
**AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG WORDS USED IN TIKTOK COMMENT
SECTION OF LILY KENZIE'S TIKTOK ACCOOUNT: A
SOCIOLINGUISTICS APPROACH**

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Article History:

Accepted October 3, 2025;
Revised October 29, 2025;
Approved November 17, 2025.

Abstract:

This study aims to analyze various types of slang words and their roles in the comment section of Lily Kenzie's TikTok account using a sociolinguistic approach. The data were obtained through direct observation and documentation of comments containing slang expressions, resulting in 35 data items categorized into five types: Fresh and Creative (2 data), Flippant (4 data), Acronyms (17 data), Imitative (1 data), and Clipping (11 data). The results show that the Acronym type is the most commonly used, serving as a tool for efficient communication and social group recognition. The Clipping type also appears frequently as a form of word simplification, while Fresh and Creative as well as Flippant types demonstrate creativity and a humorous or relaxed attitude. This study reveals that slang use is not merely an informal linguistic phenomenon but also a social strategy in digital interactions that reinforces community solidarity among TikTok users. The findings are expected to contribute to sociolinguistic research on the evolution of slang in social media platforms and communication patterns among the younger generation.

Keywords: Language functions, Online comments, Slang, Sociolinguistics, TikTok.

INTRODUCTION

Language is the primary tool in the communication process between individuals and continuously evolves alongside social and cultural changes. Technological advances and the rise of social media have significantly influenced how we communicate, particularly the language we

use. The language used on these platforms is typically more casual, bold, and dynamic, marked by the widespread use of slang and new vocabulary emerging from digital culture. This dynamic relationship between language and its social context is the focus of sociolinguistics, a branch of linguistics dedicated to studying this interplay. Sociolinguistics examines language within its social context, analyzing dialects, styles, registers, and linguistic variations that arise from social influences. As a field, it emphasizes understanding why individuals use language differently in various social settings, exploring how language functions to construct and disseminate social meaning, identity, and relationships within a community. Scholars like William Labov have argued that language is systematically influenced by social factors, showing variation within the communities that use it. His variationist sociolinguistics approach studies how linguistic variations in pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar correlate with social variables such as class, age, gender, and communication context. This perspective underscores that language is a changing social phenomenon, where meaning and function are shaped by the user's social background, the communication context, and prevailing cultural norms.

Within this sociolinguistic framework, slang emerges as a particularly interesting phenomenon. Slang is an informal type of language, typically used by specific social groups to express creativity, social identity, and solidarity. David Crystal defines slang as informal, often creative or metaphorical vocabulary understood by certain social groups. Connie Eble adds that slang is a "creative, everyday expression" that strengthens group bonds and distinguishes community identities. Slang has a life cycle: a term can appear, become popular, and then either disappear or become integrated into the standard language, demonstrating its dynamic nature in response to the expressive needs of a community. On social media, slang often includes abbreviations, humorous mispronunciations, shortened forms, and interjections, with Generation Z frequently using abbreviations and shorter forms for efficiency in communication. As social media fosters rapid, casual, and expressive interactions, slang has become a crucial element of digital communication that warrants sociolinguistic understanding. The use of slang, particularly on popular platforms like TikTok, offers a fascinating window into these evolving language phenomena.

TikTok, a short-form video platform created by ByteDance in 2016, has become a global phenomenon with over 1 billion monthly active users. It allows users to create, share, and comment on videos, fostering highly dynamic interaction patterns. TikTok is more than an entertainment app; it is a new cultural space where trends, self-expression, and social identity are forged and disseminated rapidly. Its unique algorithm and "For You Page" (FYP) feature enable content to go viral quickly, making it a fertile ground for studying slang dynamics. One such popular account is that of Lily Kenzie, who has 1.9 million followers. This account is an ideal data source due to the high level of interaction and the linguistic variety in its comments section, which showcases a richness of slang and colloquial language growing among social media users, especially Generation Z.

While many studies have examined slang on social media, most have focused on platforms like Twitter or Instagram, leaving a research gap concerning the unique environment of TikTok's comment sections. The platform's focus on short videos with fast, dense, and viral comment interactions makes it distinct from other social media. Several previous studies have analyzed the types and meanings of slang, primarily focusing on lexical and semantic aspects. However, they often have not deeply explored the social function of slang—its role in interaction, identity, and solidarity within digital communities, an aspect crucial for understanding its use on a highly interactive platform like TikTok.

Previous research provides a foundation for this study. A study by Yulianti (2023) investigated slang used by teenagers on TikTok, finding that the variety of slang increases over time, reflecting linguistic dynamics in social media interactions. Another study by Susana Hamu Eti & Rosalinah (2025) analyzed digital slang creation by Gen Z on TikTok, identifying mechanisms like zeroization, diphthongization, lexical shifts, and code-mixing. They noted that digital slang serves not only for communication but also as a symbol of group identity and a tool for humor and social connection, with TikTok's algorithm facilitating its rapid global spread. Nadia Ulfah (2021) conducted a sociolinguistic study of slang words in TikTok meme videos, identifying 33 slang terms categorized as either reinterpreted or newly created. Citing Zhou & Fan (2013), this study highlighted functions such as searching for self-identity, expressing emotions, and achieving politeness. Furthermore, Trimastuti (2017) confirmed that slang on platforms like Twitter, Instagram, and Facebook arises in informal interactions, especially among the younger generation, as a means of expression and social identification. Although these studies are valuable, specific attention to the types and functions of slang within the comment section of a high-interaction TikTok account like Lily Kenzie's remains limited. This research aims to fill that gap by focusing specifically on comments from January to May 2025, providing a new contribution to sociolinguistics in the digital era.

The urgency of this research lies in the need to understand language phenomena in our rapidly developing digital age. As a primary means of communication for Generation Z, analyzing slang on TikTok is vital for academic study and practical purposes. Understanding these patterns can help educators bridge communication gaps with students, inform modern language studies, and guide communication practitioners and content creators in designing more effective interaction strategies. Therefore, this study is significant for documenting rapidly evolving language changes and enhancing sociolinguistic understanding in the digital age. An in-depth study of this phenomenon will provide a comprehensive understanding of language change, help balance linguistic innovation with the preservation of formal language, and enrich future digital linguistic research.

To systematically analyze this phenomenon, this study employs a specific theoretical framework. The novelty of this research lies in its application of the theoretical frameworks of Allan & Burridge (2006) for slang types and Partridge in Antoro (2018) for slang functions. This approach moves beyond merely identifying lexical forms to analyze the social functions of slang in shaping identity, solidarity, and communication dynamics in the digital world.

By integrating these theoretical frameworks, this research is designed to provide a deep and nuanced analysis of slang usage. Thus, this study seeks to answer two central research questions: First, what are the types of slang used in the comments on Lily Kenzie's TikTok uploads? Second, what are the functions of this slang within the same context? The primary objectives are, therefore, to analyze the types of slang words found in Lily Kenzie's TikTok comment section and to analyze the functions of that slang. This research will contribute to a richer understanding of how language evolves in digital spaces, shaping and reflecting the social dynamics of its users.

METHODOLOGY

This study employed a qualitative descriptive method with various types of slang words and their roles in the comment section of Lily Kenzie's TikTok account using a sociolinguistic approach. A qualitative design was considered the most appropriate because it enables the researcher to explore and describe linguistic phenomena in depth, particularly the use of slang in

online interactions. By adopting this approach, the study provides detailed insights into the forms and functions of slang within the comment section of Lily Kenzie's TikTok account. The analysis was guided by Allan and Burrridge's (2006) classification of slang types and Partridge's framework in Antoro (2018) for examining the social functions of slang.

The primary data of this study were obtained from comments posted on Lily Kenzie's TikTok account during the period of January to May 2025. This account was deliberately chosen as the data source due to its high level of popularity, active user engagement, and the frequency of slang usage among Generation Z audiences. The comments collected are regarded as authentic linguistic evidence of how slang is used as a form of digital communication and identity construction in social media contexts.

Data collection was conducted using two main techniques: observation and documentation. Observation was applied in a non-participatory manner, in which the researcher examined the comments without intervening in user interactions. Documentation was carried out by taking screenshots of comments containing slang expressions. These screenshots were then systematically organized into folders according to their category, thereby ensuring reliability and accessibility of the dataset for further analysis.

Allan and Burrridge (2006) classify slang into five main types based on how words are formed: Fresh and Creative (new and imaginative expressions like glow up), Flippant (humorous or sarcastic terms such as pick me and vibe), Imitative (non-standard spellings that mimic pronunciation, e.g., gonna), Acronyms (abbreviations like LOL and OMG), and Clipping (shortened forms such as BF and pls).

Partridge in Antoro (2018) identifies six key functions of slang: to joke around (create humor or relaxation), to differentiate groups (mark group identity), to attract attention (make messages stand out), to avoid clichés (replace overused expressions), to shorten (enhance communication efficiency), and to enrich (add new creative expressions for modern concepts).

For data analysis, the study adopted content analysis as outlined by Krippendorff (2004). The process involved three main stages: (1) data collection, which consisted of gathering comments containing slang expressions from the selected posts; (2) data categorization, where slang terms were classified based on Allan and Burrridge's (2006) typology—fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronym, and clipping—as well as Partridge's functional categories in Antoro (2018), including joking, differentiating groups, attracting attention, avoiding clichés, shortening, and enriching; and (3) data analysis, in which the categorized data were interpreted to identify both their linguistic features and sociocultural meanings. This procedure allowed the researcher to provide a comprehensive account of how slang operates as both a linguistic and social phenomenon in TikTok's digital environment.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Types of slang in the comment section of Lily Kenzie's TikTok account

This sub-section addresses the first research question by categorizing the slang words found in TikTok comments and simultaneously delves into their functions as outlined by the second research question.

Acronyms

In (Allan & Burrige, 2006) study of slang, acronyms were found to be one of the most commonly used forms of slang. Acronyms are slang words that originate from the initial letters of a phrase, which are then pronounced as a single word. This type of slang is very popular in the way we communicate today, especially when talking on the internet and sending messages, as it helps to make communication faster and more efficient. Acronyms have a key characteristic: they combine the initial letters of several words into a new, shorter word. The purpose is not only to shorten words but also to convey information more quickly and often in a more casual and informal style.

Data 1



[Picture 4.1: Comment contains "OMG"]

Another common acronym observed, "OMG," highlights the platform-specific jargon adopted by users. A comment read: "OMG". The acronym "OMG" frequently appeared in the comments, signaling various emotional responses. The word OMG falls into the category of abbreviation slang. This type includes words created from the first letters of a phrase, which are then used as a single unit. The formation of this word differs from other types of slang, such as word truncation or creative and new forms, because it originates from the combination of the initial letters of existing words. The reason OMG is categorized this way is because it is an abbreviation of the phrase "Oh My God," serving as a popular exclamation indicating surprise, excitement, or disgust. Instead of writing or saying the full three words, people prefer to abbreviate it to three letters. The use of such abbreviations is very common in modern communication, especially in digital spaces like text messages, social media, and online chats, where speed and brevity are important. OMG is a clear example of how language evolves. This word was not created from scratch, nor is it simply an abbreviation of a single word. Instead, it is a combination of the first letters of a phrase, making it clearly aligned with the definition of slang abbreviations according to Allan & Burrige's theory.

Data 2

Another common acronym observed, "FYP," highlights the platform-specific jargon adopted by users. A comment read: "td ada yg fyp pake kalkulator"



[Picture 4.2: Comment contains "FYP"]

In the sentence, “ td ada Fyp pake kalkulator” FYP refers to the video that appears on the main page of TikTok. In this context, FYP is used to describe a video that suddenly became very popular and is widely recommended to many users on their main page, until it can be viewed by people who do not follow it.

The word FYP is a type of slang known as an acronym. This type of language is a word created by taking the first letter of each word in a sentence and combining them into a shorter word. The main reason FYP is categorized this way is because it stands for the phrase “For You Page.” This phrase refers to the page that shows videos tailored to a user's preferences on the TikTok app. Instead of writing or saying the full sentence, people prefer to use just the three letters. Using abbreviations like this is very common in online communication, especially on social media, where people want to be quick and concise when speaking.

Thus, FYP is a clear example of how language evolves to meet the needs of people in new contexts. This term is not derived from a base word or shortened from another word. Instead, it is the result of combining the initial letters of a phrase, and it clearly falls under the category of slang acronyms.

Data 3

Personal greetings were also shortened into acronyms, as seen in this comment: "hbd to me"



[Picture 4.3: Comment contains "HBD"]

In the statement, HBD said is a very popular slang on social media and digital communication. HBD is an acronym of the sentence Happy Birthday. In the sentence “hbd to me” or “happy birthday to me”, this slang is used as a happy birthday to yourself. HBD is referred to as slang acronym. Acronyms are terms formed by combining the initial letters of each word in a phrase. In this context, HBD stands for Happy Birthday. The application of HBD is very effective because it can convey similar meanings with just three letters, reducing the time and effort in communicating, especially in writing. The phrase hbd to me is generally used when celebrating the birthday of a person. People often share these sentences on social media platforms such as Instagram, Twitter, or Facebook as a way to tell friends and followers about their birthday. This use shows that slang not only serves to speed up messaging, but also becomes an element of social norms in cyberspace. Therefore, many people agree to use HBD as a concise yet easily understandable alternative without altering its meaning. HBD is more than

just a short form; it also reflects a more casual style of communication. Using it creates a more intimate and informal atmosphere compared to the full phrase, making it the perfect choice for social media posts or short messages to close friends. This shows that slang acronyms are not just about efficiency but also about conveying deeper social meanings, such as closeness and familiarity.

Data 4

Beyond social greetings, acronyms also extend to more professional or everyday concepts, as evidenced by: "Guys ada yang mau loker freelance wfh di Avoskin gak??"



[Picture 4.4: Comment contains "WFH"]

In the sentence “Guys ada yang mau loker freelance wfh di Avoskin gak??”, said WFH is used to tell prospective applicants that freelance work offered can be done from home, without needing to go to the office. This explains to people who hear or read that the job gives freedom to choose the workplace. The term WFH is a well-known term used to describe the activity of “Working From Home.” This term has become widely used, especially since the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, when many companies and institutions began implementing remote work policies to prevent the spread of the virus. WFH has become a quick way to describe a work situation that no longer takes place in an office.

According to (Allan & Burrige, 2006), WFH is categorized as a type of slang acronym due to its unique formation. This type of slang specifically refers to terms created by taking the first letter of each word in a phrase, which is then used as a single word. This differs from word truncation, as WFH consists of three separate words: Work, From, and Home. The main reason it is categorized this way is because WFH is an efficient way to communicate. Typing or saying the entire phrase “work from home” takes more time and space, especially when sent via text messages, emails, or quick digital chats. By using WFH, people can convey the same idea more quickly, saving time and effort.

Data 5

The expression of frustration or strong reaction often takes the form of an acronym: "wtf cantik bangetttt?????"



[Picture 4.5: Comment contains "WTF"]

In the sentence, the word WTF is not used with ordinary meaning that usually indicates anger or confusion. Instead, the word is used to show awe and shock very strong. The person who used this slang was very surprised to see someone's beauty and wear the WTF to emphasize how great and amazing it was, as if it wanted to say, "It's so beautiful, I can't speak!". "WTF" is an acronym for "What the fuck,". The word "WTF" is a very popular slang term, often used to express feelings of shock, confusion, or intense anger. This word usually appears spontaneously when someone encounters an unexpected or confusing situation. This word can be used in face-to-face conversations, but it is more commonly used in digital communication such as text messages. "WTF" is categorized as acronym slang. This category refers to words formed from the first letters of each word in a phrase. In this case, 'WTF' is an abbreviation of the phrase "What The Fuck". The main reason why "WTF" is considered an acronym is because of its efficiency. Rather than writing or saying a long phrase, users prefer a short and easy-to-remember form. This is very useful in digital communication, which requires speed. Although the word "fuck" is considered rude, its short form is usually used in a more casual and less harsh context, making it more socially acceptable.

Data 6

Updates on location or readiness are also simplified through acronyms: "oh 26 mei otw boro.....ng"



[Picture 4.6: Comment contains "OTW"]

In the sentence, "oh 26 mei otw boro.....ng", the word OTW is used to convey that someone is on their way or is on their way to somewhere. In this context, the person wants to tell that on May 26, he will go somewhere, most likely to shop a lot of goods. "OTW" is an acronym for "On The Way," indicating that someone is en route to a destination. Like other acronyms, its creation is driven by the need for efficiency in digital conversations. OTW is a slang term that is an acronym. This type of slang is created by taking the first letter of each word in a sentence and combining them into one word. OTW stands for the phrase "On The Way." This word can be used in various situations, such as telling a friend that you will soon arrive at a cafe or sending a message to a coworker that you are on your way to a meeting. When someone uses OTW, it shows that they are fairly familiar with the person they are talking to. In addition, OTW is considered part of social norms, because its use is considered a quick and polite way to convey information about someone's whereabouts.

Data 7

Attribution and inspiration are concisely indicated through this acronym: "ib jedar kahh???"



[Picture 4.7: Comment contains "IB"]

In the sentence, the word “ib jedar kahh?”, the word “IB” is used to ask if the video or content seen inspired by someone named Jedar, Jessica Iskandar. The goal is to get the creator of the content to get recognition or credit for his inspiration. "IB" stands for "Inspired By," On the TikTok platform, IB is a popular term used by many people. IB is an abbreviation of the phrase “Inspired by,” which means “inspired by.” This word is used to acknowledge or give credit to other users who created the original content that served as inspiration. By using IB, a person shows that the video, idea, or trend they created is not entirely original, but rather took inspiration from another creator who had already popularized it. IB is a type of slang called an acronym, because it is formed from the first letters of each word in a phrase and is used as one short word. IB itself is short for the phrase “Inspired by”. This word is used specifically by video creators and TikTok users when they upload content. Usually, the word IB is placed in the caption or comment section of the uploaded video. A term widely adopted on TikTok to credit original creators or sources of content. It helps in building social identity and group membership by aligning with the platform's community norms of attribution. It also facilitates communication and brevity by providing a quick way to give credit, essential in a platform where content sharing and remixing are common.

Data 8

Indicating unavailability or a desire for privacy is conveyed by:
"aku selalu dnd"



[Picture 4.8: Comment contains "DND"]

In sentences, “aku selalu dnd”, the word DND is used to show that someone routinely activates the feature of Do Not Disturb on their device or often does not want to be disturbed by others. That means, the person often takes time for themselves or focuses without being distracted by calls, messages, or notifications. This sentence shows that the habit of activating DND is already part of a person’s routine or personality. "DND" is an acronym of the phrase “Do Not Disturb.” This term is used to inform others that you are unavailable or do not wish to be disturbed. Originally, DND referred to a feature on electronic devices such as cell phones or computers that turned off all notifications. However, over time, DND began to be used in everyday conversation, both verbally and in writing, such as “I’m on DND right now” or “I’m in a meeting, so I’m on DND mode.” DND falls into the category of slang acronyms because it is formed from the first letters of each word in the phrase “Do,” “Not,” and “Disturb.” The use of DND is very practical, as with just three letters, the message to be conveyed is already clear.

This is very useful in digital communication, which often requires speed. Like a cool term, DND is a good example of how language can change in line with technological developments. It arose from everyday needs and gradually became part of social norms. DND is used as an easy way to convey complex messages, such as “I’m busy and can’t be disturbed” or “I need some time alone,” without having to explain at length.

Data 9

A ubiquitous expression of amusement in online contexts: "lol"



[Picture 4.9: Comment contains "LOL"]

The word LOL is a short term used to indicate laughter or say something is funny. In this word, the comment was laughing at the posts posted by Lily Kenzie. Initially, LOL was used as a way of responding to jokes or comments in writing, as a substitute for laughing without the need to use emojis. Over time, the meaning is wider, and is now often used to show less loud laughter. "LOL" is one of the most famous slang terms in today's digital age. It stands for “Laughing Out Loud,” which means “laughing heartily.” This word is used when someone finds something funny or entertaining. Initially, LOL was popular among chat room and internet forum users in the 1990s. Since then, its use has spread to various digital platforms, from text messages to social media. LOL is a type of slang that is abbreviated by taking the first letter of each word in a phrase. The letter L stands for Laughing, O for Out, and L for Loud. Using LOL is very practical. Instead of typing or saying a long phrase, you can simply type these three letters to convey the meaning. This is very useful in digital communication, which is usually fast and concise. LOL is used in various situations to show a reaction to something funny, such as when reading a joke, a funny story shared by a friend, responding to a meme or funny video on social media, and to show laughter or agreement in casual conversation.

Data 10

In the realm of fashion and personal style, an acronym provides a concise reference: "ootd nya skrg cakep ye"



[Picture 4.10: Comment contains "OOTD"]

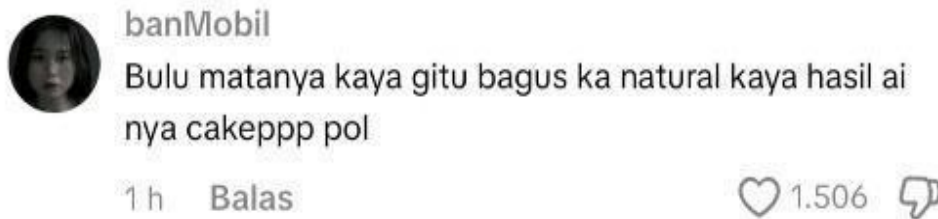
In his sentence, OOTD is used to mention the clothes worn by Lily Kenzie in the TikTok

video he uploaded. This word refers to “Outfit Of The Day”, which is the style of dressing someone on that day. The goal is to give positive praise or comment on the person’s appearance. People who use this sentence call OOTD as a relaxing and short language, to sound more familiar with the latest fashion trends. “OOTD” or “Outfit Of The Day.” This term is used to refer to the clothes currently being worn. The purpose is to share fashion inspiration, follow trends, or simply record everyday looks. OOTD is identified as a slang acronym because of its unique formation.

This type of slang is created by taking the first letters of each word in the phrase, namely “Outfit,” “Of,” and “The Day.” This formation process is very effective, reducing the time and effort required to communicate, especially when composing captions on social media. The term OOTD is widely used on social media platforms such as Instagram, TikTok, and Pinterest. It is most commonly used when someone posts a photo or video showing their outfit. By including the hashtag #OOTD, users can access an audience that loves fashion and gain recognition for their style. This term allows for quick engagement with content related to personal style.

Data 11

A fascinating example of technological terminology entering casual online discourse is "AI": "Bulu matanya kaya gitu bagus ka natural kaya hasil ai nya cakeppp pol"



[Picture 4.11: Comment contains "AI"]

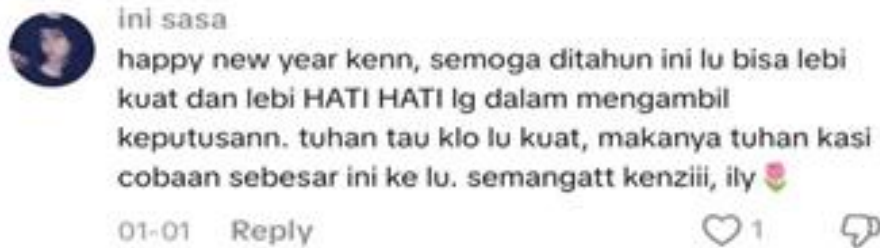
In the commentary, the word AI is used to praise the beauty and perfection of Lily Kenzie’s eyelashes. The author says that her eyelashes look very perfect and natural, like the artificial intelligence machine. The goal is to show that the makeup is very realistic, detailed, and almost perfect as the result of technology. “AI” is a well-known and popular term today, which stands for Artificial Intelligence. This term refers to the imitation of human intelligence installed in machines, enabling them to learn, solve problems, and make decisions. The use of AI is very diverse, ranging from technology in smartphones, recommendation systems on platforms such as TikTok and Netflix, to advanced software such as ChatGPT and Midjourney. AI is also frequently discussed in everyday conversations and the media, not only by technology experts but also by ordinary people. AI is classified as an acronym slang term because of its unique formation.

This type of language is created by using the first letters of each word in an expression, namely “Artificial” and “Intelligence.” The use of AI is very effective. Instead of saying or writing the full phrase, two letters can convey the same meaning. This is crucial in modern communication, where speed and accuracy are key factors. AI is applied in various situations, both formal and informal. In everyday interactions, AI is often discussed when talking about the latest technology, products and applications, and movies.

Data 12

Expressions of affection are also commonly condensed for efficiency in digital communication, as evidenced by the comment: "happy new year kenn, semoga ditahun ini lu

bisa lebi kuat dan lebi HATI-HATI lg dalam mengambil keputusan . tuhan tau klo lu kuat, makanya tuhan kasi coban sebesar ini ke lu. semangatt kenziiii, ily".



[Picture 4.12: Comment contains "ily"]

In the sentence you give, ILY is a relaxing term used to convey affection and support briefly. The goal is to reinforce the previous message attentive. The sender wants to show Lily Kenzie that she is not alone in the face of problems. ILY serves as a warm and sincere ending, conveying the meaning of “I Love You” in a more relaxed and natural way. "ILY" is an acronym for "I Love You." LY is an abbreviation form or slang made of the first letter of three words, namely, I, Love, and You. This way makes it easier for people to communicate, especially when writing comments on social media, as it can save time and effort. Especially on platforms like TikTok, LY is often used at the end of messages to provide encouragement and support to others.

Data 13

Gratitude, much like affection, is also streamlined into acronyms for brevity, as seen in the brief comment: "Happy new year lily, TYM".



[Picture 4.13: Comment contains "TYM"]

In the context of TikTok’s comments, “Happy new year lily, TYM”, the word TYM is used to express gratitude. The goal is to wish Lily Kenzie a happy new year in a short, warm, and relaxed way. Users not only want to thank you, but also want to show closeness by using slang. TYM belongs to the acronym slang type. This type of slang is made by taking the first letter of each word in a phrase, namely Thank You very Much. This way of making is very efficient, saving time and effort in communicating, especially when writing comments on social media that often have character limitations or require quick response.

Data 14

Communication methods specific to social media platforms are also abbreviated, as demonstrated in the comment: "kak kapan lagi kita bisa dm dm man kakk".



[Picture 4.14: Comment contains "DM"]

In the sentence "kak kapan lagi kita bisa dm dm man kakk", refers to personal messages sent via social media. The goal is to ask when one can communicate directly and personally with Lily Kenzie. The use of DM shows the desire to speak closer and more limited, not in the comments column that can be accessed by many. "DM is included in the acronym slang type, which is created by taking the first letter of each word in the sentence "Direct Message". Using this acronym, users can convey their intent briefly and efficiently, without the need to type in full direct message. DM is used when someone wants to talk privately on various social media platforms such as TikTok, Instagram, or Twitter. The sentence shows that the sender wants to move from communication in a common comment column to a more private conversation.

Data 15

Psychological states tied to social media use have also generated their own acronyms, a prime example being "FOMO," as used in the comment:



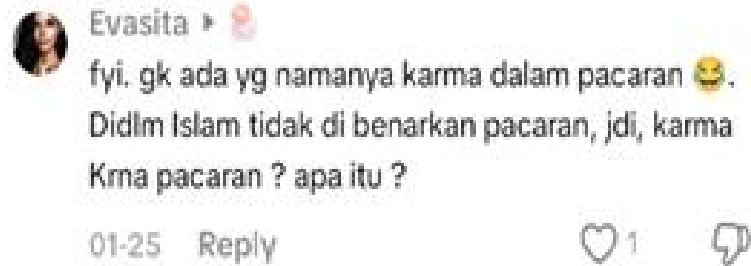
"fomo".

[Picture 4.15: Comment contains "fomo"]

FOMO is a popular term often used, abbreviating for Fear Of Missing Out or fear of missing. The term describes feelings of anxiety or fear that someone may miss something fun, interesting, or important because they don't participate. In comments given by Lily Kenzie, she revealed that she was following a viral trend. FOMO belongs to a slang type called acronym. This slang type is created by taking the first letter of each word in a phrase, so FOMO comes from the phrase Fear Of Missing Out. Using FOMO, people can write faster and easier than pronouncing or writing full sentences. FOMO is usually used in informal conversations or casual situations, such as when explaining why someone wants to join or follow something even though they are not too interested.

Data 16

Informational cues are often abbreviated to maintain a direct and informal tone, as seen in the comment starting with: "fyi. Gk ada yg namanya karma dalam pacarana. Didlm Islam tidak dibenarkan pacarana, jdi, karma krna pacarana? Apa itu?".



[Picture 4.16: Comment contains "FYI"]

In the comment "fyi. Gk ada yg namanya karma dalam pacarana. Didlm Islam tidak dibenarkan pacarana, jdi, karma krna pacarana? Apa itu?", the word fyi serves as an opening. The goal is to get the reader to notice that important information or corrections will be explained immediately. Here, fyi is not used to convey ordinary information, but rather to introduce different opinions or arguments regarding the topic being discussed. The author uses fyi to let the reader know that what to convey is a fact that needs to be known. "Fyi belongs to the abbreviation or slang category of language." "Fyi" stands for "For Your Information" On social media, the word is often used because it allows a person to convey a message quickly and briefly without having to type long sentences.

Data 17

Slang is also used to describe complex interpersonal relationships concisely, as illustrated by the query: "fwb?".



[Picture 4.17: Comment contains "FWB"]

In the comments of "fwb?", FWB is an Acronyms term used to ask or recognize the type of relationship that is not romantic. FWB stands for Friends With Benefits, meaning two friends also have intimate relationships, but there is no emotional commitment or bond as in a relationship. Question Sign (?) at the end of the sentence shows that the author is asking if the relationship is being discussed is falling into the FWB category. The author of the comment questioned whether the relationship Lily Kenzie was living with her partner was a type of FWB or Friends With Benefits.

FWB falls into the category of acronym slang, because it is created by taking the first letter of each word in the phrase Friends With Benefits. FWB is more commonly used than its original phrases because it is shorter and practical. FWB is used in a special context, namely when talking about non-romantic relationships. This word often appears on social media, chat, or discussion forums.

Clipping

In (Allan & Burridge, 2006) study of slang, clipping is one of the most commonly used types of slang. Clipping means cutting or shortening a word while retaining its original meaning. This type of language is widely used in everyday conversation and on social media because it makes communication faster and feels more relaxed and familiar. The main characteristic of Clipping is that it leaves a part of the original word that is easily recognizable. The cutting can be done at the beginning, middle, or end of the word, but the most common is cutting the end. The main purpose is to make speaking or writing more concise.

Data 18

Specific terminologies from niche communities, such as gaming, often cross over into mainstream digital slang, as seen with "BM" in the comment: "ku slalu BM sushi terus karna kenzieeee".



[Picture 4.18: Comment contains "BM"]

In the commentary "ku slalu BM sushi terus karna kenzieeee", the word BM used to express a strong desire to eat something, namely sushi. The main purpose of using this slang is to express specific and informal desire or appetite. The word BM serves as a short substitute for longer phrases, such as feeling like eating or craving. BM falls into the slang category Clipping. This slang type is formed by cutting or shortening a word or phrase. In this case, BM stands for Indonesian, "Banyak Mau", which is usually interpreted as "Butuh Makan" or cravings. This cutting process results in shorter and easier to use new words in everyday conversations.

Data 19

Terms for romantic partners are frequently abbreviated, a clear example being "bf" in the comment: "Meanwhile my bf : "iya gpp udh ngerti tiap tanggal segini udh berubah jadi serigala".



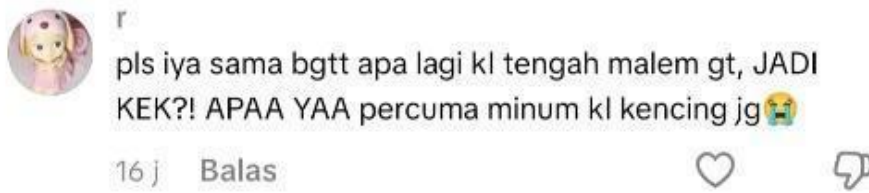
[Picture 4.19: Comment contains "BF"]

In the sentence " Meanwhile my bf : " iya gpp udh ngerti tiap tanggal segini udh berubah jadi serigala ", the word "BF" is used to refer to a boyfriend. The goal is to call the couple in a short, relaxed, and familiar way. The word BF directly points to the subject of the sentence,

namely the girlfriend of the commentator who is talking about mood or menstruation changes. BF belongs to the type of slang clipping, i.e. words made by cutting or eliminating some of the original word. In this case, the word boyfriend is cut into BF, which consists of the first two letters only. This is different from acronyms, because acronyms usually take the first letter of each word in a phrase. In the context of this comment, BF is used to refer to couples in casual and informal conversations.

Data 20

A common request or plea found in the comments was shortened to "pls": "pls iya sama bgtt apa lagi kl Tengah malem gt, JADI KEK? APAA YAA percuma minum kl kencing jg".



[Picture 4.20: Comment contains "pls"]

In the sentence "pls iya sama bgtt apa lagi kl Tengah malem gt, JADI KEK? APAA YAA percuma minum kl kencing jg", the word pls is used to emphasize feelings of agree or frustration. The goal is not to ask or beg, but to add emotional feelings to the spoken sentence. The author wants to show how strong they feel, as if to say, "Please, I agree with this! The word pls falls into the category of slang clipping. This type of slang is made by cutting or shortening the original word, in which case the word please. The reason is to make it faster and efficient. With only three letters, the author can convey the same meaning more quickly and relaxed. The use of pls is very common on social media because it allows one to convey feelings more concisely.

Data 21

Expressions of preference are also condensed, as shown in this comment: "Couple fav"

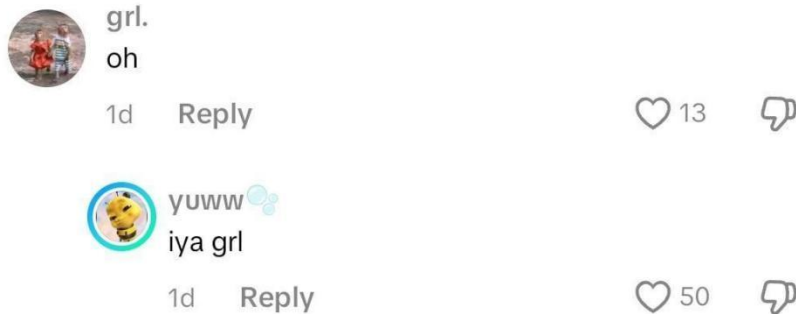


[Picture 4.21: Comment contains "fav"]

In the comments of "Couple fav", the word "fav" is used to show that the couple that appears in the post is the couple that the comment writer likes most. The goal is to give brief compliments and support. The word conveys a feeling of amazement or liking, indicating that from many other couples, this couple is the most preferred. The word "fav" falls into the category of slang Clipping or cutting. This slang type is formed by cutting or shortening one word, but the meaning remains clear. "Fav" is a short form of the word "favorite". This process allows faster and more efficient communication on social media, as users often want to convey messages in a brief manner. In the context of TikTok comments, a fav is used when a person wants to show his preference or liking to something, such as a person, object, or concept.

Data 22

Referring to individuals is often done with abbreviated terms: "iya grl"



[Picture 4.22: Comment contains "grl"]

In conversation, "oh", which is reply to "iya grl", the word grl is used as a relaxing and familiar way of greeting. Its function is to show an emotionally close relationship between the comment authors one comment with another comment author. Although grl refers to the author's name of the comment, the word is not only a reply, but also a role in creating a warm and informal atmosphere of friendship in the comments column. Grl belongs to the slang clipping category.

This type of slang is formed from the process of shortening or cutting of existing words. In this case, the word grl comes from the cutting of the word girl which means female. The use of slang clipping is common in digital communication because it makes communication more efficient and creates a relaxing impression. Instead of typing the word girl in full, comment authors choose shorter forms to save time and show that they are members of a community that understands and uses slang languages. The word grl itself is used to greet female friends as a sign of familiarity with other users.

Data 23

Affectionate terms are often simplified for quick digital expression: "luv"



[Picture 4.23: Comment contains "luv"]

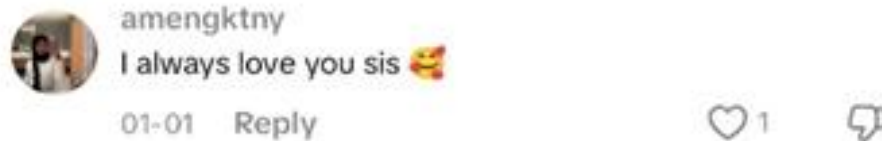
In the comments of the luv written in the TikTok Lily Kenzie post, the word is used to convey feelings of love, support and appreciation in a short and sincere way. The goal is to show emotional support to Lily Kenzie. The word luv is a more relaxed and familiar alternative than the original word, love. Using luv, commentators want to show close emotional relationships and encourage them in a lighter way. The word luv falls into the slang category Clipping due to its distinctive formation process.

Clipping is the process of cutting or shortening a word from its original shape without changing its meaning. Here, the word luv is a phonetic shortening form of the word love. This shortening not only accelerates pronunciation, but also changes the impression of the word. The word luv sounds more relaxed, warm, and is usually used in everyday conversations, especially

on social media. In the context of social media, luv is used in a variety of situations, such as providing support, expressing a sense of amazement, or as a familiar greeting.

Data 24

Terms of address are frequently shortened to foster a sense of closeness and informality, as seen in the comment: "I always love you sis".

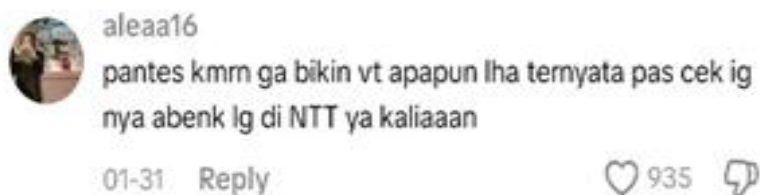


[Picture 4.24: Comment contains "sis"]

In the phrase "I always love you sis", the term sis is used to indicate closeness and love between two people. The goal is to show that their bond is tight, similar to sisters. These words create a familiar and comfortable atmosphere, making the expression of love conveyed feel more sincere and relaxed. In the commentary, the commentary called Lily Kenzie with Sis greeting to show her closeness. This word falls into the category of slang clipping or word cutting. This type of slang is formed by cutting or shortening the part of the original word, but the main meaning remains awake. In this case, sis stands for sister. The main reason why it is a famous slang term is due to efficiency and comfort. Type three letters faster than typing six letters sisters. In addition, the repeated application of the article in a relaxed dialogue strengthens the identity of the community close and mutually helpful. In the context of TikTok's comments, sis serves as a greeting phrase or a call of affection.

Data 25

Names of popular social media platforms are frequently abbreviated for speed and convenience, as shown in the comment: "pantes kmrn ga bikin vt apapun lha ternyata pas cek ig nya abenk lg di NTT ya kaliaaan".

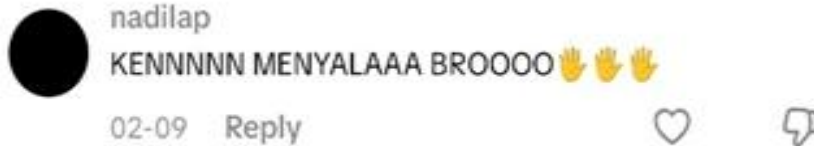


[Picture 4.25: Comment contains "ig"]

In the commentary, "pantes kmrn ga bikin vt apapun lha ternyata pas cek ig nya abenk lg di NTT ya kaliaaan"., the word IG is used to refer to Instagram social media platform. The goal is to inform the reader where the author gets information about the existence of anabenk. Using IG, the author conveys information quickly and relaxedly. This shows that Instagram is one of the sources of information that comment authors use to follow someone's activities. Slang classification, IG is categorized as slang Clipping (word cutting). This slang type is formed by cutting or shortening a word or name without changing its meaning. The word Instagram is cut into two letters, namely IG, but the meaning remains clear. This shortening process aims to be more efficient. In digital communication, typing in Instagram requires more time and character.

Data 26

Similar to female-oriented terms of address, male-oriented ones are also common, as seen in the excited comment: "KENNNNN MENYALAAA BROOOO".



[Picture 4.26: Comment contains "bro"]

In the comments of “KENNNNN MENYALAAA BROOOO”, the word Bro serves as a familiar term. The goal is to show closeness, friendship, or solidarity with Ken or Lily Kenzie. The use of bro makes comments feel closer and informal. In this context, bro plays a role to strengthen the phrase of support delivered through the word “MENYALAAA”. Conventionally, the term bro stands for brother who literally means brother. However, in the latest slang language, bro is not only for men. Its use has been widespread and is often used to greet women, especially among Gen Z. In a casual context, bro is used as a gender neutral greeting, similar to guys or friends. Her use for women indicates that the commentator considers her as a close friend or part of the same community, regardless of gender.

The word bro falls into the category of slang clipping. This slang type is made by cutting or shortening the original word. In this context, bro is an abbreviation form of the word brother. The word cutting process is very common in slang because it aims for efficiency and creates a relaxing impression. In the context of this comment, Bro is used as a greeting for close friends both male and female, showing proximity.

Data 27

Affectionate terms of endearment are often clipped or altered for a more casual feel, as in the comment: "love u babee".



[Picture 4.27: Comment contains "babe"]

In the comment “love u babee,” the word “babe” is used to show affection or familiarity. The aim is to convey a message of love in a casual and personal way. The use of ‘babee’ with the addition of the letter ‘e’ also adds a spoiled or cute impression. The purpose of the comment “love u babee” is to show emotional support and affection to the account owner, Lily Kenzie. This comment serves as a way to encourage or comfort Lily after she faced a problem. By using the word “babee,” the commenter wants to show that their relationship is not formal, but rather very intimate. This makes the message of support feel more personal and sincere. In short, the main purpose of this comment is to send a message of affection and warm support. Babe is classified as Clipping slang. This category refers to the shortening of words. Babe is a slang form

of the word “baby,” which means ‘darling’ or “sweetheart.” In this example, the word is shortened from its original form, “baby,” to create a new, shorter, and more casual term.

Data 28

The term "vlog" appeared in the comments, reflecting a common type of content on social media: "bikin konten vlog kaya gini aja Ken enak bgtt di liat ny"



[Picture 4.28: Comment contains "vlog"]

In the comment "bikin konten vlog kaya gini aja Ken enak bgtt di liat ny" the word vlog is used to give feedback to the content creator, Lily Kenzie. The purpose of this suggestion is to encourage her to create more personal content, where she captures her daily activities or experiences. This comment indicates that the writer prefers this type of video format, which they consider “very enjoyable to watch” or very pleasant to view. The term vlog is classified as slang or clipping. This term comes from combining two words, “video” and “blog,” into a new, more concise word. This process illustrates how slang emerges to produce new terms that are effective in conveying contemporary ideas, in this case, video-based vlogs. In the context of this comment, vlog refers to a specific type of video content. This term is popular among social media users and content creators when discussing video formats that showcase daily life or personal experiences. Vlogs are frequently used on platforms like YouTube and TikTok, especially when someone wants to provide recommendations or comment on a specific type of video.

Flippant

In the theory of slang proposed by (Allan & Burrige, 2006) , flippant slang is characterized by a casual, unserious tone and often contains sarcasm. These slang words are not created for efficiency, such as abbreviations or word cuts, but to express a certain attitude, usually indifference, humor, or mockery. Flippant slang is often challenging and enjoyable. Its use shows that the speaker does not take everything too seriously and may be a way to undermine standard language norms. This type of slang is particularly popular among teenagers and young adults because it reflects their more casual view of life and how they interact with others.

Data 29

The concept of atmosphere or feeling was conveyed using the slang term "vibe": "kk vibe km beda bgt sama rambutnya di warnain"



[Picture 4.29: Comment contains "vibe"]

In the comment "kk vibe km beda bgt sama rambutnya di warnain", the term vibe is used to describe the impression or aura displayed by Lily Kenzie after changing her hair color. The

purpose of this statement is to give praise or observation that Lily Kenzie's aura has undergone a change. The word *vibe* belongs to the category of flippant slang. This type of language is used to convey casual, informal, and expressive expressions, often with a joking or not-too-serious tone. *Vibe* is short for the English term “vibration.” In this example, the use of *vibe* shows that the commenter wants to convey their praise in a relaxed way, without using overly formal terms such as ‘aura’ or “characteristics.” This reflects the informal nature of communication on social media. In this context, *vibe* is used to give praise and to criticize a person's change in appearance.

Data 30

A term used to critique a particular social behavior was identified: "Pick me"



[Picture 4.30: Comment contains "Pick me"]

In this context, the comment “Pick me” is used to criticize someone who is perceived as trying too hard to get attention or recognition from others. The aim is to poke fun at or belittle this insincere attitude. This comment serves as a short but sharp label given by the online community to identify certain behaviors. From this comment, it can be concluded that the writer suspects Lily Kenzie of exhibiting pick me behavior. The comment is intended to criticize Lily Kenzie's methods of gaining recognition or attention. “Pick me” is classified as a non-serious slang term. This type of language is used in casual contexts, but often carries a cynical or dismissive tone. “Pick me” is not an abbreviation or shortened term; it is an expression designed to convey a complex social meaning namely, to criticize individuals who are manipulative or insincere.

Data 31

Another term used to express a specific aesthetic or emotional judgment is "cheesy," as seen in the succinct comment: "cheesy bgt".



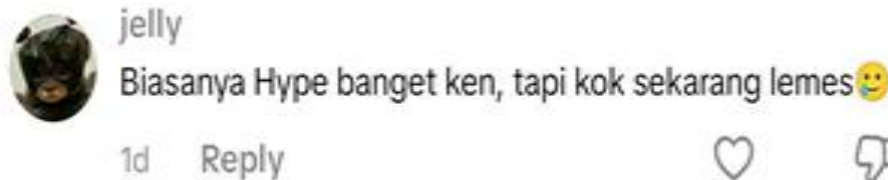
[Picture 4.31: Comment contains "cheesy"]

In the comment “cheesy bgt,” the term *cheesy* is used to assess or indicate something that is overly emotional, low quality, or cliché. It expresses dislike or discomfort with content that is considered excessive and inauthentic. In the comment, the writer expresses dissatisfaction and surprise at the material posted by Lily Kenzie, calling it overly exaggerated or cliché. In the context of TikTok, this term is often used to respond to videos or statements that are considered excessive. In the context of TikTok, *cheesy* is used as a reaction to videos that are considered excessive. The commenter uses *cheesy* to express that they feel disgusted or disturbed by the content. The use of this slang term shows the dynamics of communication on TikTok, where

viewers can immediately criticize or label the content they see. Cheesy is classified as flippant slang because of its informal usage and often derogatory or mocking tone. Cheesy is not just a new term; it has a specific social meaning and is often used to stigmatize content negatively. Terms like this reflect casual behavior, where commenters do not want to offer formal criticism, but rather more subtle sarcasm.

Data 32

The feeling of excitement or popularity surrounding a trend or event is often captured by the single word "hype," as seen in the comment: "Biasanya Hype banget ken, tapi kok sekarang lemes".



[Picture 4.32: Comment contains "hype"]

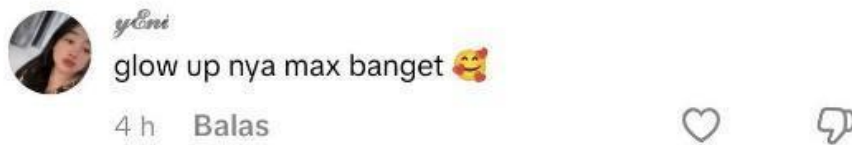
In the comment "Biasanya Hype banget ken, tapi kok sekarang lemes", the term hype is used to describe an overflowing level of excitement, enthusiasm, or joy. The aim is to compare Lily Kenzie's cheerful past behavior with her current state, which seems sluggish. By using the word hype, the commenter emphasizes that they have been following Lily Kenzie's previous content and have noticed a change in her emotions. Hype is considered flippant slang because of its informal and casual usage. This type of slang is often used to express a relaxed or informal attitude. Hype is not an acronym or an abbreviated word; it is a term used to denote a sensation or enthusiasm. This type of slang reflects the everyday language often used by teenagers and on social media platforms. In the context of TikTok, hype is used as a reaction to videos that depict emotional shifts or excitement. Commenters use hype to question the reasons behind these changes, indicating a close relationship. The use of this slang term shows the dynamics of interaction on TikTok, where viewers can quickly see and comment on the emotional state of content creators.

Fresh and Creative

Based on research by (Allan & Burrige, 2006), the Fresh and Creative category is one of the most interesting types of slang. This type includes newly coined slang words or phrases that are innovative and distinctive. The main purpose of this slang is to create new and cool expressions, often with a humorous or sarcastic tone, that did not previously exist. This fresh and creative slang emerges from the desire to convey new ideas, feelings, or concepts that cannot be expressed with ordinary words. This demonstrates how creative and dynamic language can be. This type of slang often becomes a temporary trend and may fade over time, but some of them manage to endure and become part of everyday language.

Data 33

A term reflecting positive personal transformation was noted in the comments: "glow up nya max banget"



[Picture 4.33: Comment contains "glow up"]

In the comment “glow up nya max banget” the term Glow Up is used to describe a significant transformation that a person undergoes to become a better version of themselves. In this context, Glow Up refers to the positive transformation experienced by Lily Kenzie, both in terms of her appearance, self-confidence, and mental state. The aim is to appreciate and acknowledge the changes that have taken place in Lily Kenzie, with the phrase “max banget” emphasizing that the changes are very noticeable. In the context of TikTok, Glow Up is often used to comment on videos that show personal change. The comment “glow up nya max banget” appears as a reaction to Lily Kenzie's content, which shows a very noticeable physical or non-physical transformation. The use of this slang shows the dynamic interaction on TikTok, where the audience can immediately recognize and praise the positive changes experienced by content creators. Glow Up is identified as a Fresh and Creative term because it is a new expression created to describe a social or psychological phenomenon. This slang does not originate from word truncation or abbreviation, but from the combination of two words whose meanings produce a new concept. Glow Up gives a name to a process that was previously difficult to express with just one word.

Data 34

Another powerful example of an idiomatic expression used for social critique was identified in the comment: "HAHA abenk sbnrnya cm love bombing aja".

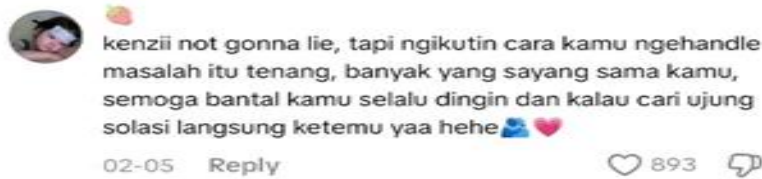


[Picture 4.34: Comment contains "love bombing"]

In the comment "HAHA abenk sbnrnya cm love bombing aja", the term love bombing is used to indicate that someone (referred to as “abenk”) has given excessive affection and attention at the beginning of a relationship, with manipulative intent. The main objective is to condemn such actions. This word does not have a positive meaning, but is used to indicate that the attention given is not sincere, but rather a strategy to control others. This comment appeared in response to Lily Kenzie's video, which may describe her experience in a relationship. The use of this slang term shows the dynamics of interaction on TikTok, where viewers can quickly recognize and criticize behavior that is considered unhealthy in a relationship. Love bombing is classified as new and creative slang. This type of slang is new terminology created to describe certain psychological phenomena or concepts. Love bombing is not formed from an abbreviation or truncation of words, but from a combination of two words that have meanings that form a new concept. This term marks a behavior that was previously difficult to define with a single word, making it a special term.

Imitative

Phonetic spellings that mimic informal speech are also common, as illustrated in the phrase: "kenzii not gonna lie, tapi ngikutin cara kamu ngehandle masalah itu tenang, banyak yang sayang sama kamu, semoga bantal kamu selalu dingin dan kalau cari ujung solusi langsung ketemu yaa hehe".



[Picture 4.35: Comment contains "gonna"]

In the comments, "kenzii not gonna lie, tapi ngikutin cara kamu ngehandle masalah itu tenang, banyak yang sayang sama kamu, semoga bantal kamu selalu dingin dan kalau cari ujung solusi langsung ketemu yaa hehe"., the word gonna is used to express the purpose or plan to come. The goal is to start a real and sincere phrase. The meaning of the phrase "not gonna lie" is to convey "not lie" or "honestly." This use makes the message more personal and direct, as if the author of the comment leisurely talked to Lily Kenzie. The word "gonna" is classified as imitative slang, not part of clipping. Imitative slang is slang that is produced by imitating standard pronunciation, then written using non-standard spelling. This form usually originates from words or phrases in standard English that are spoken quickly or casually in everyday conversation, and are ultimately written based on how they are pronounced. In this situation, "gonna" is the result of imitating the phrase "going to," which is often spoken quickly so that it sounds like gonna. The use of this form reflects a more casual, effective, and intimate way of communicating in line with the characteristics of interaction on social media.

B. Function of Slang Usage in Lily Kenzie's TikTok Comments

The analysis of 35 distinct slang terms from comments on Lily Kenzie's TikTok account reveals a vibrant and complex linguistic ecosystem. The findings demonstrate that users actively employ a wide array of slang, reflecting the informal, fast-paced, and highly interactive nature of the platform. Here are the functions of slang according to Partidge in (Antoro, 2018):

To joke around

In this study, the collected data shows that some slang expressions are used specifically for the purpose of having fun. Slang in this category not only serves as a means of communication, but also as a method of creating a relaxed and intimate atmosphere among its users (Partidge in (Antoro, 2018)). These terms often have a casual tone, even when used to criticize, thereby reducing tension and making the message easier to accept.

One of the most prominent examples is "LOL", which stands for Laughing Out Loud. Although it is only an acronym, "LOL" acts as a symbol of laughter in text. Its use indicates that the writer finds something amusing, creating a more dynamic atmosphere. Similarly, the term "Cheesy" is used to mock or belittle something that is considered cliché or overly emotional in a humorous tone. Comments using this word are generally not meant to be taken seriously, but rather to express dislike in a funny way.

Furthermore, the phrase "Pick me" is an example of slang used for sarcasm. This word refers to someone who tries hard to get attention, often in a sarcastic tone. In this context, the term "pick me" is not used literally, but rather to mock someone's behavior who is perceived as

trying too hard to gain validation or attention. Although the meaning may sound negative, its use in a casual context is often intended as a joke or lighthearted criticism. Thus, all slang words in this category play a crucial role in creating lighthearted and humorous interactions among users.

Differentiate groups

Certain slang terms serve to distinguish between groups. This function is crucial in sociolinguistics because it shows how language can act as a means of forming identities and social boundaries (Partidge in (Antoro, 2018)). By using certain slang terms, members of a community can easily recognize each other and feel connected, while people outside the group may not understand the meaning. The most striking example of this function is “FYP”. This term is specifically used by the TikTok user community to refer to “For You Page”, which is a customized video recommendation page. People who use “FYP” indicate that they are active users on TikTok and are familiar with the culture on the platform. In the same way, “VLOG” is a term that is only used by the video blogger community. The use of “VLOG” directly identifies content creators and viewers who are involved in this type of video.

Other terms such as “OOTD” also serve the same purpose. This word is very popular among fashion lovers and influencers on social media platforms. When someone wears an “OOTD”, they are not only showing off their outfit, but also affirming that they are part of the online fashion community. This distinguishes them from social media users who are less concerned with fashion trends. In addition, “WTF” and “FOMO” can also be used to differentiate between groups. The use of “WTF” in casual conversation often signifies closeness between friends or coworkers. On the other hand “FOMO” which reflects the fear of being left behind by trends, has become a hallmark of those who are heavily involved in social media and always want to be connected. Therefore, all slang words that fall into this category have a crucial function in shaping and maintaining group identity.

Attract attention

In this analysis, it was found that some slang terms have the main purpose of attracting attention. This function is very important in the digital world, where information must compete with many other messages (Partidge in (Antoro, 2018)). By utilizing this slang, users can make their writing more prominent, trigger emotional reactions, or emphasize the importance of certain information. One of the most commonly used examples is OMG. This term is used to express deep surprise. When readers encounter “OMG” at the beginning of a sentence, they immediately realize that something surprising or extraordinary is about to be revealed. This effectively captures their interest. Similarly, the term “Hype” is used to indicate a high level of excitement. Comments that use this word not only express joy, but also invite other readers to feel the same excitement.

On the other hand, slang terms such as “FYI” and “AI” attract interest in a more informative way. “FYI” clearly indicates that important information is about to be conveyed. This ensures that readers will not miss any important points. On the other hand, “AI”, which refers to popular technology, will attract those who are interested in technological issues. In this way, all slang terms in this category serve as an efficient linguistic attraction in online communication.

Avoid clichés

In the context of digital communication, slang also serves to avoid clichés. This function exists because some common expressions in language often feel too formal, stiff, or lose their emotional value due to overuse. By creating new slang, users can convey the same message in a way that feels fresher, more personal, and free from convention (Partidge in (Antoro, 2018)).

The most obvious example is the use of ILY as a substitute for “I love you.” Although the original expression is very profound, in the context of text messages or social media, it can feel too heavy or formal. By using ILY, users can express their feelings of love in a simpler and more casual way, without reducing its authenticity. This situation makes expressions of love flow more naturally in casual, everyday interactions.

Similarly, TYM is used to replace the phrase “Thank you very much,” which feels too formal. Using TYM creates a more relaxed and authentic atmosphere, suitable for relationships between friends. The same goes for OTW, which replaces the expression “On The Way.” The phrase OTW sounds more contemporary, fast-paced, and in tune with the rhythm of communication in the digital age. These expressions show how language users creatively innovate, creating new terms to avoid boredom and provide a more authentic emotional nuance.

To shorten

In sociolinguistic analysis, the function of slang to shorten words is one of the most prominent and reflects the extraordinary adaptation of language in the digital age. This phenomenon not only makes communication shorter, but also reflects how language interacts with technology and social needs (Partidge in (Antoro, 2018)). In the digital world, where speed and effectiveness are paramount, language needs to evolve to keep pace with rapid interactions, and slang is the answer.

Most of the information found, such as HBD, WFH, are ideal examples of acronyms created for efficiency. From a sociolinguistic perspective, the use of these acronyms reflects that online communities have created their own language norms. They have decided to sacrifice the completeness of phrases for the sake of efficiency. This also describes group identity: everyone who uses this slang is considered part of the “in-group” or the same community because they understand the language. Thus, slang acts as an indicator of social membership. In addition to acronyms, slang terms that emerge through clipping or word truncation, such as FAV, GRL, LUV, and BRO, serve the same function. These terms not only make words shorter, but also create a more familiar and relaxed atmosphere. The use of “bro” or “sis” reflects a closer relationship than ‘brother’ or “sister.” This shows that slang acts as a social tool to strengthen bonds and relationships between individuals. This simpler language shows a desire to create a relaxed and informal atmosphere.

Slang as a function of “shortening” is one of the most common ways modern language adapts to the need for rapid communication. The use of words such as IB (Inspired By), DM (Direct Message), FWB (Friends With Benefits), BM (Banyak Mau), DND “Do Not Disturb”, IG “Instagram” and BF (Boyfriend) are clear examples of this phenomenon. Instead of typing or saying long phrases, language users choose shorter and more efficient abbreviations. This is particularly evident in digital conversations where speed and familiarity are priorities.

In addition to abbreviations, this function also includes shortening words such as PLS (Please), GONNA (Going to), and BABE (Baby). Although not acronyms, these words undergo phonetic or spelling shortening that makes them quicker to say or type. For example, “gon na” is often shortened to ‘gonna’ in spoken language to save time and energy. More than just cutting words, this slang serves to create a relaxed, informal tone, indicating that the user is in a familiar communication context that does not require formality. Thus, “To Shorten” is not only about efficiency, but also about forming a distinctive communication style that is relevant to digital culture.

Therefore, the function of shortening in slang has a deeper sociolinguistic aspect. This slang is a direct response to the digital ecosystem, where the demand for efficiency shapes new language norms. This shows that language structure is not something that is fixed, but continues to evolve in line with the social and technological needs of its users. This term not only facilitates communication but also strengthens and maintains identity, social norms, and relationships within a community.

To enrich

In this study, slang that serves to enrich reflects the deep linguistic creativity within a community. This function arises when standard language cannot adequately capture or explain new phenomena, emotions, or social behaviors. Terms in this category do not simply replace words, but also generate new concepts that are more specific and colorful (Partidge in (Antoro, 2018)).

An example is Glow Up. This term was created to describe a major positive change, whether in appearance, self-confidence, or mental state. This term cannot be substituted simply with “positive transformation” or “becoming attractive,” because Glow Up has a deeper meaning regarding a person's journey towards becoming their best self. The use of this slang shows how the online community needs new terms to celebrate individual success, which is an important aspect of today's social media culture.

Similarly, ”Love Bombing” and “Vibe” are examples of terms that enrich language by providing specific words for social and emotional phenomena. Love Bombing gives a name to a manipulative strategy in relationships that was previously difficult to express in a single term. Meanwhile, Vibe describes an atmosphere or feeling that is difficult to express with other words. These slang terms show that language is constantly evolving to reflect and describe the complexity of human interactions and experiences. They are clear evidence that slang does not only corrupt language, but also enriches it and makes it more expressive.

The results of data analysis are presented in the form of patterns, characteristics, statistical analysis, hypothesis testing, and others according to research characteristics. This results and discussion section is the most important part of the article so the author is asked to provide a complete and clear discussion. The discussion section contains a presentation of the results of data analysis which is in line with the objectives/problems studied and the procedures described in the methods section. The discussion contains the meaning of the research results that have been described.

The analysis identified five types of slang expressions used in the comment section of Lily Kenzie’s TikTok account. Acronyms and clipping were found to be the most dominant forms, while fresh and creative, flippant, and imitative slang appeared less frequently. This pattern illustrates that users tend to prioritize linguistic efficiency and brevity in online communication, consistent with the fast-paced and highly interactive nature of TikTok as a social media platform.

Table 1. Types of Slang in Lily Kenzie’s TikTok Comments

No	Types of Slang	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Fresh and Creative	2	5.71
2	Flippant	4	11.43
3	Acronyms	17	48.57
4	Clipping	11	31.43
5	Imitative	1	2.86
	Total	35	100

The dominance of acronyms (48.57%) highlights the preference of TikTok users for condensed forms such as OMG, FYP, and HBD, which allow them to communicate quickly while signaling group membership. Clipping (31.43%) further supports this tendency, as shortened forms like pls and fav make interactions more concise and casual. In contrast, fresh and creative slang (e.g., glow up) and flippant expressions (pick me, vibe) illustrate creativity and humor, though their lower frequency suggests these are less central in everyday TikTok interactions. The imitative category was least frequent (2.86%), reflecting limited use of spoken-like contractions in written digital discourse.

The functions of slang were also analyzed, revealing that the primary purpose was to shorten expressions, followed by group differentiation and attention-seeking.

Table 2. Functions of Slang in Lily Kenzie’s TikTok Comments

No	Function	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	To joke around	3	8.57
2	Differentiate groups	5	14.29
3	Attract attention	4	11.43
4	Avoid clichés	3	8.57
5	To shorten	17	48.57
6	To enrich	3	8.57
	Total	35	100

The results demonstrate that almost half of the slang functions (48.57%) were used for linguistic economy, reinforcing the idea that TikTok users aim to maximize communicative efficiency. Group differentiation (14.29%) indicates that slang also serves as a marker of in-group identity among Generation Z users, while 11.43% of slang items were used to capture attention, enhancing engagement in comment threads. Less frequent but still notable were functions of joking, avoiding clichés, and enriching language (each below 10%), which emphasize the playful and creative dimension of slang.

These findings align with Allan and Burrige’s (2006) view that slang reflects both linguistic innovation and social identity. However, the predominance of acronyms and the shortening function highlights TikTok’s unique role as a platform that amplifies efficiency in communication compared to previous studies focusing on Instagram or Twitter. This suggests a platform-specific evolution of slang shaped by TikTok’s rapid, video-centered environment.

This research confirms the relevance of classical sociolinguistic frameworks while also demonstrating their adaptability to contemporary digital contexts. Practically, the findings imply that understanding slang usage is essential for educators, linguists, and digital practitioners seeking to engage effectively with younger audiences.

CONCLUSION

This study aimed to identify and analyze the types and functions of slang words used in the comment section of Lily Kenzie’s TikTok account through a sociolinguistic lens. The findings successfully answer both research questions and confirm that the research objectives were achieved.

Regarding the first research question, the study identified five types of slang based on Allan and Burrige’s (2006) classification: Fresh and Creative, Flippant, Imitative, Acronyms,

and Clipping. Among these, Acronyms emerged as the most dominant type, reflecting users' preference for fast and efficient communication on digital platforms.

Concerning the second research question, based on Partridge's framework in Antoro (2018), six slang functions were found: to joke around, differentiate groups, attract attention, avoid clichés, shorten, and enrich. The most frequent function was to shorten, showing that TikTok users employ slang primarily to communicate more efficiently, while other functions such as group differentiation and attention-seeking reflect social identity and engagement patterns among Generation Z.

This study achieves its aim of exploring how slang operates as both a linguistic and social phenomenon in online communication. It demonstrates that slang use in TikTok comments not only serves as an informal mode of expression but also strengthens social bonds, builds identity, and fosters solidarity within digital communities. These findings contribute to sociolinguistic understanding of language variation and change in the context of social media interaction.

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