual or each person has their own language variation regarding color, sound, word choice, language style and sentence structure. The second language variation from the speakers is called dialect variation, which is the variation of a group of speakers whose numbers are relatively large and live in one place, region or area. The third language variation based on speakers is called sociolect, which is language related to the status, group and social class of its speakers (Atmanegara et al., 2022). In addition, variation in terms of formality or official language variety is the language variation used in solemn situations and official ceremonies (Chaer & Agustina, 2014). Language variations have similarities in terms of sound system, form system, word system, sentence system and meaning system. Factors of language use such as age, education, religion, profession, and regional background cause language to be non-uniform. Therefore, language variety arises.

Previous relevant research shows that there is a language variation in the form of sociolect in social media YouTube, which was studied by Wigati and Pratiwi in their journal entitled "Sociolect Language Variation in the 'Kalih Welasku' Album Series on Denny Caknan's YouTube Channel" in the study found the use of sociolect language variations, namely acrolekt, slang, and vulgar types (Tyas Nur Wigati & Anggita Ketlin Bella Pratiwi, 2024). Another similar study shows that there is a language variation in a fan community in the comment column of social media Twitter and Tiktok, which was studied by Rohmah in her journal entitled "Language Variation of Kpop and Kdrama Fans in the Comment Column of Social Media Twitter and Tiktok" the study found a form of language variation, namely slang and abbreviations and shortening of words or phrases (Rohmah, 2022). Another study shows that there is a language variation by Indonesian language master students when using the WhatsApp application, which was studied by Atmanegara (2022) in their journal entitled "Whatsapp Language Variation of Indonesian Language Master Students at the University of Mataram 2021" the study found that there is a language variation in the form of slang (Atmanegara et al., 2022). Other relevant research shows the use of language variations on Twitter from a sociolinguistic perspective, as researched by Ardhana (2021) in their journal entitled "The Use of Language Variations on Twitter: A Sociolinguistic Study." The study found language variations in the form of slang. Likewise, research conducted by (2023) showed the use of language variations on Instagram in their journal

entitled "The Use of Language Variations on 'Ridwan Kamil's' Instagram Social Media." In the study, various uses of language styles or variations were found on Instagram, such as the use of Sundanese.

Based on this study, it can be concluded that various social media platforms have become a platform for the development of language variations. However, there has been little research specifically examining the language variations in TikTok comments from Indonesian celebrity accounts, one of which is Rafael Tan. Rafael Tan is a public figure with active social interactions on TikTok and a sizable fan community. Rafael Tan himself is a member of the boy band SMASH and is quite well-known among social media users, or netizens. This opens up new research into the forms and types of language variations used by netizens when commenting on TikTok accounts belonging to public figures.

This study was conducted to support previous findings regarding language variation on social media, but focused on an under-researched topic: Rafael Tan's TikTok account. This study focused on written language variation appearing in TikTok user comments. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to identify and analyze language variation used by TikTok users in the comments section of Rafael Tan's account, specifically variation based on social factors such as age, social status, and language community.

## **Method**

This research is a descriptive qualitative study, as it focuses on words or sentences. Qualitative descriptive research aims to understand the condition or state of an object, facts, and reality, which are narrated and compiled in a report called research findings (Rahim & Akhir, 2023). Qualitative descriptive research aims to describe the various forms of language variation and interpret their various functions and meanings. Furthermore, defines qualitative research as the use of interpretative methods by presenting them in descriptive form.

Qualitative data can be in the form of student work or assignments, teacher work or assignments, views, opinions, attitudes of respondents, student or teacher behavior, documents or material substance or learning content, curriculum documents, syllabuses and others (Mahsun, 2017). The data source that is the object of this research is the TikTok social media comment column. The type of data in this study is words, phrases, and sentences that are in the form of language variations in the TikTok social media comment column on the @rafaell\_1616 account that have been collected by the researcher. The data collection technique in this study uses the listening and note-taking technique. This is done to observe the use of language and take notes on the use of language that is deemed appropriate to the theory of language variation. In addition, data collection in this study was carried out using documentation techniques. This technique is used to document the language variations contained in the @rafaell\_1616 comment column as a data source. The listening technique involves listening to speech or expressions uttered during communication (Sudaryanto, 2015). Meanwhile, the note-taking technique, according to him, is a technique for recording utterances expressed during the communication process. Data analysis was conducted using an interactive analysis model that includes data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. Data reduction was carried out by collecting language use in the form of words, phrases, or sentences in comments from TikTok accounts, then entering and classifying the data into types of language variations. Next, after the data was reduced, the data was presented by presenting the classified and interpreted data. Finally, conclusions were drawn after the data were interpreted and discussed to identify general, consistent points that frequently appeared in the research data.

## Result and Discussion

Differentiate language variations into four types: speaker-specific variations, user-specific variations, formality variations, and medium-specific variations (Chaer & Agustina, 2014). The research to be reviewed focuses on speaker-specific variations, which include sociolects, idiolects, dialects, and chronolects. Sociolects are language variations used by a group of community members from a particular social class. Idiolects are individual language variations; according to the concept of idiolect, each person has their own language variation or idiolect. Dialects are language variations among a group of community members from a particular region. Chronolects are language variations used by a social group at a particular time. The following presents the results of the data analysis collected by the researchers.

### a. Sociolects

#### a.1 acrolect

Acrolect variations are prestigious language varieties, such as those used by nobles, specifically those spoken to their servants. In the context of social media, these variations appear in informal forms but still indicate a specific social identity. The following presents data found in the comments and their analysis:

1. “**Gua** lupa kalua dia dulu idol”
2. “**Gw** jg ikut mikirr”
3. “**Lu** yang makan **gue** yang nonton”

The examples above are variations of acrolect language. Vocabulary expressions such as the word 'gua' in data (1) the word gua is a non-standard form often used by young people in Jakarta or Betawi to replace the words I or me. The use of this word in an informal context indicates a close or relaxed relationship between the speaker and the person they are talking to. and the word 'gw' in data (2) the word gw is also a variation of saya or aku, which is an informal form of language. In this context, gw is used to express that the speaker has a similar view to another person, indicating social closeness or similarity in thinking. In data (3) the word "lu" which has the meaning "you" or "kamu", the word lu is an informal form for kamu or anda, which is also often used in everyday conversation in Jakarta or Betawi. In the sentences in the data, the use of lu and gue emphasizes the social closeness between the speaker and the person they are talking to as well as the relaxed nuance of the conversation. Overall, the use of the words gua, gw, and lu in the examples above reflects a language variation that is often considered prestigious among urban communities, especially among the younger generation. This language is not standard, but it is considered attractive and accessible in social communication, especially in more informal settings. This language variation is among the languages used by the upper classes, or more precisely, by those exposed to the cultural influences of big cities like Jakarta.

This aligns with Putriani's findings, which revealed that the typical speech style of urban youth tends to create an acrolect that reinforces socio-cultural identity within urban communities (Kusyairi et al., 2024). Similarly, Ardhana, Ahmad, & Rijal stated that on social media platforms like Twitter, acrolects create a sense of exclusivity for certain communities, so that the words "gua" and "lu"

reflect not only familiarity but also membership in a particular social group (Ardhana et al., 2021).

#### a.2 Vulgar

Vulgarity is a social variation characterized by the use of language by those who are less educated or among those who are uneducated (Chaer & Agustina, 2014). Vulgar words are considered rude, impolite, or inappropriate in certain social contexts. The following is an example of data and its analysis:

4. “*Mihodong anj*”
5. “*gegel gue anjir*”
6. “*anyinggg*”

The data above is classified as a variation of vulgar language, because the use of this language is considered impolite. Variations of vulgar language tend to involve the use of rude or impolite words in everyday communication. The word 'anj' in data (4) above is considered vulgar because the word has the meaning or is an abbreviation of the word 'dog', the word anj in the sentence in the data, which in Indonesian is often considered a rude word or insult. The use of anj in this sentence makes it sound vulgar and impolite, although in the context of informal conversation or in certain circles, this word may be considered normal. Likewise in data (5) the word "anjir" in this context, the use of the word anjir adds a rude and impolite impression. The use of this word, although often found in communication among young people, is still considered inappropriate or inappropriate in formal situations or in more educated circles. In data (6), the word "anying" which has the same meaning or significance as "dog" is a variant form of the word and is therefore considered impolite. The use of the word anying tends to be rude and vulgar, and is impolite to use in more formal social situations. Like the previous words, this word is more often found in communication between peers, especially on social media or informal conversations. The use of these words tends to appear or be widely used by young people. Overall, this variation of vulgar language tends to use rude or inappropriate words to communicate with others, especially in situations that require politeness. The use of words such as anj, anjir, and anying is often found in young people's conversations, especially in informal contexts or in interactions that do not pay much attention to etiquette. These words are often considered a form of expression of emotion or pressure, even though they can create a negative impression and disturb other parties involved in the conversation.

This finding is supported by Putri, who demonstrated that vulgar words in local dialects or slang are part of the emotional expression of the younger generation in digital communication (Putri, 2023). Meanwhile, Nurhaeda, Rahim, & Akhir highlighted that the use of vulgar words on WhatsApp is often found among young people as a form of outlet or interjection in highly expressive chats (Rahim & Akhir, 2023).

#### a.3 Slang

The vocabulary used in slang is temporal and more commonly used by young people. Slang can be categorized as slang. The following data is presented,

7. "bengekkk"
8. "luuutttcuuuuuu"
9. "medok **bet**"
10. "dicky tuh se **vibes** sama beomgyu"

The data examples above include variations in the slang category of language. These variations of slang are usually used by certain groups. Slang is temporal and more commonly used by young people. In data example (7), the word 'bengek' is a slang form meaning laughing out loud to the point of shortness of breath. Lexically, the word in Indonesian has a medical meaning (difficulty breathing), but in the context of its use in the comments column, it is used metaphorically to indicate the effect of extreme laughter. In example (8), the word 'lutcu', which is a form of phonological manipulation of the word "lucu," shows that the video uploaded to the account contains humor. In example (9), the word 'bet', which means "banget," can also be interpreted as very, very, very, and the like. This word is a shortened form of the word that is characteristic of slang for efficiency. In the data example (10), the word "vibes" is a foreign language word that is often used by young people, which is interpreted as an aura or mood that arises or is felt. This word is usually used to express compatibility or similarity in preferences or feelings.

This finding aligns with Indersari, Fadillah, & Tahe, who stated that slang emerges as a linguistic style in talk shows to attract the attention of the younger generation and is used as a form of group solidarity (Pasiyah Tahe, 2020). Furthermore, Julianti & Rumilah, in their study of TikTok comments, also found that slang forms such as "gemay," "kocak abiez," and "vibing" are used to express feelings without losing the element of social familiarity (Siska Julianti & Siti Rumilah, 2024).

## b. Dialect

A dialect is a language variation of a group of speakers living in a particular area (Kusyairi et al., 2024). The underlying factor behind dialect formation is the speaker's residence. The following data and analysis are presented,

### b.1 Sundanese dialect language variations;

11. "jangan pk lipstick **atuh** aku jadi salfok liat ny **geuliss**"
12. "panglaris na karasep ieu mah"

The data above shows a form of dialectal language variation. For example, data (11) contains the use of Sundanese such as the word "atuh" which is an affirmation in a sentence spoken in Sundanese and the word "geulis" which means beautiful. Overall, the sentence in the data uses several elements of Sundanese, although there is a mixture of Indonesian and slang used by the speaker. Data (12) also shows the use of Sundanese "panglaris na karasep ieu mah". In this sentence, there is the use of Sundanese with the word panglaris which means seller or bringer of fortune, and karasep which means best

or very delicious. The word *ieu mah* in Sundanese means *this mah* in Indonesian, giving the connotation of affirmation that what is meant is something very good or extraordinary. Overall, this sentence states that what is meant is the best seller or one that is very adequate.

This phenomenon of Sundanese dialect use aligns with research by Apriani & Sulastris, which states that regional dialects play a crucial role in strengthening local identity and facilitating social interaction in rural communities (Apriani et al., 2024). Furthermore, Ardhana found that dialects are used as markers of social engagement on social media, where speakers maintain distinctive regional language characteristics as a form of cultural preservation in the digital age (Ardhana et al., 2021).

b.2 Javanese dialect language variations

13. “*Uluh’ kemayune*”

14. “*golek i komenan e wong jowo*”

In data (13), the sentence uses Javanese dialect, specifically the word *kemayune*, which in Javanese means flirtatious or sweet. This demonstrates the distinctive characteristics of Javanese in everyday conversation, often used in various regions of Java, such as Central Java and East Java. Data (14) is a sentence that uses Javanese dialect, specifically the words *golek*, which means to look for, *komenan*, which means to comment, and *wong*, which means to person. This sentence can be interpreted as “look for Javanese comments,” which demonstrates the use of Javanese in everyday conversation, especially in informal contexts. Overall, the examples in the data above reflect variations in dialectal language influenced by the region and culture in which the speakers live. In this case, Sundanese and Javanese dialects are typically used in everyday conversation by speakers from regions that use those languages, both on social media and in other social interactions. These dialects can reflect cultural identity and strengthen relationships between speakers who share the same region or cultural background.

Research by Putriani confirms that Javanese dialects have a social function, emphasizing cultural closeness and a sense of togetherness among speakers within their communities (Kusyairi et al., 2024). Furthermore, Fadhillah & Pratiwi show that Javanese dialects frequently appear on social media as symbols of local identity, used to strengthen solidarity and cultural pride among young users (Alda Fadhillah & Erina Pratiwi, 2023).

Overall, the use of Sundanese and Javanese dialects in comments on social media not only reflects linguistic diversity but also functions as a tool for strengthening cultural identity and strengthening social relations between speakers who have the same regional background.

c. Idiolect

An idiolect is a form of language variation that has individual characteristics. Each individual has their own idiolect. This idiolect encompasses word choice, language style, tone of voice, and sentence structure. The most dominant aspect of an idiolect is tone of voice.

15. “*lah kaget ternyata Rafael*”

16. *"Dimana **sih** main game ini?"*

17. *"kuahnya rasa apa **ya** itu? Itu ciwangnya dari tepung tapioka kan **ya**?"*

The word "lah" in the data (15) above is an idiolect form. The word "lah" in the sentence is an idiolect form that is usually used as a spontaneous expression or affirmation. The word "lah" is often used in informal conversations to express surprise, astonishment, or as a reaction to an unexpected event. This is a characteristic of a person's reaction to something, and often sounds more natural or typical in a person's way of speaking. The choice of the word "lah" gives the impression that the speaker is surprised by an event, which is a characteristic of that person's idiolect. Next is the word "sih" in data (16). The use of the word "sih" in the sentence is part of the idiolect that gives an additional impression, softening or anticipating the sentence. The word "sih" is often used to give the impression of being less formal and more relaxed, and gives the nuance that the speaker is feeling curious or inquisitive without sounding demanding. This reflects a unique speaking style that distinguishes an individual in the way they communicate. The word "sih" is often used to give an additional impression, making the sentence feel softer or more relaxed. In data (17) there is the word "ya", the word "ya" which is used twice in the sentence is also an idiolect form, which shows a person's typical way of asking questions in a soft tone or asking for confirmation. The use of "ya" gives the impression that the speaker wants to confirm the information received or ask something gently and without rushing. This shows a personal speech pattern, someone might prefer to use the word "ya" to soften a question or to strengthen a statement in a more relaxed and indirect way.

Idiolect is a highly personal linguistic expression closely related to a person's character and personality in language. The repeated use of distinctive words such as "lah," "sih," and "ya" can become a characteristic of an individual's identity in everyday communication. This is also consistent with Putri's research, which emphasizes that idiolect appears not only in word choice but also in intonation and speaking style, which uniquely distinguishes a person (Putri, 2023). Thus, idiolect is not only a variation of individual language but also a reflection of each individual's verbal identity and social characteristics in interactions.

#### d. Chronolect

Chronolect comes from the word "chronological," meaning the passage of time. In linguistics, chronolect is a language variation caused by changes in several language components due to changes in time. The language used by a group of speakers in the past will undergo changes or transformations over time, differing from the language used by subsequent generations. These changes can occur in vocabulary, structure, or word meaning. The following data is presented;

18. *"**mantul** yaa"*

19. *"mak oyah harus liat video ini **ges** wkwk"*

20. *"**salken** dari cianjur"*

21. *"**recook** mang"*

22. *"malah **salfok** sama muka s aa nya **glowing** pisan"*

23. *"mundur gamau jadi **sirkel** raphael"*

The word "mantul" in the example data (18) is a chronological form, the word is an abbreviation of the phrase "mantap betul". This word is an example of language change that occurs through simplification and modernization. The term "mantul" has become popular, especially among teenagers, and is often used to express admiration or praise, as in this sentence which shows an impressed expression. Abbreviations such as "mantul" are characteristic of slang that develops on social media as a form of dynamic and creative linguistic innovation. The word "ges" in data (19) is an abbreviation of "guys" which is a popular greeting among teenagers. The word "guys" is a greeting term originating from English, which has been simplified to "ges" in everyday conversation among young Indonesians, especially on social media. The use of ges indicates a more informal and modern language shift that is developing in digital communication. The word "salken" in example data (20) means or is short for the phrase "salam kenal" which is often used as an informal way to greet new people. The use of salken shows how long phrases commonly used in formal conversations have been shortened to be shorter and more quickly pronounced by the younger generation. The word "recook" in data (21) means to cook again or try again, usually used by influencers or content creators when they want to try something inspired by another influencer. This shows how new words, related to digital trends and influences, appear in everyday language.

In the data example (22) there is the word "salfok" which is an abbreviation of the phrase "misfocus" indicating that the person's attention is disturbed or diverted by something and the word "glowing" which is often used by social media users related to the world of skincare or beauty on someone's face, the word can be interpreted as glowing or shining.

Furthermore, in data (23) is the word "sirkel," which means a circle of friends. The word "sirkel" comes from the word "circle" and refers to a circle of friends or social circles. In the context of the sentence in the data, "sirkel" is used to indicate a closer social group or environment. The term "sirkel" is often used in conversations between teenagers and young people to describe more exclusive friendship groups. This sentence shows how this term is used to express a refusal to join a social group or social circle. Language variations referring to social groups, such as "sirkel," function as a tool to strengthen social identity and symbolize membership in a community.

Language variations, consisting of sociolects, dialects, idiolects, and chronolects, demonstrate the richness and complexity of language in social life. Each variation reflects different social, geographical, personal, and temporal aspects, which mutually influence the way individuals and groups communicate. Understanding these variations not only enriches linguistic insight but also strengthens appreciation for cultural diversity and speaker identity. Thus, the study of language variations is crucial for describing social reality and the overall development of language in society.

## Conclusion

Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that the language variations in the TikTok comment section of the @rafaell\_1616 account reflect the diversity of language forms used by the community, particularly in terms of speakers, namely sociolect, idiolect, dialect, and chronolect. Sociolect indicates the influence of social status and groups, idiolect reflects personal uniqueness,

dialect represents the speaker's regional background, while chronolect shows the dynamics of language that follow the development of the times and technology. These variations show that language is a dynamic, adaptive communication tool, and is closely related to the social environment of its users. This research is expected to serve as a reference in Indonesian language learning, especially in understanding language variations that develop in the digital space, as well as encourage further research that examines language variations on other social media platforms.

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