

**ANALYZING PBI STUDENTS' LEXICAL CHANGE ON TIKTOK:
A SOCIOLINGUISTIC STUDY**

THESIS

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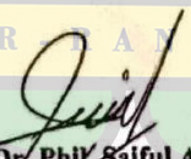
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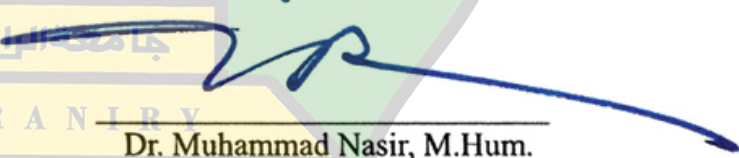

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A Sociolinguistic Study**

Adalah benar-benar karya saya, kecuali semua kutipan dan referensi yang disebutkan sumbernya. Apabila terdapat kesalahan dan kekeliruan di dalamnya, maka akan sepenuhnya menjadi tanggungjawab saya. Demikianlah surat pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sesungguhnya.

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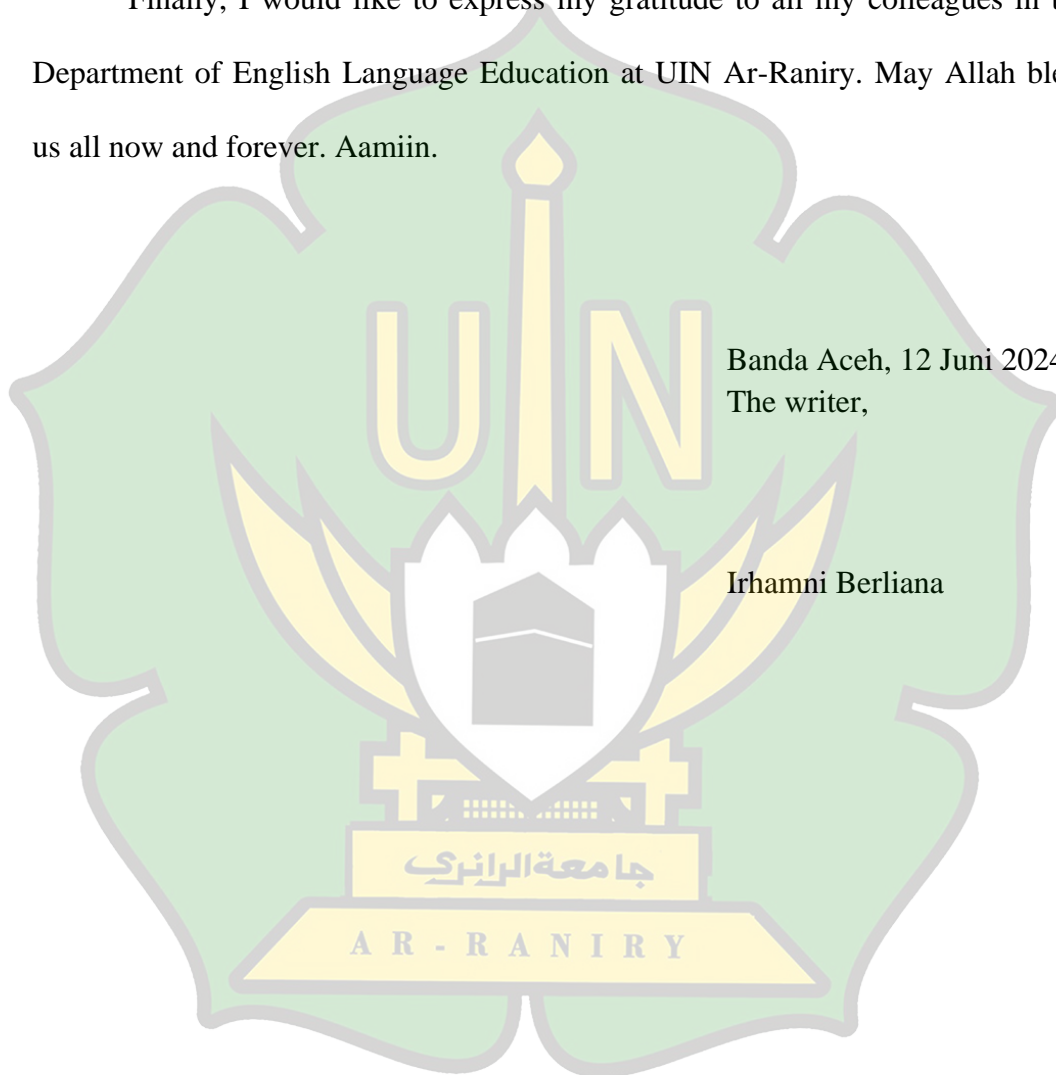
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ABSTRACT

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TikTok, a social media platform known for its transformative impact on language. Nowadays, lexical changes are widely observed on TikTok, where lexical change itself refers to the phenomenon of words and phrases undergo modification in their form, meaning, or usage. This qualitative study explores various forms of lexical changes among eight PBI students at UIN Ar-Raniry who are active TikTok users and have completed the sociolinguistics course. The research used two techniques in collecting the data, text analysis and semi-structured interviews. The findings of this research identified several types of lexical changes produced by PBI students on TikTok, such as borrowing, compounding, initialism, blending, and clipping. Additionally, the study explored the reasons behind PBI students' use of lexical changes on TikTok. These reasons included expressing social identity and creativity, adapting to sociolinguistic influences, responding to globalization and language contact, and participating in generational language shifts. By exploring lexical change on TikTok, this study contributes to broader discussions on language evolution and identity in digital communication environments.

A R - R A N I R Y

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	ii
ABSTRACT.....	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	v
LIST OF APPENDICES	vi
 CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION.....	 1
A. Background of Study	1
B. Research Question	4
C. Research Aim.....	4
D. Significance of the Study.....	4
E. Terminologies	5
 CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW	 9
A. Sociolinguistic	9
B. Language Change	10
C. Lexical Change	11
D. Social Media	14
E. The Reason Using Lexical Change.....	17
F. Previous Study.....	20
 CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD	 22
A. Research Design	22
B. Research Participants	23
C. Technique of Data Collection	25
D. Technique of Data Analysis	26
 CHAPTER IV FINDING AND DISCUSSION	 32
A. Findings.....	32
B. Discussion.....	49
 CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	 54
A. Conclusion	54
B. Recommendations.....	54
 REFERENCES.....	 55
 APPENDICES	
AUTOBIOGRAPHY	

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A Appointment Letter of Supervisor

Appendix B Recommendation Letter from *Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan*
to Conduct Field Research

Appendix C List of Interview Questions

Appendix D Interview Transcript



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The researcher provides an overview of motivation in this study. This chapter discusses a background of study that focusing on TikTok's influence on students majoring in English Language Education. It outlines the research questions aimed at understanding the types and reasons behind lexical changes observed among Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris (PBI) students on TikTok. This chapter also defines specific terminology related to the research title.

A. Background of Study

Social media platforms have become significant channels for individual consumers to engage in various activities, such as creating content, sharing ideas, expressing opinions, and accessing information and knowledge. However, social media now has become a forum for everyone to make it easier to communicate. These platforms facilitate communication, collaboration, and information among individuals and groups. Lestari (2021) stated that the widespread use of social media platforms, such as TikTok App, has introduced the changes in language usage. In this digital age, lexical change, manifested through shifts in vocabulary and expressions, has become increasingly prominent and influential in everyday language interactions.

Increased engagement with social media has led to a rapid evolution of language, where new forms of expression, such as emoticons, abbreviations and

internet slang, are created and widely adopted (Tagg, Seargeant, & Brown, 2017). This linguistic evolution is not only a uniform phenomenon, instead, it is influenced by the cultural and demographic contexts of its users. Recent studies have shown that social media platforms such as TikTok significantly influence the way young people adapt their language, blending global and local linguistic trends (Li & Ranieri, 2019). Moreover, these platforms provide a space where informal language thrives, allowing users to express their identity and social affiliations through creative linguistic practices (Georgakopoulou, 2019).

Informal communication often gives rise to lexical changes, where speakers incorporate language elements reflecting their individual traits such as social background and education level, thereby enriching the conversational context. According to Tankosić & Dovchin (2021), this phenomenon is prominently observed in the use of language on social media platforms. The informal nature of these platforms encourages the adoption of colloquialisms (everyday informal expressions) and slang (highly informal language used by specific groups), as well as abbreviations.

TikTok App, originally founded in China, has experienced rapid growth, amassing over half a billion users globally (Zhong, 2018). The platform features specialized functions like the "Stitch" and "React" features, allowing collaborative video creation and responses to existing content. The "Stitch" feature allows users to integrate clips from other users' videos into their own, fostering creativity and community engagement. The "React" feature enables users to record their reactions to other videos in a split-screen format, promoting interaction and shared

experiences. Hou (2018) notes that TikTok's content predominantly includes lip-sync and humorous videos, appealing primarily to a youthful demographic, with 69% of users aged between 16 and 24 years old. This platform has become a significant channel for young people to engage in creating content, sharing ideas, expressing opinions, and accessing information and knowledge.

The diffusion of lexical change on social media has attracted much attention, yet there are still noteworthy research gaps in the existing literature. In particular, there is limited understanding of how these lexical changes affect and are adopted by students in English Education. Despite the comprehensive insights provided by previous research, there is still a marked research gap regarding the specific exploration of lexical change within student populations, a dimension that has not been explored in previous studies. The existing study emphasizes broader socio-demographic categories, yet it overlooks the unique linguistic contributions and adaptations (Eisenstein et al., 2014). This research gap underscores the necessity for a dedicated investigation into the lexical changes and adaptations within PBI students of their agency in shaping linguistic terms. By focusing on students' active participation in lexical change, my research is to enhance the existing body of knowledge and provide a more nuanced understanding of linguistic evolution.

By addressing the previous study, this study aims to provide valuable insights into the lexical change within the context of English Department Students accounts on TikTok. It explores how these students adapt to and engage with

lexical changes in social media, how it affects their language and how educators can better equip them to navigate these linguistic shifts.

B. Research Question

The research problem addressed in this study can be articulated as follows:

1. What types of lexical change do PBI students produce on TikTok?
2. What are the reasons of the students producing such lexical change on TikTok?

C. Research Aim

Based on the formulation of the problem, the aims of the research are arranged in this study, as follows:

1. To find out the types of lexical change that produced by PBI students on their TikTok
2. To analyse the reasons why students create and implement the lexical change on their TikTok

D. Significance of the Study

- 1) *For EFL Students:* For EFL students, understanding lexical change enhances their ability to engage effectively in everyday and informal contexts, crucial for language proficiency. This study advances sociolinguistics by focusing on lexical change among students in the English Language Education Department. It emphasizes the importance of

lexical choices in academic writing to reflect the complexity of academic genres (Istiqomah & Basthomi, 2024).

- 2) **For EFL Teachers:** The findings of this study are poised to benefit educators, especially those teaching future generations, including the generation Z. Given the prevalence of lexical change use among young people, teachers can tailor personalized pedagogical approaches to engage, communicate with, and educate this demographic (Monica, 2022).
- 3) **For Other Researchers:** While acknowledging that this study may not address all reader inquiries, the researcher views it as a valuable guide within the realm of lexical change research. Furthermore, the hope is that future experts will undertake similar investigations, bridging existing gaps and contributing further to our understanding of this linguistic phenomenon.

E. Terminologies

1. Lexical Change

Lexical change refers to the process by which a language's vocabulary develops and adapts over time. Lexical change is a natural and continuous process in any language. It can be influenced by cultural, technological, and social factors, as well as the need to express new ideas or adapt to changes in society. Lexical change is an aspect of language evolution that contributes to the richness and adaptability of language over time. It involves creating new words or changing the meaning, usage, or pronunciation of existing words. Lexical change can occur for many reasons, including the adoption of new expressions in social media

platforms like Twitter, where mentions and hashtags serve as speech acts in linguistic pragmatics (Scott, 2015). These social media interactions reflect not only lexical properties but also behavioural aspects, illustrating how language adapts to and is shaped by digital communication environments. Lexical change can occur for many types, including:

The focus of this study is specifically on five types of lexical change: Borrowing, Compounding, Initialism, Blending, and Clipping. These types are chosen because they are frequently encountered in social media platforms such as TikTok. This selection also facilitates researchers in examining students majoring in English Language Education (PBI), as these five types of lexical changes are commonly used among them.

2. TikTok

This short video app from China was not originally launched under the name TikTok. In September 2016, it was introduced as Douyin by its founder Zhang Yiming. Originally from China and a software engineering graduate from Nankai University, Zhang had founded tech company *ByteDance* in March 2012 before creating TikTok. *ByteDance* then innovated by releasing an app called Douyin in 2016. Thus, TikTok emerged as a social media platform under the management of ByteDance, a Chinese tech giant. The most recent data available, the most popular content categories on the video-sharing TikTok had received more than one billion views as of July 2020, with 535 billion hashtag views combined (Weimann & Masri, 2020). Entertainment content was the most viewed

content category on the app. TikTok users come up with new words every day, especially on entertainment content, and have established an entirely new culture based on words.

The researcher focuses on the TikTok platform, especially on captions and comments. In the course of this study, TikTok will serve as a primary source of investigation, specifically focusing on the comments or captions within the posts of students majoring in Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris (PBI). The utilization of TikTok comments or captions as primary data sources offers a granular perspective into the spontaneous and evolving linguistic choices made by PBI students within the context of their content creation and engagement on this platform.

3. Sociolinguistic

Holmes (2013) defines sociolinguistics as the study of the relationship between language and society, focusing on understanding variations in language use across different social contexts. The discipline aims to explain why individuals use language differently in various social situations and to describe the role of language in conveying social meaning. Analyzing language use in diverse social settings provides valuable insights into linguistic mechanisms, social cohesion in groups, and how individuals use language to shape and express aspects of their social identity.

A variety of sociolinguistic research has explored the phenomenon of speech acts in various domains such as everyday conversations, movies, literature,

newspapers, and online collaborative discussions (Rizki & Golubović, 2020).

Conducting sociolinguistic investigations on social media is warranted due to its significant connection to language use.



CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter provides a comprehensive overview of various theories and concepts in linguistics, sociolinguistics, and language change. This chapter also explain about lexical change, social media, and TikTok.

A. Sociolinguistic

Language has become the most important thing that people can communicate with others. Language is also an essential tool to help everyone exchange ideas and understand each other. Language is a unifier between one tribe and another or between one group and another. Society refers to the community that have one goal together (Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2015). According to the theory means that people in certain culture need a language to communicate with others. Basically, the relationship between culture and language is the basic understanding of sociolinguistic study.

Sociolinguistic refers to study of language and society. It means that sociolinguistics concerned to the language that are used for communications in different group or even in different situation (Georgieva, 2014). While the study of linguistics traditionally emphasizes language structure and patterns, sociolinguistics takes a broader approach, examining the way language functions within different social contexts and the connections between language and social life (Coupland & Jaworski, 1997).

Sociology represents an objective and scientifically grounded examination of human behaviour within societal contexts, encompassing the study of social institutions and processes. In contrast, linguistics focuses on the systematic analysis of language, considering it as its primary subject of investigation (Aslinda, 2007). Consequently, sociolinguistics primarily explores phenomena related to language change. In the context of sociolinguistics, language change refers to the variations in language use over time and across different social contexts. This includes changes in pronunciation, vocabulary, grammar, and even the way language is used to construct and perform different aspects of identity, such as gender, ethnicity, or class.

In the context of the study on lexical change among PBI students on TikTok, sociolinguistics can provide valuable insights into how these changes are influenced by the social context of the platform and the cultural norms of the users. By examining the ways in which language change is used to construct and perform identity on TikTok, sociolinguistics can help understand the role of language in shaping social relationships and cultural norms.

B. Language Change

Language change is a natural phenomenon, and rather than viewing it as progress or decay, understanding its underlying dynamics is crucial for appreciating linguistic evolution (Aitchison, 2005). In the process of language change, it is not uncommon to encounter new phenomena that have undergone transformation. Undoubtedly, these linguistic changes, occurring over time, have significant effects that continue to be felt to this day. Nevertheless, language, as a

medium of communication spoken by individuals, undergoes continuous evolution due to the actions of its speakers. Refnaldi (2017) points out that every generation speaks a bit differently because language is always changing. This truth applies universally: no language remains unchanged over time. It continually adapts to the needs of its speakers, reflecting the dynamic nature of human communication.

Language change is a well-documented process in linguistics, affected by social interactions, technology, and cultural shifts. Researchers observe changes originating from speakers and newcomers introducing modern language forms. Labov (2010) indicates that if language change hinders communication, it challenges Müller's optimistic view on natural selection's role in language evolution. This highlights the complexity and impact of language changes on effective communication, prompting a critical evaluation of evolutionary theories in linguistics. This process of language change extends beyond mere lexical differences to encompass alterations in dialect and pronunciation patterns. For example, Labov's (1966) study of British English revealed shifts in the pronunciation of the letter 'h' in words like 'hat,' 'high,' and 'heaven,' highlighting how language changes are internalized within society over time. These findings underscore the dynamic nature of language evolution and its ongoing impact on linguistic diversity and communication patterns.

C. Lexical Change

According to Lishandi (2013), The word "lexical" comes from the ancient Greek word "lexis", meaning "word" or "phrase". In the context of linguistics,

"lexical" refers to everything related to the vocabulary or lexicon of a language, including the words, phrases and terms used to construct sentences and convey meaning. Lexical change refers to the process of evolution or change in the use of words or phrases within a particular language. This change can involve the addition of new words, a shift in the meaning of existing words, or even the disappearance of words that are no longer in common use. Linguists explore lexical change to understand language evolution and its implications for communication. Based on Refnaldi's (2017) theory, stated there is several types of Lexical change, those:

- **Lexical Borrowing** refers to the process by which a word from one language is adapted for use in another. In this linguistic phenomenon, the borrowed word is often referred to as a loanword. Borrowing is the process of importing linguistic elements from one language system to another, a process that occurs whenever two cultures interact over a period of time (Hoffer, 2002). In language borrowing, usually words in one language are replaced with words from another language. However, not all types of words are borrowed. According to Oshodi (2012), a common belief is that languages do not usually borrow grammatical elements from other languages.
- **Compounding** is a morphological operation that combines two free forms to create a new word. Its significance lies in the fact that virtually all languages exhibit compounding, and in some languages (such as Chinese), it serves as a major source of new word formation (Plag, 2018). Early

studies on compounding date back to the 1960s, and subsequent research has explored its productivity, internal structure, and semantic properties. In essence, compounding enriches language by allowing the fusion of existing lexical elements into novel expressions.

- **Initialism** is a set of initials representing a name, organization, or group, where each letter is pronounced separately (Crystal, 2019). Unlike acronyms, initialisms cannot be spoken as words; they are articulated letter by letter. When encountering an initialism, pronounce each letter distinctly—no blending into a single word.
- **Blending** is a fascinating word formation process in which two or more words are merged into one, resulting in a new word. Refnaldi (2017) stated that it created by combining portions of existing words. These word fragments are called morphemes, which are the smallest units of meaning in a language. For example, consider the word “brunch”, formed by blending “breakfast” and “lunch”. It describes a meal that falls between breakfast and lunch hours. In the ever-evolving English language, new blends emerge to describe cultural trends and technological innovations.
- **Clipping** is a word formation process in which a short piece of an existing word is extracted (Booij, 2017). For the example like the word of "Doc" standing for "Document" Therefore, clipped words are often used

informally or in slang, and they contribute to the dynamic nature of language.

D. Social Media

Individuals interact by talking to each other, relying on language to communicate effectively. Language serves not only as a means of communication but also plays a crucial role in forming and nurturing relationships within society. According to Akmal (2017), language is a practical tool in communication that signifies actions and helps interpret the true meaning of speech in everyday situations. Moreover, social media has revolutionized communication by providing online platforms and websites where users can create, share, and interact with content. These platforms facilitate communication, collaboration, and information exchange among individuals and groups. Social media also helps us to express the expressions we want to express to other people, especially digitally. Students very often use various types of social media platforms to communicate with each other, for example TikTok, Instagram, Facebook, Tweeter and so on. In Social Networks most of people use that for anything the platform comes for:

1. Facebook

Facebook is one of the most widely used social media platforms worldwide, originally launched in 2004 by Mark Zuckerberg. It allows users to create personal profiles, connect with friends and family, join groups, and share a wide variety of content, including text updates, photos, and videos (Burgess et al.,

2018). Facebook's features also include messaging, events, and marketplace services (Weller, 2014). Its influence on language is significant, as it provides a space where new words, phrases, and communication styles can emerge and spread rapidly among diverse user groups (Leppänen et al., 2020).

2. WhatsApp

WhatsApp is a messaging app that allows users to send text messages, voice messages, images, videos, documents, and make voice and video calls. With over two billion users worldwide (Kartal, 2019), WhatsApp has become an integral part of daily communication for many people. The app supports group chats and status updates, similar to stories on other platforms. The immediacy and convenience of WhatsApp have made it a popular medium for informal communication, contributing to the development of new slang, abbreviations, and emojis.

Additionally, WhatsApp's impact on language is evident in multilingual contexts, where users often switch between languages and incorporate elements from various linguistic traditions (Kerslake & Wegerif, 2017). This platform facilitates the blending of languages, which can lead to the creation of hybrid languages and new forms of expression. Research indicates that WhatsApp's interface and features encourage the use of concise and efficient communication, fostering a unique digital language that combines visual and textual elements. This phenomenon highlights the role of mobile communication technologies in shaping modern linguistic practices.

3. Twitter (X)

Twitter, rebranded as X, is a microblogging platform that was launched in 2006. It allows users to post short messages called "tweets" that are limited to 280 characters. Twitter is known for its real-time nature, making it a powerful tool for news dissemination, public debates, and social movements. The platform's brevity encourages the use of concise language, hashtags, and abbreviations, leading to the creation of new words and expressions (Crystal, 2011). Twitter's global reach means that linguistic trends can spread quickly, influencing language use across different cultures and communities (Jassim, 2023).

4. Instagram

Instagram is a social media platform that was launched in 2010 and acquired by Facebook in 2012. It primarily focuses on photo and video sharing, with features like Stories, IGTV, and Reels allowing users to create and share visual content. Instagram's emphasis on visual communication has led to the rise of image-based language, where emojis, stickers, and visual cues play a central role in conveying messages (Highfield & Leaver, 2016). In addition, Instagram's hashtag culture allows users to categorize content and join global conversations, further contributing to the spread of linguistic innovations. The platform's interactive features, such as comments and direct messages, facilitate real-time communication and the blending of different language styles.

5. TikTok App

TikTok is a social network that started in China in 2016 as Douyin and went global in 2017 as TikTok. In 2018, it became the most downloaded app in the United States. Now, TikTok is available in over 150 countries and has more than 800 million monthly active users. Of these users, 41% are aged between 16 and 24, which is younger than the users of other social networks. TikTok lets users create and share short videos, between 15 to 60 seconds, which are easy to edit with various effects and sounds from its gallery (Fiallos Ordoñez, Fiallos, & Figueroa, 2021, p. 175). TikTok, available as a free mobile app for both Android and iOS users, serves as a versatile tool empowering content creator. These features are readily accessible to users. The process of making TikTok videos involves capturing desired footage using a mobile-friendly approach, followed by the application of audio and visual effects within the platform. Once the videos are complete, they are shared on the user's TikTok account, where accompanying text and hashtags can be shared with followers. Subscribers are promptly notified of new videos. TikTok also enables users to record videos with lip-syncing audio, upload clips with their own sound, or even create content using audio snippets and visual elements.

E. The Reasons for Lexical Change

- *Social Identity and Creativity:*

People often use lexical change as a means of expressing their social identity and fostering creativity in language use. Language is not only a

tool for communication but also a reflection of one's identity and belonging to specific social groups (Coupland, 2014). Through lexical innovation, individuals can assert their affiliation with certain communities or subcultures, thereby reinforcing social bonds and solidarity. For example, youth subcultures may develop slang terms or neologisms to distinguish themselves from mainstream society and establish a sense of belonging within their peer group (Bucholtz, 2003).

- ***Sociolinguistic Influences:***

Lexical change can be influenced by emerging trends and cultural shifts (Androutsopoulos, 2006). Language is dynamic and responsive to social changes, and speakers may adopt new words or expressions that reflect current trends in fashion, technology, or popular culture. For example, the rise of social media platforms like TikTok has led to the rapid spread of new slang terms and hashtags, shaping language use among younger generations (Tagg, 2020). Sociolinguistic variation and trends thereby interact to form lexical change, which shows how language evolves in response to societal influences and cultural. This interaction shows how new words and expressions come from social interactions, media consumption, and cultural practices, reflecting and forming the community's collective identity and communication practices.

- ***Globalization and Language Contact:***

Globalization has facilitated interconnection among people from different linguistic backgrounds, leading to the exchange of ideas, goods, and

cultures on a global scale. Lutfi (2023) asserts that the pervasive influence of globalization impacts all facets of Indonesian society, potentially eroding distinct cultural and linguistic characteristics. Moreover, globalization has spurred the development of lingua francas, such as English, which serve as common languages of communication in international contexts (Graddol, 2006). Consequently, the widespread use of lingua francas has led to the adoption of loanwords and loan translations across different languages, further influencing lexical change on a global scale.

- ***Generational Language Shift***

Younger generations often introduce new words, expressions, and linguistic innovations into the lexicon (Milroy & Gordon, 2003). As younger speakers come of age and become more influential in society, they may bring novel linguistic practices from their peer groups, social networks, and media influences. This process of language innovation and adoption by younger generations leads to lexical change as new terms gain popularity and older ones may fall out of use. Additionally, intergenerational communication dynamics may result in language contact and the transfer of lexical features between older and younger speakers (Fishman, 1991). Furthermore, generational language shift contributes to lexical change by shaping the linguistic landscape and influencing language use patterns across different age cohorts.

F. Previous Study

In the previous scholarly investigation conducted by Suprayetno and Rusyfa (2020) from Akademi Perniagaan dan Perusahaan APIPSI Medan, the research spotlighted the compelling domain of lexical change within the Minangkabau language. This study, undoubtedly contributing to the broader field of linguistics, was anchored in a comprehensive analysis of how lexical elements within the Minangkabau language undergo shifts and adaptations over time. While this research provided valuable insights into the linguistic dynamics of a specific language community, it diverges from my current study, which zeroes in on a distinct and contemporary dimension. In contrast to the Minangkabau-focused study, my research takes an innovative approach by investigating the lexical changes actively employed by students majoring in Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris (PBI) on the popular social media platform TikTok. By focusing on the real-time, digital language transformations within a student demographic, the present study aims to bridge the gap between traditional linguistic investigations and the evolving landscape of communication in the digital age.

The study by Wijayanto (2019) delved into how social media platforms influence language change among Indonesian youth, providing insights into the evolving linguistic landscape shaped by digital communication. Wijayanto's study contributes to the understanding of how social media platforms like TikTok impact language usage patterns and lexical innovations among young people, which aligns with the focus of my research on lexical changes among PBI students on TikTok.

The study conducted by Nadia Ulfah, (2021) titled "Sociolinguistic Study of Slang Words Used on TikTok Memes Videos," the research delved into the sociolinguistic intricacies of slang usage within the TikTok platform. Although the specifics of the study's findings and methodology it likely explored how slang words are employed, evolved, and perceived within the TikTok community, considering factors such as social identity, cultural context, and communication dynamics. This study offers valuable insights into the sociolinguistic dimensions of language use on TikTok, which are highly relevant to my research on lexical changes among PBI students on the same platform. Specifically, the study may shed light on the kinds of lexical changes produced by users, including PBI students, on TikTok.

The research is to analyse the students majoring in English Language Education (PBI) produce these lexical changes, particularly focusing on their TikTok comments or captions. By exploring these specific categories of lexical change among PBI students, the study intends to uncover patterns and shifts in their linguistic expressions. This approach ensures a targeted investigation into the ways in which these lexical changes manifest in digital communication, providing insights into the evolving language practices of PBI students in online platforms like TikTok

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher explains the research design, research participants, techniques of data collection, and techniques of data analysis. All of these aspects are explained to understand the processes conducted by the researcher.

A. Research Design

In qualitative research, data cannot be counted and statistically examined; instead, it requires descriptive analysis. According to Creswell (1998), qualitative research aims to understand and explore complex phenomena within their natural contexts. This study employs qualitative approaches as its research design to provide descriptive insights. The results of this research are presented through field notes, interviews, as well as excerpts from video, and audio.

This method attempts to explain events and phenomena that occur during research as well as findings obtained after observing research subjects. Therefore, as a result of this research approach, the researcher would be able to learn about the lexical change that PBI students produce on TikTok. Phenomenology is a qualitative research approach that focuses on understanding the lived experiences of individuals, often through in-depth interviews and observations (Suharsimi, 2007). This method is particularly useful in language education research, where it can be applied to study the ways in which learners perceive and interact with

language, including the lexical changes they make in social media platforms like TikTok.

In the context of sociolinguistics, phenomenology can be used to explore how language is used in social contexts, such as TikTok, and how it reflects the social and cultural norms of the users. This approach can provide valuable insights into the ways in which language is used to construct identity, negotiate power, and create social relationships.

B. Research Participants

According to Suharsimi (2007), the population is the entire subject while the sample is only a part of the population that represents a study. Researcher chose samples from the results of a simple survey conducted which is expected to provide answers to questions related to this research. Therefore, to reduce the amount of data collected, the researcher uses purposive sampling to focus on the key characteristics of the population that are essential to answering the research questions.

Bekele & Ago (2022) stated that phenomenological studies typically require a minimum of six participants in their research designs. For this study, eight participants were selected from the population of PBI students at UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh who actively engage in lexical changes on TikTok. The selection process employed a judgmental purposive sampling strategy, where participants were deliberately chosen based on specific criteria. In this case, participants were selected from active students at UIN Ar-Raniry who maintain

TikTok accounts and regularly produce content. Moreover, these participants demonstrate the use of lexical changes in their TikTok comments or captions, and have completed the Sociolinguistic course. The way I got the sample was by selecting participants from the population of English students who had completed the sociolinguistics course. Each class consists of about 30 students. The existence of male participants in this study is because they are found to be actively using tiktok and have also passed the sociolinguistic class. This approach enables the researcher to focus on a specific subgroup of the population relevant to the research questions, thereby facilitating a more targeted and comprehensive exploration of the phenomenon under study. The names of the participants are provided below:

Tabel 3.1 List of participants

No	Initial	Batch	Gender
1	MSR	2020	Female
2	ZLKR	2020	Male
3	AH	2020	Male
4	SKA R - R A N I R	2020	Female
5	IM	2020	Female
6	NSR	2021	Female
7	EN	2021	Female
8	ADB	2021	Male

C. Technique of Data Collection

Data collection is a systematic and organized approach to obtain the data. In this study, researcher collected data by examining the TikTok accounts of participants who fulfilled the specified criteria as mentioned before in research participants. The TikTok accounts were initially sourced from accounts followed by both the researcher and the participants. Specifically, observations were focused on students who combined lexical changes in their comments or caption in TikTok account. This methodology aligns with Terras (2006) description of observation studies, which involves the methodical documentation of observable phenomena or behaviours within a natural context. The documentation for this study comprises screenshots from student social media through mobile phone. The researcher specifically selected captions or comments that frequently exhibited lexical change on TikTok account as the primary data source.

According to Kvale, et al. (1996), an interview can be described as a conversation between two individuals exchanging ideas or opinions on a specific topic of mutual interest. In this data collection, the researcher used semi-structured interviews. This approach enables more comprehensive information gathering, as participants can delve into supplementary details during the session. By encouraging self-reflection, this method allows participants to explore new aspects and ask themselves additional questions. To answer the research questions, a series of interview questions are attached. For the example, participants may be asked about specific experiences or moments that prompted

them to start using lexical changes on TikTok and whether they find that the use of lexical changes makes their TikTok content more engaging. These questions serve as prompts to guide the conversation and produce detailed responses from participants, shedding light on their experiences and perspectives regarding lexical changes on the TikTok account.

Semi-structured interviews typically involve a guide comprising a set number of questions, typically ranging from five to fifteen queries. However, interviewers often delve deeper by asking follow-up questions that emerge from the participants' responses to the topic (McGrath et al., 2019). With this in mind, the researcher created a list of ten questions for the interviews. These questions will steer the conversation, ensuring that important topics are discussed. However, there will also be room for flexibility, allowing for further exploration if any interesting points arise. This approach is aimed at gaining a thorough understanding of the subject matter by capturing various perspectives and uncovering details that might be overlooked in more structured interviews.

D. Technique of Data Analysis

After collecting data from the respondents, the data analysis process begins. This process involved several steps aimed at closely reviewing the information that had been previously collected from the TikTok accounts. Specifically, the data for this study, which related to students' comments and captions on TikTok, was collected. Researcher then limited the scope of to those TikTok account comments and captions that were directly relevant to the specific

order of the results under study. This selective approach allowed for a more concentrated examination of the data, ensuring that the analysis remained focused on relevant aspects of the research questions. For data analysis, the researcher used text analysis. Text analysis is a research method used to investigate transcripts of human conversations in order to extract specific patterns or schemas. This method is widely used in the social sciences, and the range of techniques for conducting text analysis is impressive. Researchers examine various text elements such as words, sentences, paragraphs, documents, ideas, meanings, as well as paralinguistic features, and even what is missing from the text. With text analysis, researchers can identify underlying structures and relationships within the text, providing valuable insights into the context and meaning of the conversation (Bernard & Ryan, 1998).

Text classification technique was utilized to analyse the data. Text classification is the task of categorizing a document into a predefined category. It is an essential method for organizing and understanding large amounts of textual data. By employing this technique, the data collected was systematically categorized, allowing for easier interpretation and analysis. The study conducted by Jindal, et al. (2015) provides valuable insights and current trends in text classification techniques, which will inform the approach used in this research.

The researcher analyzed the data as mention below:

- a) The researcher searched for participants whom they have followed on TikTok to find comments or captions that produced lexical changes.

b) Then, the researcher took screenshots of participants' content that contains lexical changes in comments or captions, using a mobile phone. Researchers have provided examples for each type of lexical change. See the appendix for further details.

c) The researcher classified comments or captions based on the types of lexical changes found. For instance, researchers have identified numerous examples of types of lexical change on TikTok. The following samples were found on TikTok, showcasing the creative language used by users to convey their thoughts and ideas:

1. Borrowing

1.1. *Picture a*, in this study, the researcher identified the example of lexical change dropping under the type of borrowing. The user used it as a caption for the content and comment. The user wrote the caption by using lexical as described in the following quotes:



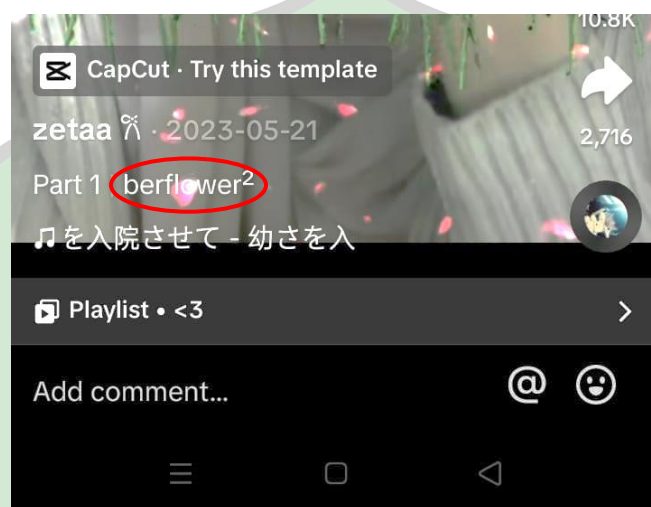
Picture a,

It appears that the user responded to the comment with the word 'LOPP' which is a type of borrowing originating from the word "love" and transformed into "LOPP."

2. Compounding

2.1. *Picture b*, in this study, the researcher detecte

d the using of compounding as the type of lexical change. The user used the word
as the caption on the content. The evidence would be written below:

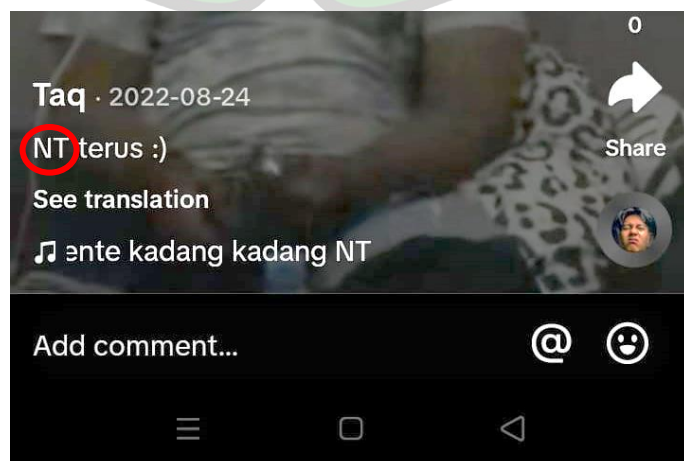


Picture b,

The researcher found that this word is a compound word due to the combination of two words into one word, namely the word 'ber' and the word 'flower' becoming '**berflower**', which means to bloom.

3. Initialism

3.1. *Picture c*, in this study the researcher found that the user creates the caption and the comment with the Initialism. The evidence would be written below:



Picture c,

It is exhibiting a type of lexical change known as initialism. In this case, the word "NT" is written as initials where it should be written as 'Nice Try,' but the user opted to use initialism, resulting in 'NT'.

4. Blending

4.1. *Picture d,* in this study, the researcher found that the lexical change depicted in the image falls under the type of blending. The user utilized it in the form of a caption. The user wrote the Blending as below:

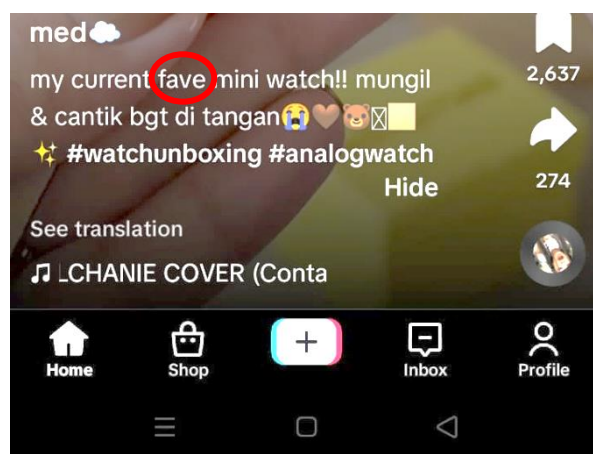


Picture d,

The word falls under blending, where two words, "breakfast" and "lunch," are combined into one, forming "**brunch.**"

5. Clipping

5.1. *Picture e,* the researcher identified the use of lexical change in the word used by the user as a caption for their content. The word falls into the category of clipping, where a part of the original word is omitted. Here's the caption written by the user:



Picture e,

The word "fave" here is categorized as clipping because its original form, derived from the word "favourite," is shortened by omitting part of it to become **"fave."**

- d) After collecting data and classifying the types of lexical changes, the researcher will conduct interviews with participants using a combination of phone interviews or direct interviews.
- e) Furthermore, to validate the data captured in screenshots, the researcher will also include the screenshots in the appendix.

After collecting the data and classifying the types of lexical changes, the researcher will proceed to conduct interviews with the participants using a combination of telephone interviews or in-person interviews. The process of analyzing the interviews began by listening to the interview recordings thoroughly and transcribing the interviews. Next, the researcher will classify the answers of the participants based on the motives they put forward regarding the reasons for using the lexical changes, as discussed in the literature review. The data obtained from these interviews will be analyzed along with other data, including screenshots, which will be included in the appendix.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, present the research findings and discuss of the study. The data gathered from the field were used to develop the conclusions, which were reached through interviews. Here is an explanation of the findings and the discussion:

A. Findings

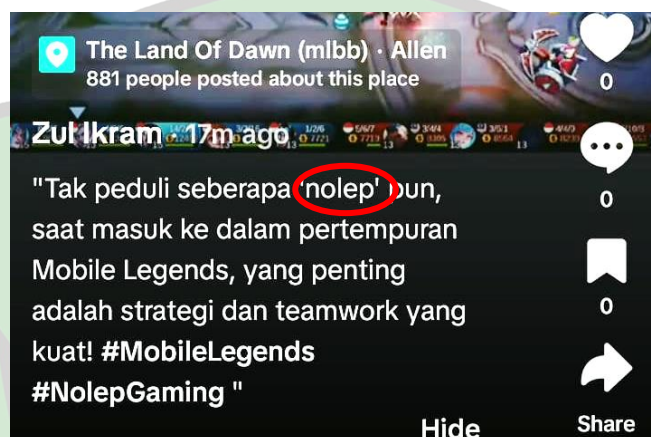
The researcher presents the data obtained from TikTok, a social media platform. The data collection involved capturing screenshots of videos, including captions or comments that exhibit lexical changes. These data were then categorized based on the types of lexical changes as discussed in the literature review. The analysis in this chapter is guided by various theories of lexical change, including borrowing, compounding, initialism, blending, and clipping.

1. The Types of Lexical Change Produced by Students on TikTok

The findings indicated that PBI students exhibited various forms of lexical innovation, encompassing borrowing, compounding, initialism, blending, and clipping. Below, the elaboration on each type of lexical change observed in the data:

a. Borrowing

In this study, the researcher found out about three items of borrowing in participants' TikTok account which included into the term of insertions are ZLKR, MSR, and NSR. They wrote the types of borrowing as described in the following:



Picture, a,

The user writes these types of lexical change in the caption in this part the user used Borrowing of lexical change namely nolep which it from the word 'no life.'



Picture B,

It is categorized under the type of borrowing. The user used it as a comment for the content. The word "prik," which is a type of borrowing originating transformed into "prik" from the word 'freak'.

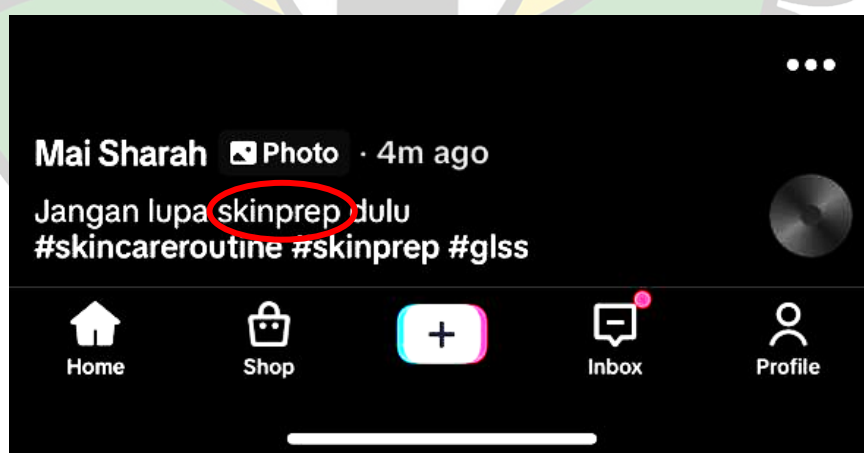


Picture C,

The user used it in a caption for the content. The user used the word "foundie," which is a type of borrowing from the word 'foundation.'

b. Compounding

In this study, the researcher identified an example of lexical change under the type of compounding. The user of MSR, IM, and AH use this lexical change for their content:



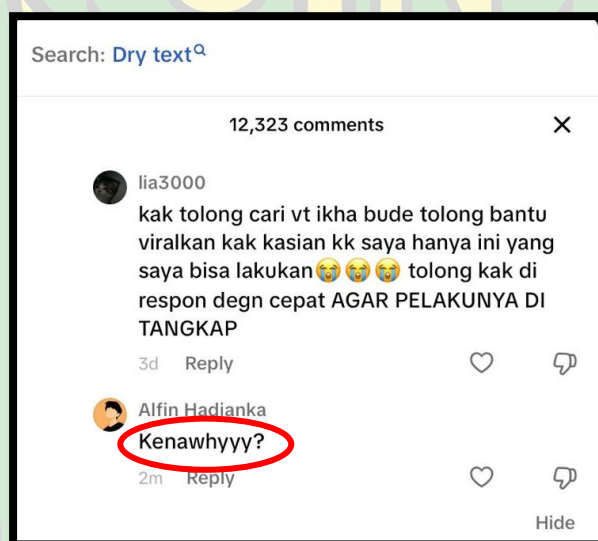
Picture d,

The user employs it in their caption, where this type is classified into compounding, from the word skinprep into 'skin + preparation.'



Picture e,

The user used it as the caption. The word "sefruit" is a compound formed from the Indonesian prefix "se-" (meaning 'a' or 'one') and the English word "fruit." This combination results in a new term meaning **'a piece of fruit.'**



Picture f,

The user writes this type as the comment. Is a compound created by merging the Indonesian word "kenapa" (why) with the English word "why." This results in a new term that still conveys the meaning of **'why.'**

c. Initialism

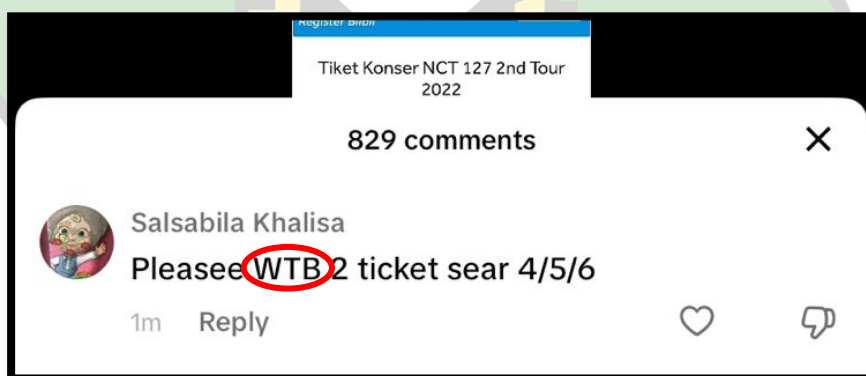
Initialism is a type of lexical change where a phrase is abbreviated using the initial letters of each word, with each letter pronounced separately. In this study,

the researcher identified several examples of initialism used by users MSR, SK, IM, NSR, and EN. The users wrote as follows:



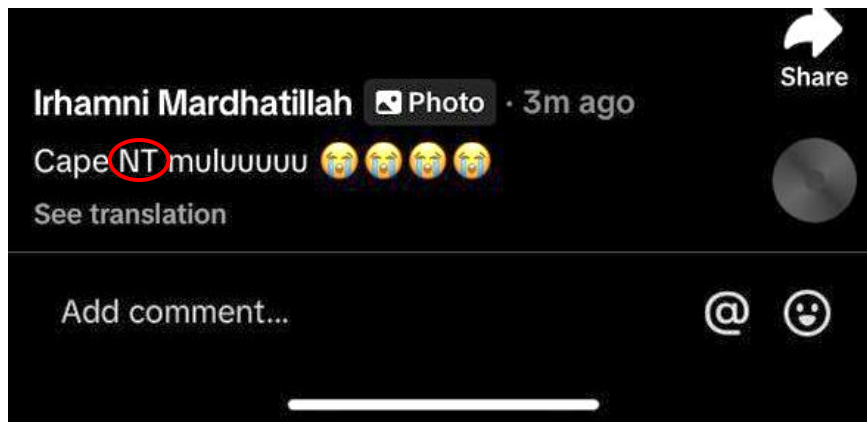
Picture G,

It is used here to introduce a casual interjection within the comment, making the message concise and informal. The initialism "btw" stands for 'by the way.'



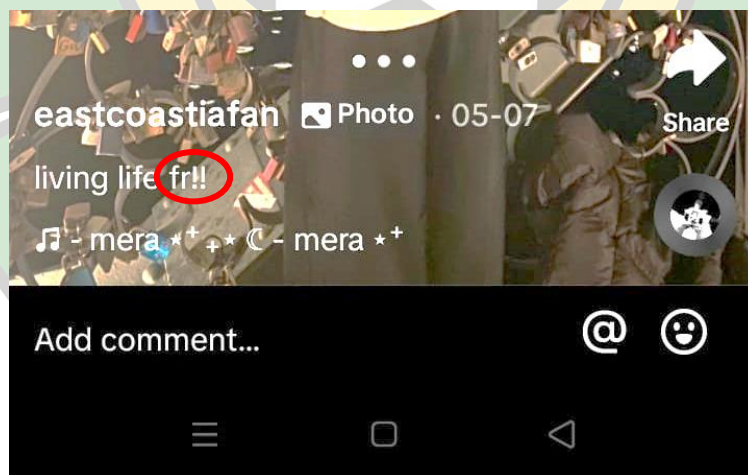
Picture H,

The user used it to reply the comment. This initialism is commonly used in online marketplaces to quickly express an intent to purchase items. The initialism "WTB" stands for 'want to buy.'



Picture I,

Here, the user uses "NT" in the caption. Indicating repeated attempts that were acknowledged but ultimately not successful. The initialism "NT" stands for 'nice try.'



Picture j,

This is used to emphasize authenticity or intensity in the user's statement, adding emphasis while keeping the caption brief. The initialism "fr" stands for 'for real.'



Picture K,

The user used it in the caption. this is a common initialism used in digital communication to indicate a short temporary absence. The initialism "brb" stands for '**be right back.**'

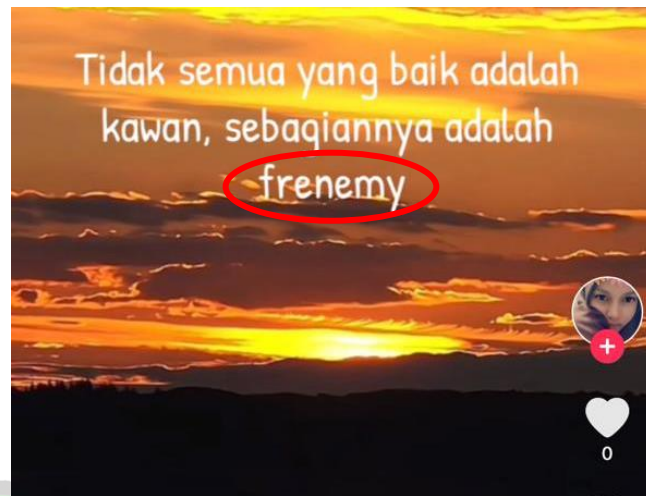
d. Blending

Blending is a type of lexical change where parts of two words are combined to form a new word. In this study, the researcher identified examples of blending used by users ADB, MSR, and AH. They wrote lexical changes as follows:



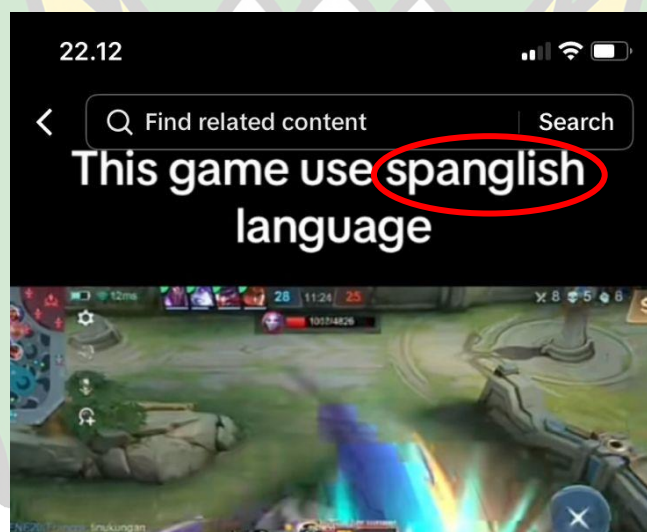
Picture L,

By clipping and combining parts of these two words, the term "brunch" is created to describe a meal that serves as both breakfast and lunch. The word "brunch" is a blend of '**breakfast**' and '**lunch.**'



Picture M,

These clipping combines elements of both words to describe someone who is simultaneously a friend and an enemy. The word 'frenemy' is a blend of **'friend'** and **'enemy.'**



Picture N.

This clipping merges parts of both languages to describe a hybrid form of speech combining elements from both. The word "spanglish" is a blend of **'Spanish'** and **'English.'**

e. Clipping

Clipping is a type of lexical change where a word is shortened by removing part of the word. In this study, various instances of clipping were detected in the comments and captions of TikTok users ADB, ZLKR, SK, and EN. Below is a detailed analysis of each instance:

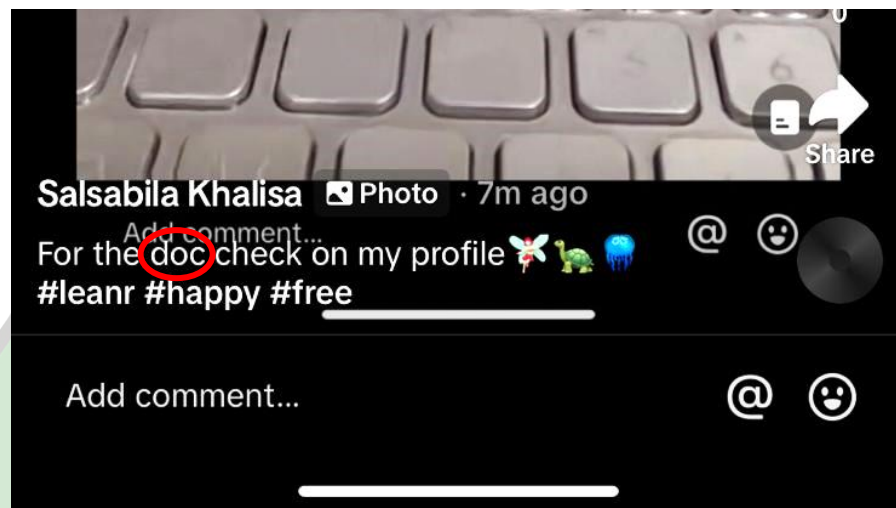


Picture O, Succinctly refers to a web page. By utilizing this clipped word, the user conveys the idea of refreshing a webpage. The term web, clipped from ‘website’.



Picture P,

Implying is an affirmative response with informality and efficiency. This clipped term is commonly used in digital conversations to convey agreement or assurance in a casual manner. ofc is a clipped form of **‘of course’**.



Picture Q,

It refers to a document without the need for additional explanation. The term doc, clipped from **‘document’**.



Picture R,

It is indicating that something has been included comprehensively. inc is clipped from **‘include’**.

The use of lexical change was observed across all participants, although not all of them employed every type available. These changes were produced in both captions and comments on their TikTok accounts, showcasing the varied application of lexical alterations in their online interactions.

2) The Reasons Why Students Used Lexical Changes on TikTok

The next section elaborates findings related to the reasons of students using lexical changes. After the text analysis, this section explains the findings from the interviews related to students' reasons for using lexical changes in their TikTok accounts. Students' answers will be classified based on the reasons for using lexical changes that have been explained in Chapter II.

a. Social Identity and Creativity

In the context of using lexical changes on social media platforms like TikTok, this means that users employ new words or other lexical modifications to indicate affiliation with certain social groups or subcultures, as well as to differentiate themselves from others. It also involves the creative use of language to create engaging and unique content, which can capture the attention and appeal to other users on the platform. Based on interviews with several PBI students, there are three respondents who mentioned this reason: MSR, ADB, AH, and ZLKR.

*MSR: “Aku kadang bikin kata-kata baru di TikTok supaya bisa menunjukkan **identitas** dan menarik perhatian pengguna lain”.
(I sometimes create new words on TikTok to show my **identity** and attract other users' attention.)*

*ADB: “saya pakai lexical change ini biar konten saya lebih menarik dan atraktif, jadi banyak yang merespon di TikTok. Ini juga membantu memperkuat **identitas social saya**.” (I use lexical changes to make my content more interesting and attractive, so, many people respond on TikTok. It helps reinforce my **social identity**.)*

In the other hand AH elaborated on how using lexical changes specifically highlights their creativity. This approach sets them apart by showcasing their unique linguistic style.

AH: “Pakai lexical change di TikTok bikin konten terlihat lebih keren dan menarik buat audiens. Ini juga cara menunjukkan kreativitas dalam berbahasa”. (Using lexical changes on TikTok makes my content look cooler and more attractive to the audience. It's my way of showing creativity in language.)

Similarly, ZLKR also states that using lexical changes demonstrates creativity, especially for their gaming content.

ZLKR: “Sering pakai kosa kata ini saat bikin konten tentang gaming di TikTok. Karena menunjukkan kreativitas dan membuat konten saya lebih menarik untuk ditonton.” (Often use these words when creating gaming content on TikTok. Because shows creativity and makes my content more interesting to watch.)

b. Sociolinguistic Influences

Sociolinguistic influences refer to how social and cultural contexts shape language use. On TikTok, this means users adopt new words or expressions popular within certain communities or cultures. Based on interviews with several PBI students, there are four respondents who mentioned this reason: IM, ADB, AH, and EN.

IM: *“Karena saya sudah mengambil mata kuliah sosiolinguistik. Jadi, saya lebih peka terhadap perubahan bahasa yang terjadi di sekitar saya. Misalnya, saya jadi lebih memperhatikan bagaimana orang-orang di sekitar saya menggunakan kata-kata baru atau ekspresi yang sedang tren. Hal ini sama dengan yang dirasakan oleh teman-teman saya yang lain, yang juga mengambil mata kuliah ini.”* (Because I have taken sociolinguistics courses. So, I am more aware of the language changes happening around me. For example, I pay more attention to how people around me use new words or trending expressions. This is similar to what my other friends who also took this course feel.)

IM states that sociolinguistic influences significantly impact their use of lexical changes, particularly due to their coursework in sociolinguistics. According to IM, being exposed to the theoretical aspects of sociolinguistics made them more aware of how language evolves in social contexts and how it reflects identity and group membership.

Similarly, ADB and AH both mentioned that the frequent appearance of lexical changes on their FYP. They discussed how these media sources make adopting new words and expressions almost inevitable, reflecting broader sociolinguistic trends. They emphasized the convenience and relevance of these changes in their daily communication, highlighting how media consumption shapes their linguistic choices. ADB and AH stated:

ADB: *“Lexical change sering muncul di FYP saya, jadi saya ikut-ikutan pakai. Rasanya lebih singkat dan tidak capek ngetik. Hal ini juga membuat saya merasa lebih terhubung dengan tren yang sedang berlangsung.”* (Lexical changes often appear on my FYP, so I started using them too. It feels shorter and less tiring to type. This also makes me feel more connected to ongoing trends.)

AH: *“Biasanya saya sendiri kalau lihat ada bahasa gaul atau lexical change di TikTok sering cari tahu dulu ini artinya apa dan cara pakainya dalam konteks apa. sering juga kalau ada 1 kata yang muncul lalu akan muncul terus di FYP kita kata gaul itu.”* (Usually, if I see the lexical change on TikTok, I firstly find out what it means and how to use it in the appropriate context. Often, if there is one slang word that appears, it will continue to appear in our FYP.)

EN also agrees that these things influence the words she uses. She also said that digital media like TikTok and western movies play a big role in introducing and spreading new words people use. These influences make her more adept at understanding and using current trends in language, thus enhancing her communication skills on TikTok. Therefore, this shows that what's popular on social media platforms like TikTok affects how they use words.

EN: *“Kebanyakan saya terinspirasi dari FYP dan film-film barat yang saya tonton. Perubahan leksikal membantu saya berkomunikasi lebih efektif.”* (Mostly, I get inspired by my FYP and Western movies I watch. Lexical changes help me communicate more effectively. I think this shows how globalization affects the way we use language.)

These students emphasize how sociolinguistic factors, such as exposure to trending content on TikTok and popular media, influence their use of lexical changes. The impact of globalization and the widespread use of English in digital media play significant roles in shaping their linguistic choices on the platform.

c. Globalization and Language Contact

On TikTok, globalization manifests through the platform's accessibility to users worldwide, enabling individuals from diverse linguistic and cultural

backgrounds to engage with each other's content. As users consume content created by individuals from various countries, they are exposed to different linguistic styles, expressions, and cultural references. In this context, it's evident that NSR, EN, and SK are responding to the aspect of globalization and language contact.

NSR: *“Iya, memang ada pengaruh dari **globalisasi**. Seringkali saya menemukan konten di TikTok yang berasal dari berbagai negara. Misalnya, ada dari Asia, Eropa, dan Amerika. Konten-konten itu bikin saya lebih terbuka dengan budaya dan bahasa dari tempat-tempat tersebut. Jadi, kadang saya juga pakai kata-kata atau ungkapan baru dari konten-konten itu. Jadi, ya, pengaruhnya cukup besar lah dalam penggunaan bahasa saya di TikTok.”* (Yes, there is indeed an influence from **globalization**. Often, I come across content on TikTok from various countries. For instance, there are from Asia, Europe, and America. Those contents make me more open to the cultures and languages from those places. So, sometimes I also use new words or expressions from those contents. So, yeah, its influence is quite significant on my language use on TikTok.)

NSR elaborates on this influence by acknowledging the diverse content found on TikTok originating from various countries, such as Asia, Europe, and America. On the other hand, EN, emphasizes the significant impact of globalization by mentioning the prevalence of global digital trends and language styles.

EN: *“Globalisasi beneran berdampak pada saya. Seringkali saya menemukan tren digital global atau gaya bahasa global, yang memengaruhi cara saya berinteraksi dengan berbagai orang yang berbeda.”* (Globalization really affects me. I often see global digital trends or language styles, and they change how I talk and connect with different people.)

Different from SK, she highlights how exposure to this diversity enhances their understanding of how different cultures influence language use, particularly in the boundaryless digital world.

SK: “Menurut saya, di TikTok, kita lihat bahasa dan budaya dari mana-mana. Begitu banyak variasi dan gaya bahasa yang datang dari berbagai belahan dunia. Jadi, saat aku melihat semua itu, aku mikir, 'Wah, ini efek globalisasi nih.' Ini bikin saya lebih ngerti gimana budaya berbeda bisa ngaruhin cara kita ngomong, apalagi di dunia digital yang sekarang udah nggak punya batas.” (In my opinion, on TikTok, we see language and culture from everywhere. There's so much variety and language styles coming from all around the world. So, when I see all of that, I think, 'Wow, this is the effect of globalization.' It makes me understand more how different cultures can influence how we speak, especially in the digital world that now has no boundaries.”)

SK concludes that this is the effect of globalization, which makes her understand more about how different cultures can influence how we speak, especially in the limitless digital world. Meanwhile, MSR also agrees with this view, stating that content on TikTok comes from everywhere, showing diverse cultures and languages. She also sees the use of lexical change as a way to feel connected to a larger world.

MSR: “Menurutku, globalisasi beneran berpengaruh. Kan, konten di TikTok dari mana-mana, dari berbagai budaya dan bahasa. Jadi, pas aku pakai lexical change, aku mikir, ini kayak efek dari kita yang semakin terbuka sama dunia luar. Jadi, menurutku, pake lexical change itu kayak cara kita ngerasa terhubung dengan dunia yang lebih besar, gitu.” (I think, globalization really has an impact. We can see, content on TikTok comes from everywhere, from various cultures and languages. So, when I use lexical change, I think, this is like the effect of us becoming more open to the outside world. We can take, not only words, but also speaking styles from anywhere, right? So, in my opinion, using lexical change is like our way of feeling connected to a bigger world, like that.)

d. Generational Language Shift

In the context of TikTok, this phenomenon is observed in the frequent use of lexical changes by young users, such as abbreviations, initialisms, and slang expressions. The adoption of linguistic innovations reflects intergenerational language disparities and the

influence of youth culture on linguistic norms. Participants ZLKR, NSR, SK, and IM also mentioned the impact of Generational Language Shift on their use of lexical changes.

ZLKR: “Kalau pakai bahasa-bahasa itu sering terutama di TikTok. terutama pas lagi main game atau ngobrol. Kalau di TikTok juga waktu mau upload content tentang main game sering pakai lexical change ini. Ini kayak, ngikutin tren aja dari temen-temen seumuran.” (I often use those languages, especially on TikTok. Especially when playing games or chatting. Also on TikTok when uploading content about gaming, often use this lexical change. It's like, just following the trends from friends of the same age.)

ZLKR mentions that he often uses different words on TikTok, especially when he's gaming or chatting with friends. He even uses these words when he's posting gaming stuff on TikTok, saying it's like following what other people his age is doing. Adding to that, NSR says that when he's talking about videos or stories on TikTok, it feels like using these new words is just a normal part of how young people talk every day.

NSR: “as lagi ngomentarin video atau cerita di TikTok itu kaya udah jadi bagian dari bahasa sehari-hari, terutama buat anak muda.” (When

commenting on videos or stories on TikTok, it's like it's become part of everyday language, especially for young people.)

Therefore, SK mentioned it's like she is just going along with how the younger generation talks nowadays. It's like she is following the crowd and picking up new words as they go.

SK: "Ini kayak, kita ikutin perkembangan bahasa dari generasi yang lagi ngetren, gitu." (It's like, we follow the language developments of the trendy generation, you know.)

IM states that the influence of using these new words mostly comes from younger people. It's like they're making their own language that's different from what older generations use.

IM: "Menurut saya pengaruh dari penggunaan lexical change ini juga darikalangan generasi muda. ini juga membedakan kita dengan generasi-generasi yang sebelum Gen Z." (In my opinion, the influence of using lexical change also comes from the younger generation. It also distinguishes us from the generations before Gen Z.)

These students are evidently aware of the evolving nature of language, particularly influenced by younger generations. They get that language isn't set in stone, it's flexible and moves with the times. So, they're part of this ongoing change, embracing new ways of communicating and making language their own.

B. Discussion

This part provides a discussion of the findings presented above. There are two research questions addressed in this study "What types of lexical change are present in the language used by PBI students on TikTok?" and "What are the

reasons for PBI students using lexical changes on TikTok?". The research questions were answered through text analysis and interviews with several PBI students.

The first research question aims to understand the types of lexical changes present in the language used by English language learners on TikTok. An analysis of the findings shows that English language learners use the borrowing appears to be a common phenomenon, where words from diverse linguistic backgrounds are incorporated into communication. For example, terms such as "nolep," derived from "no life," and "foundie," borrowed from "foundation," reflect borrowing words that is influenced by various aspects. Compounding involves the creation of new words by combining existing words, as seen in the terms "skinprep" and "sefruit." Initialism like "btw" and "brb" make communication easier, while word blending, as seen in terms like "brunch" and "frenemy," shows linguistic creativity in the merging of concepts. Clipping, such as "Web" and "ofc," reflects a trend towards more efficiency in language use.

This finding is not only supported by Hollmann's (2006) theory, which identifies word borrowing, compounding, initialism, blending, and clipping as significant mechanisms for lexical change in the digital environment. Hollmann's views complement Refnaldi's (2017) findings, which highlight the central role of digital platforms in driving linguistic innovation and cross-cultural exchange. The integration of these different types of lexical changes reflects the dynamic nature of language adaptation in digital spaces. PBI students on TikTok demonstrate

linguistic creativity, enriching the platform's communication landscape. Through these lexical innovations, they contribute to language development in the digital age, reflecting the interconnectedness of global linguistic trends and cultural exchange.

The second Research Question explores the reasons behind the use of lexical changes by PBI students on TikTok. The use of lexical changes in TikTok content by PBI students is not only as a means of communication, but also as a form of expression of social identity and individual creativity. Coupland's (2014) theory highlights that language reflects identity and closeness to certain social groups. This is also in line with the view that lexical change can be influenced by sociolinguistic, as conveyed Androutsopoulos, (2006) theory.

This is also in line with the view that lexical change can be influenced by evolving trends and cultural shifts, as expressed by Graddol (2006) on the impact of globalization in facilitating connectedness between people from different linguistic backgrounds, leading to a global exchange of ideas, goods, and cultures. As the younger generation often introduces new words, expressions, and linguistic innovations into the lexicon, they contribute to generational language shifts. This is supported by Milroy & Gordon's (2003) theory, which states that the younger generation is often the innovator in the introduction of new words and linguistic innovations.

We can see that the use of lexical changes on TikTok by PBI students reflects the complexity of language dynamics in a digital context. PBI students adopt lexical changes as a form of identity expression, creativity, and response to changing sociolinguistic trends. This shows how important this research is in understanding the role of language in shaping and reflecting social identity and cultural dynamics in today's digital era.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Conclusion

Based on the findings of this research, it is evident that PBI students on TikTok exhibit various forms of lexical changes, including borrowing, compounding, initialism, blending, and clipping. These lexical changes are prompted by several reasons expressing social identity and creativity, sociolinguistic influences, globalization and language contact, and intergenerational language shifts. Through their lexical innovations, these students are not merely stringing words together; they are weaving narratives of identity, belonging, and creativity. Each borrowed word, each blended phrase, becomes a brushstroke in the masterpiece of their digital persona, a testament to their ingenuity and adaptability.

The findings highlight the dynamic nature of language in digital platforms such as TikTok, where users continuously innovate language to effectively communicate and connect with their audience. This dynamicity underscores the significance of studying language evolution within the context of emerging digital technologies and platforms.

B. Recommendations

Based on textual and interview data analysis, this study focuses on popular social media platforms such as TikTok, which are crucial in contemporary

communication. The research uncovers individual experiences and provides comprehensive insights into lexical change in digital contexts, enriches sociolinguistic understanding, and highlights the role of language in shaping social and cultural identities. Practically, the findings can inform sociolinguistic curriculum development, enhance students' understanding of digital language dynamics, and raise awareness about language use on social media.

This study is relevant for EFL students, EFL teachers, and future researchers who want to explore the dynamics of language use on digital platforms and its implications for sociolinguistics. Future research should be expanded to include other social media platforms and diverse communication contexts to provide a broader perspective on lexical change. Such research can contribute to developing new theories on digital language dynamics, enriching the sociolinguistic literature, and advancing the understanding of language evolution in varied social contexts.



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Appendix A Appointment Letter of Supervisor



KEPUTUSAN DEKAN FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR-RANIRY BANDA ACEH
NOMOR: B-1719/Un.08/FTK/Kp.07.6/01/2024

TENTANG:
PENGANGKATAN PEMBIMBING SKRIPSI MAHASISWA

DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA

DEKAN FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR-RANIRY BANDA ACEH

- Menimbang : a. bahwa untuk kelancaran bimbingan skripsi mahasiswa pada Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh maka dipandang perlu menunjuk pembimbing skripsi;
- b. bahwa yang namanya tersebut dalam Surat Keputusan ini dianggap cakap dan mampu untuk diangkat dalam jabatan sebagai pembimbing skripsi mahasiswa;
- c. bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam huruf a dan huruf b, perlu menetapkan Keputusan Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh.
- Mengingat : 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2003, tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional;
2. Undang-Undang Nomor 14 Tahun 2005, tentang Guru dan Dosen;
3. Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2012, tentang Pendidikan Tinggi;
4. Peraturan Presiden Nomor 74 Tahun 2012, tentang perubahan atas peraturan pemerintah RI Nomor 23 Tahun 2005 tentang pengelolaan keuangan Badan Layanan Umum;
5. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 4 Tahun 2014, tentang penyelenggaraan Pendidikan Tinggi dan Pengelolaan Perguruan Tinggi;
6. Peraturan Presiden Nomor 64 Tahun 2013, tentang perubahan Institut Agama Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh Menjadi Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
7. Peraturan Menteri Agama RI Nomor 44 Tahun 2022, tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
8. Peraturan Menteri Agama Nomor 14 Tahun 2022, tentang Statuta UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
9. Keputusan Menteri Agama Nomor 492 Tahun 2003, tentang Pendelegasian Wewenang Pengangkatan, Pemindahan dan Pemberhentian PNS di Lingkungan Depag RI;
10. Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 293/Km.05/2011, tentang penetapan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh pada Kementerian Agama sebagai Instansi Pemerintah yang menerapkan Pengelolaan Badan Layanan Umum;
11. Surat Keputusan Rektor UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh Nomor 01 Tahun 2015, Tentang Pendelegasian Wewenang kepada Dekan dan Direktur Pascasarjana di Lingkungan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh.

MEMUTUSKAN

Menetapkan : Keputusan Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh tentang Pembimbing Skripsi Mahasiswa.

KESATU : Menunjuk Saudara :
Prof. Dr. Phil. Saiful Akmal, M.A.

Untuk membimbing Skripsi

Nama : **Irhamni Berliana**

NIM : **200203075**

Program Studi : **Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris**

Judul Skripsi : **Analyzing PBI Students' Lexical Change On TikTok: A Sociolinguistic Study**

KEDUA : Kepada pembimbing yang tercantum namanya diatas diberikan honorarium sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku;

KETIGA : Pembiayaan akibat keputusan ini dibebankan pada DIPA UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh Nomor SP DIPA-025.04.2.423925/2024 Tanggal 24 November 2023 Tahun Anggaran 2024;

KEEMPAT : Surat Keputusan ini berlaku selama enam bulan sejak tanggal ditetapkan;

KELIMA : Surat Keputusan ini berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan dengan ketentuan bahwa segala sesuatu akan dirubah dan diperbaiki kembali sebagaimana mestinya, apabila kemudian hari ternyata terdapat kekeliruan dalam Surat Keputusan ini.

Ditetapkan di : Banda Aceh
Pada tanggal : 31 Januari 2024
Dekan,

Saiful Akmal
Saiful Akmal

Tembusan

1. Sekjen Kementerian Agama RI di Jakarta;
2. Dirjen Pendidikan Islam Kementerian Agama RI di Jakarta;
3. Direktur Perguruan Tinggi Agama Islam Kementerian Agama RI di Jakarta;
4. Kantor Pelayanan Perbendaharaan Negara (KPPN), di Banda Aceh;
5. Rektor UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh di Banda Aceh;
6. Kepala Bagian Keuangan dan Akuntansi UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh di Banda Aceh;
7. Yang bersangkutan;
8. Arsip.



Appendix B Recommendation Letter from *Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan* to Conduct Field Research

6/16/24, 10:03 AM

Document



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI AR-RANIRY
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN**

Jl. Syekh Abdur Rauf Kopelma Darussalam Banda Aceh
Telepon : 0651- 7557321, Email : uin@ar-raniry.ac.id

Nomor : B-3800/Un.08/FTK.1/TL.00/5/2024
Lamp : -
Hal : **Penelitian Ilmiah Mahasiswa**

Kepada Yth,
Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh

Assalamu'alaikum Wr.Wb.

Pimpinan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry dengan ini menerangkan bahwa:

Nama/NIM : **IRHAMNI BERLIANA / 200203075**
Semester/Jurusan : VIII / Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Alamat sekarang : Jl. Danau Tondano, No. 41, Gue Gajah, Darul Imarah, Aceh Besar

Saudara yang tersebut namanya diatas benar mahasiswa Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan bermaksud melakukan penelitian ilmiah di lembaga yang Bapak/Ibu pimpin dalam rangka penulisan Skripsi dengan judul *Analyzing PBI Student's Lexical Change on TikTok: A Sociolinguistic Study*

Demikian surat ini kami sampaikan atas perhatian dan kerjasama yang baik, kami mengucapkan terimakasih.

Banda Aceh, 13 Mei 2024
an. Dekan
Wakil Dekan Bidang Akademik dan Kelembagaan,



Berlaku sampai : 14 Juni 2024

Prof. Habiburrahim, S.Ag., M.Com., Ph.D.

AR - RANIRY

Appendix B List of Interview Questions

INTERVIEW PROTOCOL

Project : Analyzing PBI Students' Lexical Change on
TikTok: A Sociolinguistics Study

Time of interview :

Date :

Place :

Interviewer : Irhamni Berliana

Participant :

Position of Interviewee : Student of Department of English Language
Education

This research is about the used of lexical change produced by PBI students on TikTok. The purposes of this research are to identify the types of lexical change that produced by PBI students and the reasons why you used that such lexical change. Data will be obtained through semi-structured interview and the interview will be recorded for data analysis material. The interviewer will ask the interviewee several questions related to the research and the interview process will take about 15-20 minutes.

1. What do you think lexical change is?
2. In your experience, do you find that the use of lexical changes makes your TikTok content more engaging?
3. What motivates you to create or implement lexical changes in your TikTok content?
4. Are there any specific experiences or moments that prompted you to start using lexical changes on TikTok?
5. How often you use lexical change into your daily communication?
6. How do you think that lexical changes help you interact with other TikTok

users?

7. In your experience after being in sociolinguistic classes, do you feel there has been any influence on your use of lexical change?
8. How do you think your background as an English student impacts your awareness and adoption of lexical changes, especially in the context of TikTok?



Appendix E: Interview Transcripts

Interviewer : Irhamni Berliana (IB)

Participant : MSR

IB	What do you think lexical change is?
MSR	Lexical change itu menurut aku adalah perubahan dalam penggunaan kata atau istilah yang terjadi karena pengaruh berbagai faktor, seperti budaya atau tren. Di TikTok, ini sering banget terjadi karena kontennya kan dari berbagai negara dan bahasa.
IB	In your experience, do you find that the use of lexical changes makes your TikTok content more engaging?
MSR	Ya tentu, aku kadang bikin kata-kata baru di TikTok supaya bisa menunjukkan identitas dan menarik perhatian pengguna lain. Rasanya lebih seru dan unik aja kalau pakai kata-kata yang belum umum.
IB	What motivates you to create or implement lexical changes in your TikTok content?
MSR	Kayaknya karena globalisasi. Menurutku, globalisasi beneran berpengaruh. Kan, konten di TikTok dari mana-mana, dari berbagai budaya dan bahasa. Jadi, pas aku pakai lexical change, aku mikir, ini kayak efek dari kita yang semakin terbuka sama dunia luar. Jadi, menurutku, pake lexical change itu kayak cara kita ngerasa terhubung dengan dunia yang lebih besar, gitu.
IB	Are there any specific experiences or moments that prompted you to start using lexical changes on TikTok?
	Ada beberapa momen, sih. Misalnya, ketika melihat tren baru di TikTok yang banyak pakai istilah-istilah tertentu, aku jadi tertarik untuk mencoba. Juga, kadang teman-teman aku sendiri yang pertama kali pakai, terus aku ikut-ikutan.
IB	How often you use lexical change into your daily communication?
MSR	Cukup sering. Bukan cuma di TikTok, tapi juga dalam obrolan sehari-hari sama teman-teman. Kadang-kadang bahkan tanpa sadar aku pakai kata-kata baru yang aku pelajari dari TikTok.
IB	How do you think that lexical changes help you interact with other TikTok users?
MSR	Menurutku, lexical change bikin interaksi lebih asik dan nyambung sama pengguna lain. Kita jadi punya bahasa yang sama, jadi lebih mudah buat terhubung dan ngobrol.
IB	In your experience after being in sociolinguistic classes, do you feel there has been any influence on your use of lexical change?

MSR	Setelah ikut kelas sosiolinguistik, aku jadi lebih sadar tentang gimana bahasa bisa berubah dan berkembang. Aku jadi lebih peka sama kata-kata baru dan cara orang lain berkomunikasi. Ini bikin aku lebih kreatif dalam membuat konten.
IB	How do you think your background as an English student impacts your awareness and adoption of lexical changes, especially in the context of TikTok?
MSR	Sebagai mahasiswa Bahasa Inggris, aku jadi lebih paham konteks dan penggunaan kata-kata baru. Ini sangat membantu aku dalam membuat konten yang lebih menarik dan relevan di TikTok.

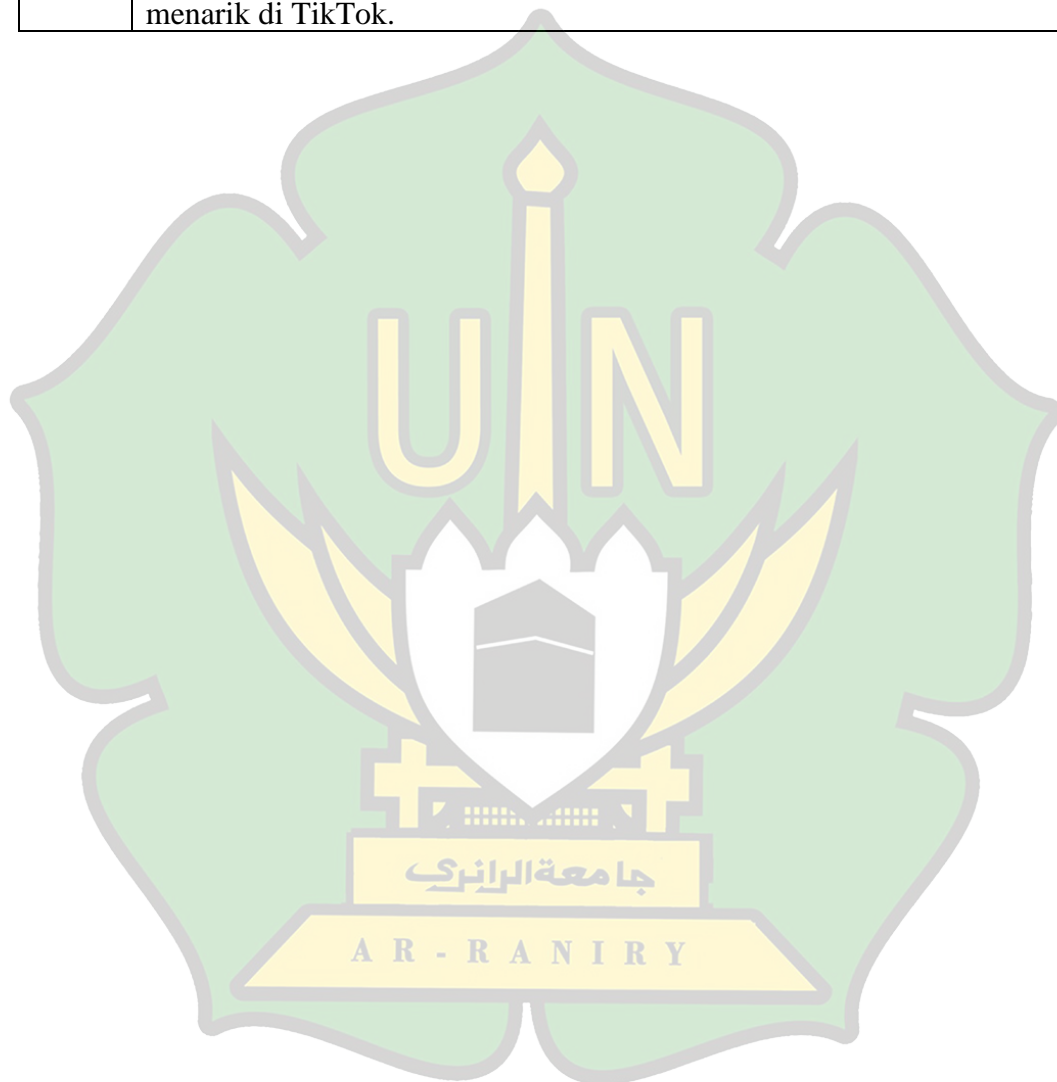


Interviewer : Irhamni Berliana (IB)

Participant : ZLKR

IB	What do you think lexical change is?
ZLKR	Menurut saya lexical change itu kayak semacam Bahasa slang yang ada di tiktok. Dan biasanya Bahasa slang ini sering memang kita temui di setiap content baik di comment maupun di caption orang-orang yang menggunakan bahasa lexical change ini.
IB	In your experience, do you find that the use of lexical changes makes your TikTok content more engaging?
ZLKR	Ya tentu, menurut saya sendiri saya sering pakai kosa kata ini saat bikin konten tentang gaming di TikTok. Karena menunjukkan kreativitas dan membuat konten saya lebih menarik untuk ditonton.
IB	What motivates you to create or implement lexical changes in your TikTok content?
ZLKR	Saya sendiri termotivasi sering pakai kosa kata ini saat bikin konten tentang gaming di TikTok. Karena menunjukkan kreativitas dan membuat konten saya lebih menarik untuk ditonton.
IB	Are there any specific experiences or moments that prompted you to start using lexical changes on TikTok?
ZLKR	Ya, ada beberapa momen. Misalnya, saat melihat video-video dari kreator lain yang menggunakan istilah-istilah baru, saya jadi terinspirasi untuk mencoba menggunakan kata-kata tersebut dalam konten saya sendiri. Ini membuat saya merasa lebih up-to-date dan relevan dengan audiens.
IB	How often you use lexical change into your daily communication?
ZLKR	Lumayan sering. Bukan cuma di TikTok, tapi juga saat ngobrol dengan teman-teman di kehidupan sehari-hari. Kadang-kadang, istilah-istilah yang saya pakai di TikTok juga terbawa ke percakapan sehari-hari.
IB	How do you think that lexical changes help you interact with other TikTok users?
ZLKR	Menurut saya, penggunaan perubahan leksikal membantu saya lebih mudah terhubung dengan pengguna TikTok lainnya. Jadi, interaksinya lebih akrab dan menyenangkan.
IB	In your experience after being in sociolinguistic classes, do you feel there has been any influence on your use of lexical change?
ZLKR	asti ada. Kelas sosiolinguistik membuat saya lebih sadar tentang bagaimana bahasa bisa berubah dan bagaimana saya bisa menggunakan perubahan tersebut untuk berkomunikasi lebih efektif. Jadi, saya lebih peka terhadap tren bahasa yang berkembang di sekitar saya.

IB	How do you think your background as an English student impacts your awareness and adoption of lexical changes, especially in the context of TikTok?
ZLKR	Latar belakang sebagai mahasiswa Bahasa Inggris sangat mempengaruhi kesadaran saya terhadap perubahan leksikal. Saya jadi lebih cepat menangkap istilah-istilah baru dan lebih paham konteks penggunaannya. Ini membantu saya dalam membuat konten yang lebih kreatif dan menarik di TikTok.



Interviewer : Irhamni Berliana (IB)

Participant : AH

IB	What do you think lexical change is?
AH	Menurut saya, lexical change adalah perubahan dalam penggunaan kata-kata atau istilah baru yang muncul dan digunakan dalam komunikasi sehari-hari, terutama di media sosial seperti TikTok.
IB	In your experience, do you find that the use of lexical changes makes your TikTok content more engaging?
AH	Ini kalau berdasarkan pengalaman saya, pakai lexical change di TikTok bikin konten terlihat lebih keren dan menarik buat audiens. Ini juga cara menunjukkan kreativitas dalam berbahasa.
IB	What motivates you to create or implement lexical changes in your TikTok content?
AH	Karena di TikTok banyak kosa kata baru. Biasanya saya sendiri kalau lihat ada bahasa gaul atau lexical change di TikTok sering cari tahu dulu ini artinya apa dan cara pakainya dalam konteks apa. sering juga kalau ada 1 kata yang muncul lalu akan muncul terus di FYP kita kata gaul itu.
IB	Are there any specific experiences or moments that prompted you to start using lexical changes on TikTok?
AH	da, misalnya ketika saya melihat tren kata-kata baru yang banyak dipakai oleh pengguna lain dan sering muncul di FYP saya. Itu bikin saya penasaran dan ingin mencoba pakai dalam konten saya sendiri.
IB	How often you use lexical change into your daily communication?
AH	Cukup sering, terutama kalau lagi ngobrol dengan teman-teman yang juga aktif di media sosial. Kadang kata-kata dari TikTok jadi bagian dari percakapan sehari-hari kita.
IB	How do you think that lexical changes help you interact with other TikTok users?
AH	Lexical change membantu banget dalam berinteraksi dengan pengguna TikTok lainnya. Kita jadi lebih mudah dimengerti dan bisa nyambung ngobrol sama orang lain yang juga pakai kata-kata yang sama.
IB	In your experience after being in sociolinguistic classes, do you feel there has been any influence on your use of lexical change?
AH	Pasti ada pengaruhnya. Kelas sosiolinguistik bikin saya lebih paham tentang dinamika bahasa dan bagaimana kata-kata baru bisa muncul dan menyebar. Jadi, saya lebih peka dalam menggunakan kata-kata baru.

IB	How do you think your background as an English student impacts your awareness and adoption of lexical changes, especially in the context of TikTok?
AH	Sebagai mahasiswa Bahasa Inggris, saya jadi lebih cepat tanggap sama kata-kata baru dan paham cara pakainya dengan benar. Ini sangat membantu dalam membuat konten yang relevan dan up-to-date di TikTok.



Interviewer : Irhamni Berliana (IB)

Participant : SK

IB	What do you think lexical change is?
SK	Kayaknya lexical change itu dari language change kan jadi menurut saya, lexical change itu perubahan dalam kata-kata atau istilah yang kita pakai sehari-hari. Ini bisa karena pengaruh tren, budaya, atau teknologi.
IB	In your experience, do you find that the use of lexical changes makes your TikTok content more engaging?
SK	Ya tentu saja membuat more engage, karena menurut saya, di TikTok, kita lihat bahasa dan budaya dari mana-mana. Begitu banyak variasi dan gaya bahasa yang datang dari berbagai belahan dunia. Jadi, saat aku melihat semua itu, aku mikir, 'Wah, ini efek globalisasi nih.' Ini bikin saya lebih ngerti gimana budaya berbeda bisa ngaruhin cara kita ngomong, apalagi di dunia digital yang sekarang udah nggak punya batas.
IB	What motivates you to create or implement lexical changes in your TikTok content?
SK	Ini kayak, kita ikutin perkembangan bahasa dari generasi yang lagi ngetren, gitu. Jadi, ada dorongan untuk tetap relevan dan up-to-date dengan cara ngomong yang lagi populer.
IB	Are there any specific experiences or moments that prompted you to start using lexical changes on TikTok?
SK	Ada momen-momen tertentu sih. Misalnya, waktu lihat ada tren baru atau challenge di TikTok yang pakai kata-kata gaul tertentu, aku jadi pengen coba ikut pakai juga biar kontennya lebih nyambung sama tren yang ada.
IB	How often you use lexical change into your daily communication?
SK	Lumayan sering, terutama kalau lagi ngobrol sama teman-teman yang juga aktif di media sosial. Kadang tanpa sadar, kata-kata yang aku pakai di TikTok terbawa ke percakapan sehari-hari.
IB	How do you think that lexical changes help you interact with other TikTok users?
SK	Lexical change membantu kita lebih gampang terhubung sama pengguna lain. Dengan pakai kata-kata yang sama, kita jadi lebih akrab dan nyambung ngobrolnya.
IB	In your experience after being in sociolinguistic classes, do you feel there has been any influence on your use of lexical change?
SK	Setelah ikut kelas sociolinguistik, aku jadi lebih paham gimana bahasa bisa berubah dan kenapa. Jadi, aku lebih aware sama perubahan-perubahan itu dan bisa pakai dengan lebih tepat.

IB	How do you think your background as an English student impacts your awareness and adoption of lexical changes, especially in the context of TikTok?
SK	Menurut aku latar belakang sebagai mahasiswa Bahasa Inggris bikin aku lebih peka sama kata-kata baru dan cara pakainya. Jadi, aku lebih cepat tanggap sama tren bahasa yang muncul, terutama di platform seperti TikTok.

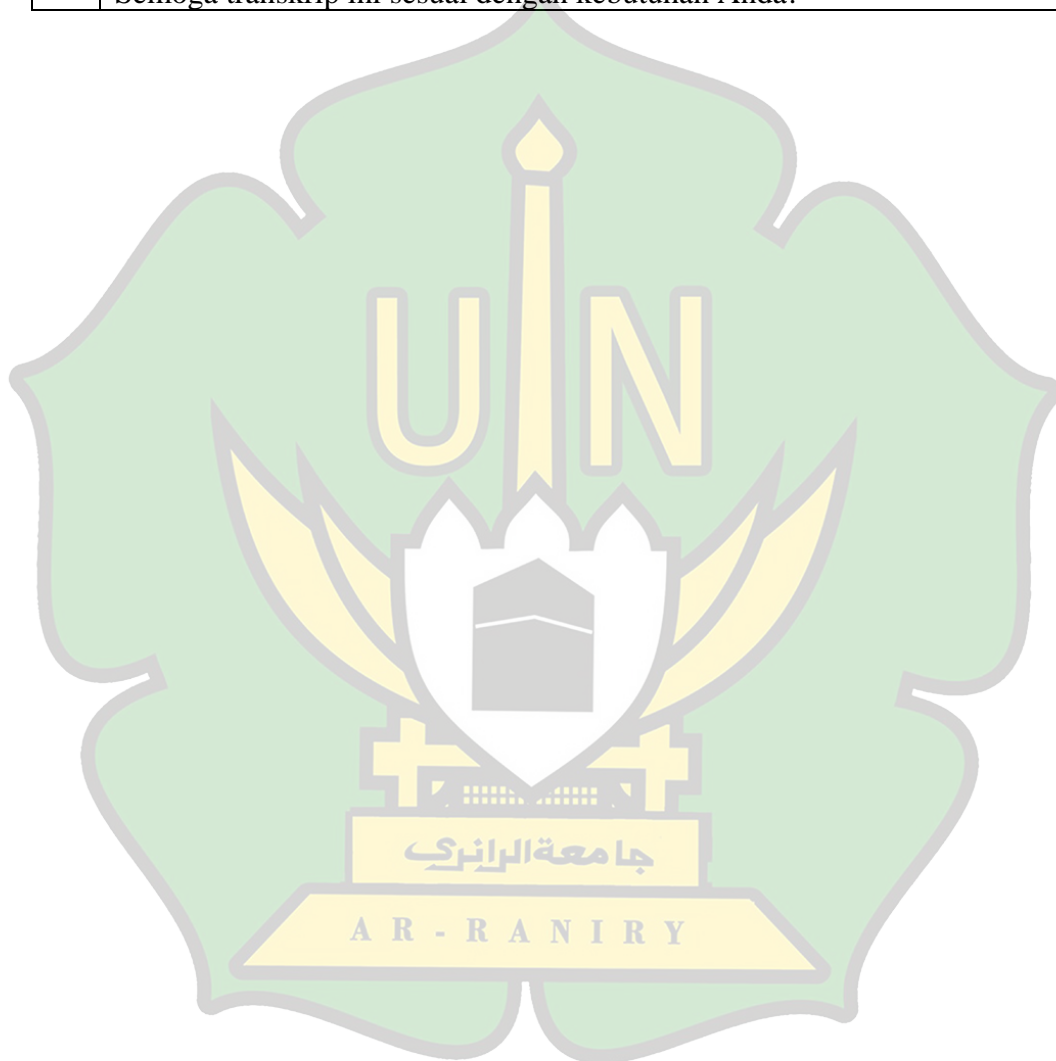


Interviewer : Irhamni Berliana (IB)

Participant : IM

IB	What do you think lexical change is?
IM	Menurut saya, lexical change adalah perubahan dalam penggunaan kata-kata atau frasa yang kita gunakan dalam komunikasi sehari-hari. Ini bisa dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor seperti budaya, teknologi, dan tren sosial.
IB	In your experience, do you find that the use of lexical changes makes your TikTok content more engaging?
IM	Ya, penggunaan lexical change memang bisa membuat konten di TikTok lebih menarik. Karena, dengan begitu, kita bisa lebih relevan dengan audiens yang kebanyakan juga menggunakan bahasa yang sama.
IB	What motivates you to create or implement lexical changes in your TikTok content?
IM	Motivasi utamanya adalah untuk tetap up-to-date dengan tren bahasa yang sedang populer, terutama di kalangan generasi muda. Ini juga cara untuk membedakan diri kita dari generasi-generasi sebelumnya.
IB	Are there any specific experiences or moments that prompted you to start using lexical changes on TikTok?
IM	Saya mulai lebih sering menggunakan lexical changes setelah melihat bagaimana tren kata-kata baru muncul di TikTok dan cepat sekali menyebar. Melihat respons positif dari audiens juga mendorong saya untuk terus menggunakan kata-kata tersebut.
IB	How often you use lexical change into your daily communication?
IM	Cukup sering. Terutama saat ngobrol dengan teman-teman yang juga aktif di media sosial. Kadang, kata-kata dari TikTok terbawa ke percakapan sehari-hari.
IB	How do you think that lexical changes help you interact with other TikTok users?
IM	Penggunaan lexical change mempermudah kita untuk berinteraksi dengan pengguna lain di TikTok. Kita jadi punya bahasa yang sama, sehingga lebih mudah untuk terhubung dan dimengerti.
IB	In your experience after being in sociolinguistic classes, do you feel there has been any influence on your use of lexical change?
IM	Karena saya sudah mengambil mata kuliah sosiolinguistik, saya jadi lebih peka terhadap perubahan bahasa yang terjadi di sekitar saya. Misalnya, saya jadi lebih memperhatikan bagaimana orang-orang di sekitar saya menggunakan kata-kata baru atau ekspresi yang sedang tren. Hal ini sama dengan yang dirasakan oleh teman-teman saya yang lain, yang juga mengambil mata kuliah ini.

IB	How do you think your background as an English student impacts your awareness and adoption of lexical changes, especially in the context of TikTok?
IM	<p>Sebagai mahasiswa Bahasa Inggris, saya jadi lebih sadar dan paham tentang perubahan bahasa. Ini membantu saya untuk lebih cepat menangkap tren-tren baru dan menggunakannya dengan tepat di TikTok.</p> <p>Semoga transkrip ini sesuai dengan kebutuhan Anda!</p>



Interviewer : Irhamni Berliana (IB)

Participant : NSR

IB	What do you think lexical change is?
NSR	Sebetulnya saya tidak tahu betul tentang lexical change ini tapi saya sering menemukan contohnya di TikTok seperti orang-orang pada pakai Bahasa gaul atau yang lagi ngetrend
IB	In your experience, do you find that the use of lexical changes makes your TikTok content more engaging?
NSR	Menurut saya salah satu yang membuat engaging itu karena iya, memang ada pengaruh dari globalisasi. Seringkali saya menemukan konten di TikTok yang berasal dari berbagai negara. Misalnya, ada dari Asia, Eropa, dan Amerika. Konten-konten itu bikin saya lebih terbuka dengan budaya dan bahasa dari tempat-tempat tersebut. Jadi, kadang saya juga pakai kata-kata atau ungkapan baru dari konten-konten itu. Jadi, ya, pengaruhnya cukup besar lah dalam penggunaan bahasa saya di TikTok.
IB	What motivates you to create or implement lexical changes in your TikTok content?
NSR	Saya merasa termotivasi untuk tetap relevan dan up-to-date dengan tren yang ada. Melihat orang lain menggunakan kata-kata baru dan bagaimana itu diterima oleh audiens, saya jadi pengen ikut mencoba.
IB	Are there any specific experiences or moments that prompted you to start using lexical changes on TikTok?
NSR	Nggak ada momen khusus sih, tapi lebih ke seringnya melihat konten dari berbagai negara yang pakai istilah baru. Dari situ saya jadi tertarik untuk pakai juga.
IB	How often you use lexical change into your daily communication?
NSR	Lumayan sering. Saat lagi ngobrol sama teman-teman atau ngomentarin video di TikTok, kita sering pakai kata-kata yang lagi tren. Ini udah jadi bagian dari bahasa sehari-hari, terutama buat anak muda.
IB	How do you think that lexical changes help you interact with other TikTok users?
NSR	Lexical change membantu kita untuk lebih nyambung sama pengguna lain. Kita jadi lebih mudah berinteraksi karena pakai bahasa yang sama dan mengikuti tren yang ada.
IB	In your experience after being in sociolinguistic classes, do you feel there has been any influence on your use of lexical change?
NSR	Saya merasa, nggak terlalu ada pengaruh dari kelas sosiolinguistik terhadap penggunaan lexical change saya. Lebih banyak pengaruh dari apa yang saya lihat dan ikuti di TikTok.

IB	How do you think your background as an English student impacts your awareness and adoption of lexical changes, especially in the context of TikTok?
NSR	Sebagai mahasiswa Bahasa Inggris, saya jadi lebih sadar dan paham soal perubahan bahasa. Ini membantu saya lebih cepat menangkap tren baru dan pakai dengan benar di TikTok



Interviewer : Irhamni Berliana (IB)

Participant : EN

IB	What do you think lexical change is?
EN	Hmm, sebenarnya saya nggak terlalu tahu apa itu lexical change. Tapi mungkin itu ada hubungannya sama perubahan kata-kata yang kita pakai,
IB	In your experience, do you find that the use of lexical changes makes your TikTok content more engaging?
EN	Ya tentu saja karena kebanyakan saya terinspirasi dari FYP dan film-film barat yang saya tonton. Perubahan leksikal membantu saya berkomunikasi lebih efektif. Jadi, menurut saya, ini membuat konten saya lebih menarik.
IB	What motivates you to create or implement lexical changes in your TikTok content?
EN	Sering kali, saya terinspirasi oleh tren yang muncul di FYP atau dari film-film barat yang saya tonton. Saya merasa dengan menggunakan kata-kata baru, saya bisa lebih efektif berkomunikasi dan membuat konten saya lebih menarik.
IB	Are there any specific experiences or moments that prompted you to start using lexical changes on TikTok?
EN	Nggak ada momen khusus sih, lebih ke melihat tren yang muncul di FYP. Kadang juga dari film-film yang lagi hits.
IB	How often you use lexical change into your daily communication?
EN	Lumayan sering, terutama kalau lagi ngobrol sama teman-teman yang juga suka main TikTok. Jadi, kata-kata dari TikTok sering terbawa ke percakapan sehari-hari.
IB	How do you think that lexical changes help you interact with other TikTok users?
EN	Perubahan leksikal membantu saya berkomunikasi lebih efektif. Jadi, saya bisa lebih mudah terhubung dan dimengerti oleh pengguna lain di TikTok.
IB	In your experience after being in sociolinguistic classes, do you feel there has been any influence on your use of lexical change?
EN	Kalau dari pengalaman saya, mungkin nggak terlalu ada pengaruh langsung dari kelas sociolinguistik. Lebih banyak karena globalisasi dan tren digital global yang memengaruhi cara saya berinteraksi.
IB	How do you think your background as an English student impacts your awareness and adoption of lexical changes, especially in the context of TikTok?
EN	Mungkin karena kita sebagai mahasiswa Bahasa Inggris jadi kita lebih peka oh karena trend penggunaan bahasanya pakai Bahasa Inggris sehingga lebih mudah juga kita untuk langsung paham kosa katanya.

Interviewer : Irhamni Berliana (IB)

Participant : ADB

IB	What do you think lexical change is?
ADB	Sebenarnya saya nggak terlalu tahu apa itu lexical change. Tapi kalau dari pengalaman saya di TikTok, saya sering melihat orang menggunakan kata-kata yang baru atau unik untuk membuat konten lebih menarik. Jadi, mungkin itu adalah tentang menciptakan variasi dalam bahasa untuk menarik perhatian penonton.
IB	In your experience, do you find that the use of lexical changes makes your TikTok content more engaging?
ADB	Saya pakai lexical change ini biar konten saya lebih menarik dan atraktif, jadi banyak yang merespon di TikTok. Ini juga membantu memperkuat identitas sosial saya. Jadi, menurut saya, penggunaan kata-kata baru ini memang bikin konten lebih menarik.
IB	What motivates you to create or implement lexical changes in your TikTok content?
ADB	Lexical change sering muncul di FYP saya, jadi saya ikut-ikutan pakai. Rasanya lebih singkat dan tidak capek ngetik. Hal ini juga membuat saya merasa lebih terhubung dengan tren yang sedang berlangsung.
IB	Are there any specific experiences or moments that prompted you to start using lexical changes on TikTok?
ADB	Saya mulai pakai lexical change setelah sering melihat kata-kata baru muncul di FYP. Ternyata, penggunaan ini membuat interaksi di TikTok jadi lebih seru dan komunikatif.
IB	How often you use lexical change into your daily communication?
ADB	Lumayan sering. Kalau lagi ngobrol sama teman-teman di TikTok, kita sering pakai kata-kata yang lagi tren. Kadang, ini jadi bagian dari cara kita berkomunikasi sehari-hari.
IB	How do you think that lexical changes help you interact with other TikTok users?
ADB	Lexical change membuat kita lebih mudah terhubung dengan pengguna lain di TikTok. Kita bisa menggunakan bahasa yang sama dan ikut dalam tren yang sedang berlangsung.
IB	In your experience after being in sociolinguistic classes, do you feel there has been any influence on your use of lexical change?
ADB	Sejauh ini, saya merasa lebih peka terhadap perubahan bahasa setelah mengikuti kelas sociolinguistik. Ini membantu saya lebih memahami bagaimana bahasa dapat berubah dan berkembang dalam konteks media

	sosial seperti TikTok.
IB	How do you think your background as an English student impacts your awareness and adoption of lexical changes, especially in the context of TikTok?
ADB	Sebagai mahasiswa Bahasa Inggris, saya cenderung lebih sadar akan perubahan bahasa dan tren kata-kata baru. Hal ini mempengaruhi cara saya berinteraksi dan membuat konten di TikTok, karena saya lebih peka terhadap cara penggunaan bahasa yang efektif dan menarik.



AUTOBIOGRAPHY

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Banda Aceh, 12 Juni 2024

The Writer

Irhamni Berliana