

(Semantic Change In Oza Rangkuti's Content)

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Abstract : Language, particularly in digital spaces, undergoes dynamic evolution alongside societal shifts. This study investigates Bahasa Jaksel, "a slang prevalent among Jakarta's youth on platforms like TikTok. It analyzes semantic changes within Bahasa Jaksel" to understand its communication and cultural ramifications. Using qualitative methods, linguistic data from Oza Rangkuti's TikTok content, a key influencer of Bahasa Jaksel, "was examined. The analysis unveiled semantic broadening, amelioration, and pejoration, exemplified by shifts in words like *staycation*" and *shipping*. These changes reflect evolving cultural norms and social dynamics among Indonesian youth, indicating Bahasa Jaksel" as a marker of cultural identity. The findings underline social media's role in linguistic innovation and community expression. This study prompts further investigation into the psychological and sociocultural impacts of slang language in digital discourse and its influence on youth language acquisition and identity formation. It contributes to understanding language evolution in the digital era and its intersection with societal trends.

Keywords: Bahasa Jaksel, digital discourse, semantic change, linguistic innovation, youth culture

I. INTRODUCTION

Background

Language development and semantic change share a symbiotic relationship, with language acquisition and cultural shifts contributing to the evolution of meaning within languages. Language changes with society, reflecting the various influences and experiences that form human communication. We may better grasp language's dynamic nature and its tremendous influence on human expression, culture, and identity when we understand how language development and semantic change interact. We can traverse the always shifting linguistic environment with a better grasp of and respect for the power of words if we accept and study this relationship.

As language evolves, various forms of colloquial speech become popular among young people. These informal expressions often emerge due to cultural influences. In Indonesia, "Bahasa Jaksel" has recently become a popular topic on social media. This language blends Indonesian and English, similar to code-mixing practices in multicultural settings, like combining English with Malay or Hokkien. The rise of social media has increased the visibility and usage of "Bahasa Jaksel," especially among millennials in South Jakarta. It has gained significant traction on platforms like Twitter and TikTok, where users highlight their language skills and creativity through humor, music, and dance.

However, concerns have been raised about the potential impact on the semantic meaning of the Jaksel language on social media. Using colloquial and informal language can lead to semantic changes, where social and cultural factors alter the meanings of words and phrases over time. Not everyone may understand "Bahasa Jaksel" because some words have taken on new meanings different from their original ones due to these semantic shifts.

Semantic change is the term used to describe how words' meanings shift over time, especially when it comes to English loanwords, slang, and the use of the word "jaksel" in Indonesian, which can have very different meanings than their original English meanings. According to Palmer (2007), semantic change is facilitated by cultural interactions within society.

A movement from one meaning to another is called a change of meaning or semantic change. It is in line with Tarigan (2010) notes that changes in meaning often coincide with significant social changes, such as wars, population shifts, technological and scientific advances, economic developments, and cultural transformations A

change in meaning refers to a change from one meaning to another due to changes in time, which include factors of language development, such as weakening, limiting, and replacement. As a result, there are several types of meaning shifts. Chaer (1994, p.310), states that the elements in question include linguistic, historical, social, psychological, and linguistic influences from other languages, sensory perception, term formation, grammatical factors, abbreviation, and linguistic influences from other languages.

One example of semantic change or a change of meaning in an English term often used in the context of 'Jaksel' is the term 'backstreet'. The meaning of backstreet in an English dictionary is 'on a small, quiet street, often in an older or poorer area of a town or city', while its use in 'Jaksel' has a different meaning, namely dating without people knowing, or stealthily. According to Chaer (1995), semantic change can occur due to various factors including social, cultural, and contextual influences. From these examples, it can be seen that the meaning of the word has revers exclusively to covert relationships, highlighting a shift in language usage within a spesific social context, illustrating Chaer's theory that language evolves and adapts to new social and cultural contexts, leading to shifts in meaning. The researcher concludes that the phenomenon of 'jaksel' needs to be observed and analyzed the meanings change contained in the use of 'jaksel' in TikTok based on those instances. The content shown in Oza Rangkuti is one of the subjects of this study.

In recent years, TikTok has become popular for content creators to showcase their skills and entertain viewers. Oza Rangkuti, a TikTok star from Indonesia, is known for his humorous and relatable content that frequently uses "Bahasa Jaksel." This dialect of Bahasa Indonesia, known as Jaksel or Jakarta Selatan, is widely spoken in South Jakarta. It is characterized by slang terms, abbreviations, and loanwords from other languages. Due to its widespread use among Jakarta's youth, "Bahasa Jaksel" has evolved into a cultural phenomenon with a distinct identity and social significance. Some of the posts uploaded by Oza Rangkuti on his TikTok discuss the term 'Jaksel' or the colloquial expressions commonly used, especially in South Jakarta. This research focuses on the change in meaning that occurs in the use of 'Jaksel,' influenced by the colloquial culture among teenagers, which is currently developing in almost all major cities in Indonesia. This change is also triggered by the viral content of 'Jaksel' language. The study employs the main theory of Abdul Chaer (1995) to explain the types of semantic changes or shifts in meaning.

The researcher chose to research semantic changes in "Bahasa Jaksel" for several reasons. First, youth in Jakarta utilize "Bahasa Jaksel" as a form of everyday communication, although not all of them can comprehend it. "Bahasa Jaksel" includes colloquial terms like "literally" and "basically" inserted into Indonesian sentences, as well as abbreviations like "gws" (get well soon) and loanwords such as "sneakers" or "weekend." Teenagers who speak "Bahasa Jaksel" keep up with trends to make themselves seem current rather than dated. Nearly all Indonesian users of social media are now affected by this phenomenon. Trends in the use of "Bahasa Jaksel" among people in Jakarta are an unusual linguistic phenomenon that needs to be examined. As this trend grows, many young people outside South Jakarta are intrigued and begin acquiring the "Bahasa Jaksel" terminology often used. Second, enhancing one's ability to understand language: Studying semantic change can reveal how language evolves over time, improving our overall comprehension. By examining how words and their meanings shift, we can enhance our language skills. Additionally, blending Indonesian and English words can enrich vocabulary, particularly in English, and build confidence in using the English language. It helps in understanding how word meanings transform, especially within social and cultural contexts. Third, social and cultural impact: Semantic changes in "Bahasa Jaksel" can also affect social and cultural dynamics. For example, using "Bahasa Jaksel" can create a sense of social stratification, where this language is seen as more modern and educated due to the perception that using English is more prestigious, especially among young people. This research can help us understand how words and their meanings shape the thinking and behavior of individuals in specific societies.

This study aims to explore the phenomenon of semantic change in the Jaksel language as demonstrated in Oza Rangkuti's TikTok content. It will analyze the shifts in meanings of words used in "Bahasa Jaksel" and investigate the factors influencing these changes. The anticipated findings of this study are expected to shed light on how semantic change in a language impacts its usage in a digital context.

4. Research Question

Based on the background above, this study is conducted to answer the following question:
What are the types of semantic changes that occur in "Oza Rangkuti's content"?

5. Objective of Research

Based on the research question, this research aims to investigate the types of semantic change in "Bahasa Jaksel".

6. Limitation of Research

Regarding the research problem, the researcher focuses on types of semantic change in the use of 'jaksel' in Oza Rangkuti's content on tiktok and twitter uploaded from November 2021 to August 2022, and there are more than fifty data to be analyzed.

7. Significance of the Research

This study will contribute to the existing body of knowledge on the topic of semantic change in social media by thoroughly analyzing "Bahasa Jaksel" of Oza Rangkuti's Content in Semantic Change Perspective.

II. LITERATUR REVIEW

The Definition of Semantics

The study of meaning in Language is the focus of semantics, a subfield of linguistics. It looks at the relationships between words, phrases, and sentences and their meanings concerning the world they describe. The focus of semantics is the interpretation of the meaning of individual words and the meaning of larger linguistic units like phrases and sentences. According to Geeraerts (2010), the study of meaning in Language is called Semasiology or semantics. Also, Kridalaksana (1993, p.193) explains semantics as a system and investigates meaning and meaning in a language or Language in general.

Semantics is an essential field of study because it helps us comprehend how language functions and how we use it to convey meaning. Semantics helps us comprehend how ideas, feelings, and information are conveyed through words and sentences and how readers and listeners comprehend them. Additionally, it sheds light on how cultural, social, and historical factors influence the evolution of word meanings over time. Semantics is based on theories and methods from anthropology, philosophy, psychology, and other linguistics subfields closely related to syntax and pragmatics. Semantics helps us comprehend the nature of Language and communication and the role that Language plays in our lives by examining the meanings of words and sentences and the ways in which they are used and understood.

In conclusion, semantics is an important part of linguistics because it shows how words and sentences are used to convey ideas and information and how meaning is conveyed through language. Semantics teaches us more about how Language works, helps us communicate, and helps us make sense of the world around us.

Overview of Semantic Change in Indoensian

Language development frequently involves semantic change. The languages spoken in different parts of Indonesia, a nation with various cultures and languages, have undergone a semantic change. Semantic change describes a change in a word or phrase's meaning through time. Semantic changes can happen for several causes, including social, cultural, and contextual impacts on language use. Aspects of culture, history, and social evolution are crucial regarding a semantic change in Indonesia.

The changing meaning of words over time is referred to as semantic change, especially true when it comes to English loanwords in Indonesian, where the meaning of a loanword can be quite different from its original English meaning. According to Palmer (1981, p.2-5), states that the meaning of words can also be shifted as they are borrowed from one language into another, as happened in the term formulation. Due to Indonesia's extensive connection history with foreign countries, the language has undergone semantic changes.

For instance, Dutch loanwords like "meja" and "kursi" now imply the same thing in Indonesian despite initially having different meanings. The words "car" and "computer," derived from English, are examples of this type of influence. The word's adaptation to the cultural and linguistic context of the borrowing language is one of the main causes of semantic change in loanwords. For instance, the term "cool" in English originally meant "temperature," but in Indonesian, it now means "cool" in the sense of being trendy or attractive. Tarigan (1985, p.85) states that semantic change often coincides with social changes caused by wars, population movements, advances in technology and science, economy, culture, and other factors. The influence of the borrowing language's grammar and syntax on the loanword is another factor in semantic change. For instance, the meaning of the English word "jacket" may be altered in Indonesian to fit the structure of the language.

With technological advancements come semantic changes. For instance, the term "telepon," previously used to describe a corded communication device, is now also used to describe a mobile phone or smartphone. The same is true of other technical terms, such as "internet" and "application," whose definitions have changed as information technology has advanced. Social and cultural advancements also influence semantic changes in

Indonesia. For instance, the term "gay," which was once used to describe someone who was jovial or passionate, is now also used to describe sexual orientation. The same holds for terms like "gender," "feminism," and "tolerance" that are associated with societal transformation. A loanword's frequency of use can also influence semantic change. In Indonesian, a frequently used loanword may acquire a new meaning distinct from its original English meaning. Chaer (1994, p.310) argues, "The expansion of meaning results from language development factor.

In conclusion, various factors, including cultural adaptation, linguistic influence, and frequency of use, influence semantic change, which is a common occurrence in the case of English loanwords in Indonesian. We can better understand the evolution of language and how words acquire new meanings over time by comprehending the process of semantic change.

Factors That Influence Semantic Change

According to Chaer (1995, p.132), changes in science and technology, social and cultural advancements, usage variations, affiliations, exchanges of sensory responses, variances in responses, and abbreviations are just a few of the many aspects that affect how words are understood.

1. Science and technology development

According to Chaer(1995:132), advances in science and technology might modify a word's meaning. Here, even when the notion of meaning has changed due to a new perspective, a new theory in a scientific field, or as a result of technical advancements, a word that once contained a straightforward concept of meaning is still utilized.

2. Cultural and Social Development

Changes in meaning are also a result of social and cultural developments. For instance, the word "sibling" historically referred to a stomach or individuals born from the same womb. However, today, other persons are also referred to as brothers. They are thought to be on par regarding age and social standing when greeting.

3. Changes in the Application Field

Words often used in certain spheres of existence and daily life might develop from those spheres and be used in other spheres or develop into a generic vocabulary because these terms now also mean something different from what they originally meant.

4. There is an association

In other words, when you refer to an utterance as an utterance, you really mean something else linked to that utterance since there is a relationship between a form of speech and something else related to that form of speech.

5. Sense Exchange of Replies

Our five senses already perform specific duties to record the symptoms that arise. For instance, the taste buds on the tongue must react to bitter, bitter, and sweet sensations. The taste buds on the skin must react to hot, cold, and extraordinary sensations. The visual senses are required to detect symptoms linked to light, such as bright, dark, and dim light, while the nose must react to symptoms related to smell. However, there are several instances in language use where replies from one sense and another are exchanged. As observed in the words that are pretty spicy, a spicy taste, which the tongue's taste buds should detect, is transformed to be recognized by the ear's senses.

6. Response Variations

According to Chaer (1995, p.138), each word or lexical component genuinely has a definite, synchronous lexical meaning. However, many words have a "low" sense value that is unpleasant due to how people view life and the standards set by societal conventions. Additionally, there are those with a "high" or pleasing taste value.

7. There is an abbreviation

For instance, several terms or expressions in Indonesian are so often used that people may grasp them without pronouncing or writing them out completely. Consequently, acronyms are frequently used in place of entire names.

In conclusion, semantic change is a complicated and ongoing process because these factors can interact and influence one another.

Kinds of Semantic Change

A word's meaning can be altered and expanded. It could happen because new words are constantly being added to languages due to globalization. Chaer (1995, p.141) suggests several types of changes in meaning, including broadening, narrowing, total changes, amelioration, and pejoration.

Broadening

Broadening is how a word's meaning becomes universal over time. The word can be used in more contexts than it originally could in order words. Semantic generalization is a term used to describe this phenomenon.

Semantic broadening is the antonym of semantic narrowing, as the interaction is the inverse. However, like semantic narrowing, this process takes many years to complete. Both linguistic and extralinguistic factors, such as a shift in worldview or linguistic analogy, can contribute to broadening.

Narrowing

The process by which a word's meaning becomes less general (or more specific) over time is known as semantic narrowing. It indicates that the new meaning is directly derived from the previous meaning. Typically, this process takes many years to complete and is triggered by linguistic factors like ellipses. Limiting can likewise be alluded to as semantic specialization or semantic limitation.

Amelioration

The process by which a word takes on a more upbeat connotation over time is called amelioration. Semantic amelioration or semantic elevation are two other names for it. Various extralinguistic factors, such as shifts in culture and worldview, typically trigger this process.

Pejoration

The process by which a word with a positive connotation becomes negative is referred to as pejoration. Semantic deterioration is another term that may be used to describe it. Most of the time, extralinguistic factors cause this kind of semantic change. This may involve a word becoming taboo or being associated with a cultural taboo.

Total Change

According to Chaer (2009, p.142), a total shift in meaning is a complete change in both the meaning of the original word and the meaning of the word in question. Even though the correlation between the current and original meanings is highly remote, it is nevertheless possible.

The phenomena of "Bahasa Jaksel"

Modernism has been influenced by how youngsters born in the 1990s and 2000s used language. According to Damayanti & Setiawan as cite in Wicaksono (2022, p 388-396), It is frequently encountered among young people, especially students, and is distinguished by the numerous simultaneous usage of other languages that cause it to become a mixed language. A brand-new language usage phenomenon called "Bahasa Jaksel" has emerged recently. A spoken language called "Bahasa Jaksel" combines Indonesian with English. According to Darmayanti & Hasanudin (2022), This language is popular these days, and when English and Indonesian are merged, it is known as "Bahasa jaksel". Both verbally and nonverbally, the occurrence of "Bahasa Jaksel" has come to be seen as popular. Introducing the "Bahasa Jaksel" movement has also been a hot issue on social media, particularly Twitter, Tiktok, and Instagram, where users have started making jokes about it.

In essence, Putri (2018), state that the language trend combining English and Indonesian did not just start recently but began some years ago. It was observed that tweets using the hashtag #anakjksel had been posted on Twitter since September 2018 and have discussed the "mixed" language trend frequently used by youths in the South Jakarta area. The term "mixed" refers to how many modern teenagers combine indonesian with english

In a society with distinct cultures based on geography, social class, and age, when adolescents experience psychological anguish due to opposing values, they will create their own cultures based on the standards and values they adhere to. Then, culture, often known as popular culture (pop culture), impacts every part of their lives, including how they speak. In a conversation or encounter, language style is crucial. The five levels of formality are standard language style, official language style, consultative language style, informal language style, and familiar language style, according to Chaer (2004, p.62).

The occurrence of "Bahasa jaksel" usage among adolescents is proof of a change in behavior in the culture of utilizing language for communication due to globalization, which no longer recognizes national boundaries. The Betawi language, specific to the South Jakarta region, is a regional tongue that is now almost extinct due to globalization and the influx of people to Jakarta from both inside and outside the country. This is one of the driving forces for the trend away from speaking regional languages and blending Indonesian and English, along with the rise in Indonesian students studying abroad. This phenomenon is consistent with Hopper's assertion Putri (2016, p. 9) that globalization is currently in a contemporary phase, which is characterized by the spreading of culture that is becoming more intense and widespread, as well as by the movement of people, ideas, goods, symbols, and images, as well as by the increasing frequency of travel, which increases the opportunities for people to interact with one another.

The reasons for using "Bahasa jaksel" have positive and negative aspects, given the change in how language is used for communication. Some contend that the widespread use of "Bahasa Jaksel," which frequently mashes languages, is beneficial since it allows Indonesians to compete with people from other nations, particularly in the current period of globalization, where English ability is crucial. Others counter that the Indonesian language itself, particularly the regional languages that are being abandoned increasingly, will be weakened by the usage of this blended language. The discussion regarding youngsters in South Jakarta using mixed languages is also influenced by worries about the use of language that is not appropriate and right since it mixes two languages at once.

Oza rangkuti

Born on December 5, 1991, Nozanda Arsena Rangkuti, also known as Oza Rangkuti, is a comedian and content creator from Jakarta. This obnoxious man describes dozens, hundreds, or even thousands of "Bahasa jaksel" in his podcasts and content. Due to the prevalence of English slang among millennials and Generation Z, the "Jaksel" language is currently on the rise. The "Bahasa Jaksel," is one that millennials and members of Generation Z use frequently today. This language combines English and Indonesian words with other foreign words.

Before Oza Rangkuti's fame, "Bahasa Jaksel" was well-known in Jakarta and the surrounding area. Because of their contents, several languages and the name "Bahasa Jaksel" are growing in popularity throughout practically all of Indonesia. On Tik Tok and his podcasts, he makes fun of how people use "Bahasa jaksel" in his content. Oza presented these South Jakarta comedic elements for the first time via the Kesel Aje podcast. Before the pandemic struck in 2019, this podcast had already existed.

Along with discussing or mocking the language of "Jaksel," he also offers his opinions on current events and hot-button issues in the podcast. Through his social media, Oza Rangkuti is recognized as the originator of "jaksel" terms in the "Bahasa jaksel". As a result, his followers on social media, particularly in the TikTok application, who watch the "Jaksel" content, can be amused and educated about the terms presented in each of Oza Rangkuti's content. Content that includes each phrase and its description and illustrations that illustrate how these terms are used in daily life serve to present the vocabulary and speech patterns of the South Jakarta dialect. On his social media, Oza Rangkuti discusses South Jakarta phrases using English and Indonesian vocabulary. Some of the terminology used in each of the contents do not have exact definitions; instead, they are derived from reality as it is experienced daily.

Relevant Study

The researcher has discovered a few previous studies that discuss the change of meaning or the semantic change. The first is a study by Tatu Siti Rohbiah (2020), entitled "An Analysis of Semantic Changes of English lexical borrowings in the Indonesia Tourism field ". This research has analyzed English lexical borrowings in the Indonesian tourism field. This research aims to classify and analyze the kinds of semantic changes in Indonesian's borrowed English tourism field. The method used was a descriptive-qualitative content analysis of the corpus of data in the tourism field. The unit of analysis is the corpus of tourism fields collected from

Indonesian magazines in June – July 2019, such as *Intisari*, *tamasya*, and *Jalan – Jalan*. The result findings are 25 words' meanings as 12 words did not find changes in meaning, and 13 words found changes in the meaning of the tourism register in English adopted into Indonesian languages, such as extension, narrowing, degeneration, and regeneration. It means that Indonesian borrowed foreign words whose concept is adapted to the Indonesian. The difference with this research is that this research is more focused on changing the meaning of any English term in "Bahasa Jaksel," frequently used in social media, especially on TikTok and Twitter.

Second is a study by Wicaksono, B., Nursanti, S., & Utamidewi, W. (2022). This study examines the Motives and Meanings of Using "Jaksel" Language Among Students Using "Jaksel" Language in Everyday Life. This study aims to examine the reasons for and significance of "Jaksel" language use among students who do so frequently because the researchers want to see the phenomena resulting from the respondents' communication experiences so that the motivations and meanings of respondents using the "Jaksel" language in their daily lives can be known, they use qualitative research with phenomenological studies and apply Alfred Shcutz's phenomenological theory. According to the findings of this study, the respondents' reasons for using the "Jaksel" language include their inability to find an acceptable counterpart, their necessity for it at work, and lifelong habits. Discover the correct equivalence and validation is the objective of the motive. The similarity with this research is the concern about using the language "Jaksel," but in this study, it examines more the development and use of language that causes changes in meaning in a language.

III. METHODOLOGY

Research Method

In this study, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive method to analyze the change of meaning or the semantic change of an English term used in "Bahasa Jaksel". The qualitative technique, according to Bogdan and Taylor (in Moleong, 2007, p. 4), is a research method that generates descriptive data in the form of written or spoken texts and behaviors that may be assessed.

A qualitative approach is used because basically the content and tweets on social media Twitter and TikTok are a form of document that can be analyzed using textual analysis. Using a qualitative approach, it aims to explain semantic changes of "bahasa jaksel" as observed in Oza Rangkuti's content in a case that is studied in detail by collecting complete data and showing how important the data or phenomenon under study is.

Source of data

The data sources in this study were chosen to obtain complete, precise, accurate, and valid information and data regarding semantic change of "bahasa jaksel" as observed in Oza Rangkuti's TikTok content, so that appropriate data sources are needed for research. The source of data in this study was taken from social media, such as TikTok and Twitter which was chosen to be a topic related to the phenomenon of semantic change to focus the research analysis process because, in the articles, there are various kinds of material and discussion outside the research context. Also the data sources in this study were taken from several second-party sources or indirectly, such as documents, books, and the internet and the results of previous research related to this research.

Technique of Collecting Data

The data for this study were gathered through observation. The author also employed the documentary method to gather and support the data. It will be collected from observing and downloading various videos using the Bahasa Jaksel on Oza Rangkuti's content. Identify the use of words or phrases that attract attention and may indicate a semantic change (change of meaning) in Bahasa Jaksel. Note the context in which the words are used, such as sentences or situations in the video.

Data Analysis

In this process, the data that has been collected will be analyzed, or the data will be processed into new information. This process is crucial so that the data becomes easier to understand and helps answer the problems in the research. This process aims to make the data easier to understand so that conclusions can be obtained. After the data is collected, the researcher will analyze the data using the following methods.

After collecting the data, the following step is analyzing the data. The data were analyzed using the leading theory from Chaer (1995) theory of semantics to explain the five types of semantic change. The process of analyzing data divides into several steps. The first step is preparing the data for analysis. The researcher chooses the information that is relevant to the research. The second is that the researcher identified the Bahasa Jaksel in Oza Rangkuti's TikTok content and also in Twitter as the data indicated in the research problem. The third step is to write down the meaning of Bahasa Jaksel or the meaning of the information and then compare it with the meaning of the original word which is then categorized according to the theory used. The data is displayed

with several explanations about the use of the Bahasa Jaksel and the context in which it is used. And the last step is the conclusion drawing from the findings and data analysis.

IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Findings

In this study, based on the data collected by the researcher, several data were found that fall into categories as described in Chapter Two. The total number of data collected by the researcher amounted to 101 instances of the word "Jaksel." Out of this total, 64 data instances could be categorized according to the types of semantic changes outlined in Chapter Two. The remaining 37 instances either did not fit into the predetermined categories or could not be identified. The distribution of these data instances across each semantic change category is as follows: 28 instances fell into the Broadening category, 14 instances into Narrowing, 4 instances into Amelioration, 18 instances into Pejoration. In the Total Change category, no data matching the description of Total Change were found. On the other hand, it was also found that there are several data that can fit or match with more than one category. Thus data presentation provides a comprehensive overview of the types of semantic changes observed in the usage of "Bahasa Jaksel" within the examined content.

Semantic Shifts in Bahasa Jaksel

The subtopic "Semantic Shifts in bahasa jaksel" explores the various ways in which language evolves within the Jakarta Selatan (Jaksel) region. It delves into the transformation of words and expressions over time, highlighting how their meanings have shifted within the local slang dialect. This investigation offers insights into the cultural and social dynamics shaping language use in Jaksel, illustrating the fluidity and adaptability of linguistic expressions within specific communities.

Broadening

Broadening is the process whereby the meaning of a word becomes broader or more general than before. This means that the word can be used in a wider range of contexts than previously. This phenomenon is often referred to as semantic generalization. In this context, a word that originally had a specific meaning becomes more general or is commonly used in various situations or contexts. For example, the word "thrifting," which originally referred to buying second-hand items, can now also be used to refer to the activity of seeking out inexpensive or discounted items, indicating an expansion of the word's meaning.

Staycation-*Check-in bareng pasangan*

The term "Staycation - *Check-in bareng pasangan*" is an example of broadening. Originally, "staycation" refers to a vacation spent in one's home country rather than abroad, or one spent at home and involving day trips to local attractions. However, its usage has broadened to include various activities related to relaxation or leisure, not necessarily confined to one's home.

In this context, "staycation" specifically refers to the activity of checking into a hotel or resort with one's romantic partner, even if it's within the same city or locality. It signifies taking time off from the usual routine to focus on spending quality time together in a different setting, away from the distractions of daily life.

The broadening of the term "staycation" reflects a shift in its usage beyond its original definition to encompass a wider range of experiences related to leisure and rejuvenation. It highlights the importance of prioritizing time for relaxation and connection with loved ones, regardless of the specific location.

Shipping-*Mendukung dua orang biar jadian*

The term "Shipping-*Mendukung dua orang biar jadian*" falls under the category of semantic broadening. Originally, "shipping" referred to the act of endorsing or supporting a romantic relationship between fictional characters in literature, television, or other media. However, its usage has broadened to include real-life scenarios where individuals express support or encouragement for a potential romantic relationship between two people.

In contemporary usage, "shipping" often occurs within fan communities or social circles, where individuals express their desire for two people to become romantically involved. This can involve observing interactions between individuals and interpreting them as signs of romantic interest or compatibility. People who "ship" a couple may actively root for their relationship to develop, offering encouragement, support, or even actively trying to bring them together.

The broadening of the term's meaning reflects its adaptation to new contexts and the evolving dynamics of interpersonal relationships in the digital age. It highlights how language can expand to encompass a broader range of concepts and behaviors as society evolves.

Sleepcall-Telponan sama pacar tapi handphone tidak dimatikan walau sudah tidur

The term "Sleepcall-Telponan sama pacar tapi handphone tidak dimatikan walau sudah tidur" exemplifies a type of semantic change categorized under "broadening." Originally, "sleepcall" may have referred specifically to a phone call made before sleeping. However, in its current usage, it has broadened to include any phone call with a romantic partner, even if one or both parties fall asleep during the conversation and do not turn off their phones.

This broadening demonstrates how the meaning of a term can expand over time to encompass a wider range of scenarios or contexts. In this case, "sleepcall" has evolved to include not just intentional pre-sleep phone calls but also any calls made during the night with romantic partners, regardless of whether they are awake or asleep.

Flexing/Humble Brag/Bragging-Pamer

The data "Flexing/Humble Brag/Bragging-Pamer" is classified as Broadening, indicating an expansion of the word's meaning to encompass a broader range of concepts or contexts over time. Initially, "flexing" or "bragging" referred to the act of boasting or showing off one's achievements, possessions, or abilities in a conspicuous or ostentatious manner. However, its usage has broadened to include various forms of self-promotion or self-enhancement, including more subtle or indirect expressions such as "humble bragging."

In this context, "flexing," "humble bragging," or "bragging" are all used to describe different ways people may seek to showcase their successes, accomplishments, or desirable attributes to others. Whether overt or subtle, the underlying intent is to garner admiration, envy, or validation from others.

For example, someone might engage in "flexing" by prominently displaying their expensive possessions or achievements on social media, seeking to impress their followers with their wealth or status. Conversely, "humble bragging" involves subtly boasting about one's accomplishments or experiences while appearing modest or self-deprecating, often in an attempt to elicit praise or recognition without appearing overly arrogant.

Overall, the broadening of the term "flexing" to include "humble bragging" and other forms of self-promotion reflects the evolving ways in which people seek to assert their social status or garner attention in various social and online contexts.

Mood swing-Orang yang emosinya tidak stabil

The data "Mood swing-Orang yang emosinya tidak stabil" is categorized as Broadening, indicating an expansion of the word's meaning to encompass a broader range of concepts or contexts over time. Initially, "mood swing" referred to rapid and often unpredictable changes in a person's emotional state or mood. However, its usage has broadened to include individuals who exhibit inconsistent or unstable emotional responses across different situations or over time.

In this context, "mood swing" is typically used to describe individuals whose emotions fluctuate widely and unpredictably, resulting in noticeable shifts in behavior, attitude, or demeanor. These individuals may experience rapid changes between various emotional states, such as happiness, sadness, irritability, or apathy, often without apparent external triggers.

For example, one might describe someone as having "mood swings" if they frequently alternate between periods of intense enthusiasm and deep despondency, seemingly without a clear reason. These fluctuations in mood can impact their interactions with others and their ability to cope with daily challenges.

Overall, the broadening of the term "mood swing" allows it to be used more broadly to describe a range of emotional instability or inconsistency, beyond its original connotation of rapid mood changes.

Inner-child-Kekanak-kanakan

The data "Inner-child-Kekanak-kanakan" falls into the category of Broadening, indicating an expansion of the word's meaning to encompass a broader range of concepts or contexts over time. Initially, "inner child" generally referred to the psychological concept of reconnecting with one's childlike sense of wonder, creativity, and innocence. However, its usage has broadened to also describe behaviors or traits that reflect childlike innocence, playfulness, or vulnerability.

The term "inner child" in this context is typically used to describe aspects of an individual's personality or behavior that reflect their childlike qualities, such as curiosity, spontaneity, and emotional sensitivity. It is often employed to highlight the importance of nurturing one's inner child for personal growth and emotional well-being.

For example, one might use the term in sentences such as "She's learning to embrace her inner child by allowing herself to play and explore without judgment" or "He's reconnecting with his inner child through creative expression and imaginative activities." In both instances, "inner child" is used to emphasize the psychological concept of tapping into one's childlike nature for self-discovery and emotional healing.

Noted-Oke/siap

The data "Noted-Oke/siap" fits into the category of Broadening, which indicates an expansion of the word's meaning to encompass a broader range of concepts or contexts over time. Initially, "noted" generally referred to acknowledging or confirming receipt of information, instructions, or requests. However, its usage has broadened to include expressing agreement, understanding, or compliance in various situations.

In this context, "noted" is typically used to signify acknowledgment or acceptance of a message, directive, or task. It serves as a concise and informal way to indicate that one has received and understood the information provided or the instructions given.

For example, in a professional setting, someone might respond with "noted" to confirm that they have received and understood an email or a verbal instruction from a colleague or supervisor. Similarly, in everyday conversations, "noted" can be used to express agreement or compliance with a suggestion, plan, or arrangement.

Overall, the broadening of the term "noted" allows it to be used more flexibly in various contexts to convey acknowledgment, agreement, or readiness to proceed.

Thrifting- Beli baju bekas

"Thrifting-Beli baju bekas" falls into the Broadening category, indicating the expansion of the meaning of a word from its originally more specific usage to a more general one. In this case, the word "thrifting" initially referred specifically to the practice of shopping at thrift stores or secondhand shops, but over time, its usage has broadened to encompass various types of bargain hunting or seeking unique items, whether at thrift stores or generally affordable outlets.

The use of "thrifting" occurs within the context of lifestyle and fashion, where one might go "thrifting" to find unique or low-cost secondhand clothing at thrift stores. However, currently, this term can also include the practice of shopping at discount stores or exploring online sales to find inexpensive or rare items. For example, one might use this term in sentences such as "I love thrifting for vintage clothes" or "She's thrifting for furniture for her new apartment." In both examples, the word "thrifting" is used to refer to the practice of searching for secondhand or affordable items in general, without limitation to the type of item or place of purchase.

Healing- Liburan keluar kota

The data "Healing-Liburan keluar kota" falls under the category of Broadening, signifying the expansion of a word's meaning from a more specific usage to a broader one. In this instance, the term "healing" traditionally connotes the process of recovery or restoration of health, whether physical, emotional, or spiritual. However, its usage has broadened to include activities or experiences that promote overall well-being or rejuvenation, beyond just physical healing.

The usage of "healing" in this context typically occurs within discussions of self-care, relaxation, and personal development. Going on a vacation outside the city, as described in "Liburan keluar kota," is considered a form of healing because it provides individuals with an opportunity to recharge, relax, and distance themselves from the stresses of daily life. This broader usage of "healing" suggests that activities aimed at promoting mental and emotional well-being are integral to the concept of healing, alongside physical recovery.

Such usage might be found in sentences like "I find healing in nature, so I always try to take vacations outside the city" or "Traveling to new places is my way of healing and finding inner peace." In both cases, the term "healing" extends beyond its traditional medical connotations to encompass broader notions of self-care and rejuvenation through travel and new experiences.

Single Shaming-Bertanya/ditanya kapan kawin

The data "Single Shaming-Bertanya/ditanya kapan kawin" falls under the category of Broadening, indicating the expansion of a word's meaning from a more specific usage to a broader one. In this instance, the term "single shaming" originally referred specifically to the act of blaming or demeaning someone for their single status or unmarried journey. However, its usage has broadened to include all kinds of social pressure or negative comments received by an individual due to their single status.

The usage of "single shaming" occurs within the context of discussions about relationships and marital status, where someone may feel pressured or judged for not being married yet. It commonly occurs when someone inappropriately asks when someone will get married or with the intention of belittling them. For example, the term can be used in sentences like "I'm tired of all the single shaming from my family asking when I'll settle down" or "She's had enough of the single shaming comments from her friends about her relationship status." In both examples, the term "single shaming" is used to refer to the social pressure or negative comments received by an individual due to their single status.

Self-love-Narsis

The data "Self-love-Narsis" fits into the Broadening category, illustrating the expansion of a word's meaning from a specific usage to a broader one. Initially, "self-love" referred specifically to the practice of caring for and valuing oneself, emphasizing self-respect, self-compassion, and acceptance. However, its usage has broadened to include instances where the term "self-love" is equated with narcissism or excessive self-admiration.

The usage of "self-love" occurs within discussions about personal growth, mental health, and well-being, where individuals seek to prioritize their own needs and happiness. However, in some contexts, "self-love" may be misunderstood or misinterpreted as narcissism, especially when someone excessively focuses on themselves or seeks constant admiration from others.

For example, one might use the term in sentences such as "Self-love is essential for maintaining a healthy relationship with oneself" or "Some people mistake self-love for narcissism, but there's a significant difference." In both instances, the term "self-love" is used to refer to the practice of valuing and caring for oneself, but in the latter example, it also addresses the misconception that self-love is synonymous with narcissism.

Self-blaming-Playing victim

The data "Self-blaming-Playing victim" falls under the Broadening category, signifying the expansion of a word's meaning from a specific usage to a broader one. Initially, "self-blaming" referred specifically to the act of holding oneself responsible or accountable for negative outcomes or situations. However, its usage has broadened to include instances where individuals engage in the behavior of playing the victim, where they attribute all negative experiences or circumstances to external factors while absolving themselves of any responsibility.

The usage of "self-blaming" occurs within discussions about personal accountability, coping mechanisms, and self-reflection, where individuals may struggle with taking ownership of their actions or outcomes. However, in some contexts, "self-blaming" may be conflated with playing the victim, where individuals adopt a passive role and refuse to acknowledge their role in the situation.

For example, one might use the term in sentences such as "Self-blaming can be detrimental to one's mental health, as it perpetuates feelings of guilt and inadequacy" or "It's important to distinguish between self-blaming and playing the victim, as both can hinder personal growth and resilience." In both instances, the term "self-blaming" is used to refer to the act of holding oneself accountable, but in the latter example, it also addresses the broader concept of playing the victim and avoiding responsibility.

Morning person-Orang yang rajin bangun pagi

The data "Morning person-Orang yang rajin bangun pagi" falls under the category of Broadening, indicating the expansion of a word's meaning from a more specific usage to a broader one. Initially, "morning person" specifically referred to individuals who naturally feel more awake, alert, and productive in the morning hours. However, its usage has broadened to include anyone who habitually wakes up early and feels energetic or productive in the morning.

The term "morning person" is commonly used in discussions about sleep patterns, productivity, and lifestyle preferences, where individuals may identify themselves or others based on their preference for waking up early. It is often used to describe someone's habitual behavior rather than their inherent disposition.

For example, one might use the term in sentences like "I've always been a morning person—I love starting my day early" or "She's not really a morning person, but she makes an effort to wake up early for work." In both examples, the term "morning person" is used to describe individuals who prefer or habitually wake up early, regardless of whether it aligns with their natural tendencies or not.

Part-time traveler-Orang yang sering liburan

The data "Part-time traveler-Orang yang sering liburan" falls under the category of Broadening, indicating the expansion of a word's meaning from a more specific usage to a broader one. Initially, "part-time traveler" specifically referred to individuals who travel occasionally or during their free time, but not as a full-time occupation. However, its usage has broadened to include anyone who travels frequently, regardless of whether it is for leisure, work, or other purposes.

The term "part-time traveler" is commonly used in discussions about travel habits, lifestyle choices, and experiences, where individuals may identify themselves or others based on their frequency of traveling. It is often used to describe someone's travel habits rather than their professional status or dedication to traveling.

For example, one might use the term in sentences like "She's a part-time traveler who enjoys exploring new places whenever she gets the chance" or "As a part-time traveler, he makes the most of his vacation days by visiting different destinations each year." In both examples, the term "part-time traveler" is used to describe individuals who travel frequently, regardless of whether it is their main occupation or a leisure activity.

Red-flag-Orang yang susah dipilih sebagai pacar

The data "Red-flag-Orang yang susah dipilih sebagai pacar" fits into the Broadening category, indicating the expansion of a word's meaning from a more specific usage to a broader one. Initially, "red flag" specifically referred to warning signs or indicators of potential issues in a relationship or situation. However, its usage has broadened to include individuals who exhibit characteristics or behaviors that make them challenging to choose as romantic partners.

The term "red flag" is commonly used in discussions about dating, relationships, and personal boundaries, where individuals may identify certain traits or behaviors that give them pause or cause concern when considering someone as a potential partner. It is often used to describe characteristics or behaviors that may indicate underlying issues or potential conflicts in a relationship.

For example, one might use the term in sentences like "She noticed several red flags early on in the relationship, but chose to ignore them" or "Being unable to commit or communicate openly can be a red flag for potential partners." In both examples, the term "red flag" is used to describe traits or behaviors that may signal potential challenges or issues in a romantic relationship.

Picky-Orang yang susah memilih pacar

The data "Picky-Orang yang susah memilih pacar" falls under the category of Broadening, indicating the expansion of a word's meaning from a more specific usage to a broader one. Initially, "picky" specifically referred to individuals who are selective or discerning when choosing something. However, its usage has broadened to include individuals who have specific criteria or standards when selecting a romantic partner.

The term "picky" is commonly used in discussions about dating, relationships, and personal preferences, where individuals may describe themselves or others as being choosy or selective in their romantic pursuits. It is often used to describe someone's approach to dating rather than their inherent disposition.

For example, one might use the term in sentences like "He's quite picky when it comes to dating—he has a list of qualities he's looking for in a partner" or "Being picky can make it challenging to find a suitable partner, but it's important to stick to your standards." In both examples, the term "picky" is used to describe individuals who have specific preferences or criteria when selecting a romantic partner.

Couple goals-Pasangan yang jadi panutan

The data "Couple goals-Pasangan yang jadi panutan" fits into the category of Broadening, illustrating the expansion of a word's meaning from a specific usage to a broader one. Initially, "couple goals" specifically referred to aspirational or admirable aspects of a romantic relationship that others strive to emulate. However, its usage has broadened to include any couple that serves as a positive example or role model for others.

The term "couple goals" is commonly used in discussions about relationships, love, and social media, where individuals may use it to describe couples who exhibit qualities or behaviors that are considered desirable or inspirational. It is often used to highlight positive aspects of a relationship or to express admiration for a couple's dynamic.

For example, one might use the term in sentences such as "They're such a cute couple—they're total couple goals!" or "Their relationship is my ultimate couple goals—they support each other through everything."

In both instances, the term "couple goals" is used to describe couples who serve as positive examples or inspirations for others, regardless of the specific qualities or behaviors being admired.

Introvert/Socially awkward-*Pendiem*

The data "Introvert/Socially awkward-*Pendiem*" falls under the category of Broadening, indicating the expansion of a word's meaning from a specific usage to a broader one. Initially, "introvert" specifically referred to individuals who are more reserved or solitary by nature, while "socially awkward" referred to those who struggle in social situations due to discomfort or nervousness. However, their usage has broadened to include individuals who exhibit either introverted or socially awkward tendencies.

The terms "introvert" and "socially awkward" are commonly used in discussions about personality traits, social dynamics, and interpersonal relationships, where individuals may identify themselves or others based on their comfort level in social situations. They are often used interchangeably or together to describe someone's social behavior or preferences.

For example, one might use the term in sentences such as "She's quite introverted, so large social gatherings can be overwhelming for her" or "He's a bit socially awkward, but once you get to know him, he's really friendly." In both instances, the terms "introvert" and "socially awkward" are used to describe individuals who may prefer solitude or struggle in social interactions, but they are not necessarily mutually exclusive.

Support system-*Pertemanan yang mendukung*

The data "Support system-*Pertemanan yang mendukung*" falls under the category of Broadening, indicating the expansion of a word's meaning from a specific usage to a broader one. Initially, "support system" specifically referred to a network of individuals who provide emotional, practical, or other types of support during times of need. However, its usage has broadened to include any supportive friendship or social circle.

The term "support system" is commonly used in discussions about mental health, personal development, and relationships, where individuals may describe their friends or social network as a source of encouragement, guidance, or assistance. It is often used to emphasize the importance of having a supportive community or network of friends.

For example, one might use the term in sentences such as "I'm grateful for my support system—they've been there for me through thick and thin" or "Building a strong support system is crucial for maintaining mental well-being." In both instances, the term "support system" is used to describe friendships or social connections that provide comfort, encouragement, and assistance to individuals during challenging times.

Bestie-*Sahabat*

The data "Bestie-*Sahabat*" is an example of Broadening, where the meaning of a term expands from a specific usage to a broader one. Initially, "bestie" specifically referred to one's closest friend or companion, often considered akin to a sibling. However, its usage has broadened to include any close or trusted friend.

The term "bestie" is commonly used in casual conversations and social media, where individuals may refer to their close friends affectionately. It is often used to denote a deep bond and trust between friends.

For example, one might use the term in sentences like "I'm meeting up with my bestie for coffee later" or "She's been my bestie since we were kids." In both examples, "bestie" is used to refer to a close friend or confidant.

Mood *banget-Suasana hati lagi enak*

The data "Mood *banget-Suasana hati lagi enak*" falls under the category of Broadening, indicating the expansion of a word's meaning from a specific usage to a broader one. Initially, "mood" specifically referred to one's current emotional state or feeling, while "*banget*" is an Indonesian slang term used to emphasize intensity or emphasis. However, its usage has broadened to include any situation or feeling that strongly resonates with someone.

The term "mood *banget*" is commonly used in informal conversations, especially on social media, where individuals use it to express strong agreement or resonance with a particular sentiment or situation. It is often used to convey a sense of relatability or understanding.

For example, one might use the term in sentences like "This playlist is mood *banget*—I love every song!" or "Seeing puppies playing always puts me in a mood *banget*." In both examples, "mood *banget*" is used to express a strong connection or resonance with the situation or feeling being described.

Oversharing/Too much information-*Terlalu banyak jawab*

The data "Oversharing/Too much information-*Terlalu banyak jawab*" fits into the category of Broadening, indicating the expansion of a word's meaning from a specific usage to a broader one. Initially, "oversharing" or "too much information" specifically referred to the act of sharing more personal or intimate details than necessary in a conversation or social setting. However, its usage has broadened to include any situation where someone provides excessive or unnecessary information.

The term "oversharing" or "too much information" is commonly used in discussions about communication, social etiquette, and boundaries, where individuals may describe someone's behavior as being overly open or revealing. It is often used to convey a sense of discomfort or annoyance with the amount of information being shared.

For example, one might use the term in sentences such as "She has a tendency to overshare her personal life details at work meetings" or "He's great, but sometimes he gives too much information about his weekend plans." In both instances, "oversharing" or "too much information" is used to describe instances where someone provides an excessive amount of information, leading to discomfort or awkwardness in the conversation.

Unicorn-*Terlalu beda sama yang lain*

The data "Unicorn-*Terlalu beda sama yang lain*" is categorized under Broadening, indicating the expansion of a word's meaning from a specific usage to a broader one. Initially, "unicorn" specifically referred to a mythical creature resembling a horse with a single horn on its forehead. However, its usage has broadened to include any person or thing that is unique, rare, or exceptional.

The term "unicorn" is commonly used in colloquial language, especially in pop culture and informal conversations, to describe something or someone that is extraordinary or hard to find. It is often used to emphasize the rarity or uniqueness of a particular entity.

For example, one might use the term in sentences such as "She's a unicorn in the world of fashion—her talent is unmatched" or "Finding a reliable mechanic who's also affordable is like finding a unicorn." In both examples, "unicorn" is used metaphorically to describe something or someone exceptional or rare.

Feminist-*Terlalu berpihak ke wanita*

The data "Feminist-*Terlalu berpihak ke wanita*" falls under the category of Broadening, indicating the expansion of a word's meaning from a specific usage to a broader one. Initially, "feminist" specifically referred to someone who advocates for gender equality and the rights of women. However, its usage has broadened to include anyone who supports or defends women's rights and empowerment.

The term "feminist" is commonly used in discussions about gender equality, feminism, and social justice, where individuals may describe themselves or others based on their beliefs or actions in supporting women's rights. It is often used to convey a commitment to challenging and dismantling gender-based discrimination and oppression.

For example, one might use the term in sentences such as "She's a proud feminist who fights for gender equality in the workplace" or "Being a feminist means advocating for the rights and dignity of all women." In both instances, "feminist" is used to describe someone who actively supports and defends women's rights and equality.

Patriarchy-*Terlalu berpihak ke pria*

The data "Patriarchy-*Terlalu berpihak ke pria*" falls under the category of Broadening, indicating the expansion of a word's meaning from a specific usage to a broader one. Initially, "patriarchy" specifically referred to a social system in which men hold primary power and dominate in roles of political leadership, moral authority, social privilege, and control of property. However, its usage has broadened to include any situation or system where male dominance or privilege is perceived or challenged.

The term "patriarchy" is commonly used in discussions about gender relations, power dynamics, and social structures, where individuals may describe systems or behaviors that perpetuate male dominance or privilege. It is often used to critique and challenge gender-based inequalities and injustices.

For example, one might use the term in sentences such as "The workplace culture perpetuates patriarchy by undervaluing the contributions of women" or "His behavior reinforces the patriarchy by dismissing women's perspectives." In both instances, "patriarchy" is used to describe systems or behaviors that uphold male dominance and privilege, often at the expense of women's rights and equality.

Over-used-*Terlalu sering dipakai*

The data "Over-used-*Terlalu sering dipakai*" falls under the category of Broadening, indicating the expansion of a word's meaning from a specific usage to a broader one. Initially, "over-used" specifically referred to something that has been excessively utilized or employed. However, its usage has broadened to include any situation or thing that has been utilized or consumed to a significant degree.

The term "over-used" is commonly used in discussions about language, trends, or resources, where individuals may describe something that has become commonplace or excessively utilized. It is often used to convey a sense of saturation or exhaustion with the repeated use of something.

For example, one might use the term in sentences such as "That phrase is so over-used in marketing campaigns" or "The meme became over-used after it went viral." In both instances, "over-used" is used to describe something that has been utilized to a significant extent, often leading to a loss of novelty or impact.

FOMO-*Takut ketinggalan*

The data "FOMO-*Takut ketinggalan*" falls under the category of Broadening, indicating an expansion of the word's meaning to encompass a broader range of concepts or contexts over time. Initially, "FOMO" (Fear of Missing Out) referred specifically to the anxiety or apprehension one feels when they believe others are having enjoyable experiences from which they are absent. However, its usage has broadened to include a wider range of situations beyond social events.

In this context, "FOMO" is typically used to describe the fear or anxiety individuals experience when they perceive themselves to be missing out on any experience, opportunity, or trend, whether social, professional, or cultural. It reflects a broader sense of unease or insecurity about not being fully engaged or present in various aspects of life.

For example, someone might experience FOMO when they see photos of their friends attending a party or traveling to exotic locations and feel anxious about not being included. However, FOMO can also manifest in other areas of life, such as work or personal development, where individuals may fear missing out on career advancement opportunities, educational experiences, or personal achievements.

Overall, the broadening of the term "FOMO" to include a wide range of situations reflects its evolving usage to capture the pervasive sense of anxiety or unease individuals may feel about not being fully engaged or present in various aspects of modern life.

Human diary-*Temen curhat*

The data "Human diary-*Temen curhat*" can be categorized as Broadening, indicating an expansion of the word's meaning to encompass a broader range of concepts or contexts over time. Initially, a "human diary" referred specifically to a person who listens to and keeps the secrets or personal experiences of others, akin to a diary. However, its usage has broadened to include a wider range of roles and relationships.

In this context, a "human diary" is typically used to describe a friend or confidant with whom one feels comfortable sharing their deepest thoughts, feelings, and experiences. It implies a relationship characterized by trust, confidentiality, and mutual support, where individuals can confide in each other without fear of judgment or betrayal.

For example, someone might refer to their best friend as their "human diary" to emphasize the closeness and trust they share, indicating that they can confide in them about anything and everything, much like they would in a personal diary. Similarly, the term can also be applied to anyone who fulfills the role of a trusted confidant or listener, regardless of their formal relationship.

Overall, the broadening of the term "human diary" to include a wider range of relationships reflects its evolving usage to capture the idea of a trusted confidant or listener with whom individuals feel comfortable sharing their innermost thoughts and feelings.

Narrowing

Narrowing is the process by which the meaning of a word becomes more specific or restricted over time. This means that the word's usage is limited to a narrower range of contexts than before, often indicating a reduction in the scope of its meaning. Unlike broadening, where a word's meaning becomes more general, narrowing involves a word becoming more precise or specialized. For example, the word "computer" originally referred to a person who performs computations, but over time, its meaning narrowed to refer specifically to an electronic device for storing and processing data.

Invasion of Privacy-Orang yang banyak bertanya

The term "Invasion of Privacy-Orang yang banyak bertanya" falls under the category of semantic narrowing. Originally, "invasion of privacy" referred to the intrusion into someone's personal life without their consent, often through surveillance, unauthorized access to personal information, or other means that violate their privacy rights.

However, in this context, the term has undergone narrowing, as it specifically refers to individuals who ask a lot of personal questions, potentially infringing upon someone's privacy boundaries. This usage restricts the term's meaning from its broader legal or ethical implications to a specific behavior within interpersonal interactions.

The phrase highlights the narrowing of meaning to address a specific behavior, demonstrating how language adapts to reflect nuances in social interactions and concerns.

Overprotective-Orang tua yang melarang pulang jam 10

The term "Overprotective-Orang tua yang melarang pulang jam 10" fits into the category of semantic narrowing. Originally, "overprotective" described an excessive level of protection or care, typically concerning someone's safety or well-being, often associated with parents or guardians who are excessively cautious or restrictive in their behavior towards their children.

In this context, the term has undergone narrowing, as it specifically refers to parents who prohibit their children from returning home after 10 PM. This usage limits the term's meaning from its broader implications of excessive protection to a specific behavior related to curfew enforcement.

The phrase exemplifies how language evolves to address specific scenarios or behaviors, reflecting changes in societal norms and concerns.

PDA (Public Display of Affection)-Pacaran pada umumnya

The term "PDA (Public Display of Affection)-Pacaran pada umumnya" falls under the category of semantic narrowing. Originally, "Public Display of Affection" referred to any physical affection shown between partners in public spaces, encompassing a range of behaviors from holding hands to kissing or hugging.

In this context, the term has undergone narrowing, specifically referring to the act of openly displaying affection in public while in a romantic relationship. This usage limits the term's meaning from its broader implications to a specific behavior associated with romantic relationships.

This example illustrates how language evolves to adapt to specific contexts or behaviors, reflecting changes in social norms and cultural practices.

Backstreet/Lie-low-Pacaran tanpa diketahui orang-orang

The phrase "Backstreet/Lie-low-Pacaran tanpa diketahui orang-orang" is an example of semantic change categorized under the term "narrowing." Originally, "backstreet" referred to a small, quiet street, often in an older or poorer area of a town or city. However, in this context, it has undergone narrowing to specifically denote the act of dating clandestinely or behind others' backs, away from public view.

This semantic narrowing illustrates how the meaning of a word or phrase can become more specific over time, focusing on a particular aspect of its original meaning. In this case, "backstreet" now refers exclusively to covert romantic relationships, highlighting a shift in language usage within a specific social context.

Blunder-Buat kesalahan

The data "Blunder-Buat kesalahan" falls under the category of Narrowing, indicating a narrowing of the word's meaning from a broader usage to a more specific one over time. Initially, "blunder" generally referred to a significant mistake or error. However, its usage has narrowed to specifically denote a glaring or conspicuous mistake or folly.

The term "blunder" is typically used in contexts that highlight noticeable errors or lack of skill in a particular situation. It is often employed to indicate the severity of a mistake or the level of foolishness involved.

For example, one might use the term in sentences such as "The blunder cost them the game" or "His blunder during the presentation was embarrassing." In both instances, "blunder" is used to underscore a significant or conspicuous mistake or folly with notable consequences.

Problematic-*Terlalu sering buat kesalahan*

The data "Problematic-*Terlalu sering buat kesalahan*" fits into the category of Narrowing, indicating a refinement of the word's meaning from a broader usage to a more specific one over time. Initially, "problematic" generally referred to something that posed difficulties or challenges. However, its usage has narrowed to specifically describe something that is deeply problematic or contentious.

The term "problematic" is typically used in contexts where something is considered controversial, troubling, or objectionable due to its implications or consequences. It is often employed to highlight issues that are perceived as significant or contentious.

For example, one might use the term in sentences such as "The statement made by the politician is highly problematic" or "The decision to implement the policy has proven to be problematic for many stakeholders." In both instances, "problematic" is used to emphasize the severity or contentious nature of the issue at hand.

Passive dalam beropini-*Tidak berpihak*

The data "Passive dalam beropini-*Tidak berpihak*" fits into the category of Narrowing, indicating a refinement of the word's meaning from a broader usage to a more specific one over time. Initially, "passive" in the context of expressing opinions referred to someone who was not actively expressing their viewpoints or taking a neutral stance. However, its usage has narrowed to specifically describe individuals who refrain from defending or taking sides in a given situation.

The term "passive" in this context is typically used to describe individuals who choose not to engage in arguments or discussions by remaining neutral or avoiding taking a stance. It is often employed to highlight a lack of assertiveness or willingness to participate in debates or conflicts.

For example, one might use the term in sentences such as "She tends to be passive in expressing her opinions, preferring to stay out of disagreements" or "His passive approach to the issue resulted in him not taking a stand when it was needed." In both instances, "passive" is used to emphasize a reluctance or unwillingness to engage in defending or taking sides in discussions or conflicts.

Strict-parents-*Tidak diizinkan pulang malam sama orang tua*

The data "Strict parents-*Tidak diizinkan pulang malam sama orang tua*" falls under the category of Narrowing, indicating a refinement of the word's meaning from a broader usage to a more specific one over time. Initially, "strict parents" generally referred to parents who imposed firm rules or regulations on their children. However, its usage has narrowed to specifically describe parents who enforce strict curfews or restrictions on their children's nighttime activities, such as coming home late.

The term "strict parents" in this context is typically used to describe parents who have stringent rules regarding their children's behavior or activities, especially during the evening or nighttime hours. It is often employed to highlight the severity of parental restrictions or the lack of freedom granted to children in such households.

For example, one might use the term in sentences such as "Her strict parents don't allow her to stay out late at night" or "He always has to abide by his strict parents' curfew, even on weekends." In both instances, "strict parents" is used to emphasize the imposition of rules or limitations on nighttime activities imposed by parents.

Personal space/me time-*Tidak mau diajak nongkrong*

The data "Personal space/me time-*Tidak mau diajak nongkrong*" is categorized under Narrowing, signifying a refinement of the term's meaning from a broader usage to a more specific one over time. Initially, "personal space/me time" generally referred to an individual's need for solitude or relaxation. However, its usage has narrowed to specifically describe a reluctance or unwillingness to socialize or spend time with others.

The term "personal space/me time" in this context is typically used to express one's desire to have time alone or engage in solitary activities rather than socializing with others. It is often employed to convey a need for privacy or self-care.

For example, one might use the term in sentences such as "I'm sorry, I need some personal space/me time right now" or "She declined the invitation because she wanted to have some me time." In both instances, "personal space/me time" is used to emphasize the preference for solitude or individual activities over socializing with others.

Extrovert/Social butterfly-Gaul/banyak temen

The data "Extrovert/Social butterfly-Gaul/banyak temen" fits into the category of Narrowing, indicating a refinement of the term's meaning from a broader usage to a more specific one over time. Initially, "extrovert/social butterfly" generally referred to individuals who are outgoing, sociable, and enjoy being around others. However, its usage has narrowed to specifically describe someone who has a wide circle of friends or acquaintances.

The term "extrovert/social butterfly" in this context is typically used to describe individuals who are highly social, enjoy interacting with others, and have an extensive network of friends or acquaintances. It is often employed to highlight someone's outgoing nature and their ability to easily connect with others.

For example, one might use the term in sentences such as "She's such an extrovert, always surrounded by friends at social gatherings" or "He's known as a social butterfly because he has so many friends from different circles." In both instances, "extrovert/social butterfly" is used to emphasize the individual's sociable nature and their ability to maintain numerous social connections.

Hectic-Kerjaan yang menumpuk

The data "Hectic-Kerjaan yang menumpuk" fits into the category of Narrowing, indicating a refinement of the term's meaning from a broader usage to a more specific one over time. Initially, "hectic" generally referred to a state of intense activity, busyness, or chaos. However, its usage has narrowed to specifically describe a situation or workload that is excessively busy or overwhelming.

The term "hectic" in this context is typically used to describe a work environment or schedule characterized by a high volume of tasks or responsibilities that need to be completed within a limited timeframe. It is often employed to convey a sense of stress, pressure, or urgency associated with managing numerous tasks simultaneously.

For example, one might use the term in sentences such as "Her schedule has been really hectic lately with back-to-back meetings and deadlines" or "I had a hectic day at work trying to juggle multiple projects at once." In both instances, "hectic" is used to emphasize the overwhelming nature of the workload or schedule, highlighting the challenges associated with managing multiple tasks efficiently.

Mirroring behavior-Meniru kelakuan orang

The data "Mirroring behavior-Meniru kelakuan orang" fits into the category of Broadening, indicating an expansion of the word's meaning to encompass a broader range of concepts or contexts over time. Initially, "mirroring behavior" generally referred to the subconscious imitation of someone else's actions, gestures, or speech patterns as a form of social interaction or rapport-building. However, its usage has broadened to also describe intentional or conscious emulation of someone else's behavior for various purposes.

The term "mirroring behavior" in this context is typically used to describe the act of intentionally imitating or emulating someone else's actions, attitudes, or mannerisms for reasons such as admiration, influence, or manipulation. It can occur in various social interactions, relationships, or contexts.

For example, one might use the term in sentences such as "She's been mirroring his behavior to gain his trust and approval" or "They engaged in mirroring behavior during the negotiation process to establish rapport and empathy." In both instances, "mirroring behavior" is used to emphasize the deliberate nature of the imitation and its potential implications for interpersonal dynamics or communication strategies.

Lowkey-Sedikit

The data "Lowkey-Sedikit" falls under the category of Narrowing, indicating a reduction in the word's meaning to a more specific or restricted sense over time. Initially, "lowkey" was used to describe something that was done discreetly, quietly, or in a restrained manner, often implying that it was not widely known or acknowledged. However, its usage has narrowed to primarily convey the sense of something being done to a lesser extent or in smaller quantities.

In this context, "lowkey" is typically used to describe actions, behaviors, or attributes that are understated, minimal, or subdued in comparison to more prominent or extravagant alternatives. It suggests a preference for simplicity, modesty, or restraint rather than drawing attention or making a significant impact.

For example, someone might say they had a "lowkey" weekend to indicate that they spent it relaxing at home or engaging in quiet, low-key activities rather than attending big events or social gatherings. Similarly, describing a party as "lowkey" might imply that it was small-scale, intimate, or casual rather than elaborate or extravagant.

Overall, the narrowing of the term "lowkey" to convey the sense of something being modest or minimal reflects its evolving usage to denote a specific degree or intensity of action or behavior.

Me time-*Sendirian tidak keluar rumah*

The data "Me time-*Sendirian tidak keluar rumah*" is classified as Narrowing, indicating a reduction in the word's meaning to a more specific or restricted sense over time. Initially, "me time" referred to any period of time spent alone, during which an individual focuses on their own well-being, relaxation, or personal interests. However, its usage has narrowed to specifically denote spending time alone at home without going out.

In this context, "me time" is typically used to describe moments when individuals intentionally seek solitude and retreat from social interactions or external stimuli. It implies a desire for self-reflection, relaxation, or rejuvenation away from the demands and distractions of the outside world.

For example, someone might say they need some "me time" to indicate their intention to spend an evening alone at home, perhaps reading a book, watching movies, or engaging in other solitary activities that bring them comfort or pleasure. It suggests a deliberate effort to prioritize self-care and recharge emotionally and mentally within the familiar and comforting environment of one's home.

Overall, the narrowing of the term "me time" to specifically refer to solitary activities at home reflects its evolving usage to denote a specific type of self-care practice focused on quiet introspection and relaxation in a familiar and comfortable setting.

Amelioration

Amelioration refers to the process by which a word takes on a more positive or favorable connotation over time. This means that the word's meaning undergoes a shift towards a more uplifting or improved interpretation. Amelioration can occur due to various factors, such as changes in social attitudes, cultural shifts, or evolving linguistic usage. Essentially, when a word experiences amelioration, it becomes associated with more positive attributes or qualities compared to its previous connotations.

Toxic positivity-*Terlalu mendukung*

The term "Toxic positivity-*Terlalu mendukung*" falls under the category of "amelioration" in semantic change. Originally, "toxic positivity" might have had a negative connotation, referring to an excessive or insincere display of positivity that dismisses or invalidates genuine negative emotions. However, its current usage reflects a shift towards a more positive meaning.

Nowadays, "toxic positivity" is used to describe an excessive emphasis on maintaining a positive mindset, even in situations where it may not be appropriate or healthy. This term highlights the potential harm that can arise from the pressure to always be positive, acknowledging that it can lead to the suppression of valid emotions and hinder genuine emotional processing. Thus, its usage has evolved to shed light on the importance of acknowledging and addressing both positive and negative emotions in a balanced way.

Self-love-*Narsis*

The data "Self-love-*Narsis*" falls into the category of Amelioration, which refers to the process whereby a word takes on a more positive connotation over time. Initially, the term "narcissistic" might have had a negative connotation, referring to an excessive or unhealthy self-love or attention-seeking behavior. However, over time, the usage of this term has evolved to indicate something more positive, such as the practice of self-love and self-acceptance.

In this context, "self-love" or "narcissistic" is used to refer to the healthy and important practice of loving oneself. It highlights the positive concept of self-respect and self-care. The usage of this term often emphasizes the importance of having strong self-esteem and prioritizing mental and emotional well-being.

For example, someone may be said to have "self-love" if they consciously take time to care for themselves, attend to their own needs, and appreciate themselves without feeling guilty. This indicates a healthy attitude towards oneself and reflects a positive change in societal perceptions regarding the importance of maintaining mental and emotional health.

Overall, this data reflects a positive shift in the meaning of the term "narcissistic", which originally had negative connotations, towards something that reinforces and promotes individual development towards better personal well-being.

Part-time traveler-*Orang yang sering liburan*

The data "Part-time traveler-*Orang yang sering liburan*" falls into the category of Amelioration, which refers to the process where a word takes on a more positive connotation over time. Initially, the term "part-time traveler" might have been perceived as someone who travels only occasionally or irregularly, which may have had neutral or even slightly negative connotations.

However, in contemporary usage, "part-time traveler" has evolved to represent someone who travels frequently or enjoys exploring various destinations, even if they do so alongside other commitments like work or studies. This term now carries a positive connotation, suggesting that the individual values and prioritizes travel experiences despite not being a full-time traveler.

The usage of "part-time traveler" implies flexibility and adaptability in balancing travel with other aspects of life. It portrays the individual as someone who actively seeks out new experiences and adventures whenever possible, enriching their life with diverse cultural encounters and memorable journeys.

For example, a person may refer to themselves as a "part-time traveler" to emphasize their passion for exploring new places, even if they cannot devote all their time to travel due to other obligations. This term acknowledges and celebrates their love for travel, regardless of the frequency or duration of their trips.

Overall, the term "part-time traveler" now carries a positive connotation, reflecting a broader societal appreciation for travel as a rewarding and enriching aspect of life, even when pursued alongside other responsibilities.

Humble/Down to earth/Low profile-*Rendah hati*

The data "Humble/Down to earth/Low profile-*Rendah hati*" falls into the category of Amelioration, referring to the process where a word undergoes a change in meaning to become more positive than its original sense. Initially, the term "*rendah hati*" might have a neutral or even slightly negative meaning, referring to someone who is unassuming or excessively self-effacing.

However, in contemporary usage, the term "humble/down to earth/low profile" has evolved to represent someone who is humble, modest, and unpretentious. This term now carries positive connotations, indicating qualities such as generosity, humility, and openness towards others.

The use of this term often describes someone who doesn't seek praise or attention from others but still displays politeness, humility, and a straightforward attitude in social interactions. They tend to show care and respect for others without needing to draw attention to themselves.

For instance, someone who frequently uses this term may refer to themselves or others who exhibit qualities such as sincerity, friendliness, and openness to everyone. They may appreciate humility and simplicity as important values in human relationships.

Overall, the term "humble/down to earth/low profile" now carries positive connotations, reflecting broader societal appreciation for humble, unassuming, and unpretentious attitudes in social interactions.

Pejoration

Pejoration refers to the process by which a word acquires a more negative or unfavorable connotation over time. This means that the word's meaning undergoes a shift towards a more derogatory or disparaging interpretation. Pejoration can occur due to various factors, such as changes in social attitudes, cultural shifts, or evolving linguistic usage. Essentially, when a word experiences pejoration, it becomes associated with more negative attributes or qualities compared to its previous connotations. For example, the word "silly" originally meant "blessed" or "happy," but it underwent pejoration to become associated with foolishness or lack of seriousness. Similarly, the word "villain" originally meant "a farmhand," but it underwent pejoration to become associated with criminality or evil intentions.

Salty-*Jutek*

The term "Salty-*Jutek*" falls under the category of pejoration. Originally, "salty" referred to the taste of salt or having a salty flavor. However, in contemporary slang, "salty" has taken on a figurative meaning, describing someone who is bitter, resentful, or upset, often due to a perceived slight or disappointment.

In this context, "salty" is used to describe someone's demeanor or attitude, implying that they are displaying negative emotions such as irritation, grumpiness, or hostility. It suggests that the person is reacting defensively or negatively to a situation, perhaps feeling slighted or offended.

The shift in meaning from a neutral or positive association with saltiness to a negative connotation of bitterness or resentment reflects the pejoration process. It illustrates how language can evolve to convey nuanced social and emotional dynamics, capturing the subtleties of human interaction and perception.

Over confident-Terlalu pede

The data "Over confident-Terlalu pede" falls under the category of Pejoration, which refers to the process by which a word with a positive connotation takes on a negative meaning over time. Initially, being "over confident" might have simply meant having a high level of self-assurance or belief in one's abilities. However, its usage has evolved to imply a negative connotation, suggesting arrogance, recklessness, or a lack of self-awareness.

In this context, "over confident" is typically used to describe someone who displays an excessive or unwarranted level of confidence in their abilities or judgments, often to the point of being perceived negatively by others. It implies a sense of arrogance or hubris that may lead to poor decision-making or failure to recognize one's limitations.

For example, someone might be labeled as "over confident" if they consistently overestimate their abilities, dismiss feedback or advice from others, or take unnecessary risks without considering the potential consequences. It suggests a lack of humility and self-awareness, leading to negative perceptions from others.

Overall, the term "over confident" has undergone pejoration, acquiring a negative connotation over time due to its association with arrogance or overestimation of one's abilities. It highlights the shift in meaning from a positive attribute to a negative trait, reflecting changes in societal attitudes and values towards confidence and humility.

Mainstream-Terlalu sama seperti yang lain

The data "Mainstream-Terlalu sama seperti yang lain" falls under the category of Pejoration, which refers to the process by which a word with a neutral or positive connotation takes on a negative meaning over time. Initially, being "mainstream" might have simply meant something that is widely accepted, popular, or typical. However, its usage has evolved to imply a negative connotation, suggesting conformity, lack of originality, or being uninteresting.

In this context, "mainstream" is typically used to describe something or someone that conforms to popular trends, norms, or standards, often to the point of being perceived negatively by others. It implies a lack of individuality or uniqueness, suggesting that the person or thing is unoriginal or follows the crowd without question.

For example, someone might be labeled as "mainstream" if they conform to popular fashion trends, music tastes, or lifestyle choices without expressing their own preferences or personality. It suggests a lack of creativity or independent thinking, leading to negative perceptions from others.

Overall, the term "mainstream" has undergone pejoration, acquiring a negative connotation over time due to its association with conformity or lack of originality. It highlights the shift in meaning from a neutral or positive attribute to a negative trait, reflecting changes in societal attitudes and values towards individuality and nonconformity.

Over-proud-Terlalu bangga

The data "Over-proud-Terlalu bangga" falls under the category of Pejoration, which refers to the process by which a word with a positive connotation takes on a negative meaning over time. Initially, being "over-proud" might have simply meant having an excessive sense of pride or satisfaction in one's achievements or qualities. However, its usage has evolved to imply a negative connotation, suggesting arrogance, boastfulness, or an inflated ego.

In this context, "over-proud" is typically used to describe someone who exhibits excessive pride or self-satisfaction to the point of being perceived negatively by others. It implies a sense of superiority or entitlement that may alienate or irritate those around them.

For example, someone might be labeled as "over-proud" if they constantly boast about their accomplishments, belittle others, or refuse to acknowledge their shortcomings. It suggests a lack of humility and self-awareness, leading to negative perceptions from others.

Overall, the term "over-proud" has undergone pejoration, acquiring a negative connotation over time due to its association with arrogance or conceit. It highlights the shift in meaning from a positive attribute to a negative trait, reflecting changes in societal attitudes and values towards pride and humility.

Underpaid-Kurang digaji

The data "Underpaid-Kurang digaji" falls into the category of Pejoration, indicating a shift in the word's meaning from a more positive or neutral connotation to a negative one over time. Initially, "underpaid" generally referred to receiving less compensation or salary than what is considered fair or adequate for one's work or skills. However, its usage has evolved to specifically convey dissatisfaction or unfairness regarding compensation.

The term "underpaid" in this context is typically used to describe individuals who feel that they are not adequately compensated for their work or contributions. It is often employed to highlight disparities in wages or salary compared to industry standards or the cost of living.

For example, one might use the term in sentences such as "Many employees feel underpaid given the amount of work they do and the level of responsibility they have" or "She's been underpaid for years despite her dedication and hard work." In both instances, "underpaid" is used to emphasize the perceived injustice or dissatisfaction with the level of compensation received, highlighting the negative impact it has on individuals' financial well-being and morale.

Speak up-Menyalahkan pemerintah

The data "Speak up-Menyalahkan pemerintah" falls into the category of Pejoration, indicating a shift in the word's meaning from a more positive or neutral connotation to a negative one over time. Initially, "speak up" generally referred to the act of voicing one's opinions, concerns, or grievances, particularly in contexts where one feels silenced or marginalized. However, its usage has evolved to specifically convey criticism or blame directed towards the government or authorities.

In this context, "speak up" is typically used to describe the act of expressing dissatisfaction, dissent, or protest against government policies, decisions, or actions. It reflects a sentiment of holding those in power accountable or advocating for change through vocal opposition or activism.

For example, one might use the term in sentences such as "It's important to speak up against injustices and hold the government accountable for their actions" or "Citizens are encouraged to speak up and demand transparency from their elected officials." In both instances, "speak up" is used to emphasize the act of challenging authority or speaking out against perceived wrongdoing, highlighting the role of civic engagement and advocacy in democratic societies.

Overthinking-Kebanyakan mikir

The data "Overthinking-Kebanyakan mikir" falls into the category of Pejoration, referring to the process where a word undergoes a change in meaning to become more negative than its original sense. Initially, the term "kebanyakan mikir" might have a neutral or even positive connotation, simply indicating that someone is engaging in a lot of thinking or contemplation.

However, in contemporary usage, the term "overthinking" has evolved to represent a more negative aspect, suggesting that someone is excessively dwelling on a problem or situation to the point where it becomes detrimental. This term now carries negative connotations, indicating qualities such as anxiety, stress, and indecision.

The use of this term often describes someone who tends to analyze situations excessively, leading to feelings of worry, doubt, and insecurity. It implies that the individual is unable to stop their mind from continuously pondering over a particular issue, which can interfere with their ability to make decisions or enjoy the present moment.

For instance, someone who frequently uses this term may refer to themselves or others who exhibit tendencies to overanalyze situations, leading to feelings of overwhelm and distress. They may recognize the need to address this behavior to improve their mental well-being and decision-making processes.

Overall, the term "overthinking" now carries negative connotations, reflecting broader societal awareness of the detrimental effects of excessive rumination and worry on mental health and overall well-being.

Single shaming-*Menanyakan kapan kawin*

The data "Single shaming-*Menanyakan kapan kawin*" falls into the category of Pejoration, which refers to the process where a word or phrase undergoes a change in meaning to become more negative than its original sense. Initially, the phrase "*menanyakan kapan kawin*" might have been considered a neutral or even positive inquiry about someone's future plans for marriage.

However, in contemporary usage, the term "single shaming" has evolved to represent a negative aspect, suggesting that someone is being criticized or judged for their single status. This term now carries negative connotations, indicating societal pressure or stigma associated with being single, particularly when others make unwelcome or intrusive comments about an individual's relationship status.

The use of this term often describes situations where individuals, especially single people, feel marginalized, judged, or belittled for not conforming to societal expectations regarding marriage or relationships. It implies that the individual is made to feel inadequate or inferior because they are not in a romantic partnership or have not yet married.

For instance, someone who frequently experiences single shaming may feel frustrated or hurt by comments from friends, family members, or society at large, implying that their single status is somehow deficient or undesirable. They may recognize the need to challenge societal norms and expectations that contribute to this form of shaming and advocate for greater acceptance and respect for diverse relationship statuses.

Overall, the term "single shaming" now carries negative connotations, reflecting broader societal awareness of the harmful effects of pressuring individuals to conform to traditional relationship norms and the importance of promoting acceptance and respect for diverse lifestyles and choices.

Self-harm-*Menyakiti diri sendiri*

The data "Self-harm-*Menyakiti diri sendiri*" is categorized under the concept of Pejoration. Initially, the term "*Menyakiti diri sendiri*" might have been considered a neutral description of an action where an individual causes harm to themselves. However, in contemporary usage, the term "self-harm" has evolved to represent a highly negative and concerning behavior associated with mental health issues and emotional distress.

Self-harm refers to deliberate and intentional injury to oneself, often as a way to cope with overwhelming emotions, psychological pain, or traumatic experiences. This behavior is recognized as a symptom of various mental health conditions, including depression, anxiety, borderline personality disorder, and others. It is considered a maladaptive coping mechanism rather than a solution to underlying problems.

The term "self-harm" now carries significant negative connotations, indicating a serious and harmful behavior that can have severe physical and psychological consequences for individuals who engage in it. It is associated with feelings of shame, guilt, and secrecy, as well as social stigma and misunderstanding.

For instance, individuals who engage in self-harm may struggle with feelings of isolation, self-loathing, and hopelessness, leading to a cycle of self-destructive behavior. They may experience difficulties seeking help or support due to fear of judgment or misconceptions about self-harm.

Overall, the term "self-harm" highlights the importance of recognizing and addressing mental health concerns and providing support and resources for individuals struggling with self-destructive behaviors. It underscores the need for compassionate and non-judgmental approaches to mental health care, aiming to promote healing, recovery, and resilience among those affected.

Abusive-*Menyakiti orang lain*

The data "Abusive-*Menyakiti orang lain*" falls under the category of Pejoration. Initially, the term "*menyakiti orang lain*" might have been a neutral description of causing harm or injury to someone else. However, in contemporary usage, the term "abusive" has evolved to represent a highly negative and concerning behavior associated with various forms of mistreatment and harm inflicted on others.

Abusive behavior encompasses a wide range of actions and attitudes aimed at exerting power and control over another person, often resulting in physical, emotional, psychological, or verbal harm. It can occur in various relationships, including intimate partnerships, familial connections, friendships, and professional settings.

Examples of abusive behavior include physical violence, emotional manipulation, verbal aggression, sexual coercion, financial exploitation, and other forms of coercion and control. Abusive individuals may use

tactics such as intimidation, threats, isolation, gaslighting, and humiliation to maintain dominance and undermine the autonomy and well-being of their victims.

The term "abusive" now carries significant negative connotations, indicating a pattern of behavior that violates ethical, moral, and legal standards, and poses serious risks to the safety, dignity, and rights of individuals subjected to it. It is recognized as a form of interpersonal violence with profound and lasting consequences for victims and survivors.

For instance, victims of abuse may experience physical injuries, emotional trauma, low self-esteem, social isolation, and other adverse effects on their mental and physical health. They may face challenges in seeking help or ending abusive relationships due to fear, shame, financial dependence, or cultural barriers.

Overall, the term "abusive" underscores the importance of recognizing and addressing interpersonal violence and promoting healthy, respectful, and equitable relationships based on mutual trust, communication, and consent. It emphasizes the need for effective prevention strategies, intervention services, and support systems to address the root causes of abuse and promote healing and recovery for survivors.

Playing victim-*Menyalahkan diri sendiri*

The data "Playing victim-*Menyalahkan diri sendiri*" is categorized as Pejoration. Initially, the term "*Menyalahkan diri sendiri*" may have denoted self-reflection or taking responsibility for one's actions or circumstances. However, in contemporary usage, the term "playing victim" has evolved to convey a negative connotation associated with manipulation or deceitful behavior.

"Playing victim" refers to the act of portraying oneself as a victim of circumstances or others' actions, often to elicit sympathy, attention, or special treatment. It involves deflecting responsibility for one's actions or choices and attributing negative outcomes solely to external factors or other individuals, while denying any personal accountability or agency.

This behavior can manifest in various contexts, such as interpersonal relationships, conflicts, or situations where individuals seek to avoid consequences or justify their behavior by casting themselves as innocent or powerless victims. It may involve exaggerating or fabricating hardships, injustices, or grievances to garner sympathy or manipulate others' perceptions.

Individuals who engage in "playing victim" may employ tactics such as self-pity, exaggeration, blame-shifting, or emotional manipulation to evoke empathy, support, or validation from others. They may exploit others' empathy or guilt to avoid accountability, gain advantage, or maintain control in interpersonal dynamics.

The term "playing victim" has negative implications, suggesting a lack of integrity, honesty, or accountability in how individuals navigate challenges or conflicts. It implies a passive or passive-aggressive approach to interpersonal interactions, characterized by a reluctance to take ownership of one's actions or contribute constructively to resolving conflicts.

In summary, "playing victim" reflects a form of manipulative behavior that undermines trust, communication, and mutual respect in relationships. It underscores the importance of promoting honesty, accountability, and healthy conflict resolution skills to foster genuine connections and address interpersonal challenges effectively.

Boomer-*Orang yang mengerti bercandaan jaman sekarang*

The data "Boomer-*Orang yang mengerti bercandaan jaman sekarang*" falls under the category of Broadening. Originally, the term "boomer" referred specifically to the baby boomer generation, those born roughly between 1946 and 1964. However, in contemporary usage, especially in online contexts and youth culture, it has undergone semantic broadening.

Nowadays, "boomer" is often used more broadly to describe anyone who exhibits outdated or conservative attitudes, particularly regarding technology, culture, or social issues. While it originated as a generational label, its meaning has expanded to include individuals of various ages who are perceived as being out of touch or resistant to change.

The term is commonly used to humorously mock or criticize individuals who demonstrate a lack of understanding or appreciation for modern trends, technology, slang, or cultural references, especially on digital platforms like social media.

For example, someone might be labeled a "boomer" if they struggle to grasp internet memes, slang terms, or technological advancements commonly associated with younger generations. Additionally, it can be used to dismiss opinions or viewpoints perceived as antiquated or conservative, regardless of the person's actual age.

The usage of "boomer" in this broader sense reflects a cultural shift where the term has evolved from a specific generational identifier to a more general descriptor of perceived outdatedness or resistance to change. It highlights the fluidity of language and how meanings can expand over time to encompass new contexts and usage patterns, particularly in the digital age.

Verbal abusive-*Orang yang sering berkata kasar*

The data "Verbal abusive-*Orang yang mulutnya kasar*" belongs to the category of Pejoration. Originally, "verbal abuse" referred specifically to the use of words to cause harm, distress, or intimidation. However, in contemporary usage, especially in informal contexts, the term has undergone semantic pejoration.

Nowadays, "verbal abusive" is often used to describe individuals who habitually use harsh, offensive, or hurtful language in their interactions with others. This can include insults, derogatory remarks, threats, or other forms of verbal aggression intended to belittle, control, or manipulate the target.

The term is typically used to highlight the harmful nature of such behavior and to condemn individuals who engage in it. It conveys a sense of seriousness and severity, emphasizing the negative impact that verbal aggression can have on victims' mental and emotional well-being.

For example, someone might be labeled as "verbal abusive" if they frequently resort to name-calling, yelling, or using profanity in their communication with others, particularly in relationships or interpersonal conflicts.

The usage of "verbal abusive" in this pejorative sense reflects a societal understanding of the damaging effects of verbal aggression and the importance of promoting respectful and healthy communication. It underscores the need to recognize and address abusive behavior, both within personal relationships and in broader social contexts.

Hidden gem-*Tempat bagus yang tidak banyak orang tau*

The data "Hidden gem-*Tempat bagus yang tidak banyak orang tau*" falls under the category of Broadening. Originally, a "hidden gem" referred to something valuable, such as a place, a restaurant, or an experience, that was relatively unknown or undiscovered by most people.

In its broadened usage, the term has expanded to encompass a wider range of contexts beyond just physical locations. While it still refers to places or experiences that are not widely recognized or popular, it can now also apply to other aspects of life, such as products, talents, or ideas.

The term "hidden gem" is often used to describe something that is not only unknown to many but is also considered exceptionally good or special by those who do know about it. It implies that the hidden nature of the item or experience adds to its appeal, as it feels like a unique discovery or a well-kept secret.

For example, a small café tucked away in a quiet alley might be referred to as a "hidden gem" because it offers delicious food and a cozy atmosphere that many people are unaware of. Similarly, a talented but relatively unknown artist might be described as a "hidden gem" in the art world.

The usage of "hidden gem" in this broadened sense reflects a desire to celebrate and share the discovery of something valuable or exceptional that others may not have yet experienced. It encourages exploration and appreciation of the lesser-known aspects of life, highlighting the richness and diversity of human experiences and creations.

Sexist-*Terlalu menyerang wanita/pria*

The term "Sexist-*Terlalu menyerang wanita/pria*" falls under the category of Pejoration. Originally, sexism refers to prejudice, stereotyping, or discrimination based on a person's sex or gender, typically against women. However, in its pejorated usage, it indicates behavior or remarks that are biased, derogatory, or offensive toward individuals of a particular gender.

The term "sexist" is often used to describe actions, attitudes, or remarks that reinforce traditional gender roles or perpetuate harmful stereotypes about men or women. It implies a lack of respect or equality based on gender, and it can encompass a wide range of behaviors, from subtle biases to overt discrimination.

For example, making derogatory comments about a person's abilities or intelligence solely based on their gender would be considered sexist. Similarly, promoting gender stereotypes that suggest certain roles or behaviors are inherently masculine or feminine can also be seen as sexist.

The usage of "sexist" in this pejorative sense reflects a growing awareness and condemnation of discrimination and inequality based on gender. By labeling behavior or remarks as sexist, individuals seek to challenge and combat attitudes and practices that perpetuate gender-based bias and oppression. They aim to promote greater awareness, understanding, and respect for gender diversity and equality.

Toxic productivity-*Terlalu menyuruh orang buat produktif*

The term "Toxic productivity-*Terlalu menyuruh orang buat produktif*" is categorized under Pejoration. Originally, productivity refers to the ability to efficiently complete tasks and achieve goals. However, in its pejorative usage, toxic productivity refers to a harmful mindset or culture that prioritizes overwork and excessive productivity at the expense of mental health, well-being, and work-life balance.

The concept of toxic productivity highlights the negative consequences of placing too much emphasis on productivity and achievement, often leading to burnout, stress, and exhaustion. It involves pressuring oneself or others to constantly work harder, set unrealistic expectations, and ignore personal needs and boundaries in pursuit of success.

For example, individuals experiencing toxic productivity may feel guilty or inadequate when they take breaks, rest, or engage in activities unrelated to work. They may push themselves to work long hours, sacrifice sleep, or neglect self-care practices in order to meet perceived productivity standards.

In a workplace context, toxic productivity can manifest as a culture of overwork, where employees feel compelled to work extended hours, respond to emails at all hours, and prioritize work over personal life. This can lead to increased stress, decreased morale, and reduced job satisfaction among employees.

The usage of "toxic productivity" in this pejorative sense serves to critique and challenge societal norms and expectations around work and productivity. It encourages individuals and organizations to prioritize well-being, balance, and sustainability in their approach to work, rather than equating productivity with self-worth or success.

Overselling-*Terlalu percaya diri sampai ngepush ke calon*

The term "Overselling-*Terlalu percaya diri sampai ngepush ke calon*" falls under the category of Pejoration. Originally, "selling" refers to the act of promoting or persuading someone to buy or accept something. However, when it's prefaced with "over," it takes on a negative connotation.

In this context, "overselling" refers to a behavior where someone excessively promotes or exaggerates the qualities or benefits of something, often to the point of being pushy or insincere. It implies that the person is trying too hard to convince or persuade others, which can come across as manipulative or deceptive.

For example, in a sales scenario, overselling might involve a salesperson aggressively pushing a product or service onto a potential customer, making unrealistic promises or claims about its benefits, and disregarding the customer's needs or preferences.

In personal relationships or interactions, overselling could manifest as someone trying too hard to impress others, boasting about their accomplishments, or exaggerating their qualities in order to gain approval or validation.

The use of "overselling" in this negative sense highlights the tendency to go beyond reasonable bounds in promoting or advocating for something, often resulting in discomfort or skepticism from others. It suggests that sincerity and authenticity are lacking, and the person's intentions may be seen as self-serving or manipulative.

Negative vibes-*Terlalu tidak mendukung*

The term "Negative vibes-*Terlalu tidak mendukung*" falls under the category of Pejoration. Originally, "vibes" refers to the atmosphere or aura surrounding a person, place, or thing, often associated with energy or mood. However, when it's prefaced with "negative," it takes on a negative connotation.

In this context, "negative vibes" refers to a pessimistic or unsupportive attitude or energy that someone emits. It suggests that the person is conveying or generating negativity, which can have a detrimental impact on others' moods or experiences.

For example, if someone is constantly complaining, criticizing, or expressing cynicism, they may be said to be emitting negative vibes. Similarly, if a situation or environment is characterized by tension, hostility, or hopelessness, it may be described as having negative vibes.

The use of "negative vibes" in this context implies that the person or situation is bringing down the overall mood or atmosphere, making it difficult for others to feel positive or optimistic. It suggests a lack of support, encouragement, or constructive engagement, which can hinder collaboration, communication, and overall well-being.

Discussion

Language is a living organism, constantly evolving to adapt to the ever-changing needs and dynamics of society. One of the most intriguing phenomena within language evolution is semantic broadening, where the meaning of a word expands to encompass new contexts and concepts. This process allows language to remain relevant and versatile in expressing a wide range of ideas and experiences. According to Chaer (1995, p.141), "Broadening is how a word's meaning becomes universal over time." The word can be used in more contexts than it originally could in order words. Semantic generalization is a term used to describe this phenomenon. David Graddol (1997, 2000) in Kumar (2022) highlights this aspect by stating, "It is the language at the leading edge of scientific and technological development, new thinking in economics and management, new literatures and entertainment genre."

Semantic broadening, also known as generalization or extension, occurs when a word's meaning becomes broader or more general than its original definition. This expansion allows the word to be used in a wider range of contexts, often reflecting shifts in societal norms, cultural perspectives, or linguistic trends. Semantic broadening can occur gradually over time, influenced by linguistic factors, cultural changes, and contextual usage.

Initially, "staycation" referred to taking a vacation within one's home country or local area. However, over time, the term has broadened to include various leisure activities, such as checking into a hotel or resort with one's romantic partner, even if it's within the same city or locality. This expansion reflects a shift towards prioritizing relaxation and quality time spent together, irrespective of travel distance.

Originally used in fandom communities, "shipping" referred to endorsing or supporting a romantic relationship between fictional characters. Today, "shipping" extends beyond fictional contexts to include real-life scenarios where individuals express support or encouragement for a potential romantic relationship between two people. This broadening reflects the evolving dynamics of interpersonal relationships and the influence of online communities on language usage.

Initially, "sleepcall" may have referred specifically to phone conversations made before sleeping. In contemporary usage, "sleepcall" encompasses any phone conversation with a romantic partner, even if one or both parties fall asleep during the call and do not turn off their phones. This expansion highlights the importance of maintaining connection and intimacy in relationships, regardless of physical presence.

Initially, "flexing" or "bragging" involved overtly boasting about one's achievements or possessions. Today, these terms include various forms of self-promotion, ranging from conspicuous displays of success to more subtle expressions like "humble bragging." This broadening reflects changing attitudes towards self-presentation and validation in digital and social media environments.

Originally, "mood swing" described rapid and unpredictable changes in a person's emotional state. The term now encompasses individuals who exhibit inconsistent or unstable emotional responses across different situations or over time. This expansion reflects a broader understanding of emotional variability and its impact on behavior and interpersonal relationships.

Similarly, "Self-love-Narcissistic" undergoes amelioration. Initially, "narcissistic" may have carried negative connotations, referring to excessive or unhealthy self-love or attention-seeking behavior. However, over time, its usage has evolved to denote something more positive – the practice of self-love and self-acceptance. According to Chaer (1995, p.141), The process by which a word takes on a more upbeat connotation over time is called amelioration. Semantic amelioration or semantic elevation are two other names for it. Various extralinguistic factors, such as shifts in culture and worldview, typically trigger this process. In contemporary usage, "self-love" or "narcissistic" refers to the healthy and essential practice of loving oneself, emphasizing self-respect and self-care. This shift reflects a positive change in societal perceptions regarding the importance of prioritizing mental and emotional well-being. Furthermore, as highlighted by David Graddol (1997, 2000) in Kumar (2022), language plays a pivotal role at the forefront of scientific and technological development,

shaping new thinking in economics and management, and influencing emerging literatures and entertainment genres.

The term "part-time traveler" (translated as "orang yang sering liburan" in Indonesian) presents a more intriguing example of how cultural shifts can influence word perception. While Chaer (1995) defines amelioration as a process where a word's meaning becomes more positive (p. 141), applying it directly to "part-time traveler" might be an oversimplification. Traditionally, "part-time" implied a limited activity. However, the growing cultural emphasis on travel experiences, even amidst other commitments, has imbued "part-time traveler" with a more positive connotation. It now signifies someone who prioritizes exploration and cultural encounters, demonstrating flexibility and adaptability in balancing travel with work or studies. This highlights how language adapts to evolving cultural values, even if the core meaning of individual words like "part-time" doesn't necessarily change significantly. As David Graddol suggests (cited in Kumar, 2022), "It is the language at the leading edge of scientific and technological development, new thinking in economics and management, new literatures and entertainment genres" (p. xx). This quote underscores the dynamic interplay between language and culture.

On the other hand, terms like "humble," "down to earth," or "low profile" (translated as "rendah hati" in Indonesian) showcase amelioration, the opposite of pejoration. Here, the meaning of "rendah hati" has likely shifted from neutral or even slightly negative connotations to a more positive light (Chaer, 1995, p. 141). Chaer also refers to this process as "semantic amelioration" or "semantic elevation." Similar to pejoration, external factors like cultural changes and evolving worldviews often trigger amelioration. Today, these terms associated with "rendah hati" emphasize positive qualities like humility, modesty, and sincerity, potentially reflecting a societal appreciation for unpretentiousness, openness, and straightforwardness in social interactions. This semantic shift highlights a broader societal trend towards valuing genuine human connections and down-to-earth attitudes. Overall, these examples demonstrate how language reflects evolving values and perceptions, with amelioration leading to more positive connotations for certain terms. However, as David Graddol suggests (cited in Kumar, 2022), "It is the language at the leading edge of scientific and technological development, new thinking in economics and management, new literatures and entertainment genres" (p. xx). This quote reminds us that language is dynamic and constantly adapting, not just through amelioration and pejoration, but also through various other processes driven by innovation and cultural shifts.

Within a specific context, terms like "salty-jutek" (Indonesian) and "over confident-terlalu pede" (Indonesian) can be seen as instances of pejoration. This is a process where a word's meaning deteriorates from positive to negative over time (Chaer, 1995, p. 141). Chaer also suggests "semantic deterioration" as an alternative term for this phenomenon. Often, external factors beyond language itself, such as cultural shifts or societal views, trigger this semantic change. For example, "self-harm-menyakiti diri sendiri" (Indonesian) might undergo pejoration as it becomes increasingly associated with severe mental health issues, potentially influenced by evolving cultural norms. In all these cases, Chaer's theory offers valuable insights into how words can transition from positive to negative meanings. However, it's important to consider the dynamic nature of language. As David Graddol suggests (cited in Kumar, 2022), "It is the language at the leading edge of scientific and technological development, new thinking in economics and management, new literatures and entertainment genres" (p. xx). This highlights that language constantly evolves, not just through pejoration, but also through other processes driven by innovation and cultural shifts.

V. Conclusion and Recommendation

Conclusion

In conclusion, this study explored semantic changes within "Bahasa Jaksel" as portrayed in Oza Rangkuti's TikTok content. The analysis revealed various types of semantic shifts, including broadening, amelioration, and pejoration, reflecting the dynamic nature of language influenced by cultural, social, and contextual factors. Through semantic broadening, words like "staycation" and "shipping" have expanded their meanings to encompass new contexts, adapting to shifts in societal norms and behaviors. Conversely, terms like "self-love" and "part-time traveler" underwent amelioration, acquiring more positive connotations over time. On the other hand, instances of pejoration, such as "salty" and "over confident," demonstrate how words can deteriorate from positive to negative meanings due to changing cultural perceptions. Chaer's theory provided a valuable framework for understanding these semantic shifts, emphasizing the role of extralinguistic factors in driving language evolution. However, the dynamic nature of language, as highlighted by David Graddol, underscores the need to recognize its constant adaptation to new contexts and influences beyond mere semantic change. This study contributes to a deeper understanding of how language evolves within digital spaces, shedding light on the intricate relationship between language, culture, and identity in contemporary society.

Recommendation

For future research, several recommendations can be made to further explore the dynamics of "Bahasa Jaksel" and its impact on society. Firstly, expanding the scope of research to include analysis across various social media platforms beyond TikTok, such as Instagram, YouTube, or emerging platforms, would provide a more comprehensive understanding of how language evolves in different digital contexts. Secondly, conducting an analysis of the social and cultural changes influenced by the use of "Bahasa Jaksel" among teenagers and young adults could provide insights into its role in shaping cultural identity and social dynamics. Additionally, comparative studies with other slang languages in Indonesia or globally can offer valuable insights into how slang functions in diverse cultural contexts and how it evolves over time. Moreover, investigating the influence of social media on language change, particularly in terms of the creation, dissemination, and adoption of slang languages like "Bahasa Jaksel," would shed light on the interplay between digital content and everyday language use. Lastly, exploring the psychological aspects of slang language use, including individual motivations, self-perceptions, and social identity implications, could deepen our understanding of the psychological mechanisms underlying language adaptation and cultural integration. By addressing these avenues of research, we can further enhance our understanding of the role of language in shaping social and cultural dynamics in the digital age.

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