"JARGON USED ON TIKTOK CHECK…": LANGUAGE VARIATION REVISITED

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Abstract

This research focuses on two aspects of the jargon used in the TikTok app: form and context. The aim of this study is to define jargon and determine its type and specific significance. A qualitative descriptive approach is used to discover these aspects. The data collection technique used was data collection on the TikTok application. The data analysis process involves evaluating all data collected from the TikTok application's data collection results and analyzing it using a systematic procedure that includes identifying jargon and explaining its context. The data discovered during the research have been included in this journal as part of a descriptive qualitative study. According to the findings of the study, TikTokers' jargon consists of FYP, edition, check, damage, valid no debat, bund, jamet, gelay, kentang, ngotak, virtual date, tingting, canda ya canda. The advantage of this research in teaching and learning English is that it can be used as a resource for those who want to expand their knowledge of jargon, especially potential researchers interested in conducting research on similar topics. It can also be used as a way to help students or anyone improve their communication skills in English, especially when using jargon.

INTRODUCTION

Language is a form of self-expression that serves as a tool for expressing human identity. The language used by and community of people has become increasingly diverse and distinctive as technology has advanced. This is because the essence of language is a close agreement with the speech community in which the people participate. The agreed-upon language is utilized as a tool of communication to facilitate the transfer of meaning and intention. People may use various language forms depending of the goals they want to achieve. Language, in this sense, acts as both a medium of communication and a method of self-expression. The ubiquitous use of social media, which has penetrated all sectors of society, has tremendously benefited our endeavor.

Nowadays, young people are inextricably linked to technology and social media. *TikTok* is one of social media platforms that is used for language expression. *TikTok* is a social media platform that has a significant influence on Indonesian youths. It is currently highly popular with young people since it allows them to express themselves while also allowing them to engage with others. When employing *TikTok*, a new language is produced as well as versions of the present one. This linguistic diversity arises as a result of a variety of social and situational variables, which cause the language variation on the social network - *TikTok* to become increasingly diversified. According to Jing Xiaou Yu, the male-female user ratio on *TikTok* is currently roughly equal, with 48.03 percent male users and 51.97 percent female users. Users are predominantly young people, with the majority of them being under the age of 30. They are mostly clustered in first- and second-tier cities. *TikTok's* trademark is

the short music video that blends good musical expression abilities with the expression of future mass culture, short videos that cater to young people. Students were extremely pleased with *TikTok* content's originality, fun, practicability, real-time nature, and freshness (Yu, 2019).

TikTok is a social app that allows users to make and share 15-second videos about any subject. *TikTok* improves user interaction by reconstructing the user link, combining various scenarios to fulfill the user's knowledge interaction and speech needs, providing personalized services, and achieving resource aggregation and value development (Yu, 2019). "*Pakaian stylish versi Mamah Muda Check!!"* is one of the examples how language variety in the form of jargon is expressed to gain certain function. The word "*check*" serves more than a communicative function of saying longer sentences like "the followings are some examples of the way young mothers dress in stylish way. Instead of the word "check "has already represented the whole messages. Through the word "*check*", the content creator has shown an appreciation of how young mothers can dress and demonstrate the style of young mothers to others effectively and joyfully as music usually goes along with content creation. The word "*jargon*" has up to five definitions depending on which dictionary is used. This can mean a specific dialect of a language or languages. It will become a unique language and vocabulary for certain people in a trade, profession, or other group. If you are not in a particular group, and they are talking and using jargon, they may sound like they are singing because you don't understand what they are saying. *Jargonot*, who studies jargon, feels it comes only to make communication easier within a group, and no gimmicks are intended. Many jargon terms go into the standard language. The jargon spreads from a narrow group to being used and understood by a large proportion of the population. Jargon is a special language (terms or expressions) mainly used in the speech community (Ong & Liaw, 2013).

Previous researchers have already investigated the use of jargon as one of peculiar characteristics of language variety used in society (Alimin, 2016; Kartika et al., 2020; Octavia, 2018; Ong & Liaw, 2013; Rusli et al., 2018; Stuti et al., 2018; Thurairaj et al., 2015; Yudha & Seken, 2018)to name but a few. First, Yadna, and colleagues did a study on the jargons used by female Balinese dancers in Sanggar Seni Manik Uttara Singaraja in terms of forms, meaning, and function in 2019. Then, in 2018, Rusli *et al.* published a study focusing on understanding Malaysian English (Manglish) Jargon on Social Media. The participants in this study were first and second year university students, as well as members of the general public from a specific category. In the same year, Yudha and Seken researched the jargon phenomena utilized by front-office receptionists at Asa Bali Luxury Villas and Spa. It focuses on recognizing and characterizing jargon's linguistic forms, meanings, and functions. Meanwhile, a 2013 study by Liaw*et al.* focuses on the use of Jargon and Slang in Strategic Studies." This study's topic was politics. Among those aforementioned previous studies (Alimin, 2016; Kartika et al., 2020; Octavia, 2018; Thurairaj et al., 2015) discuss language use of Jargon in social media concerning its variety use and function.

This study attempts to fill the void by focusing more on analyzing other current social media platforms, such as the *TikTok* application, which has recently become popular and this is believed to come up with its specific goal is to examine the form, lexical and contextual meaning, and types of jargons employed in the *TikTok* application. The subject of this current study and the study's findings are what make it unique. The theme is *TikTok* users who generate more videos per day with varied word formation procedures. To provide a more full examination, the researchers additionally consider its lexical and contextual characteristics. *TikTok* was picked since it is now one of the most popular social media platforms for disclosing one's identity.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Language variation occurs as a result of social diversity as well as linguistic function diversity. Second, linguistic varieties already exist to fulfill their function as a mode of engagement in various social activities. Jargon, as a specialized or technical vocabulary, incorporates a link with conventional language that permits jargon to change new objects, according to (Haag et al., 1997). Vocabulary items are generated by borrowing morphemes and lexical item transformations from a given language, suggesting that the transformation conceals the prior item's basic variation. According to (Fromkin, 2003), jargon is utilized by various professional and social groups in such a broad and ambiguous way. Jargon is a distinct vocabulary used by specific groups of people to enhance communication, provide a form of bonding, and exclude outsiders. As a result, jargon might be employed to prevent outsiders from understanding something.

According to (Brown et al., 2014) jargon is some special terms that refer to the activity of occupational varieties. It is used for the purpose of not letting the meaning or other understand, to show identify of the group that become a special characteristics of the group itself, and to establish the relationship between in-groups memberships. Finally, jargon is a way for a community to convey their feelings while still having their own language. They further claim that jargon serves two purposes: (1) it provides speakers of specialized domains with clear, unambiguous terminology to refer to their activities, and (2) it provides a sub-group with a way of signaling in-group membership and excluding outsiders. In other words, jargon is a special language used by specific groups of people to promote contact and provide a way of bonding, and keep strangers out. As a result, jargon can be used to prevent outsiders from knowing anything (Perdhani et al., 2021).

Jargon is defined as being only known by the "in-group" of a community. People on the outside can no longer understand an utterance or a term stated in jargon. Jargon can be described as an untouchable language because its meaning is not easily grasped by everyone. Jargon might make someone feel left out of a discourse. According to (Allan & Burridge, 2006)jargon has two functions namely (1) to provide technical personnel or language specialist for specialized and efficient communication and (2) to encourage solidarity within the group.

Indonesian users on social media are in high demand in this age of rapid technological growth. The *TikTok* application is one of them. *TikTok* is available on *Google Play Store*. With today's technology, it is possible to create a 15-second short video using creative notions associated with dancing. There are many examples of jargon found in TikTok includes the sentence "Enak pokoknya *no debat*", "Sekarang kita mau masak mie ala-ala Jepang nih, *bund*", "Hape android anda *kentang* dan saat dibuat main game ngelag?", "This or that liburan *edition*", "Bertiga aja yuk biar *damage*nya lebih besar", "*Gamau gasuka gelayyy*", "Suami istri *edition*".

METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

In this study, the researchers used descriptive qualitative method. The analysis discussed about which jargon is used in the *TikTok* application, forms, and the meanings of jargons used by *TikTokers.* People belonging to the same field will have a harmonious situation using the jargon in it communication. There it explains about the time and how the *TikTokers* use jargon which is broadly aimed at facilitating conversation.

The participants being observed were *Tiktokers* who use special jargon when making their video. The researchers observed their participants to find out the occurrences of *Tiktok* jargons and to find out the meanings. Therefore, the data were utterances produced by *Tiktokers* indicating jargons and the data source was the *TikTok* application. This is a qualitative study, so the researchers play a role as the key instrument as human instrument

who collected and analyzed the data. The data source in this research is from *TikTok* application.

In this study, the researchers did some steps in collecting the data. As the first step, the researchers did a documentation process by watching *TikTok* application and its videos. The data then were transcribed from the video format into the textual form. It aims at making the researchers at ease in understanding the content of the video. Furthermore, it also aims to find out the jargon used on *TikTok*.

The researchers underwent some procedures analyze data. The content analysis approach was used, and the themes were manually coded by the researchers, as stated by (Dörnyei, 2007) as themes or "qualitative categories" that developed inductively when evaluating data. First of all, the researchers classify jargon forms the researchers use(Halligan, n.d.) and supported by theory (Chaika, 1982) which raises jargon in two ways: First, it is formed in the form of new words. Second, it appears on the file the existing form of words as familiar to the layman. Besides that, the researchers also employed Allan and Burridge's (2006) theory to address issue on jargon function. Furthermore, the meaning of the jargon is described based on in (Chaer, 1994) it is said that the lexical meaning is the meaning that a lexeme without any context. These actual things are observed through human reason. For example, the lexical meaning of the lexeme '*cat*' is a little hairy animal with four legs, a tail, and a mustache. The lexical meaning of the lexeme '*house*' is the building in which people dwell, whereas the contextual meaning is the type. The context in which the word is used determines its meaning. The researchers also consult to dictionaries and conducts online searches to get the broader meaning.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The findings were presented based on the interviews. In this chapter, the researchers present the findings and discussion of the jargon that *Tiktokers* used in creating video content. This chapter divided into 2 main parts of which the first is a list of jargon used by *Tiktokers*, the second is form, jargon meaning and lexical meaning of the jargon in *TikTok* videos.

Tabel 1. Jargon found in*TikTok* and its meaning

Words found on TikTok	English Translation	Lexical meaning (based on Dictionary)	Jargon meaning in TikTok	Jargon form
FYP	*For you page*	Final Year Project (FYP)	*FYP* is a page where your video can be seen by everyone	Acronym
Edition	*Edition*	The form in which a book, newspaper is published	*Edition* is choosing a place according to the desired mood.	Word
Check	*Check*	To examine something to see if it is correct or acceptable	The word *check* is used to make a list of what items are needed on the video.	Word
Damaged	*Damaged*	Based on the dictionary, damage is physical harm caused to something which	*Damaged* is used to express cool, awesome and something extraordinary.	Word

		makes it less attractive.		
Valid no debat	*Valid no debated!*	*Valid no debat* is something that acceptable and not debatable.	The phrase *Valid no debat* used to convince customers of friends to use the products.	Phrase
Bund	*Bund*	If we use the word "bund", it is a call for mothers who have children and called "Bund" by their children.	The word *bund* means a nickname for your closest friend or *TikTok* users.	Back-clipping
Jamet	*Jamet*	Based on the dictionary, the word "Jamet" has no lexical meaning.	*Jamet* is stands from "*Jajal + metal*". It is used for many people to express someone who is called to look cool and uses *metal* music attributes.	Blending
Gamaugasukagelay	*Do not want to or not like gelay!!*	Based on the dictionary, the word "Gelay" has no lexical meaning.	*Gelay* is used to express something that is amused or disgusted	Word
Kentang	*Potato*	*Kentang* or potato is a staple food derived from tubers that can be consumed by everyone.	While on *TikTok*, the word *kentang* is something that is crumbly, dull or something to break out or damaged.	Word
Ngotak	*Brain*	Based on the dictionary, *brain* is one of the largest and most complex organs in the human body.	In terms of jargon meaning, the word *ngotak* is someone giving a job/task too much.	Word
Virtual date	*Virtual date*	*Virtual date* is people do online travel with close friend.	While on *TikTok*, the phrase *Virtual date* is a list of places you want to visit while on vacation.	Phrase
Tingting	*Tingting*	Based on the dictionary, the word "Tingting"	In the terms of jargon meaning, the word *Tingting*	Word

		has no lexical meaning.	describes a woman's virginity.	
Candayacanda	*Only jokes*	Based on the dictionary, the word "Jokes" is something that you say or do to make people laugh.	In the terms of jargon meaning, the phrase *Canda ya canda* is used to cover up some mistake in conversation or creating a content.	Phrase

The Form of Jargon used by *Tiktokers*

There are certain jargons discovered in the *TikTok* application used by *Tiktokers* (*Tiktok* users) while creating a short video content; it was discovered that there are thirteen jargons commonly utilized by *Tiktokers*. They are as follows:

1. FYP

   This one is a kind of jargon. The form of this jargon is an acronym.

   Original version: *[**FYP** gak nihh]*

   Indonesian translated version: *Masuk di berandamu gak nihh*

   English translated version: *Will it appear on your page?*

2. Edition

   This word is a kind of jargon. The form of this jargon is a word.

   Original version: *[This or that liburan **edition**]*

   Indonesia translated version: *Pilih tempat ini atau saat edisi liburan / jalan-jalan*

   English translated version: *Choose this or that place while you want a vacation edition*.

3. Check

   This word is a kind of jargon. The form of this jargon is a word.

   Original version: *[Masak makanan ala korea **check**!!]*

   Indonesia translated version: *Berikut merupakan cara memasak makanan ala Korea **check**!!*

   English translated version: *Here is check of how to cook Korean food!!*

   This word **check** meant was not examined something to see if it is correct or acceptable.

4. Damage

   This word is a kind of jargon. The form of this jargon is a word.

   Original version: *[Bikin video bertiga biar **damage**nya lebihbesar!!]*

   Indonesia translated version: *Membuat video bertiga agar bertambah **damage**nya!!*

   English translated version: *Let's make a video in threes to make it **damaged**!!*

   The word **damage** meant was not physical harm to something as to impair its value.

5. Valid no debat

   This is a kind of jargon. The form of this jargon is a phrase.

   Original version: *[Makanan ini pokoknya enak, **valid no debat**!!]*

   Indonesia translated version: *Makanan ini sangat enak,sangat benar dan tidak bisa diperdebatkan!!*

   English translated version: *The food is very tasty, valid and cannot be debated!!*

   This phrase **valid no debat** meant was not the food is validity and cannot be debatable.

6. Bund

   This word is a kind of jargon. The form of word *Bund* is a jargon that is a back clipping of word *Bunda*.

   Original version: *[Sekarang sukanya main gym ya**Bund**]*

Indonesia translated version: *Sekarang kamu suka olahraga gym ya **Bund**.*
English translated version: *Now, you love a gym workout, **Bund**.*

7. Jamet
   This word is a kind of jargon. The form of word *Jamet* is a jargon that is blending.
   Original version: *[*Tampilanmu sekarang udah kayak **Jamet** aja yah*]*
   Indonesia translated version: *Penampilan kamu sekarang seperti **Jamet** saja ya.*
   English translated version: *You look just like **Jamet** now.*
   The word *Jamet* meant is a blending jargon.

8. Gelay
   This word is a kind of jargon. The form of this jargon is a word.
   Original version: *[*Gamau gasuka **gelay***]*
   Indonesia translated version: *Tidak mau tidak suka **gelay***
   English translated version: *Do not want to or not like **gelay***!!
   This word **gelay** has no meaning in the dictionary.

9. Kentang
   This word is a kind of jargon. The form of this jargon is a word.
   Original version: *[*HP android anda kentang dan saat dibuat main game ngelag?*]*
   Indonesia translated version: *HP android anda **kentang** dan saat dibuat main game ngelag?*
   English translated version: *Your android phone is **kentang** and when you make it play the game lags?!!*
   This word **kentang** meant was not potato.

10. Ngotak
    This word is a kind of jargon. The form of this jargon is a word.
    Original version: *[*Karena lagi musim online, tugas-tugasnya pada gangotak*]*
    Indonesia translated version: *Karena lagi musim online, tugas-tugasnya pada ga **ngotak***
    English translated version: *Because it is online lesson, the tasks are not **ngotak**.*
    This word **ngotak** meant was not brain.

11. Virtual date
    This word is a kind of jargon. This jargon is a phrase.
    Original version: *[*Hai mantan, kangen nih **virtual date** yuk*]*
    Indonesia translated version: *Hai mantan, kangen nih kencan virtual yuk*
    English translated version: *Hi ex boyfriend/girlfriend, I miss you, let's go on a **virtual date***
    This phrase **virtual date** meant was not chatting and video-call in deep conversation both two people.

12. Tingting
    This word is a kind of jargon. The form of this jargon is a word.
    Original version: *[*Saya masih **tingting**, dijamin masih **tingting***]*
    Indonesia translated version: *Saya masih **tingting**, dijamin masih **tingting***
    English translated version: *I still **tingting**, guaranteed still **tingting***
    This word **tingting** meant was not type of candy.

13. Canda ya canda
    This word is a kind of jargon. The form of this jargon is a phrase.
    Original version: *[*Hakikat mie goreng ini ya mienya digoreng seperti ini, tapi **canda ya canda** mie goreng*]*
    Indonesia translated version: *Hakikat mie goreng ini ya mienya digoreng seperti ini, tapi canda ya canda mie goreng.*
    English translated version: *The essence of fried noodle is that the noodles are fried like this, but canda ya canda fried noodle.*

The Meaning of Jargons

In this part, the researchers explained in detail the meaning of jargon. The researchers explained the overall meaning of sentences used by *Tiktokers*, as well as lexical and the contextual meaning of each jargon itself. Below is an explanation about the meaning of the jargon:

1. FYP
   Lexical meaning:
   We usually encounter the abbreviation when we are entering the final year project. We usually found "FYP" to make it easier for students to call their final project. FYP is the abbreviations of Final Year Project.
   Jargon meaning:
   FYP stands for the "For You Page" page in the hugely popular *TikTok* short video app. FYP acts like an individual landing page for users featuring curated videos that TikTok thinks they may have watched or liked. *TikTok* users often put the hashtag of their videos with *#fyp*. Hopefully, their content appears on other *TikTok* users' pages, thus getting more views.

2. Edition
   Lexical meaning:
   When hearing the word "edition", surely what comes to our mind is the publication of a book, well the edition is a form in which a book, a magazine published or a version of a book that has a previous revision.
   Jargon meaning:
   While on *TikTok*, the word "edition" means choosing a place according to the desired mood. For example, the sentence of "This or that holiday edition" means choosing several spots or place where you want to go on the next vacation.

3. Check
   Lexical meaning:
   When hearing the word "check", we usually immediately think and examine something. Besides that, check means to control something or to stop something from increasing or getting worse.
   Jargon meaning:
   While on *TikTok*, many people use the word "check" to make a list of what items are needed. For example, the word "*Masak makanan ala Korea check*!!". The word "check" shows the situation of cooking Korean food as well as making a list of Korean food ingredients.

4. Damage
   Lexical meaning:
   When hearing the word "damage", we usually think about harmful effects on somebody or something. Based on the dictionary, damage is physical harm caused to something which makes it less attractive.
   Jargon meaning:
   While on *TikTok*, many people used the word "Damage" to express cool, awesome and something extraordinary. For example, "*Bikin video bertiga biar damagenya lebih besar*". The word "damage" means that if people want to be called cool and extraordinary. So, people needs to make a video with the three of us.

5. Valid no debat
   Lexical meaning:
   When hearing the phrase "Valid no debat", we usually immediately think that something legally and officially. Besides, the word "No debat" means something that is not

debatable. Therefore, the phrase "Valid no debat" is something is acceptable and not debatable.

Jargon meaning:

While on *TikTok*, many people used the phrase "Valid no debat" for expressing something delicious and tasty. For example, the phrase "*Makanan ini pokoknya enak, valid no deba*t". It means that the food is tasty, super delicious and recommended for repeat order. Besides, the phrase "Valid no debat" usually used by expressing personal taste and feeling to convince the customer.

6. Bund

    Lexical meaning:

    If we use the word "bund", it is a call for mothers who have children and called "bund" by their children.

    Jargon meaning:

    While on *TikTok*, many people say the word "bund" refers to all genders of *TikTok* users. For example,"*Sekarangsukanya main gym ya bund*". It means that the word "bund" can be represented as a nickname for all the genders of *TikTok* users. Besides, the word "bund"means a nickname for your closest friend or *TikTok* users.

7. Jamet

    Lexical meaning:

    Based on the dictionary, the word "Jamet" has no lexical meaning.

    Jargon meaning:

    Jamet is a blending that stands for the word "*Jajal + Metal*".While on *TikTok*, the word "Jamet" commonly used for many people to expresses someone who is called to look cool and uses *metal* music attributes.

8. Gelay

    Lexical meaning:

    Based on the dictionary, the word "Gelay" has no lexical meaning.

    Jargon meaning:

    While on *TikTok*, the word "Gelay" is intended to express something that is considered more expressing what is on his/her mind or feelings. For example, the phrase "*Gamau ga suka gelay*" is used by *Tiktokers* to judge public figures who take people's husbands or wives. On the other hand, the word "Gelay" used to express something disgusted.

9. Kentang

    Lexical meaning:

    When hearing the word "kentang", surely what comes to our mind is potato. Potato is a staple food derived from tubers that can be consumed by everyone.

    Jargon meaning:

    While on *TikTok*, the word "kentang" is something that is crumbly, dull or something to break out or damaged. In addition, the word "kentang" can also be interpreted as people who feel physically insecure about themselves. For example, *HP android anda kentang dan saat dibuat main game ngelag?*. The word "kentang" means that the smart phone is a little bit lagging and almost broken.

10. Ngotak

    Lexical meaning:

    When hearing the word "ngotak", surely what comes to our mind is brain. Based on the dictionary, brain is one of the largest and most complex organs in the human body.

    Jargon meaning:

    While on *TikTok*, the word "ngotak" is someone giving a job/task too much. For example, the sentence "*Karena lagi musim online, tugas-tugasnya pada ga ngotak*" means that

when online lesson, teachers and lecturers assigned so many assignments and projects that students get dizzy.

11. Virtual date

Lexical meaning:

When hearing the phrase "Virtual date", surely what comes to our mind is people do online travel with close friend.

Jargon meaning:

While on *TikTok*, the phrase "Virtual date" is a list of places you want to visit while on vacation. In addition, many people usually use the phrase "virtual date" to choose an interesting place to visit with their partner.

12. Tingting

Lexical meaning:

Based on the dictionary, the word "Tingting" has no lexical meaning.

Jargon meaning:

While on *TikTok*, the word "Tingting" describes a woman's virginity. For example, the phrase "*Saya masih Tingting, dijamin masih Tingting*" means convinced *TikTokers* that the woman is still a virgin.

13. Canda ya canda

Lexical meaning:

Based on the dictionary, the phrase "Canda ya Canda" is everybody's joke to make everyone laugh.

Jargon meaning:

While on *TikTok*, the phrase "Canda ya canda" is not a joke. However, we usually used the phrase to cover up some mistake in conversation. Besides, *TikTokers* usually used the phrase to avoid mistakes for speaking when creating content. The phrase is always used to avoid misunderstandings and avoid harsh comments when *TikTok* users see the video content.

The researchers expand on the vocabulary used by *TikTokers* when making short video material for *TikTok*. The researchers also explore the meaning of the jargon as well as its form. According to the previous research, *TikTokers* employed thirteen jargons when making video content. Jargon is a term used by them. They have their own lingo that they use in their area to make communication easier and more understandable for those in their group. People who are not *TikTokers*, on the other hand, will struggle to understand the lingo itself.

Furthermore, the researchers discovered thirteen jargons used by *TikTokers* in the *TikTok*application. *FYP, edition, check, damage, valid no debat, bund, jamet, gelay, kentang, ngotak, virtual date, tingting*, and c*anda ya canda* are among them. Furthermore, the researchers discovered the majority of the jargon employed in English. Jargon in various forms is used, including words, phrases, acronym, blending, and cutting. As an example, the "*check*", the word is one of the words often used by *TikTokers*. The second definition of "*check*" is "a list of items required or actions completed." The next word is "*damage*," which means "*coolest and most remarkable*." The researchers conclude from the sample data that jargon not found in regular talks outside of the community. Therefore, it can be accessed in the *TikTokers* community on the *TikTok* application.

The *TikTokers* group has its own motivations for employing that lingo. The researchers discovered that the vocabulary employed by *TikTokers* plays an important function for them. Aside from that, the jargon is used to make communication easier for one another to grasp, and it is also used to invite other social media users to use the jargon. They typically employ that lingo when creating video material in order to garner a large number of likes. According to (Martinet et al., 1964), jargon is a collection of special vocabulary items

that are used by some members of a special profession or group. Generally, jargon cannot be understood by ordinary people outside the community. The language used to represent a people's identity has unique traits. Jargon has two characteristics: it can only be understood by those who are "in the group," and it develops new phrases. Jargon exists as a result of a desire for certain organizations or professions to demonstrate their identity.

These *TikTokers* are attempting to distinguish themselves from the crowd by inventing their own lingo. (Martinet et al., 1964)also claims that jargon is only comprehended by those who are 'in the group,' implying that the jargon is only known by community members. As a result, other social media users will struggle to understand the jargon's meaning. As a result, it can be deduced that they wish to create room for their material to go popular on other social media platforms. They want people who are not part of this community to grasp what they're up to or what they're talking about.

Furthermore, they employ terminology known as jargon to build their own identity within their own group. They speak the same language and have the same vocabulary. This means that they want to demonstrate who the community group is. They utilize various terminology and coin new terminology to demonstrate that no one else in the community uses the same jargon they do. *TikTokers* utilize jargon when they are unable to express themselves explicitly when making *TikTok* or while speaking with people who do not belong to their community. It's also relevant to the topic they're discussing. It is possible to conclude that *TikTokers* can use jargon at any moment to follow other content creators in order to be recognized by others.

In relation to the aforementioned research studies, the result of this present study conforms finding of previous research by (Alimin, 2016; Kartika et al., 2020; Octavia, 2018; Rusli et al., 2018; Thurairaj et al., 2015) discuss language use of Jargon in social media stating that social media has its own language applied specially for that particular community. Here, it can be seen that through Rusli's and the present study conducted a study both focus on having social platform then, still the jargon applied to a certain jargon be different from jargon taken from other social media platform and this is also in line with the result of previous research stating that each social media platform may have different type of jargon used though theybelong to the same heading of social media. Social media platforms chosen determine the language variations chosen and give certain characteristics and uniqueness differentiating one platform and another platform. This can be one of the considerations of the user in deciding to which social media platform they want to deliver their intention. For example, if the purpose is to communicate, WhatsApp may be selected, whereas if the intention is to share photographs, Instagram is selected, and when it is to share videos with text, Tiktok is selected. Because each social platform has its own qualities, the medium utilized to convey expression actually depends on the person's goal.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of research findings before, the researchers concluded that there are thirteen jargons used by *TikTokers* in the *TikTok* application. It is also found that there are several forms of jargon, they are: Word, Phrase, Acronym, Blending, and Clipping. The form of jargons most often used by *TikTokers* is the word. *TikTokers* used jargons in conversation is to facilitate the conversation. The jargons used by the average *TikTokers* mostly mean in everyday life. Some of them have positive meanings and some are negative. The jargon mostly used by *TikTokers* when created short video content in the *TikTok* applications. These TikTokers are striving to stand out from the pack by establishing their own jargon. It also argues that jargon is only understood by people who are 'in the group,' meaning that the jargon is only known by members of the community. As a result, it may be argued that they want to provide space for their content to become famous on other social media sites. They

want individuals who aren't a part of this community to understand what they are up to or talking about. For *Tiktok* jargon is a particular language used by specialized groups of people in this case a community of *Tiktokers* to enhance interaction and bonding, strangers at bay may not knowledgeable enough about the language. As a result, jargon can be utilized to keep outsiders in the dark.

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