Slang Words Used by Balinese Generation Z in Instagram Communication

Kadek Adyatna Wedananta*
Language Education, Ganesha University of Education, Singaraja, Indonesia

Ni Nyoman Padmadewi
Language Education, Ganesha University of Education, Singaraja, Indonesia

Luh Putu Artini
Language Education, Ganesha University of Education, Singaraja, Indonesia

I Gede Budasi
Language Education, Ganesha University of Education, Singaraja, Indonesia

Abstract—This digital ethnography study identifies the slang words used by the Balinese Generation Z in Instagram Communication. Specifically, this study identifies the slang word types and origin words. The researchers followed Allan and Burridge's types of slang words to identify the slang words. The study data were collected from the comments of the Balinese Generation Z on Instagram. The researchers selected the study samples using a purposive sampling technique and applied content analysis to analyze the collected data. This study found that the slang word types used by the Balinese Generation Z were the acronym, fresh and creative, imitative, clipping, flippant, and mixing. Acronyms are the largest in number. Fresh and creative slang words are in the second position. The fresh and creative slang words found in this study are not new. Those words are coined from the existing words by flipping the letters or reading the letters of the words from back to front. Some slang words found in this study combined clipping and mixing. Even though the mixing is not in Allan and Burridge's types of slang words, the researchers added it since some are made of two different languages. The origin languages of slang words used by the Balinese generation Z are Indonesian, Indonesian + English, Balinese, and Thai.

Index Terms—Balinese, Gen Z, slang words, Instagram

I. INTRODUCTION

Social media communication is unique. It is because it is normally informal and expressive (Neelakandan et al., 2020; Nisar et al., 2019). In social media, users often use informal language, such as slang words (Nehe & Salsabila, 2023; Pratiwi & Maghfira, 2022). Slang words are non-standard vocabulary, either speech or writing, used informally by a group of people (Richards & Schmidt, 2013). By its speakers, slang is deliberately distinguished from standard language or standard language, which is more formal. The goal is to facilitate conversation, distinguishing one group from another, or other purposes (Masua & Masasi, 2020). In communication using social media, slang words are widely used by young people (Liu et al., 2019). Because slang words indicate certain groups or differentiate one group from another, each generation has slang words that distinguish them from others.

Aeni (2022) suggested that there are five generations regarding generational differences: baby boomers (1946–1964), X (1965–1980), Y (1981–1994), Z (1995–2010), and alpha (2011 – 2025). She noted that Generation Z is known for being internationally networked and open-minded in the virtual world. Hence, generation Z tends to utilize a variety of languages without adherence to rigorous language standards, especially on social media; therefore, the best subjects for this study would be youths from Generation Z. In addition, the fact that young people speak the youth language contributes to rapid transformation, as young people are more responsive and adaptable than older generations. In addition to borrowing and neologism, young languages frequently creatively use existing terminology (Noppers, 2010). In this research study, the author's analysis is limited to numerous Balinese Generation Z who utilize Indonesian, Balinese, and English on Instagram.

Based on the preceding context, this study was undertaken to identify slang words in the Instagram communication of Balinese generation Z. This study also explains how those slang words were formed and the original language of those words. The study's results can be used to anticipate the design procedure to predict future language evolution. Instagram is chosen in this study because it is the most popular social media for the z generation (Nehe & Salsabila, 2023).

---

* Corresponding Author.

Some researchers have done some studies on slang words used in social media. Auni (2018) studied the use of Sundanese slang words by teenagers in communicating using Line applications. She found 30 Sundanese slang words used by teenagers, and those slang words can be classified into clipping and imitative. She also found that some slang words are loan words from the Indonesian and English languages. Budiasa et al. (2021) conducted a study to identify slang words used by social media users in Indonesia. Based on the data that they collected, they identified 20 slang words. Nugraha (2022) studied to identify slang words used on DPIDAMU's Instagram Account. He identified acronym or initialism, blending, clipping, compounding, prefixation, reduplicative, reversed form, variation, word manufacture, and fanciful formation. In his study, he did not classify those slang words based on the original language of the slang words. So far, no study has been conducted to identify slang languages used by the Balinese generation Z considering the original language of the slang words and to identify the dominant language in slang words used. It is important to identify the original language of the slang words used by Balinese Generation Z because Balinese people speak Indonesian, Balinese, and some English. In other words, this study was done to identify slang words used by the Balinese Generation Z in Instagram communication by considering the original languages of the slang words.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Social Media

As the first academics to investigate social media, Boyd and Ellison (2007) described a social network as a web-based service that enables users to create their public web page inside an interconnected system and to read and access the information of other users linked to them within this system. This service has ushered in a new era of human mobility and digitalization. Without question, social media will continue improving as time passes and more advanced technology is implemented. Instagram is one of the most popular social media among youth in Indonesia (Purwaningtyas & Alicya, 2020). Thus, the researchers analyzed slang words used by youth communication on Instagram in this study.

B. Slang Words

Slang words are a type of informal language that is seasonal (Saputra & Marlina, 2019). Usually used by certain social groups when communicating internally so as not to be understood by people who are not members of their group (Brown et al., 2020). Allan and Burridge (2006) classify five types of slang, fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronym, and clipping. Fresh and creative means new vocabulary, informal variations, intelligence, and imagination, which can be used as up-to-date words. Even some slang words have been used for so long that the speakers don't realize that the word is slang. Flippant is a slang word formed from combining two or more words, but the arranged words do not correlate with denotative meanings. For example, the word 'big gun' means a strong person. Imitative means a slang word imitating or derived from a standard language word but with a different meaning or combining two words. For example, 'gonna' comes from the phrase 'going to.' English speakers and almost everyone worldwide commonly use this word. An acronym is a slang formed from the first letters of each word in a phrase. In other words, this slang word is made with the initials of a group of words or syllables. For example, LOL. It is an internet shorthand, meaning 'to laugh out loud.' Clipping is slang made by removing some parts of a longer word into a shorter form with the same meaning. In addition, the clipping form is not appropriate for use in formal conversations. An example is the use of the word exam, which means examination.

III. METHOD

This study can be classified as digital ethnography. Digital ethnography is a research method used to study phenomena in human life in their natural environment by utilizing digital devices without interacting directly with those being studied (Pink et al., 2015). The data in this study were collected from Instagram users, where the selected accounts were accounts owned by Balinese people belonging to Generation Z. So, it can be said that the research sample selection was carried out by purposive sampling. The researchers collected data for three months by monitoring Balinese Generation Z Instagram accounts and noting any slang words used by these accounts when communicating in the comments column. The researchers selected data following the research objectives, namely using slang words. The data collected as Instagram conversation transcripts were then analyzed using an interactive data analysis model with three stages: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification (Miles et al., 2014). The data obtained via Instagram were recorded and retyped. After that, the collected data were reduced. In the reduction stage, the researchers removed unnecessary data and eliminated data for the same slang words. Furthermore, the researchers grouped the slang words according to the type of slang words according to the criteria according to Allan and Burridge's (2006) theory. When the data had been grouped, the researchers concluded to answer the research problem.

IV. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

From the collected data, the researchers identified the types of slang words used by the Balinese Generation Z in their conversations on Instagram. Identification and grouping of slang words were made according to Allan and Burridge's

(2006) theory. Based on that theory, there are five slang words: acronym, fresh and creative, imitative, clipping, and flippant. However, since not all the slang words used by the Balinese Generation Z in Instagram communication can be classified into those five categories, the researchers added new categories, such as mixing and combination. Besides, the researchers also classified slang words based on their origin language since Balinese people use slang words from different languages. In order to better understand the results of this study, an explanation of the findings in this section will begin with an explanation of the number and percentage of each type of slang word. So that it can be identified which type of slang dominates the slang used by the Balinese generation Z. Next, the explanation is continued with the number and percentage of slang words based on the language of origin to find out which language is most used in slang words by the Balinese generation Z. After that, it is continued with an explanation of the types of slang words along with the examples found, their meanings, and their variations which are classified based on their origin language.

A. Frequency of the Slang Words Based on Their Types

As previously stated, the slang words used by the Balinese Generation Z in this study are classified into six categories. The five categories, namely the acronym, fresh and creative, imitative, clipping, and flippant, are taken from Allan and Burridge's (2006) theory of grouping slang words. Meanwhile, the researchers used the mixing category to group slang words that cannot be grouped into five types of slang words, according to Allan and Burridge (2006).

From the data found in this study, it can be said that the acronym is a type of slang word most often used by the z generation of Balinese people when communicating via Instagram. The same thing was also found in previous research. The study conducted by Panuntun and Hayati (2020) found that the millennial generation in Pekalongan, Indonesia, also uses more slang words of the acronym type in communicating in writing. Likewise, the research results conducted by Nuraeni and Pahamzah (2021) also found that acronyms dominate the slang words used by grade 9 students in a junior high school in Indonesia.

In the second position, the slang words mostly used by the z generation of Bali are fresh and creative. They make new words by reading existing words backwards, from back to front. The results of this study support the results of research conducted by Budiasa (2021), which found that young people in Indonesia made several new slang words. However, the number of new words they found was less than the findings in this study. In this study, the type of slang word in the third position is imitative. Balinese Generation Z uses many slang words made by imitating the pronunciation of words in English, Indonesian, and Balinese. The writing of these words does not follow the correct writing rules. Similar findings were also found by Pongsapan (2022), who found that students at the Christian University of Indonesia Toraja also used some imitative slang words that mimicked the pronunciation of English words.

Furthermore, in the next position, there are clipping slang words. However, the finding of clipping is interesting in this study, which is done by combining Indonesian and English. In the last position, there are flippant and mixing slang words. The number and percentage of each slang word can be seen in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1
FREQUENCY OF EACH TYPE OF SLANG WORD USED BY BALINESE GENERATION Z

Types	Number	Percentage
Acronym	16	
Fresh and Creative	13	
Imitative	12	
Clipping	5	
Clipping + Mixing	5	
Flippant	1	
Mixing	1	
TOTAL		

B. The Origin Language of the Slang Words Used by Balinese Generation Z

Judging from the language of origin, the slang words used by the z generation of Bali consist of slang words whose origins are words in English, Indonesian, Balinese, and Thai. This study also found several slang words were a combination of words in two languages, namely Indonesian and English. In terms of numbers, based on the data collected, it was found that the language that dominates the slang words used by the Balinese generation Z is English. This relates to the conditions in Bali, where people think English is an important language to master (Bonafix & Manara, 2016). This condition is supported by the island of Bali, as one of the most famous tourist destinations in the world (Sudiarta & Suardana, 2016). Thus, many foreign tourists from various countries come to Bali, and to communicate with these tourists, English is the main choice (Alrajafi, 2021; Lauder, 2008). In second place is the Indonesian language. This finding also shows that currently, Indonesian is more widely used in the interaction of the z Balinese generation. The results of this study are supported by the findings of a study conducted by Budasi et al. (2021) which confirms that the Balinese language is starting to be displaced by Indonesian and English. There are at least two reasons why this happened, first, because the Balinese language is considered economically disadvantageous, and both Indonesian and English are considered to be related to higher social status (Budasi et al., 2021).

Furthermore, this study also found one slang word in Thai. These slang words appeared because of a Thai ad that went viral in Indonesia. The number and percentage of each slang word based on its original language can be seen in Table 2 below.

TABLE 2
ORIGIN LANGUAGE OF THE SLANG WORDS USED BY THE BALINESE GENERATION Z

Origin language	Number	Percentage
English	24	
Indonesian	22	
Indonesian + English	6	
Thai	1	
Balinese	2	
Indonesian + Balinese	2	
TOTAL		

(a). Slang Words From the English Language

From the collected data, the slang words used by the Balinese Generation Z taken from the English language can be classified into the acronym, imitative, clipping, and fresh and creative.

1. Acronym

From the data obtained, 13 acronyms originated from the English language used by the Balinese generation Z. Slang words in the form of acronyms taken from English are also used by native English speakers, such as 'lol' and 'fyi.' The results of this study support the results of research conducted by Sabbila and Mansyur (2021), which found that teenagers in Indonesia use a lot of acronyms in English when communicating through social media. The acronyms used by the Balinese Generation Z in Instagram conversations found in this study can be seen in Table 3 below.

TABLE 3
ACRONYM SLANG WORDS TAKEN FROM ENGLISH WORDS

Code	Slang word	Meaning	Origin Form	Variation
AE1	COD	Pay directly or on the spot after the goods are sent and arrive at the destination.	Cash on delivery	-
AE2	DM	Private direct messages sent online	Direct message	-
AE3	FYI	An acronym used at the beginning of a message to emphasize that the purpose of sending the message is to provide certain information	For your information	-
AE4	GWS	An expression of empathy for those who are sick with the hope that they will recover soon	Get well soon	-
AE5	IMO	An expression used to start an opinion	In my opinion	-
AE6	LOL	An expression used in online conversations, such as through text messages or the media, to inform that the sender is laughing out loud	Laugh out laud	-
AE7	OOT	An expression used to express that what is discussed is out of the topic of discussion	Out of topic	-
AE8	OOTD	An expression used to express style, accessories to clothes that are used daily or during certain events	Outfit of the day	-
AE9	OTW	An expression used to indicate that one is on his way to a destination	On the way	*Otewe*
AE10	PAP	A request to someone to send a photo to the interlocutor on the social network	Post a picture	-
AE11	TFL	An expression that is used to thank people who have clicked the like button on a photo or image posted on Instagram	Thanks for like	-
AE12	ROTFL	An expression used to reply to a very funny comment that makes the reader laugh out loud	Rolling on the floor, laughing	-
AE13	VC	A request for a video call	Video Call	-

2. Imitative

According to the data obtained in this study, the researchers found that the Balinese generation Z used several slang words that imitated English pronunciation and adapted them to the Indonesian writing system. From the data obtained, the word '*cir*,' which is taken from the word 'cheer' in English, has experienced a shift in meaning. The meaning of the slang word 'cir' used by the Balinese Generation Z is related to the invitation to drink alcoholic beverages. This is different from the word 'cheer' meaning in English, which means raising a glass together to convey good wishes. Likewise, the word 'ahsiap' is taken from the word 'Uh she up,' which then changes its meaning to 'I am ready.' Slang words in imitative forms used by the Balinese generation Z found in this study can be seen in Table 4 below.

TABLE 4
IMITATIVE SLANG WORDS TAKEN FROM ENGLISH WORDS

Code	Slang word	Meaning	Origin Form	Variation
IE1	*Asiap*	An expression to say that one is ready	"Uh, she up."	*Ashiap* *Ahsiap*
IE2	*Cir*	An invitation to drink alcoholic beverages	Cheers	-
IE3	*Ges*	Greetings to friends	Guys	*Gaes*
IE4	*Helep*	Asking for help	Help	-
IE5	*Krodit*	Crowded situation	Crowded	-
IE6	*Spam*	Displays news in succession without being asked and often unwanted by the recipient	Spam	-
IE7	*Sori*	An expression of apology	Sorry	-
IE8	*Luv*	A deep admiration for someone/something	Love	-

3. Clipping

In this study, the researchers also found several slang words in the form of clippings originating from English. The Balinese Generation Z uses chunks of English words that refer to the word's complete form and have the same meaning as the complete form of the word. Following the data collected, three slang words in a clipping form were found in this study, as shown in Table 5 below.

TABLE 5
CLIPPING SLANG WORDS TAKEN FROM ENGLISH WORDS

Code	Slang word	Meaning	Origin Form	Variation
CE1	Beb	Calls to loved ones	Baby	Bebz Bebs
CE2	Bro	Calls to male friends	Brother	Bro Broh
CE3	Sis	Calls to female friends	Sister	-

4. Fresh and Creative

The Balinese Generation Z also makes new words taken from English, but the number is still limited. In this study, the researchers only found one slang word, which was made by reading the word backwards. Balinese Generation Z changed the word 'slow' to 'woles' with the same meaning shown in Table 6 below.

TABLE 6
FRESH AND CREATIVE SLANG WORDS TAKEN FROM ENGLISH WORDS

Code	Slang word	Meaning	Origin Form	Variation
FCE1	*Woles*	Suggestion to respond casually	Slow	-

(b). Slang Words From the Indonesian Language

The Balinese Generation Z uses various slang words originating from Indonesian. The slang words used in the Indonesian language can be categorized into acronym, imitative, clipping, fresh and creative, and flippant. The following are slang words used by the Balinese Generation Z in conversations on Instagram that were collected in this study.

1. Acronym

Acronyms are the most frequently used type of slang word. However, in this study, slang words originating from the Indonesian language used by the z Balinese generation only contained three slang words. Following the definition of an acronym, slang words in the form of an acronym used by the z generation of Bali consist of the initial letters of the word being referred to. This research found a slang word that only consists of one letter because it comes from one word, namely 'b,' to replace the word '*biasa*,' which means 'ordinary' or 'nothing special.' The three slang words can be seen in Table 7 below.

TABLE 7
ACRONYM SLANG WORDS TAKEN FROM INDONESIAN WORDS

Code	Slang word	Meaning	Origin Form	Variation
AI1	B	Stating that something being discussed is normal	'*Biasa*' Ordinary	-
AI2	PHP	Giving false hope	'*Pemberi harapan paslu*' Giving fake hope	-
AI3	YXGK	An expression used to confirm that one accepts the interlocutor's invitation	"*Ya kali ga kuy*" It is impossible that I say no	-

2. Imitative

The Balinese Generation Z also uses slang words imitations of Indonesian words. They replaced the letters used in writing standard Indonesian words with letters that, when read, still characterize the pronunciation of the word in question, such as replacing '*ku*' with '*que*' and 'q.' This substitution was made to give an informal or cutesy impression. To imitate the sound of laughter, they use '*wkwkwkwk*,' which represents the sound of laughing out loud. Slang words categorized as imitative originating from Indonesian found in this study can be seen in Table 8 below.

TABLE 8
IMITATIVE SLANG WORDS TAKEN FROM INDONESIAN WORDS

Code	Slang word	Meaning	Origin Form	Variation
II1	*Bosque*	A call for a close friend	*Bos + ku* Boss + my	*Bosq*
II2	*wkwkw*	An expression used to indicate that one is laughing out loud	Imitating laugh loud sound	-
II3	*Anjir*	a word used to express admiration or surprise at an event	*Anjing* Dog	*Anjay*
II4	*Santuy*	a word used to replace the word relax in the Indonesian language	*Santai* Relax	-
II5	*Maaci*	A word used to replace the word thanks in the Indonesian language	Terima Kasih Thank you	-
II6	*Sotoy*	a word used to satirize people who talk big but don't understand what they are explaining	*Sok tahu* pretend to know	-

3. Clipping

Slang words that can be categorized into clippings taken from Indonesian were also found in this study. The word chunks used to form slang words are taken from the front part of the word, the last part, and a combination of the front, middle, and end words. Slang words in the clipping category taken from Indonesian words can be seen in Table 9 below.

TABLE 9
CLIPPING SLANG WORDS TAKEN FROM INDONESIAN WORDS

Code	Slang word	Meaning	Origin Form	Variation
CI1	*Leh Uga*	An expression that comes from the words "boleh juga' means possibly	*Boleh Juga* Possibly	-
CI1	*Ntaps*	A word comes from the word 'mantap,' which means 'Great.'	*Mantap + s* Great + s	*Taps*
CI1	*Cyg*	A word that comes from the word 'Sayang,' which means 'Honey' or 'sweetheart.'	*Sayang* Honey	*Syg*
CI1	*Mager*	A word that comes from the words 'malas gerak' means Reluctant or not eager to do the activity.	*Malas Gerak* Reluctant to move	-
CI1	*Manjiw*	A word comes from the words 'mantap jiwa', which means 'Great.'	*Mantap Jiwa* Great	-
CI1	*Gaje*	This expression refers to a certain situation or the attitude or behaviour of someone whose direction of action is unclear.	*Tidak Jelas* Not clear	-
CI1	*Baper*	Using emotions to respond to any event and also other objects	*Bawa perasaan* emotional	-

4. Fresh and Creative

The data collected showed that the Balinese Generation Z also created new slang words by modifying Indonesian words. Making slang words by ordering the letters of a word in reverse from back to front is also implemented in making slang words from Indonesian, as seen in the words 'ngab,' 'sabi,' and 'kuy.' However, the word 'gas' which is is a word in Indonesian that is categorized as a slang word that is fresh and creative because the meaning of the word 'gas' is no longer the same as the word 'gas' which was previously understood, namely pulling the gas lever or stepping on the gas lever on a motorbike or car, but the meaning of the word 'gas' which is used by the Balinese generation Z is a statement of agreement to the invitation conveyed by the interlocutor. Slang words categorized as fresh and creative come from Indonesian words used by the Balinese Generation Z in conversations on Instagram, which can be seen in Table 10 below.

TABLE 10
FRESH AND CREATIVE SLANG WORDS TAKEN FROM INDONESIAN WORDS

No	Slang term	Meaning	Origin	Variation
FCI1	*Alay*	A stereotype that describes a lifestyle that is considered tacky	*Anak + lebay* Someone + tacky	-
FCI1	*Gas*	A word to express an acceptance of an invitation	*Gas* Gas	-
FCI1	*Kuy*	An invitation or acceptance of an invitation	*Yuk* Let's go	-
FCI1	*lebay*	A word to replace the word tacky in the Indonesian language	*Berlebihan* Overreacted	-
FCI1	*Ngab*	A greeting or call for men who are vulnerable to being older or of the same age	*Bang* Older brother	-
FCI1	*Sabi*	the word used to replace the word can. In other words, the general meaning of sabi is able	*Bisa* Able	-

5. Flippant

Another slang word used by the z generation of Bali is flippant, which combines two or more words but has a different meaning from the words that make it up. However, from the data the researchers collected, only one slang word met the flippant category (see Table 11), namely the word 'gas thin,' which means 'let's start it slowly,' which refers to starting a certain action.

TABLE 11
FLIPPANT SLANG WORDS TAKEN FROM INDONESIAN WORDS

No	Slang term	Meaning	Origin	Variation
FI1	*Gas tipis-tipis*	Let's start it slowly	*Gas sedikit* Give a little gas	-

(c). Slang Words From the Balinese Language

Many Balinese people still use Balinese in their daily conversations. For this reason, some slang words they use also come from words in Balinese. Judging from its type, according to the data obtained in this study, slang words originating from Balinese can be categorized into acronyms and clipping. The following explains each type of slang word originating from Balinese.

1. Acronym

In this study, only one slang word derived from a Balinese word is included in the acronym category. The word is 'CGT,' which comes from the word *'cenik gae to*,' which is similar to 'piece of cake' in English (see Table 12). The slang word 'CGT' was popularized by Giri Prasta, who served as the Regent of Badung. He often uses the word 'CGT' when giving a speech, which is then imitated by generation z Bali when responding to something considered easy.

TABLE 12
ACRONYM SLANG WORDS TAKEN FROM BALINESE WORDS

No	Slang term	Definition	Origin	Variation
AB1	CGT	An expression used to express that thing is easy	*Cenik gae to* Piece of cake	-

2. Clipping

The second type of slang word originating from the Balinese language used by the Balinese Generation Z is clipping. They use fragments of words in Balinese from the front part of the word, the end part, or a combination of several parts of the word. From the data collected, four slang words were found that could be categorized in the clipping category, originating from Balinese words. The slang words can be seen in Table 13 below.

TABLE 13
CLIPPING SLANG WORDS TAKEN FROM BALINESE WORDS

No	Slang term	Definition	Origin	Variation
CB1	*Kle*	A word used to express admiration, surprise, or upset at an event	*Keleng* Penis	-
CB2	*Ti*	A word used to replace the word 'mati' that means 'dead.'	*Mati* Dead	
CB3	*Pekaden*	An expression that is used to show	*Apa Kaden* I don't know	-
CB4	*Cing*	A word used to express admiration, surprise, or upset at an event	*Cicing* Dog	-

(d). Slang Words From the Thai Language

Apart from slang words originating from English, Indonesian, and Balinese, the Balinese generation Z also use slang words in Thai. However, only one slang word is taken from Thai, more specifically, a word taken from a Thai song that is viral in Indonesia. The word is *'wik-wik,'* which refers to 'sexual intercourse' (see Table 14). The slang word is categorized as fresh and creative because it is a new word and has a different meaning from the original word's meaning.

TABLE 14
FRESH AND CREATIVE SLANG WORDS TAKEN FROM BALINESE WORDS

No	Slang term	Meaning	Origin	Variation
FCT1	*Wik-wik*	An expression that is used to replace sexual intercourse	A word from a Thai viral song	-

(e). Slang Words From Two Different Languages

Because the z generation of Bali is accustomed to mixing Balinese, Indonesian, and English, several slang words are used that also comes from a mixture of two different languages. When viewed from its type, according to the data obtained, slang words originating from a mixture of two languages can be categorized into clipping and mixing.

1. Clipping

The mixture found in this study was a mixture of words in Indonesian which were added with the ending 's' like in English. Slang words, a combination of two languages with the type of clipping, can be seen in Table 15 below.

TABLE 15
CLIPPING SLANG WORDS TAKEN FROM TWO DIFFERENT LANGUAGES

No	Slang term	Meaning	Origin form	Variation
CTL1	*Cans*	A word that replaces the word 'cantik,' which means 'beautiful.'	*Cantik* + s Beautiful + particle s	-
CTL2	*Gans*	A word that replaces the word *'ganteng,'* which means 'handsome.'	*Ganteng* + s Handsome + particle s	-
CTL3	*Goks*	A word that replaces the slang word *'gokil,'* which means 'cool.'	*Gokil* + s Cool + particle s	*Gokil*
CTL4	*Yauds*	A word that replaces the word *'ya udah'* that means 'Ok then.'	*Ya udah* + s Ok then + s	-
CTL5	*Masbro*	A word that is used to replace the word *'mas + brother'* that is used to call a close friend	*Mas* + brother Brother + brother	-

2. Mixing

Another type of slang word that also comes from a combination of words from two different languages is mixing. This type of slang word combines two or more words from different languages. The data obtained found that the slang words used by the Balinese generation Z consisted of a combination of Indonesian and Balinese words and Indonesian and English. Slang words categorized as a mixing of the two languages found in this study can be seen in Table 16 below.

TABLE 16
MIXING SLANG WORDS TAKEN FROM TWO DIFFERENT LANGUAGES

Code	Slang term	Meaning	Origin form	Variation
M1	*Manaye*	A word that is used to express rejection of a certain statement	*Mana + ye* Where + particle	
M2	*Iyanok*	A word that is used to agree on a certain statement	*Ya + Nok* Yes + particle	-
M3	*Kids jaman now*	An expression that refers to the young generation	*Anak-anak jaman sekarang* Kids today	-

V. CONCLUSION

From the results of this study, it can be concluded that the Balinese Generation Z uses various types of slang language in their conversations via Instagram. They use slang words that can be categorized into acronyms, clipping, imitative, flippant, fresh and creative, and mixing. In terms of language, the Balinese Generation Z uses slang words originating from English, Indonesian, and Balinese. Judging from the numbers, slang words in English and Indonesian are more widely used than in Balinese. However, bearing in mind that this research is still limited to identifying slang words used by the Balinese generation Z, the reasons why this phenomenon appears cannot be explained clearly. For this reason, to complete the results of this study, it is necessary to conduct further studies regarding the reasons for using these slang words, especially in English.

REFERENCES

[1] Aeni, S. N. (2022). *Inilah Perbedaan Generasi X, Y, Z dengan Dua Generasi Lainnya*. Retrieved July 22, 2022, from

Katadata.Com.

[2] Alrajafi, G. (2021). The use of English in Indonesia: Status and Influence. *SIGEH ELT : Journal of Literature and Linguistics*, *1*(1), 1–10. https://doi.org/10.36269/sigeh.v1i1.355

[3] Auni, G. A. (2018). The Use of Sundanese Slang by Teenagers in an Internet-Based Chat Application Gifta Annisa Auni English Language and Literature Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia Indonesia is a multilingual speech community , which has Indonesian language as their standard. *Passage*, *6*(1), 40–57.

[4] Bonafix, S. L., & Manara, C. (2016). "Maybe English first and then Balinese and Bahasa Indonesia": A case of language shift, attrition, and preference. *Indonesian JELT: Indonesian Journal of English Language Teaching*, *11*(1), 81–99. https://doi.org/10.25170/ijelt.v11i1.1491

[5] boyd, danah m., & Ellison, N. B. (2007). Social network sites: Definition, history, and scholarship. *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication*, *13*(1), 210–230. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1083-6101.2007.00393.x

[6] Brown, Z. C., Anicich, E. M., & Galinsky, A. D. (2020). Compensatory conspicuous communication: Low status increases jargon use. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*, *161*, 274–290. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.obhdp.2020.07.001

[7] Budasi, I. G., Satyawati, M. S., & Anggayana, W. A. (2021). The status of lexicon used in Tabuh Rah ritual in Menyali Village North Bali: An Ethnolinguistic study. *Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences*, *42*(1), 3151. https://doi.org/10.34044/j.kjss.2021.42.4.2542-

[8] Budiasa, I. G., Savitri, P. W., & Dewi, A. A. S. S. S. (2021). Slang language in Indonesian social media. *Lingual: Journal of Language and Culture*, *11*(1), 30. https://doi.org/10.24843/ljlc.2021.v11.i01.p06

[9] Lauder, A. (2008). The status and function of English in Indonesia: A review of key factors. *Makara Seri Sosial Humaniora*, *12*(1), 9–20. https://doi.org/10.7454/mssh.v12i1.128

[10] Liu, S., Gui, D.-Y., Zuo, Y., & Dai, Y. (2019). Good slang or bad slang? Embedding internet slang in persuasive advertising. *Frontiers in Psychology*, *10*, 1251. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2019.01251

[11] Masua, B., & Masasi, N. (2020). Enhancing text pre-processing for Swahili language: Datasets for common Swahili stop-words, slangs and typos with equivalent proper words. *Data in Brief*, *33*, 106517. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2020.106517

[12] Miles, B., Huberman, M., & Saldana, J. (2014). *Qualitative Data Analysis: A Methods Sourcebook.* SAGE Pub.

[13] Neelakandan, S., Annamalai, R., Rayen, S. J., & Arunajsmine, J. (2020). Social media networks owing to disruptions for effective learning. *Procedia Computer Science*, *172*, 145–151. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2020.05.022

[14] Nehe, B. M., & Salsabila, P. (2023). The phenomenon of "literally" slang term on twitter: Semantics view. *English Education, Linguistics, and Literature Journal*, *2*(1), 1–7.

[15] Nisar, T. M., Prabhakar, G., & Strakova, L. (2019). Social media information benefits, knowledge management and smart organizations. *Journal of Business Research*, *94*, 264–272. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2018.05.005

[16] Nugraha, N. A. S. (2022). An analysis of slang words used by netizens comments on Dpidamu's instagram account. *Journal of Advanced English Studies*, *5*(1), 19–24.

[17] Nuraeni, F. W., & Pahamzah, J. (2021). An analysis of slang language used in the teenager interaction. *Litera*, *20*(2), 313–322. https://doi.org/10.21831/ltr.v20i2.37058

[18] Panuntun, I. A., & Hayati, R. (2020). Slang words used by millennials in Pekalongan. *Proceedings of English Linguistics and Literature*, 37–42.

[19] Pink, S., Horst, H., Postill, J., Hjorth, L., Lewis, T., & Tacchi, J. (2015). *Digital ethnography: Principles and practice*. Sage Publication.

[20] Pongsapan, N. P. (2022). An analysis of slang language used in English students' interaction. *Jurnal Onoma: Pendidikan, Bahasa Dan Sastra*, *8*(2), 917–924. https://doi.org/10.21831/ltr.v20i2.37058

[21] Pratiwi, S. D., & Maghfira, N. (2022). Analysis of the use of English in slang on video content used by Tiktok content creators. *Deskripsi Bahasa*, *5*(1), 20–24. https://doi.org/10.22146/db.v5i1.4962

[22] Purwaningtyas, M. P. F., & Alicya, D. A. (2020). The fragmented self: Having multiple accounts in Instagram usage practice among Indonesian youth. *Jurnal Media Dan Komunikasi Indonesia*, *1*(2), 171. https://doi.org/10.22146/jmki.58459

[23] Richards, J. C., & Schmidt, R. W. (2013). *Longman dictionary of language teaching and applied linguistics*. Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315833835

[24] Sabbila, A. N., & Mansyur, A. S. (2021). Penggunaan bahasa slang oleh remaja pesona rancaekek indah. *Textura Journal*, *2*(2), 1–6.

[25] Saputra, L., & Marlina, L. (2019). An analysis of slang words used by Instagram account Plesbol. *English Language and Literature*, *8*(3). https://doi.org/10.24036/ell.v8i3.105802

[26] Sudiarta, I. N., & Suardana, I. W. (2016). Tourism Destination Planning Strategy: Analysis and Implementation of Marketing City Tour in Bali. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, *227*, 664–670. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2016.06.130

Kadek Adyatna Wedananta has been an English Lecturer at Undiknas University in Bali, Indonesia, since 2015. He completed his Master's Degree Program in English Education from Ganesha University of Education. His research interest is in linguistics, and he has published some research articles in nationally accredited journals in Indonesia. He is a highly motivated young academic who always comes up with brilliant ideas to make himself become a good English Lecturer.

Ni Nyoman Padmadewi is a professor in English education at Ganesha Education University, Singaraja, Bali, Indonesia. Padmadewi completed his master's studies at Macquarie University, NSW Australia, and received his doctorate from Udayana University. Padmadewi's research covers various topics related to pedagogy, development of competency standards, and assessment of English language learning at various levels of education. Apart from being active in teaching and researching, Padmadewi is also actively involved and organizes various social activities in the context of community development in rural areas.

Luh Putu Artini was born in Denpasar on July 14, 1964. She studied S1 at FKIP Udayana University, majoring in English Education (1982-1986); Master's degree in 'Applied Linguistics' at La Trobe University, Australia (1992-1994); and Ph.D. in English Education at Newcastle University, Australia (2002-2006). Her field of research is English pedagogy, which includes curriculum, methods and strategies, and material development. Luh Putu Artini has attended non-degree training in Children's Literacy at Indiana University (2010) and Bilingual Education at Leuven Education College, Belgium (2011). Since 1989, she has devoted herself to his undergraduate alma mater, namely the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Udayana University, and now the Ganesha University of Education. Many studies have been carried out, some of which have resulted in publications in indexed journals, namely collaborative research with Newcastle University on the cruise ship phenomenon, which has resulted in publications in the Asian Social Science Journal (Scopus); International Education Journal (Scopus), Journal of Youth Studies (nationally reputable); Journal of Language Teaching and Research (internationally reputable); Book Chapter (Routledge); and researches in the field of English language education, among others published in the International Journal of Instruction (Scopus); Asian EFL Journal (Scopus), Lingua Cultura (nationally accredited). Currently, Luh Putu Artini is developing a research field in children's literacy and an English literacy model for English as a foreign language for children.

I Gede Budasi is a professor in linguistics at Ganesha University of Education. Hi got his master's degree from The University of Western Australia and doctoral degree from Gadjah Mada University. He has published some research articles in linguistics in national and international journals. Besides, he also has published some books related to linguistics.